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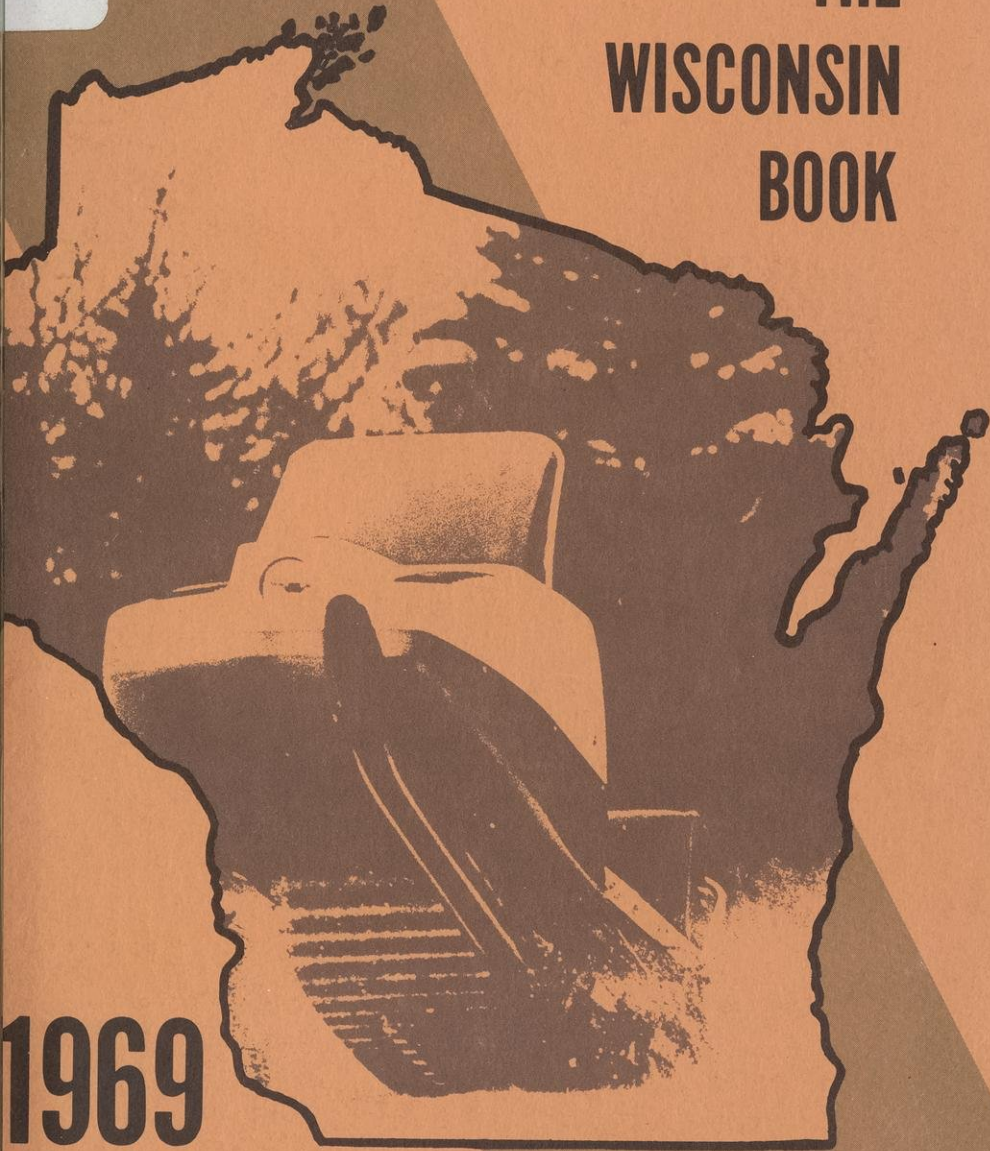
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# THE WISCONSIN BOOK



# 1969



THE  
**WISCONSIN BOOK**

**1969**

PUBLISHED BIENNIALY  
IN ODD-NUMBERED YEARS



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**WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE  
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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

WARREN P. KNOWLES  
GOVERNOR

April 1969

THE WISCONSIN BOOK, 1969, is the second edition of this biennial publication. Its purpose is to make available to the public as soon after the November election as possible information on the newly-elected public officials and statistical data on the election itself, and to provide an up-to-date text of the Wisconsin Constitution (including the results of the April 1969 referenda).

THE WISCONSIN BOOK includes a concise survey of the structure and operations of Wisconsin state government which should interest the school child or the adult who wants a general overview of state government but does not need the detailed information. This survey was extensively revised for the current issue to explain state government administration as it functions under the executive branch reorganization effected in 1967-68.

A new feature in this edition is the alphabetical directory of state offices and officers at the beginning of the write-up for each branch of state government — legislative, executive and judicial. Providing names, addresses and telephone numbers should assist the citizen in locating the proper division or bureau when he has business with a state agency.

THE WISCONSIN BOOK sells for 50 cents. It can be purchased from Document Sales, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702. Like the more extensive WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK which is published in the summer of even-numbered years, the paperback THE WISCONSIN BOOK is available for reference in all public and school libraries throughout the state.

Wisconsin has a long-standing tradition of open government. The broad distribution of this edition of THE WISCONSIN BOOK through legislators and state officers continues this tradition in that it makes information on our state's government available to every interested citizen.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Warren P. Knowles'.

Warren P. Knowles, Governor

## Table of Contents

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Biographies</b> .....	1
Alphabetical list of biographies .....	2
Constitutional executive officers .....	5
Supreme court justices .....	7
Members of U. S. congress, district maps .....	9
Members of the state senate .....	13
Members of the state assembly .....	22
Maps and population: senate and assembly districts .....	48
<b>The framework of Wisconsin state government</b> .....	51
Organization chart of Wisconsin state government .....	52
Sources of state law, public policy .....	57
The budget process .....	59
<b>Legislative branch</b> .....	61
Directory .....	61
A profile of the legislative branch: powers, history .....	62
<b>The Wisconsin legislature</b> .....	63
Election, party caucus, legislative officers .....	63
Salary and compensation .....	64
Legislative sessions and session records .....	64
Committees: standing and special .....	65
Employes of the legislature .....	66
<b>How a bill becomes a law</b> .....	67
Legislation, fiscal notes, bill analyses .....	67
Progress through both houses .....	67
The governor's signature or veto; bill becomes session law .....	68
<b>Legislative service agencies</b> .....	69
Wisconsin legislative sessions, 1927 to 1967 .....	70
<b>Executive branch</b> .....	71
Directory .....	71
<b>A profile of the executive branch</b> .....	82
Reorganization: departments, independent agencies .....	83
The executive power .....	85
Civil service, salaries, state employes .....	85
State government's physical plant .....	86
<b>Governor and lieutenant governor</b> .....	88
<b>Commerce (functional area)</b> .....	89
Agriculture, department of	
Banking, office of the commissioner of	
Grain and warehouse commission	
Insurance, office of the commissioner of	

<b>Executive branch—Continued</b>	<i>Page</i>
Public service commission	
Regulation and licensing, department of	
Savings and loan, office of the commissioner of	
Securities, office of the commissioner of	
<b>Education (functional area) . . . . .</b>	<b>90</b>
Higher education, coordinating council for	
Higher educational aids board	
Historical society, state	
Public instruction, department of	
State universities	
University of Wisconsin	
Vocational, technical and adult education, board of	
<b>Environmental resources (functional area) . . . . .</b>	<b>91</b>
Natural resources, department of	
Transportation, department of	
<b>Human relations and resources (functional area) . . . . .</b>	<b>92</b>
Employment relations commission	
Health and social services, department of	
Industry, labor and human relations, department of	
Justice, department of	
Military affairs, department of	
Veterans affairs, department of	
<b>General executive functions (functional area) . . . . .</b>	<b>94</b>
Administration, department of	
Employe trust funds, department of	
Investment board	
Local affairs and development, department of	
Revenue, department of	
Secretary of state	
State treasurer	
<b>Judicial branch . . . . .</b>	<b>96</b>
Directory . . . . .	96
<b>A profile of the judicial branch . . . . .</b>	<b>96</b>
Supreme court . . . . .	98
Circuit courts . . . . .	99
Judicial circuits Wisconsin: map . . . . .	100
Judges of circuit court . . . . .	101
County courts . . . . .	102
Judges of county courts . . . . .	103
Municipal justice courts . . . . .	104
<b>Wisconsin political parties . . . . .</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Political party organization in Wisconsin . . . . .</b>	<b>106</b>
Democratic party: voluntary and statutory officers . . . . .	113
Republican party: voluntary and statutory officers . . . . .	115
Democratic party: 1968 state platform . . . . .	117
Republican party: 1968 state platform . . . . .	136



	<i>Page</i>
<b>Elections</b> .....	147
Elections in Wisconsin .....	148
<b>Primary election, September 10, 1968</b> .....	153
State officers, vote by county .....	153
United States senator, vote by county .....	156
Congressmen, vote by district and county .....	157
State senators, vote by district .....	160
State senators from multicounty districts, vote by county .....	161
Assemblymen, vote by district .....	162
Assemblymen from multicounty districts, vote by county .....	166
<b>General election, November 5, 1968</b> .....	167
President and vice president, vote by county .....	167
State officers, vote by county .....	168
United States senator, vote by county .....	170
Congressmen, vote by district and county .....	170
State senators, vote by district, 1966-1968 .....	173
State senators from multicounty districts, vote by county .....	175
Assemblymen, vote by district .....	176
Assemblymen from multicounty districts, vote by county .....	179
President and governor, vote by precinct .....	180
<b>Presidential primary, April 2, 1968</b> .....	234
Democratic presidential preference vote by county .....	234
Democratic presidential preference vote by district .....	236
Republican presidential preference vote by county .....	239
Republican presidential preference vote by district .....	241
Delegates to 1968 national conventions .....	244
<b>Nonpartisan elections</b> .....	247
Supreme court justices, vote by county .....	247
Circuit judges, vote by district and county .....	248
<b>Constitutional amendments, vote by county</b> .....	249
Forestry appropriation and taxation .....	249
Frequency of legislative sessions .....	250
Reserve judge service .....	251
Retirement date for justices and circuit judges .....	252
<b>Wisconsin constitution</b> .....	253
History of constitutional amendments .....	273
State-wide referenda .....	279

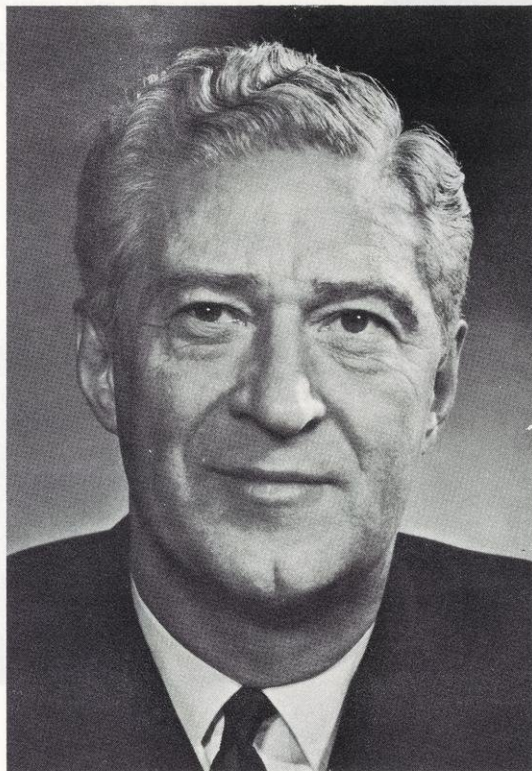


## Alphabetical Index to Biographies

	Page		Page
Alberts, John M. ....	45	Johnson, Lawrence H. ....	27
Alfonsi, Paul R. ....	29	Johnson, Raymond C. ....	21
Anderson, Norman C. ....	25	Johnson, William A. ....	35
Atkinson, William P. ....	39	Jones, Joseph E. ....	34
Azim, James N., Jr. ....	29		
		Kafka, Lawrence J. ....	23
Baldus, Alvin ....	27	Kahl, William C. ....	7
Barbee, Lloyd A. ....	35	Kastenmeier, Robert W. ....	11
Beilfuss, Bruce F. ....	8	Kendzioriski, Casimir ....	14
Belting, George B. ....	43	Kenyon, Kyle ....	40
Blanchard, Carolyn Jensen ..	42	Keppler, Ernest C. ....	18
Boche, Robert M. ....	43	Kessler, Frederick P. ....	36
Bock, Gregor J. ....	30	Klecзка, Gerald D. ....	37
Boeckmann, Vernon R. ....	44	Klicka, George H. ....	38
Bolle, Everett E. ....	32	Knowles, Robert P. ....	15
Bradley, Gordon R. ....	46	Knowles, Warren P. ....	5
Brown, Manny S. ....	42	Knutson, Milo G. ....	21
Busby, Allen J. ....	15	Korpela, Ernest J. ....	22
Byers, Francis R. ....	45	Krueger, Clifford W. ....	16
Byrnes, John W. ....	12		
		LaFave, Reuben ....	20
Chilsen, Walter J. ....	20	LaFave, William G. ....	28
Cirilli, Arthur A. ....	19	Laird, Melvin R. ....	12
Clemens, Harold W. ....	6	Laper, Oscar A., Jr. ....	43
Conradt, Ervin W. ....	40	Lewisohn, Bernard M. ....	25
Conta, Dennis J. ....	34	Lipscomb, Mark G., Jr. ....	33
Czerwinski, Joseph C. ....	35	Looby, Joseph L. ....	28
		Lorge, Gerald D. ....	16
Davis, Glenn R. ....	13	Lotto, Myron P. ....	13
Day, Laurence J. ....	33	Lourigan, Joseph ....	18
Dempsey, Chester E. ....	21	Luckhardt, Mrs. Esther	
Devitt, James C. ....	20	Doughty ....	26
Dorman, Henry ....	18	Lynn, James J. ....	38
Draheim, William A. ....	18		
Dueholm, Harvey L. ....	24	Martin, David O. ....	46
		Mathews, Vincent R. ....	45
Froehlich, Harold V. ....	40	Mato, Louis V. ....	28
		McCormick, John E. ....	37
Gee, Harvey F. ....	47	McDougal, Milton ....	32
Greider, Gerald A. ....	31	McEssy, Earl F. ....	28
Groshek, Leonard A. ....	41	McParland, Leland S. ....	15
Grover, Herbert J. ....	33	Merkel, Kenneth J. ....	44
		Meunier, Alex J. ....	13
Hallows, E. Harold ....	7	Mittness, Lewis T. ....	42
Hanley, Leo B. ....	8	Molinaro, George ....	31
Hanna, Daniel D. ....	38		
Hansen, Connor T. ....	9	Nager, Edward ....	25
Hansen, Robert W. ....	9	Nelson, Caylord A. ....	9
Heffernan, Nathan S. ....	8	Nicholson, Kenneth ....	22
Heinzen, Raymond F. ....	19	Nikolay, Frank L. ....	24
Helgeson, Donald K. ....	32	Nitschke, Elmer C. ....	27
Hephner, Gervase A. ....	24	Nugent, William P. ....	21
Hollander, Walter G. ....	17	Nuttelman, Norbert ....	31
Huber, Robert T. ....	39		
Hutnik, Willis J. ....	41	Obey, David R. ....	33
		O'Konski, Alvin E. ....	13
Jackson, Robert L., Jr. ....	35	Olson, Jack B. ....	6

Olson, Russell A. ....	31	Stack, Edward .....	27
O'Malley, David D. ....	26	Stalbaum, Merrill E. ....	42
Orlich, Sam L. ....	36	Steiger, William A. ....	12
Otte, Carl .....	43	Steinhilber, Jack D. ....	46
		Struebing, Wilmer H. ....	47
Pabst, Richard E. ....	37	Sussman, Norman .....	15
Packard, Wesley L. ....	25	Swan, James D. ....	17
Panzer, Frank E. ....	16	Sweda, Joseph .....	32
Parkin, John .....	46		
Parys, Ronald G. ....	36	Tamms, Erwin G. ....	37
Peloquin, Bruce S. ....	24	Terry, Walter E. ....	20
Proxmire, E. William .....	9	Thompson, Carl W. ....	17
		Thompson, Tommy G. ....	22
Quinn, Jerome F. ....	23	Thomson, Vernon W. ....	11
		Tobiasz, Raymond J. ....	36
Radcliffe, John Q. ....	30	Tregoning, Joseph E. ....	29
Rasmusen, Holger B. ....	19		
Reuss, Henry S. ....	12	Uehling, Robert O. ....	26
Risser, Fred A. ....	19		
Rogers, William J. ....	40	Vanderperren, Cletus J. ....	23
Romell, Louis C. ....	47	Van Hollen, John C. ....	22
Roseleip, Gordon W. ....	17	Wackett, Byron F. ....	30
		Warren, Earl W. ....	41
Sanasarian, Harout O. ....	34	Warren, Robert W. ....	7
Schadeberg, Henry C. ....	11	Weisensel, Russel R. ....	26
Schneeberg, Ervin F. ....	38	Whittow, Wayne F. ....	16
Schowalter, Herbert J. ....	41	Wilcox, Jon P. ....	30
Schreiber, Martin J. ....	14	Wilger, Clarence J. ....	44
Schroeder, Frederick .....	44	Wilkie, Horace W. ....	8
Schuele, Wilfred .....	14	Wing, Jerry J. ....	39
Schwefel, William S. ....	29		
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr. .	39	York, Stanley .....	23
Shabaz, John C. ....	45		
Sicula, Paul E. ....	34	Zablocki, Clement J. ....	11
Soik, Nile W. ....	14	Zimmerman, Robert C. ....	6





Governor WARREN P. KNOWLES

**Governor**

WARREN P. KNOWLES, Republican, is serving his third term as Governor, after past service as State Senator 1941-55, and as Lieutenant Governor 1955-59 and 1961-63. Governor Knowles was born August 19, 1908, and has been a practicing attorney since he received his LL.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1933. He is a past president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association. During World War II, he served in the Navy. Mailing address: Executive Office, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

## STATE OFFICERS

**Lieutenant Governor**

**JACK B. OLSON** (Rep.): 3rd term; elected 1962, elected again 1966 and 1968. Born 8/29/20; married; B.S. Western Michigan U. 1942; manager of scenic boat line; World War II veteran; 834 Meadow Lane, Wisconsin Dells 53965.

**Secretary of State**

**ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN** (Rep.): 7th term. Born 1/5/10; married; World War II veteran; State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**State Treasurer**

**HAROLD W. CLEMENS** (Rep.): 1st elective term, appointed February 21, 1968 to fill unexpired term; State Assemblyman 1957-1968. Born 10/21/18; single; World War II veteran; 272 Lac La Belle Drive, Oconomowoc 53066.



**Attorney General**

**ROBERT W. WARREN** (Rep.): 1st term; State Senator 1965-69. Born 8/30/25; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1956; attorney; World War II veteran; 200 West Briar Lane, Green Bay 54301.



**Superintendent of Public Instruction**

**WILLIAM C. KAHL** (nonpartisan office): appointed July 1966 to fill unexpired 1965-69 term. Born 9/21/08; married; M.A. U. of Wis. 1937; school administrator; 126 Langdon Street, Madison 53702.  
**Chief Justice**

**SUPREME COURT JUSTICES**

**Chief Justice**

**E. HAROLD HALLOWS**: appointed to Supreme Court vacancy April 1958; elected April 1959 to January 1960-70 term; became Chief Justice Jan. 2, 1968. Born 4/20/04; married; J.D. U. of Chicago 1930; Marquette U. law professor and attorney 1930-58; State Capitol, Madison 53702.





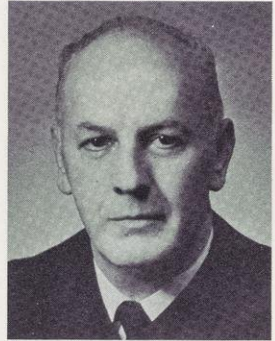


**Associate Justice**

**HORACE W. WILKIE:** appointed to Supreme Court vacancy May 1962; elected April 1964 to January 1965-75 term. Born 1/9/17; married; LL.B. George Washington U., D.C., 1944; attorney 1945-1962; elected to Wis. Senate 1956, reelected 1960; World War II veteran; State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Associate Justice**

**BRUCE F. BELFUSS:** elected April 1963 to January 1964-74 term. Born 1/8/15; married; J.D. U. of Wis. 1938; 17th Circuit Judge 1948-64; World War II veteran; State Capitol, Madison 53702.

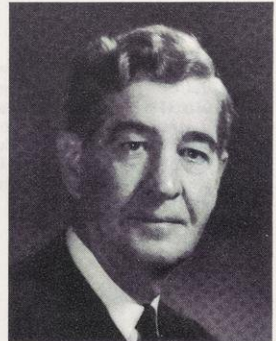


**Associate Justice**

**NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN:** appointed to Supreme Court vacancy August 1964; elected April 1965 to January 1966-76 term. Born 8/6/20; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1948; Sheboygan City Attorney 1953-59; Deputy Attorney General 1959-62; U.S. Attorney for Wis. Western District 1962-August 1964; World War II veteran; State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Associate Justice**

**LEO B. HANLEY:** appointed to Supreme Court vacancy August 1966; elected April 1968 to January 1969-79 term. Born 4/27/08; married; LL.B. Marquette U. 1933; Milwaukee Co. civil court judge 1949-53; 2nd Circuit Judge 1953-1966; World War II veteran; State Capitol, Madison 53702.



**Associate Justice**

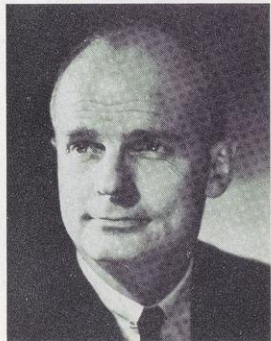
**CONNOR T. HANSEN:** appointed to Supreme Court vacancy March 1967 to fill term expiring January 1971. Born 11/1/13; married; J.D. U. of Wisconsin 1937; Eau Claire County District Attorney 1939-43; county judge, Eau Claire County 1958-67; State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Associate Justice**

**ROBERT W. HANSEN:** elected April 1967 to January 1968-78 term. Born 4/29/11; married; LL.B. Marquette U. 1933; Milwaukee County district judge 1954-1960; 2nd Circuit Judge 1960-68; State Capitol, Madison 53702.

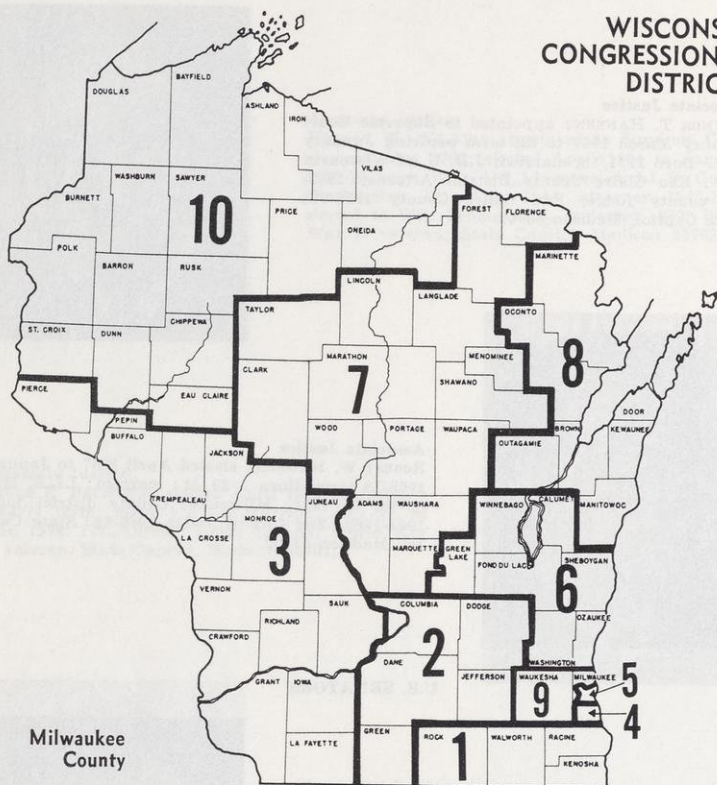
**U.S. SENATORS****U.S. Senator**

**E. WILLIAM PROXMIRE (Dem.):** elected to U.S. Senate August 1957 to fill vacancy, reelected 1958 and 1964; Wis. Assemblyman 1951 session. Born 11/11/15; married; M.B.A. 1940, M.P.A. 1948, Harvard U; former printing plant owner; World War II veteran; 4613 E. Buckeye Rd., Madison 53716.

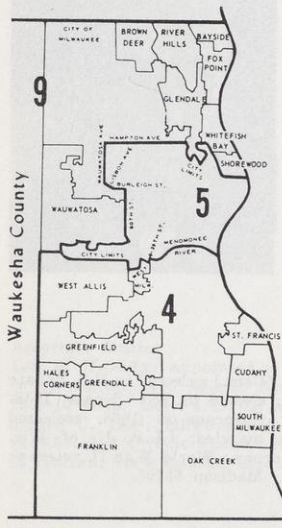
**U.S. Senator**

**GAYLORD A. NELSON (Dem.):** elected to U.S. Senate 1962, reelected 1968; elected to Wis. Senate, 1948, 1952, 1956; elected Governor in 1958, reelected 1960. Born 6/4/16; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1942; practicing attorney; World War II veteran; 5750 Bittersweet Pl., Madison 53705.

# WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



Milwaukee County



Waukesha County

AVERAGE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 395,276

### Average Deviation

Number  $\pm 5,959$   
Per Cent  $\pm 1.5$

LARGEST: 1st 408,677

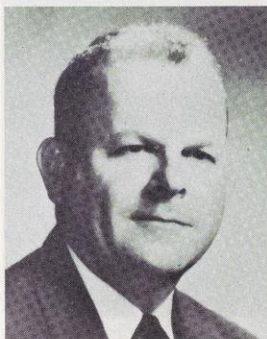
SMALLEST: 3rd 382,818

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

## MEMBERS OF U.S. CONGRESS

**1st Congressional District**

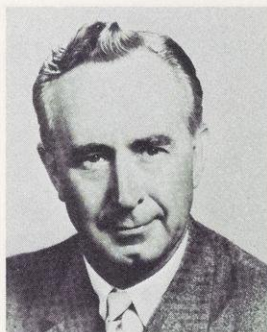
**HENRY C. SCHADEBERG (Rep.):** 4th term (member of Congress 1961-65, elected again in 1966 and 1968). Born 10/12/13; married; B.A. Carroll College 1938; B.D. Garrett Biblical Seminary, Evans-ton, 1941; ordained minister; World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; 333 Emerson St., Bur-lington 53105.

**2nd Congressional District**

**ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER (Dem.):** 6th consecutive term. Born 1/24/24; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1952; attorney; World War II veteran; 300 N. Water St., Watertown 53094.

**3rd Congressional District**

**VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.):** 5th consecutive term; Richland Center Mayor 1944-51; Assembly-man 1935-51; Attorney General 1951-57; Governor 1957-59. Born 11/5/05; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1932; practicing attorney; 578 E. Second St., Rich-land Center 53581.

**4th Congressional District**

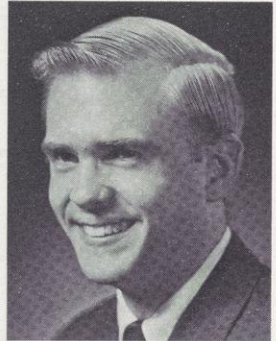
**CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI (Dem.):** 11th consecutive term; state Senator 1943-49. Born 11/18/12; mar-ried; Ph.B. Marquette U. 1936; former school teach-er and church organist; 3245 W. Drury Lane, Mil-waukee 53215.

**5th Congressional District**

HENRY S. REUSS (Dem.): 8th consecutive term. Born 2/22/12; married; LL.B. Harvard U. 1936; practicing attorney 1936-1955; World War II veteran; 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203.

**6th Congressional District**

WILLIAM A. STEIGER (Rep.): 2nd term; Assemblyman 1961-67. Born 5/15/38; married; B.S. U. of Wis. 1960; real estate developer; 684 Oak St., Oshkosh 54901.

**7th Congressional District**

MELVIN R. LAIRD (Rep.): 9th consecutive term; elected to state Senate 1946 to complete term of late father, reelected for 4-year term 1948. Born 9/1/22; married; B.A. Carleton College, Minn., 1942; former lumber company officer; World War II veteran; 207 S. Central Ave., Marshfield 54949. Resigned January 22, 1969, to become Secretary of Defense.

DAVID R. OBEY (Dem.) elected 4/1/69.  
For biography, see p. 33.

**8th Congressional District**

JOHN W. BYRNES (Rep.): 13th consecutive term; state Senator 1941-45; Special Deputy Commissioner of Banking for Wisconsin, 1938-41. Born 6/12/13; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1938; attorney; 207 Federal Bldg., Green Bay 54301.



**9th Congressional District**

**GLENN R. DAVIS (Rep.):** 8th term; elected to Congress April 1947 to fill vacancy, elected 4 succeeding terms 1949-57, elected again 1964, 1966 and 1968; Assemblyman 1941 session. Born 10/28/14; married; J.D. U. of Wis. 1940; attorney; World War II veteran; 3790 S. Center Road, Waukesha 53186.



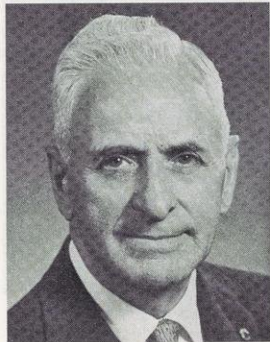
**10th Congressional District**

**ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.):** 14th consecutive term. Born 5/26/04; married; EdB. Oshkosh State College 1927; television station president; Mercer 54547.

**MEMBERS OF THE SENATE**

**1st Senate District**

**ALEX J. MEUNIER (Rep.):** 4th Senate session (also served 3 in Assembly). Born 11/9/1897; married; life insurance salesman; served in Army 1918; 106 S. Ithaca Ave., Sturgeon Bay 54235. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.



**2nd Senate District**

**MYRON P. LOTTO (Rep.):** 1st Senate session. Born 4/7/25; married; farmer; Route 3, Green Bay 54301. Committee assignments: Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.

**3rd Senate District**

**CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI (Dem.):** 11th Senate session (elected to Senate during 2nd Assembly session). Born 12/3/1898; married; retired machinist and inspector; 2025 S. 14th St., Milwaukee 53204. Committee assignments: Highways.

**4th Senate District**

**NILE W. SOIK (Rep.):** 1st Senate session (also served 4 in Assembly). Born 5/2/23; married; M.B.A. U. of Wis. 1951; college instructor; World War II veteran; 6266 N. Santa Monica Blvd., Whitefish Bay 53217. Committee assignments: Education, vice-chm.

**5th Senate District**

**WILFRED SCHUELE (Dem.):** 3rd Senate session (also served 3 in Assembly). Born 5/15/06; married; vice-pres. chemical mfg. corp.; 3036 N. 84th St., Milwaukee 53222. Committee assignments: Conservation.

**6th Senate District**

**MARTIN J. SCHREIBER (Dem.):** 4th Senate session. Born 4/8/39; married; LL.B. Marquette U. 1964; attorney; 3128 N. 50th St., Milwaukee 53206. Committee assignments: Education; Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.



**7th Senate District**

**LELAND S. McPARLAND** (Dem.): 8th Senate session (also served 7 in Assembly). Born 12/18/1896; married; studied law at Marquette U.; attorney; World War I veteran; 4757 S. Packard Ave., Cudahy 5321. Committee assignments: Judiciary.

**8th Senate District**

**ALLEN J. BUSBY** (Rep.): 17th Senate session (also served 2 in Assembly). Born 3/6/1900; married; J.D. U. of Wis. 1928; practicing attorney; 1673 S. 53rd St., Milwaukee 53214. Committee assignments: Judiciary, chm.

**9th Senate District**

**NORMAN SUSSMAN** (Dem.): 5th Senate session (elected to Senate during 2nd Assembly session). Born 5/26/05; married; retired city employe; 1621 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233. Committee assignments: Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Public Welfare.

**10th Senate District**

**ROBERT P. KNOWLES** (Rep.): 8th Senate session. President pro tem. Born 2/25/16; married; B.S. River Falls State University 1938; insurance and real estate business; World War II veteran; 335 E. 1st St., New Richmond 54017. Committee assignments: Highways.





**11th Senate District**

**WAYNE F. WHITROW** (Dem.): 2nd Senate session (also served 3 in Assembly). Born 8/16/33; married; M.B.A. U. of Wis. 1966; management consultant; Korean Conflict veteran; 4921 W. Washington Blvd., Milwaukee 53208. Committee assignments: Conservation.

**12th Senate District**

**12th Senate District**

**CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER** (Rep.): 11th Senate session. Born 6/24/18; married; advertising agency; 122 N. State St., Merrill 54452. Committee assignments: Agriculture, vice-chm.; Conservation, chm.



**13th Senate District**

**FRANK E. PANZER** (Rep.): 16th Senate session (also served one in Assembly). Born 9/1/1890; married; bank director; Rt. 1, Brownsville 53006. Committee assignments: Agriculture.

**14th Senate District**

**GERALD D. LORGE** (Rep.): 8th Senate session (elected to Senate during 2nd Assembly session). Born 7/9/22; married; J.D. Marquette U. 1952; attorney; World War II veteran; 147 Lorge Building, Bear Creek 54922. Committee assignments: Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking, chm.; Interstate Co-operation, chm.; Committee on Committees, chm.



**15th Senate District**

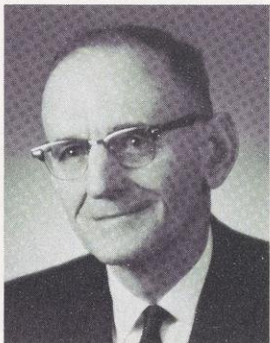
**JAMES D. SWAN (Rep.):** 2nd Senate session (elected in special election October 1967 to fill vacancy). Born 2/20/03; married; B.S. Princeton U., New Jersey, 1925; farmer; Route 2, Elkhorn 53121. Committee assignments: Agriculture; Joint Finance.

**16th Senate District**

**CARL W. THOMPSON (Dem.):** 6th Senate session (elected to Senate during 4th Assembly session). Born 3/15/14; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1939; attorney, real estate broker, farm owner; World War II veteran; 313 E. Main St., P.O. Box 227, Stoughton 53589. Committee assignments: Agriculture; Education.

**17th Senate District**

**GORDON W. ROSELEIP (Rep.):** 4th Senate session. Born 7/30/12; married; retired businessman; World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; Box 167, Darlington 53530. Committee assignments: Conservation, vice-chm.; Governmental and Veterans Affairs, vice-chm.; Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws, chm.

**18th Senate District**

**WALTER G. HOLLANDER (Rep.):** 7th Senate session. Born 9/8/1896; married; retired insurance agent and farmer; Rt. 1, Rosendale 54974. Committee assignments: Joint Finance, chm.; Committee on Committees.

**19th Senate District**

**WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM** (Rep.): 10th Senate session. Born 12/12/1898; married; retired sporting goods dealer; World Wars I and II veteran; 913 Hewitt St., Neenah 54956. Committee assignments: Governmental and Veterans Affairs, chm.

**20th Senate District**

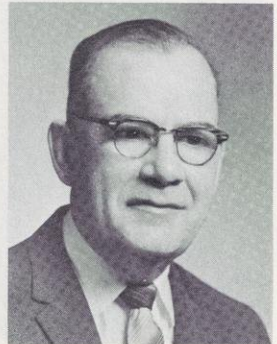
**ERNEST C. KEPPLER** (Rep.): 5th Senate session (also served one in Assembly). Majority leader. Born 4/5/18; married; J.D. U. of Wis. 1950; attorney; World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; 719 New York Ave., Sheboygan 53081. Committee assignments: Highways.

**21st Senate District**

**HENRY DORMAN** (Dem.): 3rd Senate session (elected in special election March 1965 to fill vacancy, reelected 1966). Born 9/24/16; married; J.D. U. of Wis. 1947; attorney; World War II veteran; 422-16th St., Racine 53403. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.

**22nd Senate District**

**JOSEPH LOURIGAN** (Dem.): 3rd Senate session (also served 3 in Assembly). Born 3/19/01; married; auto worker; 3604-19th Ave., Kenosha 53140. Committee assignments: Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking; Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws.



**23rd Senate District**

**HOLGER B. RASMUSEN** (Rep.): 5th Senate session (also served 3 in Assembly). Born 4/26/1894; married; Ph.G. Drake U., Iowa, 1916; semiretired pharmacist; World War I veteran; 722 Franklin Ave., Spooner 54801. Committee assignments: Education, chm.; Public Welfare, vice-chm.

**24th Senate District**

**RAYMOND F. HEINZEN** (Rep.): 1st Senate session (also served 4 in Assembly). Born 5/11/18; married; dairy farmer; Route 5, Marshfield 54449. Committee assignments: Education; Public Welfare.

**25th Senate District**

**ARTHUR A. CIRILLI** (Rep.): 2nd Senate session. Born 12/28/14; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1942; attorney; World War II veteran; 909 E. 4th St., Superior 54880. Committee assignments: Judiciary; Public Welfare, chm.

**26th Senate District**

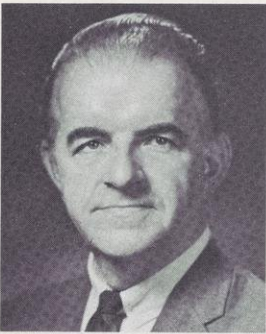
**FRED A. RISSER** (Dem.): 4th Senate session (elected to Senate during 3rd session in Assembly). Minority leader. Born 5/5/27; married; LL.B. U. of Oregon 1952; attorney; World War II veteran; 15 W. Main St., Madison 53703. Committee assignments: Judiciary.

**27th Senate District**

**WALTER E. TERRY (Rep.):** 2nd Senate session (also served 4 in Assembly); married; B.A. Notre Dame U. 1932; farmer; Route 3, Baraboo 53913. Committee assignments: Agriculture, chm.; Conservation; Interstate Co-operation.

**28th Senate District**

**JAMES C. DEVITT (Rep.):** 1st Senate session (also served one in Assembly). Born 10/12/29; married; president truck leasing firm; 5151 South Root River Pkwy., Greenfield 53228. Committee assignments: Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Highways, vice-chm.

**29th Senate District**

**WALTER J. CHILSEN (Rep.):** 2nd Senate session. Born 11/18/23; married; B.S. Lawrence College 1949; television account exec.; World War II veteran; 1821 Town Line Rd., Wausau 54401. Committee assignments: Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking, vice-chm.; Public Welfare.

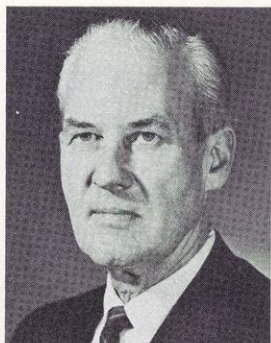
**30th Senate District**

**REUBEN LAFAVE (Rep.):** 7th Senate session (also served 3 in Assembly); married; real estate broker; LaVeaux Rd., Route 1, Oconto 54153. Committee assignments: Highways, chm.; Committee on Committees.



**31st Senate District**

**RAYMOND C. JOHNSON (Rep.):** 2nd Senate session. Born 8/20/36; married; LL.B. George Washington U., D.C., 1965; attorney, veteran; 221 N. 12th St., Eau Claire 54701. Committee assignments: Judiciary, vice-chm.; Interstate Co-operation, vice-chm.

**32nd Senate District**

**MILO G. KNUTSON (Rep.):** 1st Senate session. Born 10/12/18; married; radio station news director; 804 Cass Street, La Crosse 54601. Committee assignments: Governmental and Veterans Affairs.

**33rd Senate District**

**CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Rep.):** 14th Senate session. Born 7/20/1896; single; farmer; Rt. 1, Hartland 53029. Committee assignments: Joint Finance, vice-chm.

**Senate Chief Clerk**

**WILLIAM P. NUGENT:** Chosen Chief Clerk March 31, 1965 to succeed the late Lawrence Larsen; re-elected 1/11/67 and 1/6/69. Born 6/24/17; married; Linden Circle, Windsor 53598.



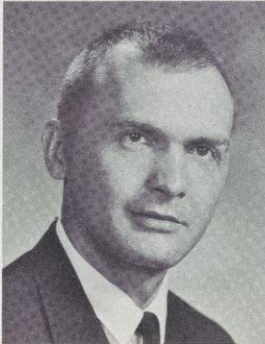
**Senate Sergeant at Arms**

**KENNETH NICHOLSON:** Chosen Sergeant at Arms 1/6/69. Born 5/2/01; married; retired salesman; 534 Glenway Street, Madison 53711.

**MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY**

**Adams-Juneau-Marquette**

**TOMMY G. THOMPSON (Rep.):** 2nd session. Born 11/19/41; single; J.D. U. of Wis. 1966; attorney; veteran - National Guard; 1407 Academy Street, Elroy 53929. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.

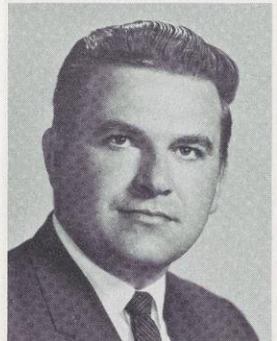


**Ashland-Bayfield-Iron**

**ERNEST J. KORPELA (Dem.):** 1st session. Born 12/19/36; married; M. Ed. Wis. State U. Superior 1963; Superintendent of Schools; 227 W. 3rd St., Washburn 54891. Committee assignments: Education.

**Barron-Washburn**

**JOHN C. VAN HOLLEN (Rep.):** 2nd session. Born 6/27/33; married; B.S. U. of Wis. 1958; life insurance salesman; Korean Conflict veteran; 720 Lakeview Drive, Chetek 54728. Committee assignments: Education; Public Welfare; Veterans and Military Affairs.



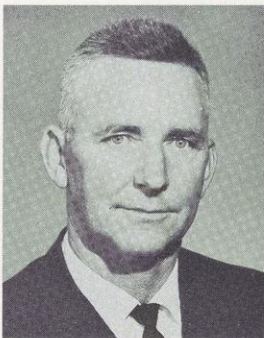
**Brown-1**

**JEROME F. QUINN (Rep.):** 8th session. Married; real estate investment business; 137 N. Oakland Ave., Green Bay 54303. Committee assignments: Revision; Elections; Excise and Fees, vice-chm.; Highways.



**Brown-2**

**LAWRENCE J. KAFKA (Rep.):** 3rd session. Born 3/16/1898; widower; farmer; trucking firm pres.; Rt. 3, Denmark 54208. Committee assignments: Enrolled Bills; Agriculture; Veterans and Military Affairs, vice-chm.



**Brown-3**

**CLETUS J. VANDERPERREN (Dem.):** 6th session. Born 3/4/12; married; semiretired farmer; Rt. 5, Green Bay 54303. Committee assignments: Municipalities; Public Welfare.



**Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce**

**STANLEY YORK (Rep.):** 2nd session. Born 8/29/31; married; B.D. Andover Newton Theological School, Mass., 1957; clergyman; 118 N. Third St., River Falls 54022. Committee assignments: Elections; Education; Public Welfare.





**Burnett-Polk**

HARVEY L. DUEHOLM (Dem.): 6th session. Born 1/29/10; married; farmer; Luck 54853. Committee assignments: Agriculture; Taxation.

**Calumet**

GERVASE A. HEPHNER (Dem.): 2nd session. Born 2/5/36; married; B.S. Oshkosh State College 1960; farm agr. business; Korean Conflict veteran; 618 South Madison St., Chilton 53014. Committee assignments: Taxation; Printing.



**Chippewa**

BRUCE S. PELOQUIN (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 11/3/36; married; B.A. Wis. State University Eau Claire 1966; R.R. 5, Box 357, Chippewa Falls 54729. Committee assignments: Education; Tourism.

**Clark**

FRANK L. NIKOLAY (Dem.): 5th session. Born 9/1/22; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1948; attorney; Colby 54421. Committee assignments: Rules; Judiciary.



**Columbia**

**WESLEY L. PACKARD** (Rep.): 2nd session. Born 2/6/18; married; real estate broker; World War II veteran; 143 S. Main St., Lodi 53555. Committee assignments: Insurance and Banking; Municipalities; Tourism, chm.

**Crawford-Vernon**

**BERNARD M. LEWISON** (Rep.): 7th session. Born 2/7/02; married; director, savings-loan assoc., real estate broker; 11 S. Washington Heights, Viroqua 54665. Committee assignments: Rules; Conservation; Highways; State Affairs, chm.

**Dane-1**

**NORMAN C. ANDERSON** (Dem.): 6th session. Born 3/11/28; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1954; attorney; World War II veteran; 5325 Marsh Road, Madison 53716. Committee assignments: Conservation; Judiciary.

**Dane-2**

**EDWARD NAGER** (Dem.): 4th session. Born 7/22/27; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1955; attorney; World War II veteran; P.O. Box 2036, Madison 53701. Committee assignments: Commerce and Manufactures; Labor.

**Dane-3**

ROBERT O. UEHLING (Rep.): 5th session. Born 4/23/15; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1941; attorney; World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; 4330 Keating Terrace, Madison 53711. Committee assignments: Taxation, chm.; Judiciary.

**Dane-4**

RUSSEL R. WEISENSEL (Rep.): 2nd session. Born 12/23/31; married; farmer; Twin Lane Road, Sun Prairie 53590. Committee assignments: Engrossed Bills; Agriculture; Taxation.

**Dane-5**

DAVID D. O'MALLEY (Dem.): 6th session. Born 11/12/12; widower; farmer; 315 West Main, Waukegan 53597. Committee assignments: Agriculture; Taxation.

**Dodge-1**

MRS. ESTHER DOUGHTY LUCKHARDT (Rep.): 4th session. Married; insurance and real estate agent; 211 North Hubbard, Horicon 53032. Committee assignments: Engrossed Bills; Education; State Affairs; Insurance and Banking.



**Dodge-2**

**ELMER C. NITSCHKE** (Rep.): 11th session. Born 5/20/11; married; insurance, real estate business; 208 Hamilton St., Beaver Dam 53916. Committee assignments: Rules; Excise and Fees; Highways; Transportation, chm.



**Door-Kewaunee**

**LAWRENCE H. JOHNSON** (Rep.): 5th session. Born 4/26/08; married; farmer; Rt. 2, Algoma 54201. Committee assignments: Education, chm.; Tourism.



**Douglas**

**EDWARD STACK** (Dem.): 1st session. Born 8/11/18; married; railroad switch foreman; veteran; 1420 John Ave., Superior 54880. Committee assignments: Transportation.



**Dunn**

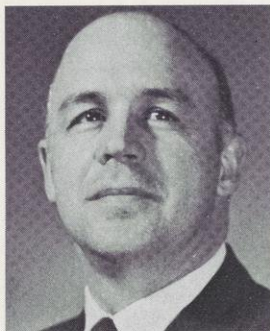
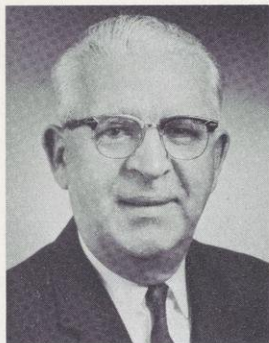
**ALVIN BALDUS** (Dem.): 2nd session. Born 4/26/26; married; A.A. Austin Junior College, Minn., 1948; investment broker; World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; 1901 S. Broadway, Menomonie 54751. Committee assignments: Revision; State Affairs.

**Eau Claire-1**

JOSEPH L. LOOBY (Dem.): 1st session. Born 11/24/17; married; treas., United Rubber Workers local; World War II veteran; 1156 East Madison St., Eau Claire 54701. Committee assignments: Enrolled Bills; Labor.

**Eau Claire-2**

LOUIS V. MATO (Dem.): 4th session. Born 7/20/03; married; salesman for chef's supply company; Fairchild 54741. Committee assignments: Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Florence-Marinette**

WILLIAM G. LAFAVE (Rep.): 1st session. Born 9/17/29; married; Captain, Marinette County Traffic Dept.; Route 1, Box 233, Peshtigo 54157. Committee assignments: Judiciary; Transportation; Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Fond du Lac-1**

EARL F. MCESSY (Rep.): 7th session. Born 2/12/14; married; B.S. Marquette U. 1939; real estate broker; World War II veteran; 361 Forest Ave., Fond du Lac 54935. Committee assignments: Elections; Excise and Fees, chm.; Highways.



**Fond du Lac-2**

**WILLIAM S. SCHWEFEL (Rep.):** 3rd session. Born 10/5/02; married; retired farmer; Rt. 1, Oakfield 53065. Committee assignments: Commerce and Manufactures; Conservation; Labor, vice-chm.



**Forest-Oneida-Vilas**

**PAUL R. ALFONSI (Rep.):** 10th session. Majority leader. Born 2/13/08; married; B.E. Whitewater State Teachers College 1928; vice-pres. insurance company; World War II veteran; Box 26, Minocqua 54548. Committee assignments: Rules; Conservation, chm.; Insurance and Banking; Tourism.

**Grant**

**JAMES N. AZIM, JR. (Rep.):** 4th session. Born 1/17/36; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1965; attorney; Muscoda 53573. Committee assignments: Taxation; Labor, chm.; Municipalities.



**Green-Lafayette**

**JOSEPH E. TREGONING (Rep.):** 2nd session (elected to Assembly April 1966 to fill vacancy). Born 5/26/41; single; farmer; Route 2, Shullsburg 53586. Committee assignments: Agriculture, vice-chm.; Public Welfare; Transportation.



**Green Lake-Waushara**

**JON P. WILCOX** (Rep.): 1st session. Born 9/5/36; married; J.D. U. of Wis. 1965; attorney and farmer; veteran; Box 161, Wautoma 54982. Committee assignments: Elections; Taxation; Judiciary, vice-chm.

**Iowa-Richland**

**GREGOR J. BOCK** (Rep.): 3rd session. Born 11/2/07; married; retired sand and gravel producer; 575 Diagonal St., Highland 53543. Committee assignments: Rules; State Affairs; Transportation.



**Jackson-Trempealeau**

**JOHN Q. RADCLIFFE** (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 5/19/20; married; rubber company employe; World War II veteran; Box 55, Strum 54770, Committee assignments: Transportation; Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Jefferson**

**BYRON F. WACKETT** (Rep.): 9th session. Born 3/21/12; married; service station operator; 100 Oak Hill Court, Watertown 53094. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.



**Kenosha-1**

GEORGE MOLINARO (Dem.): 12th session. Born 10/1/02; married; bank president; 424 44th St., Kenosha 53140. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.



**Kenosha-2**

RUSSELL A. OLSON (Rep.): 4th session. Born 2/19/24; married; beef and dairy farmer; World War II veteran; Rolling Hills Farm, Bassett 53101. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.

**La Crosse-1**

GERALD A. GREIDER (Rep.): 1st session. Born 8/30/23; married; vice-pres. bakery co.; 1729 Adams St., La Crosse 54601. Committee assignments: Enrolled Bills; Public Welfare; Transportation.



**La Crosse-2**

NORBERT NUTTELMAN (Rep.): 5th session. Born 3/8/11; married; farmer; Rt. 1, West Salem 54669. Committee assignments: Rules; Agriculture, chm.; State Affairs.



**Langlade-Oconto**

**MILTON MCDUGAL**, (Rep.): 3rd session. Born 7/21/17; married; farm owner, livestock business; 402 Chestnut St., Oconto Falls 54154. Committee assignments: Excise and Fees; Highways; Transportation, vice-chm.

**Lincoln-Taylor**

**JOSEPH SWEDA** (Dem.): 4th session. Born 1/3/26; married; farmer; World War II veteran; Rt. 1, Lublin 54447. Committee assignments: Highways; Transportation.

**Manitowoc—1**

**DONALD D. HELGESON** (Rep.): 1st session. Born 5/30/32; married; B.S. U. of Wis. 1954; dairy-area sales manager; Korean Conflict veteran; 937 North 5th St., Manitowoc 54220. Committee assignments: Labor; Municipalities; Veterans and Military Affairs.

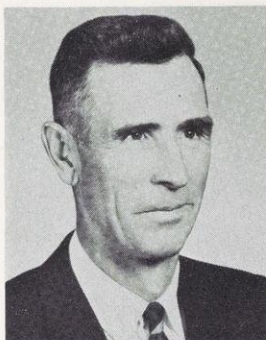
**Manitowoc—2**

**EVERETT E. BOLLE** (Dem.): 5th session. Born 8/29/19; married; real estate, auctioneer; Francis Creek 54214. Committee assignments: Excise and Fees; Highways.



**Marathon—1**

LAURENCE J. DAY (Dem.): 1st session. Born 10/18/13; married; farming and electrical wiring; Route 1, Eland 54427. Committee assignments: Conservation.



**Marathon—2**

DAVID R. OBEY (Dem.): 4th session. Born 10/3/38; married; M.A. U. of Wis. 1962; real estate broker; 515 N. 9th Ave., Wausau 54401. Committee assignments: Education. Elected to Congress 4/1/69.

**Menominee-Shawano**

HERBERT J. GROVER (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 2/5/37; married; M.A. American U., D.C., 1963; certified teacher, Hartman Apts., Rt. 3, Shawano 54166. Committee assignments: Education.



**Milwaukee-1**

MARK G. LIPSCOMB, JR. (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 9/1/35; married; J.D. Marquette U. 1964; attorney; served in Marine Corps; 5349 N. Dexter Ave., Milwaukee 53209. Committee assignments: Insurance and Banking; Municipalities.

**Milwaukee-2**

JOSEPH E. JONES (Dem.): 4th session. Born 6/29/14; married; machinist; World War II veteran; 4285 N. 26th St., Milwaukee 53209. Committee assignments; Highways; Transportation.

**Milwaukee-3**

DENNIS J. CONTA (Dem.): 1st session. Born 3/24/40; married; M.P.A. Harvard U. 1968; housing director for nonprofit housing corp.; veteran; 3489 N. Hackett, Milwaukee 53211. Committee assignments: Public Welfare.

**Milwaukee-4**

HAROUT O. SANASARIAN (Dem.): 1st session. Born 3/31/29; married; B.A. U. of Wis.-Milw. 1961; teacher; 1111 N. Astor St., Milwaukee 53202. Committee assignments: Taxation.

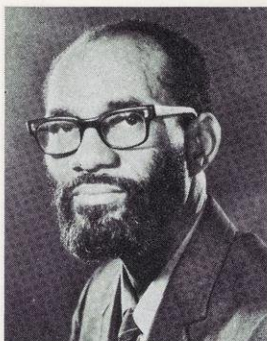
**Milwaukee-5**

PAUL E. SICULA (Dem.): 2nd session. Born 1/31/39; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1964; attorney 3287 N. 48th St., Milwaukee 53216. Committee assignments: Joint Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Insurance and Banking; Tourism.



**Milwaukee-6**

LLOYD A. BARBEE (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 8/17/25; single; J.D. U. of Wis. 1956; attorney; World War II veteran; 110 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53202. Committee assignments: Commerce and Manufactures; Transportation.



**Milwaukee-7**

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 2/3/22; married; machinist; World War II veteran; 3403 N. 22nd St., Milwaukee 53206. Committee assignments: Excise and Fees; Labor.

**Milwaukee-8**

JOSEPH C. CZERWINSKI (Dem.): 1st session. Born 2/15/44; single; admin. asst. for a lawyers' assoc.; 1230 So. 34th St., Milwaukee 53215. Committee assignments: Commerce and Manufactures.



**Milwaukee-9**

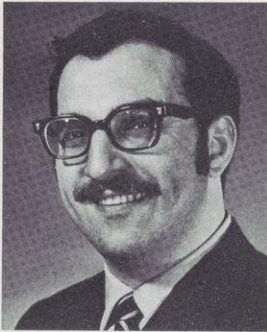
ROBERT L. JACKSON, JR. (Dem.): 1st session. Born 2/20/36; married; LL.B U. of Wis. 1962; attorney; 7869 N. 57th St., Milwaukee 53223. Committee assignments: Insurance and Banking.

**Milwaukee-10**

FREDERICK P. KESSLER (Dem.): 4th session. Born 1/11/40; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1966; attorney; 2719 W. Juneau, Milwaukee 53208. Committee assignments: Elections; Judiciary.

**Milwaukee-11**

RAYMOND J. TOBIASZ (Dem.): 5th session. Born 5/10/16; married; World War II veteran; 3145 South 50th St., Milwaukee 53219. Committee assignments: Excise and Fees; Municipalities.

**Milwaukee-12**

SAM L. ORLICH (Dem.): 2nd session. Born 2/18/39; married; 1307 W. Mineral, Milwaukee 53204. Committee assignments: Labor; Conservation.

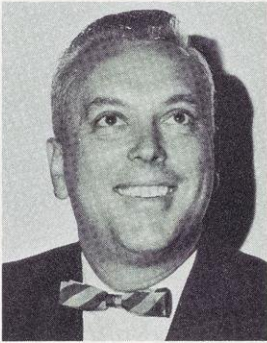
**Milwaukee-13**

RONALD G. PARYS (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 10/7/38; married; industrial appraiser and assessor; served in Army Reserves; 1221 E. Clarke St., Milwaukee 53212. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.



**Milwaukee-14**

GERALD D. KLECZKA (Dem.): 1st session. Born 11/26/43; married; accountant; air national guard; 3427 South 9th Place, Milwaukee 53215. Committee assignments: Insurance and Banking.



**Milwaukee-15**

ERWIN G. TAMMS (Rep.): 1st session. Born 1/4/31; married; lithographer-executive; 2808 N. 89th St., Milwaukee 53222. Committee assignments: Commerce and Manufactures, vice-chm.; Municipalities; Printing.

**Milwaukee-16**

RICHARD E. PABST (Dem.): 2nd session. Born 11/3/33; married; 457A South 74th St., Milwaukee 53214. Committee assignments: Conservation; State Affairs.



**Milwaukee-17**

JOHN E. MCCORMICK (Dem.): 5th session. Born 5/20/24; married; LL.B. Marquette U. 1951; attorney; World War II veteran; 2954 S. Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee 53207. Committee assignments: Judiciary.

**Milwaukee-18**

ERVIN F. SCHNEEBERG (Rep.): 1st session. Born 4/7/19; married; general insurance agent; 8540 N. 42nd St., Milwaukee 53209. Committee assignments: Education; Insurance and Banking; Printing.

**Milwaukee-19**

DANIEL D. HANNA (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 12/5/23; married; restaurateur; World War II veteran; 2501 W. Henry Ave., Milwaukee 53221. Committee assignments: Elections; Highways.

**Milwaukee-20**

GEORGE H. KLICKA (Rep.): 2nd session. Born 12/23/34; married; salesman; 2115 North 86th St., Wauwatosa 53226. Committee assignments: Education; State Affairs; Printing, vice-chm.

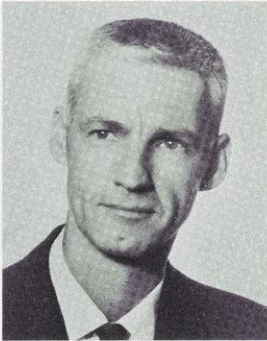
**Milwaukee-21**

JAMES J. LYNN (Dem.): 1st session. Born 10/12/16; married; real estate broker and appraiser; World War II veteran; 1126 S. 94th St., West Allis 53214. Committee assignments: Engrossed Bills; Commerce and Manufactures.



**Milwaukee-22**

ROBERT T. HUBER (Dem.): 11th session. Minority leader. Born 8/29/20; married; merchandising warehouseman; 2228 S. 78th St., West Allis 53219. Committee assignments: Rules.

**Milwaukee-23**

JERRY J. WING (Rep.): 1st session. Born 6/21/23; married; president of bottle supply co.; World War II veteran; 5140 S. 37th St., Greenfield 53221. Committee assignments: Commerce and Manufactures; Conservation; State Affairs.

**Milwaukee-24**

WILLIAM P. ATKINSON (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 5/14/01; married; B.S. Penn State U. 1925; retired professional engineer; World War II veteran; 1115 16th Ave., South Milwaukee 53172. Committee assignments: Municipalities; Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Milwaukee-25**

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR. (Rep.): 1st session. Born 6/14/43; single; J.D. U. of Wis. 1968; attorney; 2800 E. Menlo Blvd., Shorewood 53211. Committee assignments: Elections; Joint Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Judiciary.



**Monroe**

**KYLE KENYON (Rep.):** 7th session. Born 3/22/24; married; J.D. U. of Wis. 1952; attorney; World War II veteran; 1007½ Superior Ave., Tomah 54660. Committee assignments: Rules; Excise and Fees; Insurance and Banking; Judiciary.

**Outagamie-1**

**HAROLD V. FROELICH (Rep.):** 4th session. Speaker of the Assembly. Born 5/12/32; single; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1962; attorney and C.P.A.; Korean Conflict veteran; 322 East College Avenue, Appleton 54911. Committee assignments: Rules.

**Outagamie-2**

**WILLIAM J. ROGERS (Dem.):** 4th session. Born 12/9/30; married; B.S. St. Norberts College 1958; Korean Conflict veteran; 1317 Hillcrest Dr., Kaukauna 54130. Committee assignments: Rules; Public Welfare.

**Outagamie-3**

**ERVIN W. CONRADT (Rep.):** 3rd session. Born 10/4/16; married; farmer; R.R. 2, Shiocton 54170. Committee assignments: Excise and Fees; Highways, vice-chm.; Printing, chm.; Transportation.



**Ozaukee**

**HERBERT J. SCHOWALTER (Rep.):** 1st session. Born 3/30/27; married; engineering supervisor; World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; 642 South Main Street, Saukville 53080. Committee assignments: Commerce and Manufactures; Municipalities; Tourism.



**Portage**

**LEONARD A. GROSHEK (Dem.):** 2nd session. Born 6/13/13; married; teaching certificate W.S.U. Stevens Point 1931; insurance salesman; 2125 Indiana Avenue, Stevens Point 54481. Committee assignments: Agriculture; Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Price-Rusk-Sawyer**

**WILLIS J. HUTNIK (Rep.):** 9th session. Born 3/23/15; married; owner of school and office supply business; 101 Main St., Ladysmith 54848. Committee assignments: Rules; Education; Highways, chm.; State Affairs.



**Racine-1**

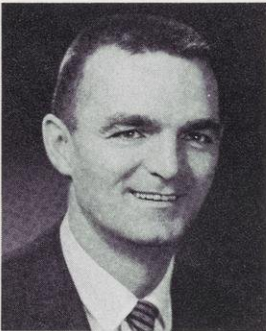
**EARL W. WARREN (Dem.):** 8th session. Born 2/25/02; married; assembler; 2809 Virginia Street, Racine. Committee assignments: Highways; State Affairs.

**Racine-2**

**MANNY S. BROWN** (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 11/2/17; married; J. D. Marquette U. 1952; attorney; lecturer Marquette U. Law School; World War II veteran; 2817 Ruby Ave., Racine 53402. Committee assignments: Education; Public Welfare.

**Racine-3**

**MERRILL E. STALBAUM** (Rep.): 5th session. Born 4/24/11; married; land surveyor and farmer; Route 1, Waterford 53185. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.

**Rock-1**

**LEWIS T. MITTNESS** (Dem.): 3rd session. Born 7/29/29; married; M.A. U. of Wis. 1958; curriculum assistance, public schools; Korean Conflict veteran; 730 N. Ringold St., Janesville 53545. Committee assignments: Conservation; Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Rock-2**

**CAROLYN JENSEN BLANCHARD** (Rep.): 4th session. Born 6/13/21; widowed; B.S. U. of Wis. 1943; 506 Chamberlain Street, Edgerton 53534. Committee assignments: Third Reading; Agriculture; Taxation; Public Welfare.



**Rock-3**

GEORGE B. BELTING (Rep.): 7th session. Born 7/15/14; married; J.D. U. of Wis. 1938; attorney; World War II veteran; 405 E. Grand Ave., Beloit 53511. Committee assignments: Joint Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Municipalities.



**St. Croix**

ROBERT M. BOCHE (Rep.): 2nd session. Born 2/21/21; married; farmer; Star Prairie 54026. Committee assignments: Agriculture; Taxation; Tourism, vice-chm.

**Sauk**

OSCAR A. LAPER, JR. (Rep.): 2nd session. Born 7/13/15; married; farmer; Rock Springs 53961. Committee assignments: Education; vice-chm.; Labor.



**Sheboygan-1**

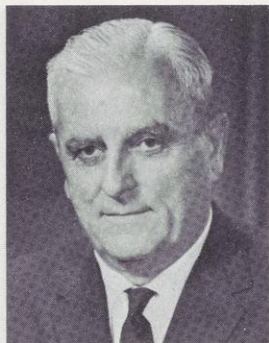
CARL OTTE (Dem.): 2nd session (elected to Assembly in Oct. 1967 special election to fill vacancy). Born 6/24/23; married; trucker; World War II veteran; 1440 S. 22nd St., Sheboygan 53081. Committee assignments: Agriculture; Printing.

**Sheboygan-2**

VERNON R. BOECKMANN (Dem.): 1st session. Born 4/16/27; married; sheriff, Sheboygan County; World War II veteran; Route 2, Plymouth 53073. Committee assignments: Third Reading; State Affairs.

**Walworth**

CLARENCE J. WILGER (Rep.): 2nd session. Born 11/1/09; married; retired conservation warden; Route 4, Elkhorn 53121. Committee assignments: Conservation, vice-chm.; Insurance and Banking; Labor.

**Washington**

FREDERICK SCHROEDER (Rep.): 3rd session. Born 1/19/10; married; farmer and retail dairy operator; Rural Route 1, West Bend 53095. Committee assignments: Agriculture; Commerce and Manufactures, chm.; Excise and Fees.

**Waukesha-1**

KENNETH J. MERKEL (Rep.): 3rd session. Born 8/9/26; married; B. S. Marquette U. 1949; electrical engineer; World War II veteran; 3405 North Brookfield Road, Brookfield 53005. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.



**Waukesha-2**

**JOHN M. ALBERTS** (Rep.): 1st session. Born 4/24/33; married; B. S. Carroll College, Waukesha, 1957; owner of gas stations: 1228 W. Wisconsin Ave., Oconomowoc 53066. Committee assignments: Conservation; Insurance and Banking, vice-chm.

**Waukesha-3**

**VINCENT R. MATHEWS** (Dem.): 6th session. Born 6/8/12; married; B. A. Carroll Coll. 1934; insurance agent; 242 E. Park Ave., Waukesha 53186. Committee assignments: Municipalities.

**Waukesha-4**

**JOHN C. SHABAZ** (Rep.): 3rd session. Born 6/25/31; married; LL.B. Marquette U. 1957; attorney; 21425 W. Glengarry Road, New Berlin 53151. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.

**Waupaca**

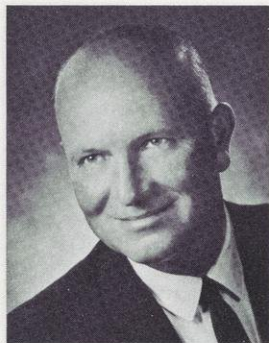
**FRANCIS R. BYERS** (Rep.): 1st session. Born 3/30/20; married; Ph. B. U. of Wis. 1943; businessman; World War II veteran; 357 Garfield Ave., Marion 54950. Committee assignments: Conservation; Labor; Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Winnebago-1**

**JACK D. STEINHILBER** (Rep.): 2nd session. Born 9/14/31; married; LL.B. U. of Wis. 1955; attorney; 302 N. Main St., Oshkosh 54901. Committee assignments: Judiciary; Municipalities, chm.

**Winnebago-2**

**GORDON R. BRADLEY** (Rep.): 1st session. Born 7/9/21; married; dairy farmer; 2644 Elo Road, Oshkosh 54901. Committee assignments: Revision; Conservation; Labor; Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Winnebago-3**

**DAVID O. MARTIN** (Rep.): 5th session. Born 3/7/31; married; B. S. U. of Mich. 1954; Traffic analyst, paper co.; veteran; 521 Haylett Street, Neenah 54956. Committee assignments: Joint Finance.

**Wood-1**

**JOHN PARKIN** (Rep.): 1st session. Born 4/10/18; married; president of two companies; 907 South Oak Ave., Marshfield 54449. Committee assignments: Third Reading; Commerce and Manufactures; Municipalities, vice-chm.; Public Welfare.



**Wood-2**

**HARVEY F. GEE** (Rep.): 5th session. Born 2/29/08; married; B.A. Rollins College, Fla. 1932; land developer; World War II veteran; 170 14th Ave., S., Wisconsin Rapids 54494. Committee assignments: Commerce and Manufactures; Public Welfare, chm.

**Assembly Chief Clerk**

**WILMER H. STRUEBING**: Chosen Chief Clerk May 16, 1967; reelected 1/6/69. Born 4/2/10; married; salvage yard operator; elected to Assembly 1962 and 1964; Route 2, Brillion 54110.

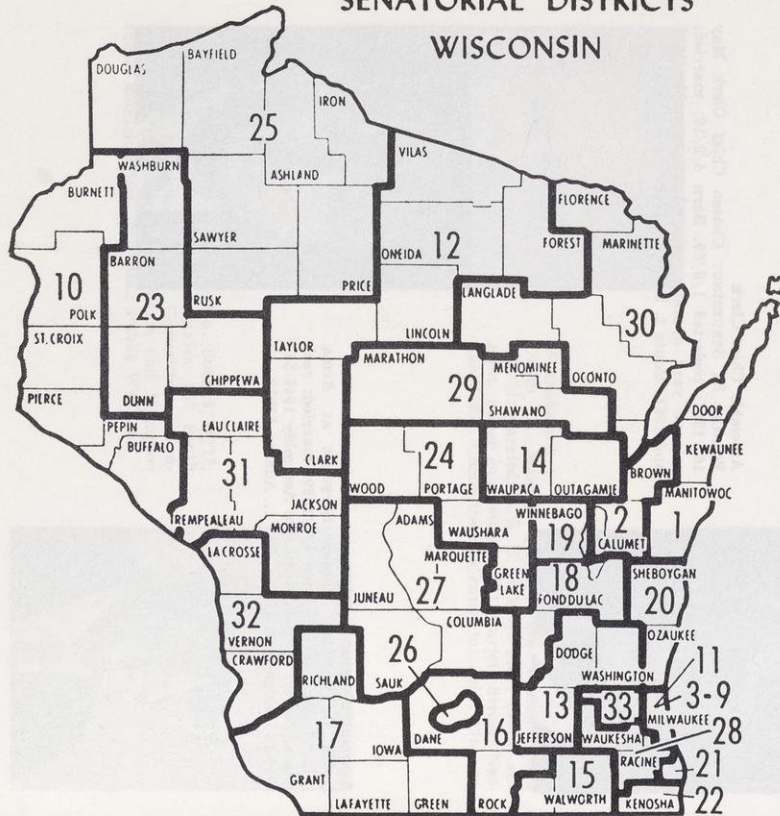
**Assembly Sergeant at Arms**

**LOUIS C. ROMELL**: Chosen Sergeant at Arms 1/11/67 and 1/6/69. Born 4/7/1899; married; real estate, dealer, farmer; elected to Assembly 1946-54, 1960-64; Edgewood Drive, Rt. 1, Adams 53910.

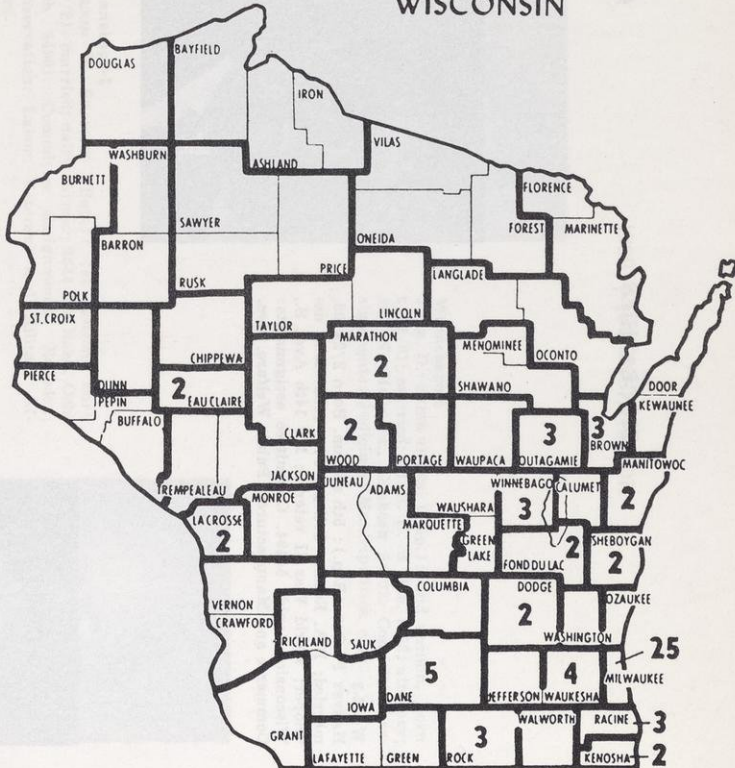




## SENATORIAL DISTRICTS WISCONSIN

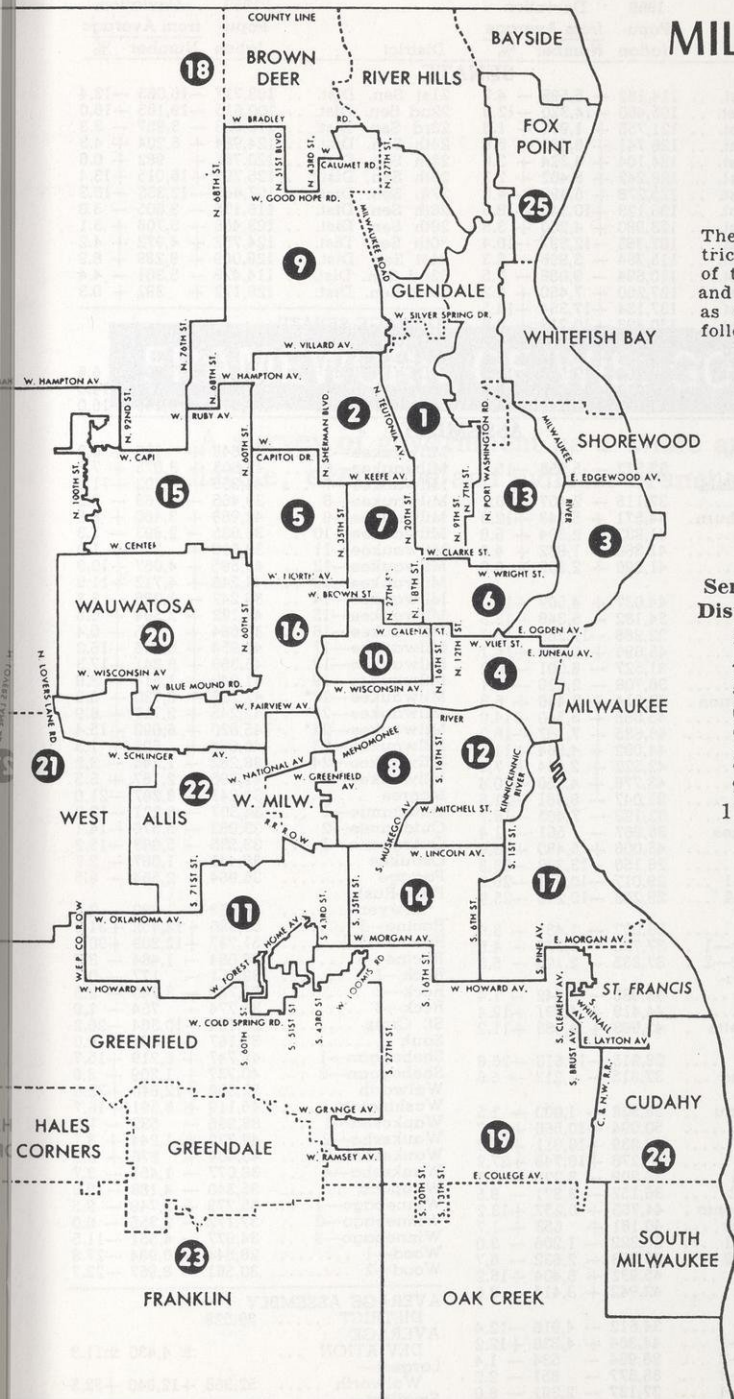


## ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS WISCONSIN



# ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS MILWAUKEE COUNTY

The first 19 Assembly districts each contain a ward of the City of Milwaukee and are numbered the same as the ward. Ward lines follow Ordinance 730.



Senate District	Assembly District
3	11, 12, 14
4	3, 18, 25
5	2, 9, 15
6	1, 5, 7
7	17, 19, 24
8	20, 21, 22
9	4, 6, 13
11	8, 10, 16

## LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1960 CENSUS POPULATION

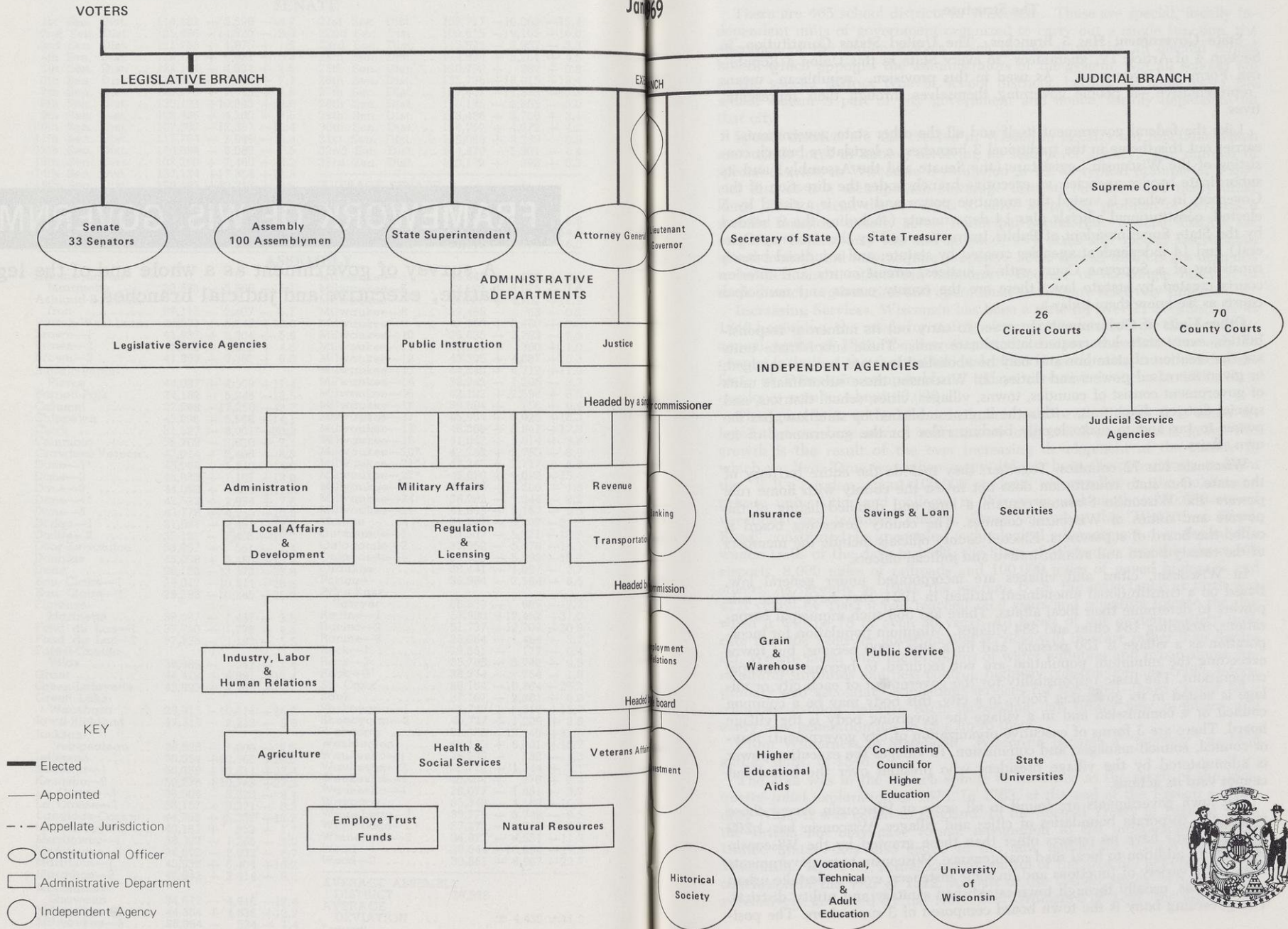
District	1960		Deviation		District	1960		Deviation	
	Popu- lation	from Average	Number	%		Popu- lation	from Average	Number	%
<b>SENATE</b>									
1st Sen. Dist. ..	114,182	- 5,598	- 4.7		21st Sen. Dist. ..	103,717	-16,063	-13.4	
2nd Sen. Dist. ..	105,460	-14,320	-12.0		22nd Sen. Dist. ..	100,615	-19,165	-16.0	
3rd Sen. Dist. ..	121,755	+ 1,975	+ 1.6		23rd Sen. Dist. ..	115,823	- 3,957	- 3.3	
4th Sen. Dist. ..	126,741	+ 6,961	+ 5.8		24th Sen. Dist. ..	124,984	+ 5,204	+ 4.3	
5th Sen. Dist. ..	124,104	+ 4,324	+ 3.6		25th Sen. Dist. ..	120,762	+ 982	+ 0.8	
6th Sen. Dist. ..	128,242	+ 8,462	+ 7.1		26th Sen. Dist.* ..	135,795	+16,015	+13.4	
7th Sen. Dist. ..	125,278	+ 5,498	+ 4.6		27th Sen. Dist. ..	107,447	-12,333	-10.3	
8th Sen. Dist. ..	130,123	+10,343	+ 8.6		28th Sen. Dist. ..	116,175	- 3,605	- 3.0	
9th Sen. Dist. ..	123,980	+ 4,200	+ 3.5		29th Sen. Dist. ..	123,486	+ 3,706	+ 3.1	
10th Sen. Dist. ..	107,383	-12,397	-10.4		30th Sen. Dist. ..	124,752	+ 4,972	+ 4.2	
11th Sen. Dist. ..	115,784	- 3,996	- 3.3		31st Sen. Dist. ..	128,069	+ 8,289	+ 6.9	
12th Sen. Dist. ..	110,694	- 9,086	- 7.5		32nd Sen. Dist. ..	114,479	- 5,301	- 4.4	
13th Sen. Dist. ..	127,260	+ 7,480	+ 6.2		33rd Sen. Dist. ..	120,172	+ 392	+ 0.3	
14th Sen. Dist. ..	137,134	+17,354	+14.5						
15th Sen. Dist. ..	130,493	+10,713	+ 8.9		<b>AVERAGE SENATE</b>				
16th Sen. Dist.* ..	122,088	+ 2,308	+ 1.9		DISTRICT ..... 119,780				
17th Sen. Dist. ..	125,727	+ 5,947	+ 5.0		<b>AVERAGE</b>				
18th Sen. Dist. ..	107,208	-12,572	-10.5		DEVIATION ... ± 7,894 ± 6.6				
19th Sen. Dist. ..	107,928	-11,852	- 9.9		Largest—14th ... 137,134 +17,354 +14.5				
20th Sen. Dist. ..	124,925	+ 5,145	+ 4.3		Smallest—22nd ... 100,615 -19,165 -16.0				
<b>ASSEMBLY</b>									
Adams-Juneau- Marquette .....	33,572	- 5,956	-15.1		Milwaukee-5 ...	39,648	+ 120	+ 0.3	
Ashland-Bayfield- Iron .....	37,115	- 2,407	- 6.1		Milwaukee-6 ...	42,603	+ 3,075	+ 7.8	
Barron-Washburn.	44,571	+ 5,043	+12.8		Milwaukee-7 ...	44,230	+ 4,702	+11.9	
Brown-1 .....	41,832	+ 2,304	+ 5.8		Milwaukee-8 ...	39,465	- 63	- 0.2	
Brown-2 .....	41,360	+ 1,832	+ 4.6		Milwaukee-9 ...	42,988	+ 3,460	+ 8.8	
Brown-3 .....	41,890	+ 2,362	+ 6.0		Milwaukee-10 ...	36,635	- 2,893	- 7.3	
Buffalo-Pepin- Pierce .....	44,037	+ 4,509	+11.4		Milwaukee-11 ...	39,918	+ 390	+ 1.0	
Burnett-Polk .....	34,182	- 5,346	-13.5		Milwaukee-12 ...	43,595	+ 4,067	+10.3	
Calumet .....	22,268	-17,260	-43.7		Milwaukee-13 ...	44,240	+ 4,712	+11.9	
Chippewa .....	45,096	+ 5,568	+14.1		Milwaukee-14 ...	38,242	- 1,286	- 3.3	
Clark .....	31,527	- 8,001	-20.2		Milwaukee-15 ...	42,122	+ 2,594	+ 6.6	
Columbia .....	36,708	- 2,820	- 7.1		Milwaukee-16 ...	39,684	+ 156	+ 0.4	
Crawford-Vernon.	42,014	+ 2,486	+ 6.3		Milwaukee-17 ...	45,954	+ 6,426	+16.3	
Dane-1* .....	45,068	+ 5,540	+14.0		Milwaukee-18 ...	46,369	+ 6,841	+17.3	
Dane-2 .....	46,635	+ 7,107	+18.0		Milwaukee-19 ...	41,042	+ 1,514	+ 3.8	
Dane-3 .....	44,092	+ 4,564	+11.5		Milwaukee-20* ..	42,258	+ 2,730	+ 6.9	
Dane-4* .....	42,522	+ 2,994	+ 7.6		Milwaukee-21* ..	42,245	+ 2,717	+ 6.9	
Dane-5 .....	43,778	+ 4,250	+10.8		Milwaukee-22* ..	45,620	+ 6,092	+15.4	
Dodge-1 .....	31,047	- 8,481	-21.5		Milwaukee-23 ...	40,034	+ 506	+ 1.3	
Dodge-2 .....	32,123	- 7,405	-18.7		Milwaukee-24 ...	38,282	- 1,246	- 3.2	
Door-Kewaunee ..	38,967	- 561	- 1.4		Milwaukee-25 ...	41,695	+ 2,167	+ 5.5	
Douglas .....	45,008	+ 5,480	+13.9		Monroe .....	31,241	- 8,287	-21.0	
Dunn .....	26,156	-13,372	-33.8		Outagamie-1 ...	34,307	+ 5,221	+13.2	
Eau Claire-1 ...	29,017	-10,511	-26.6		Outagamie-2 ...	33,952	+ 5,576	+14.1	
Eau Claire-2 ...	29,283	-10,245	-25.9		Outagamie-3 ...	33,535	+ 5,993	+15.2	
Florence .....					Ozaukee .....	38,441	- 1,087	- 2.7	
Marinette .....	38,097	- 1,431	- 3.6		Portage .....	36,964	- 2,564	- 6.5	
Fond du Lac-1 ..	37,750	- 1,778	- 4.5		Price-Rusk- Sawyer .....	38,639	- 889	- 2.2	
Fond du Lac-2 ..	37,335	- 2,193	- 5.5		Racine-1 .....	51,980	+12,452	+31.0	
Forest-Oneida- Vilas .....	38,986	- 542	- 1.4		Racine-2 .....	51,737	+12,209	+30.9	
Grant .....	44,419	+ 4,891	+12.4		Racine-3 .....	38,064	- 1,464	- 3.7	
Green-Lafayette ..	43,993	+ 4,465	+11.2		Rock-1 .....	39,351	- 177	- 0.4	
Green Lake- Wausara ...	28,915	-10,613	-26.8		Rock-2 .....	35,788	- 3,740	- 9.5	
Iowa-Richland ...	37,315	- 2,213	- 5.6		Rock-3 .....	38,774	- 754	- 1.9	
Jackson- Trempealeu ...	38,528	- 1,000	- 2.5		St. Croix .....	29,164	-10,364	-26.2	
Jefferson .....	50,094	+10,566	+26.7		Sauk .....	37,167	- 2,361	- 6.0	
Kenosha-1 .....	50,339	+10,811	+27.4		Sheboygan-1 ...	45,747	+ 6,219	+15.7	
Kenosha-2 .....	50,276	+10,748	+27.2		Sheboygan-2 ...	40,737	+ 1,209	+ 3.0	
La Crosse-1 .....	36,308	- 3,220	- 8.1		Walworth .....	52,368	+12,840	+32.5	
La Crosse-2 .....	36,157	- 3,371	- 8.5		Washington ...	46,119	+ 6,591	+16.7	
Langlade-Oconto	44,765	+ 5,237	+13.2		Waukesha-1 ...	38,996	- 532	- 1.3	
Lincoln-Taylor ..	40,181	+ 653	+ 1.7		Waukesha-2 ...	40,772	+ 1,244	+ 3.1	
Manitowoc-1 ...	38,322	- 1,206	- 3.0		Waukesha-3 ...	40,404	+ 876	+ 2.2	
Manitowoc-2 ...	36,893	- 2,632	- 6.7		Waukesha-4 ...	38,077	- 1,451	- 3.7	
Marathon-1 ...	45,932	+ 6,404	+16.2		Waupaca .....	35,340	- 4,188	-10.6	
Marathon-2 ...	42,942	+ 3,414	+ 8.6		Winnebago-1 ...	35,779	- 3,749	- 9.5	
Menominee- Shawano .....	34,612	- 4,916	-12.4		Winnebago-2 ...	37,172	- 2,356	- 6.0	
Milwaukee-1 ...	44,364	+ 4,836	+12.2		Winnebago-3 ...	34,977	- 4,551	-11.5	
Milwaukee-2 ...	38,994	- 534	- 1.4		Wood-1 .....	28,544	-10,984	-27.8	
Milwaukee-3 ...	38,677	- 851	- 2.2		Wood-2 .....	30,561	- 8,967	-22.7	
Milwaukee-4 ...	37,137	- 2,391	- 6.0						
<b>*Estimate.</b>									
<b>AVERAGE ASSEMBLY</b>									
DISTRICT ..... 39,528									
<b>AVERAGE</b>									
DEVIATION ... ± 4,430 ±11.3									
Largest— Walworth ..... 52,368 +12,840 +32.5									
Smallest— Calumet ..... 22,268 -17,260 -43.7									

# FRAMEWORK OF WIS. GOVERNMENT

A survey of government as a whole and of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

Jan 1969



**KEY**

- Elected
- Appointed
- - - Appellate Jurisdiction
- Constitutional Officer
- Administrative Department
- Independent Agency



## THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

### The Structure

**State Government Has 3 Branches.** The United States Constitution, in Section 4 of Article IV, guarantees "to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government." As used in this provision, "republican" means "representative"—a people governing themselves through their representatives.

Like the federal government itself and all the other state governments, it carries out this theme in the traditional 3 branches: a legislative branch consisting of the Wisconsin Legislature (the Senate and the Assembly) and its subordinate service agencies; an executive branch under the direction of the Governor, in whom is vested the executive power and who is assisted by 5 elected, constitutional officials plus 14 departments (including the 2 headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and by the Attorney General) and 14 independent agencies created by statute; and a judicial branch consisting of a Supreme Court with 7 justices, circuit courts and inferior courts created by statute law (these are the county courts and municipal courts as we know them today).

**Other Units of Government.** In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units. These subordinate units are the creation of state law and may be abolished by state law, or changed, or given increased powers and duties. In Wisconsin, these subordinate units of government consist of counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts, and special districts. Each unit, within the limits established by state law, has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules for the government of its own affairs.

Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they include the entire territory of the state. Our state constitution does not invest the county with home rule powers—the Wisconsin Statutes contain a long and detailed listing of the powers and duties of Wisconsin counties. The county governing board is called the board of supervisors. Elected county officials include the members of the county board and administrative and judicial officers.

In Wisconsin, cities and villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. There are 568 such municipal corporations, including 184 cities and 384 villages. Minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 persons, and for a city 1,000 persons, but towns exceeding the minimum population are not required to become municipal corporations. The basic responsibility for the government of each city or village is vested in its governing body; in a city, this body may be a common council or a commission and in a village the governing body is the village board. There are 3 forms of executive organization of city government: mayor-council, council-manager, and commission. In villages the executive power is administered by the village president who presides over the board but cannot veto its actions.

The town governments are found in all areas of Wisconsin except those within the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,269 towns. Towns have no powers other than those granted by the Wisconsin Statutes. In addition to local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts. The governing body is the town board composed of 3 supervisors. The posi-

tions of supervisors are largely administrative; annual town meetings authorize and direct and the policy set at the town meeting is carried out by the town board.

There are 465 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special, fiscally independent units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system. Not all schools are in the special district type of school districts, because in some cases the school system is part of city government and hence, fiscally dependent on that city.

Special districts are also created in Wisconsin to carry out functions which are strictly local in nature, involving no state-level agency. The number of special districts in Wisconsin is estimated at 62. A typical example of a special district is a metropolitan sewerage district, but there are many other kinds. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function, usually across municipal boundaries. Special districts are corporate bodies, may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and may acquire property. Some special districts are designed to be permanent; others are temporary. Because of the single function of each district, organization and operational staffing are relatively simple.

**Increasing Services.** Wisconsin has been a state for over 11 decades. In its 1848 beginning, the needs for state government were relatively simple—in his annual report of 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions for the State of Wisconsin comparable to today's executive branch. In 1966, state employes number about 30,000.

This growth is not inherent in government—even though it is often alleged that any bureaucracy will grow as long as it is permitted to grow—this growth is the result of the ever increasing development of the society in which we live. Time was when many did not have the opportunity to learn the “3 R's”; today, about 100,000 students are enrolled in the public and private universities and colleges in Wisconsin and another 150,000 attend vocational and technical schools. Time was when the “Watertown Plank Road” constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day—in 1966, the State of Wisconsin contains about 130 airports, 8,000 miles of railroads and 100,000 miles of paved highways and streets. As recently as 1900, the average U. S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years—by 1963 it had reached 69.9 years and scientists foresee the day when it will be 75 or even 80 years. All facets of our modern society indicate that the need for governmental services will increase rather than diminish. We are faced with the problems of water pollution and urban slums, agricultural surpluses and pest control, highway construction and traffic safety, primary and secondary education, services for the aged—there cannot be a complete catalog because each succeeding day brings new problems and every new generation has to face up to them.

**From Wilderness to Statehood.** Wisconsin became a “territory” in 1836 and a “state” in 1848.

The area was in the French sphere of influence as the result of the Marquette-Joliet exploration of 1673. In 1763, at the end of the French and Indian Wars, it was ceded to England. In the Second Treaty of Paris in 1783, the British not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the United States—they also ceded to the new nation the territory including Wisconsin. However, actual English control of the area did not end until the conclusion of the War of 1812. As part of the United States, Wisconsin was successively governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the laws of the

Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory and, finally, the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this enabling act, the Wisconsin people called a constitutional convention to draft a fundamental law for the government of their state. The convention submitted its draft constitution to the people in April of 1847, but this first draft was rejected by the voters with only 14,119 votes cast for the proposed constitution, while 30,231 votes were cast against it.

A second draft was submitted in March of 1848 and it was ratified by a vote of 16,799 "for" and 6,384 "against". The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin Constitution to this day; however, in the intervening years 43 of its sections have been affected by 75 amendments.

**State Powers and Duties.** Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848. It was the 30th state to be admitted to the Union. It became a state, according to the Wisconsin Enabling Act passed by the U. S. Congress in 1846, "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever." The original 13 states, in forming the Union by ratifying the U.S. Constitution, had delegated certain powers to the federal government; when Wisconsin became a state it consented, by becoming a state, to the same delegation of a portion of its sovereign powers to Washington. Thus, from the moment of its birth the State of Wisconsin—its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts—were subject to the provisions of the the U.S. Constitution and to the express prohibitions of Section 10 of Article I of that document:

"No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

"No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision, and Controul of the Congress.

"No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay."

The prohibitions enumerated in the preceding excerpt from the U.S. Constitution are absolute. In addition, there are a number of other areas, enumerated in Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution, in which the original states told the U.S. Congress to act in their stead. Among these are the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, the maintenance of armed forces and the declaration of war, the coinage of money, the imposition and collection of taxes, the establishment of a postal system, and the granting of patents and copyrights. Congress can also "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" their delegated powers. Since all states admitted to the Union after it was formed by the original 13 states



are on an equal footing with the original states, any restriction on the sovereignty of the original states also applies to all other states. But, in all areas in which the states did not delegate their sovereign powers to the federal government they remain sovereign, and this was specified in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.”

Although the powers delegated to the federal government and the powers reserved to the states are neatly delineated in the United States Constitution and seem clear-cut, in practice it has not turned out to be that simple. Many powers are exercised concurrently by the federal government and the states. Through judicial interpretation, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include practically every topic once considered reserved to the states.

### Many Sources of State Law

The Pilgrim Fathers, landing at Plymouth Rock, allegedly could govern their settlement by the brief Mayflower Compact. As the needs for government have become more complicated, the legal framework in which government operates has become more detailed.

Actually, even the Pilgrim Fathers did not start in a legal vacuum. They had brought with them a European, Anglo-Saxon legal heritage the origins of which became lost in antiquity. The law continued to develop in the American colonies. It moved inland from the Atlantic coast as the frontier advanced to the west.

When the first Wisconsin Territorial Legislature met in Belmont in 1836, it passed a law:

“that the existing laws of Michigan, as declared in full force in this territory by the act of congress organizing the territory of Wisconsin, be taken and construed liberally and beneficially, for the purpose of giving the said laws full force and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof”.

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV:

“All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.”

Today, the government of the State of Wisconsin is regulated, in addition to the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution, by the laws contained in over 4,000 pages of Wisconsin Statutes. And, even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found—and this experience is shared by all other states—that there are some areas which are so technical and so complicated that the detailed implementation must be left to the specialists charged with administering the law. To make this possible, the law invests certain administrative agencies with “rule-making power”.

In spite of all the detail of modern law, there are still areas not adequately covered or in which reasonable men cannot agree on the proper interpretation of several seemingly conflicting provisions. In these areas, the formal law is further implemented by courts or administrative commissions. Thus, while the current text of our Wisconsin Constitution occupies only 24 pages, and the statutes, 2 volumes, the opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court alone, explaining the meaning of specific portions of the Constitution

and of the statutes fill shelf upon shelf with the printed volumes of the Supreme Court's Wisconsin Reports.

### Making State Government Work

Frequently it is said that in our state government of 3 branches the legislative branch makes the law or sets the public policy, the executive branch carries out the law, and the judicial branch interprets the law. This very simple description of state government, like so many simple descriptions, tells only half the story. Actually, all 3 branches have a part in determining what the law is, setting public policy, and seeing to it that the laws are faithfully administered.

"Public policy" is closely related to "law"—all law is the formal expression of public policy but not everything that might be considered public policy has already been incorporated into law. When we think of "law", we usually tend to regard it as something restrictive—a rule by which certain actions are prohibited. This aspect does exist, of course, but it is the effect of law and not the reason for the existence of law.

Laws govern our democratic society to give the greatest freedom to the greatest number, and the only manner in which this can be achieved is by the establishment of a firm set of rules which tell every citizen the precise limits of his rights and obligations.

**Where Does Public Policy Come From?** Since the formal responsibility for enacting new laws lies in the Legislature with the concurrence of the Governor, the legislators and the Governor are prime sources of public policy. Public policy cannot become law without their volition. Every member of the Legislature has the right to introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters; he has the right, also, to offer amendments to proposals placed before the Legislature by other members.

Within the executive branch, both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor have been assigned constitutional functions in the development of formal public policy. The Governor is required to recommend to the Legislature "such matters . . . for their consideration as he may deem expedient." This he does in his state of the state message and in special messages devoted to particular problems that he may send to the Legislature from time to time during the course of the session. If he feels that a particular problem of the state needs immediate legislative attention, he may even call the Legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the Legislature must be approved by the Governor (or passed over his veto, which requires a  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote in each house) before they can become effective. This veto power invests the Governor with a great deal of control over the program content of any new law. Once a new proposal has become law the Governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, participates in the implementation and perfection of public policy on a day to day basis. The Governor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Lieutenant Governor, who presides over the Senate, frequently has an opportunity to make decisions which may have a lasting influence on the development of formal state policy. Not only does he, as the presiding officer, rule on parliamentary points of order, but the Wisconsin Constitution also invests him with a tie-breaking vote. Usually, points of order are raised and tie votes occur only when the subject matter under discussion is particularly difficult or controversial. As a result, the actions by the Lieutenant Governor carry great weight. In fact, Wisconsin Lieutenant Governors have occasion-

ally added their prestige to the defeat of a proposition although this action was not required because a proposition is lost when the house is evenly divided and the tie-breaking vote is needed only to permit a proposition to carry.

Even the judicial branch has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts have no official law-making function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law; that is, they interpret the law and tell us what it really means. Sometimes such interpretation results in a considerably different understanding of and effect on public policy than was originally considered.

From the above we see who is responsible for enacting policy, but this does not necessarily tell us from where the ideas for such policy come. What are the sources of inspiration for public policy? Where does the Governor get the ideas he recommends and the legislator the idea for the bill he introduces? A major source is you, a member of the general public, a citizen of this state. As a result of the problems you run across in your everyday life, you may talk to or write to your legislator or to the Governor. If the lake you want to sail on is polluted, if the information on the amount of interest you have to pay on a loan seems inadequate, or if your car is damaged and you are injured by a drunken driver, you may decide "there ought to be a law." You may write a letter to the editor, you may "button hole" your Assemblyman or Senator, or you may tell the Governor about it the next time he is visiting in your city. An association to which you belong may send a lobbyist to Madison to persuade a legislator to introduce a bill and to explain the matter at legislative hearings.

Another primary source of ideas for public policy is the state departments that administer current policies. In the normal course of their activities, they are in a natural position to see how the policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded or abandoned altogether. They can ascertain the problems involved in administering a program as well as see the effect of that program. As a result, department heads tell legislators and the Governor of their problems—the Governor holds cabinet meetings for discussion of the problems of the state departments—, and they are invited to testify at legislative hearings on pending measures when they can contribute expert information.

When the Legislature is faced with a difficult—and probably controversial—problem, it frequently decides to make an interim research study in an effort to find a solution to the problem. Therefore, when the Legislature is not in session many legislative committees are hard at work gathering information, exploring the possibilities, and reaching a decision on the best way of solving the problem.

A useful source of information on possible legislative proposals is current legislation in other states. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, through relevant publications and by attendance at interstate conferences, many legislators find out about innovations that have been developed in other jurisdictions that might have some applicability for adoption by this state. New ideas spread rapidly, and every state likes to come up with a unique solution to some problem that other states will want to emulate. Closely allied with this are ideas developed by the federal government—either federal departments or special study commissions—and by private foundations which conduct research on particular problems.

**The Budget Process.** When we know what the public policy is in a particular field, we still have to ask "how much," or "how extensive," or "how often." Here we enter the field of dollars and cents, and frequently the amount of funds available will serve to establish a limit on the extent of the

program which, as a matter of public policy, we have already decided to undertake. This is the field of the budget. Again we have an example of how many people must co-operate and of how much information is required before public policy can be firmly established.

The state of Wisconsin employs a budget method called program budgeting. Instead of thinking in terms of allocating so much for personnel, so much for supplies, and so much for capital equipment, program budgeting is result oriented to determine how much is being spent for the various functions of state government and how effectively each is administered. This is part of a system known as PPBS—planning-programming-budgeting system—that is applied to plan for both the immediate needs of state government and also for anticipated future needs.

Each biennium the departments of state government submit to the Department of Administration estimates of how much it will cost in the next 2 years to continue their existing programs. They also compile information to show how existing programs could be improved. The department's Bureau of Budget and Management compiles this data for the state budget report and gives it to the Governor-Elect. Following the November election in the even-numbered years, the Governor-Elect reviews these estimates and holds hearings on each department's request, at which department heads and interested citizens may be heard. The Bureau of Budget and Management assists him in this process. The new Legislature convenes the following January. Not later than February 1, the Governor delivers his budget message to the Legislature, together with the state budget report and the executive budget bill, which is introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at the request of the Governor.

The bill is then referred to the Joint Committee on Finance, which holds hearings on each department's requests. When its hearings are completed, it reports the bill out in the form of a substitute amendment, and from then on the bill follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the Legislature and is enacted. It may be further amended in its course through the 2 houses before passage. When passed, it is submitted to the Governor for his approval. He may either sign the measure, veto it (this would be rare in the case of a budget bill), or—since this is an appropriation bill—veto it in part.

The biennial budget constitutes the most detailed review that public policy is regularly subjected to. Here, the Governor and the Legislature assess the effectiveness of past performance. Here, state government makes the detailed plans for its future.

The Wisconsin LegislatureLegislative Service Agencies

## Senate

**Jack B. Olson, lieut. gov.**  
238 South, State Capitol  
266-3556

**Sen. Robert P. Knowles, pres. pro tem.**  
204 South, State Capitol  
266-1055

**Sen. Ernest C. Keppler, maj. ldr.**  
213 S.E., State Capitol  
266-3380

**Sen. Fred A. Risser, min. ldr.**  
212 South, State Capitol  
266-1627

**William P. Nugent, chief clerk**  
241 South, State Capitol  
266-1803

**Kenneth Nicholson, sergeant at arms**  
246 South, State Capitol  
266-1801

## Assembly

**Assemblyman Harold V. Froehlich, speaker**  
211 West, State Capitol  
266-3387

**Assemblyman Paul R. Alfonsi, maj. ldr.**  
216 West, State Capitol  
266-2401

**Assemblyman Robert T. Huber, min. ldr.**  
205 West, State Capitol  
266-2417

**Wilmer H. Struebing, chief clerk**  
218 West, State Capitol  
266-1501

**Louis C. Romell, sergeant at arms**  
210 West, State Capitol  
266-1503

**Administrative Rules, Com. for Review of Rev. of Statutes Bureau**  
321 N.E., State Capitol  
266-2011

**Building Commission**  
Roger Schrantz, secretary  
B-130 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-2440

**Government Operations, Board on**  
Paul L. Brown, secretary  
Bu. of Budget & Mgt., Dept. of Admin.  
B-114 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-1031

**Home and Family, Council for vacancy, director**  
412 North, State Capitol  
266-1009

**Interstate Co-operation Commission**  
Earl Sachse, secretary  
214 West, State Capitol  
266-3387

**Legislative Audit Bureau**  
Robert R. Ringwood, state auditor  
Room 216, Tenney Bldg.,  
110 E. Main St.  
266-2818

**Legislative Council**  
Earl Sachse, executive secretary  
240 North, State Capitol  
266-1304

**Legislative Fiscal Bureau**  
Dale Cattanach, director  
107 South, State Capitol  
266-3847

**Legislative Reference Bureau**  
H. Rupert Theobald, chief  
201 North, State Capitol  
266-3561

**Legislative Service Agencies—Cont.****Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Research Committee**

Robert P. Logan, research director  
9 West, State Capitol  
266-3019

**Revisor of Statutes Bureau**

James J. Burke, revisor of statutes  
321 N.E., State Capitol  
266-2011

**State Properties, Com. to Visit**

Legislative Fiscal Bureau  
107 South, State Capitol  
266-3847

**Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Legislative Council**

240 North, State Capitol  
266-1304

**Uniform State Laws, Commission on**

James J. Burke, rev. of statutes, chm.  
321 N.E., State Capitol  
266-2011

**A Profile of the Legislative Branch**

**Structure.** The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature comprising the Senate and Assembly; the staff employed by each house; and the legislative service agencies which the Legislature has created. The Wisconsin Legislature makes policy by enactment of laws, while its service agencies carry out research, bill drafting and housekeeping functions on its behalf.

**Constitutional Restrictions.** In our discussion of the framework of Wisconsin government, we noted that the United States Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government, that it specifically prohibits a state from doing certain things (such as making treaties, coining money, and imposing import or export duties), and that it gives certain powers exclusively to the Congress of the United States (power to legislate with regard to foreign affairs, interstate and foreign commerce, the postal system, coinage of money, and patents and copyrights).

**Constitutional Legislative Powers.** After prohibiting these powers to the states and delegating specified powers to Congress, the United States Constitution reserves all other powers to the states or to the people. Under the system of separation of powers in effect in this nation, the power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. The broad sweep of legislative power to enact laws can be seen from the Wisconsin Constitution's provision, "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." There are few limitations on this power. The Legislature must provide as uniform a system of town and county government as practicable, cannot authorize a lottery or grant a divorce, and cannot enact private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation can be enacted that would infringe on the citizen's rights under the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution. Otherwise, except for the framework provided by the Constitution, the Legislature has wide latitude in the field of legislation.

A different kind of restriction on its powers is provided by the right of the Governor to veto legislation, which can then only be enacted by an overriding vote of two-thirds in both houses.

**History.** Since its adoption in 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the members of the Assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, while the members of the Senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of Assembly members. The first Legislature numbered 85 members (19 Senators and 66 Assemblymen). This figure prevailed until 1853, when the membership was increased to 107 (25 Senators, 82 Assemblymen). Beginning with the 1858 Legislature, 30 Senators and 97 Assemblymen constituted the 127-member Legislature. This lasted until the Legislature became a 133-member body in 1862.

In the beginning, Assemblymen served for terms of a single year's duration, while Senators served 2-year terms. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1881, the terms were changed to 2 and 4 years respectively, while the Legislature went from annual to biennial sessions at the same time.

### The Wisconsin Legislature

**Elections.** Every 2 years at the general election in November the voters of Wisconsin elect 100 Assemblymen and one-half of the 33 Senators, who comprise the Legislature. These 133 legislators then proceed to the Capitol at Madison, leaving behind them their own affairs, to assume the role of lawmakers. As elected officials, the lawmakers act as the representatives of the people. Therefore, "the people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly," make the laws.

In our state, all 133 members of the Legislature are elected from single-member districts. These districts are reshaped following the publication of each 10-year federal census "according to the number of inhabitants." Reapportioning itself is one of the constitutional duties of the Legislature. The Wisconsin Legislature—both houses—was apportioned according to population from the beginning of the state, long before the U. S. Supreme Court decided that all states must follow this practice.

The 33 Senators are elected for 4-year terms from single-member districts numbered from 1 to 33. The 16 Senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur. The 17 Senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which (beginning in 1970) gubernatorial elections occur.

All 100 members of the Assembly are elected biennially in the November general elections. All elections to fill legislative vacancies are for the remainder of the unexpired term. Mid-term vacancies can be filled only through special elections called by the Governor.

Members of the Wisconsin Legislature are elected on a partisan basis, and a partisan organization is an integral part of the legislative machinery. Over the long pull most Wisconsin legislators have been members of either the Democratic or the Republican Party; since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of the 2 major political parties. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937 when there were one or more Socialists in the Legislature, and between 1933 and 1947 when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses.

**Party Caucus.** In the Legislature party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of the political party combine to form that party's caucus; occasionally the caucuses of both houses will meet in joint caucus. A party caucus is organized largely for the purpose of determining and putting into effect a unified attitude toward a particular measure or group of measures under consideration. Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals, such as daily, or when the caucus is convened by

the party leaders. Usually a caucus meeting is held prior to the opening of the session to select candidates for the house offices.

**Legislative Officers.** Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the Constitution, is the President of the Senate with power to cast a vote in case of a tie. The corresponding officer in the Assembly is the Speaker, who is an Assemblyman chosen by the members. The Senators elect one of their number President pro tempore; in the Assembly the corresponding officer is the Speaker pro tempore. In both houses both parties elect floor leaders; these are referred to as the Majority Leaders and the Minority Leaders. The other officers are a Chief Clerk and a Sergeant at Arms in each house, elected by the members from outside the membership. The 1967 Senate accorded Senator Frank Panzer the unique honor of choosing him to be *president emeritus*.

Both parties normally nominate candidates for President pro tempore of the Senate, Speaker and Speaker pro tempore of the Assembly, and for Chief Clerk and Sergeant at Arms of both houses. The positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader (they are called "Majority Leader," "Minority Leader," etc.). To a varying degree, these party officers direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to direct the action on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin might ever submit to the very stringent party controls exercised in some states.

**Salary and Compensation.** Each member of the 1969 Legislature, except the 16 holdover senators elected in 1966, receives a salary of \$8,900 per year; for the holdover senators elected in November 1966 the salary is still \$8,400 a year since salaries of elected officials cannot be changed during their term of office. The salary of the Chief Clerks and of the Sergeant at Arms of the 2 houses is set by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

In addition, members of the Legislature, the Chief Clerks and the Sergeants at Arms are for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison and if they certify by affidavits that they have established temporary residences in the capital, entitled to an allowance of \$15 per day for living expenses. The weekly travel allowance is 7 cents per mile for the first 2,000 miles per month and 6 cents per mile for additional mileage; and 10 cents per mile for one complete journey to and from the Capitol during each regular and special session. Legislators also receive interim expense allowances for postage and clerical assistance (the amount is based on the size of each legislator's district) for each month during which the Legislature is in session 3 days or less, and are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency, or incurred while specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies.

**Legislative Sessions.** The members of each new Legislature convene in the Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. Two weeks later—on the first Tuesday after January 15 at 2 p.m.—the regular session begins. These regular sessions usually last about 6 to 8 months (in recent years the trend has been toward longer sessions). In 12 of the last 13 sessions the Legislature has recessed for several months after completion of most of its work. It has reconvened several months later to consider vetoes and appointments, react to revised fiscal estimates, correct errors in legislative measures, act on measures on which action had not been completed, and



to deal with a few significant problems. These so-called adjourned sessions are not considered separate sessions and hence did not come under the constitutional ban (amended in 1968) on more than one session a biennium.

Traditionally, when the Legislature completed its work for the session it adjourned sine die, that is, the session was over, and the Legislature could not return. Since 1961, however, a procedure has been followed which permits the Legislature, adjourned to a specific date (usually an hour before the convening of the next Legislature), to call itself back into session at an earlier date.

During the regular session, the Legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. The Governor, however, may call special sessions, which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the calls of the Governor. There have been 25 special sessions since 1848. The longest special session lasted 2½ months.

Meetings of the respective houses of the Legislature are held in the Senate and Assembly chambers in the State Capitol. Under rules of the houses, daily sessions are held, which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Afternoons are usually devoted to committee hearings. Frequently, however, the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m., and they sometimes—particularly late in the session—hold evening sessions or night sessions. Although the usual schedule is for the Legislature to meet Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week, toward the end of session the houses meet almost continuously during the mornings and afternoons—with some evening sessions—Monday through Friday.

**Session Records.** Each house of the Legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account—either verbatim or abbreviated—of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor of the house. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the Governor and from the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous other items.

**Bulletin of Proceedings.** A bulletin is issued every week during the session by each house summarizing the status of all legislation introduced and containing a subject matter and author index to it.

Although no verbatim record is kept of committee hearings, a record is kept of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings to testify for or against a bill. This record, after the session, is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon. In recent years, copies of these records of committee appearances have also been on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Each week during the session each house issues a *Bulletin of Hearings*, listing the bills scheduled to be heard by the various committees during the coming week together with the time and place of the hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on that day.

The above publications are always on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau for perusal by interested visitors to the Capitol. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals can subscribe to them during a legislative session for a fee through Document Sales, Department of Administration, State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

**Standing Committees.** The work of each house of the Legislature is carried on to a great extent in committee. The Senate has 10 standing committees and 3 procedural committees, while the Assembly has 19 standing and 6 procedural committees. The Committees on Finance in each house together

constitute the Joint Committee on Finance. The Senate and Assembly Committees on Organization, which have ex officio members, together constitute the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, are composed only of legislators and are operative during the legislative session to hold hearings on the measures introduced in the Legislature. Each committee is concerned with a broad subject matter area of state government, and all bills are referred to the appropriate committee for consideration.

In the Senate, appointments to standing committees are made by the Senate upon nomination by a Committee on Committees, but the proposed nominations of specific members of the minority party are made by the Senate group of that party. Senate rules require that each senator must serve on at least one committee. The exceptions to this method of appointment are the Senate Committee on Organization, composed ex officio of the President pro tempore and the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, and the Committee on Legislative Procedure, composed of the President pro tempore and the chairmen of all other Senate standing committees. The Committee on Committees is created by motion of the Senate.

The Speaker of the Assembly appoints all the committees of that body except the Committee on Assembly Organization, which consists of the Speaker and the Assembly Majority and Minority Leaders. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The Speaker may appoint himself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others.

**Special Committees.** In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session. Prior to 1947 one or more interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and made recommendations to the next Legislature. Since 1947 almost all interim studies have been referred to the Legislative Council, which coordinates the entire interim study and investigation program.

**Employes of the Legislature.** Each house of the Legislature has staff services, managed by the Chief Clerk and the Sergeant at Arms under the direction of the Committee on Senate Organization and the Committee on Assembly Organization respectively, which are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Of the staff positions in the 2 houses of the Legislature, a limited number—including the policy research personnel assigned to party caucuses and legislative committees, and the secretaries and assistants assigned to legislative leaders—are outside the classified service and may be filled by the respective appointing officer at his discretion; all others are classified service positions to be filled by limited-term employment for the duration of the legislative session. Persons seeking employment in the limited-term category must pass a qualifying examination conducted by the Bureau of Personnel; all persons who successfully demonstrate that they possess the requisite qualifications for the position in which they seek employment are eligible for appointment. All employes of the 2 houses are paid in accordance with a compensation and classification plan recommended by the Bureau of Personnel and approved by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

### How A Bill Becomes A Law

**Legislation.** The process of deciding policy and enacting it into law is carried out by the Legislature through the passage of bills, joint resolutions and simple resolutions. A bill amends, repeals, repeals and recreates, or creates a section of the Wisconsin Statutes. The overwhelming proportion of measures introduced in the Legislature consists of bills. Bills must go through both houses of the Legislature and be signed by the Governor to become law. Joint resolutions, which do not require the Governor's signature, can be introduced either for the purpose of amending the constitution—the major purpose of such resolutions—or for a variety of miscellaneous reasons, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the Legislature on a given subject. Joint resolutions amending the constitution must be submitted to a vote of the electorate before becoming effective. Other types of resolutions do not create law. Simple resolutions are those adopted only by one house and may be for such purposes as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the Attorney General for an opinion on a bill.

**Introducing a Bill.** The progress of a bill through the Wisconsin Legislature begins with the introduction of a bill by one or more members or by a legislative committee. The bill usually repeals, renumbers, renumbers and amends, amends, repeals and recreates, or creates a section of the Wisconsin Statutes. A bill can be introduced in either house of the Legislature by a member of that house, in both houses, or in one house with co-sponsors from the other house. Whichever way it is done, the measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

**Fiscal Notes and Bill Analyses.** On a routine basis the members of the Wisconsin Legislature are supplied with factual information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure which has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal notes put a price tag on legislation—every measure which increases or decreases state revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects. Most of the fiscal notes are prepared by the agency which would ultimately administer the program if the measure is enacted into law. In the 2 highly technical areas of public retirement systems and of tax exemptions, the fiscal notes are prepared by a "joint survey committee" of legislators and others who, together with their own research assistants, evaluate not only the fiscal effect of a proposal, but also its legality under state and federal law, and its desirability as a matter of continuing public policy. All bills bearing fiscal notes must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Beginning in 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has compiled an analysis of each proposal introduced in the Legislature. This analysis is designed to explain, in laymen's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the measure becomes the law of Wisconsin. It is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

**Hearing.** Upon introduction, a bill is given a number, read the first time by title and then referred to an appropriate committee by the Speaker of the Assembly or—if a Senate bill—by the President of the Senate. Printed slip copies of bills are usually available the day following introduction. The committee schedules and holds a hearing on the bill, at which anyone may appear to speak or register in favor of or against it. The committee then decides whether to return the bill to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation or with no recommendation at all. It may also rec-

commend the bill in an amended form. The committee's decision is contained in a brief report to the house.

**To Calendar.** The bill is then placed on the calendar to be taken up under the proper order of business. When a bill is reached on the calendar, it is given a second reading by short title. The question before the house becomes: "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and read a third time?" At this stage of the proceedings amendments to the bill may be considered. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to the third reading. A simple amendment would make changes in the bill, while a substitute amendment would completely replace the original bill. Before a vote is taken on the question before the house, the amendments must be debated and voted on. After third reading, the question becomes: "Shall the bill pass?" The bill can again be debated at this point. The bill may be passed by voice vote or by roll call (in the Assembly an electric roll call machine is used); on some types of bills a roll call vote is required. The question could also be: "Shall the bill be indefinitely postponed?"

**To Second House.** If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. However, a bill could be referred directly to the calendar in the second house instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether it be with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin (if the bill is not concurred in, it is dead). If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, prepare it with any amendments incorporated into the text, have it signed, and send it to the Governor.

If the second house did adopt some amendments, these must first be voted upon in the house of origin. If any amendments are rejected or further amended by the latter, the bill could again go back to the other house, or a conference committee, made up of representatives from both houses, could be appointed to iron out the differences between the Senate-passed version and the Assembly-passed version. When both houses have agreed on the identical bill and amendments, the house of origin enrolls it, it is signed by the Chief Clerks of both houses and by the Speaker if it is an Assembly bill, and then sent to the Governor.

**The Governor's Signature or Veto.** The Governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to approve or veto a bill. He can either 1) sign a bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) fail to sign it within 6 days, whereby—if the Legislature is still in session—it would become law without his signature; 3) veto it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; or 4), if the Legislature has adjourned sine die, fail to sign it within 6 days, thus killing the bill ( a so-called pocket veto).

Ordinarily, if he vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of origin together with his objections to the measure. That house can pass the bill over his veto (overrule it), but it requires a two-thirds vote to do so. If this is done, it goes to the other house, which must also pass it by a two-thirds vote. It can then become law in spite of the Governor's veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the bill dies, and the Governor's veto is said to be sustained.

**Session Laws.** After passage the bill is assigned a chapter number (that is, each enacted bill is numbered in consecutive order of enactment) and is printed in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, which, for purposes of publication of the laws, has been designated the official state paper. The day after publication, the chapter takes effect unless the text contains a clause specifying another effective date. The chapters become available in printed slip copies and are ultimately bound into a volume of session laws called *Laws of Wisconsin*, which are the laws enacted by that particular session of the Legisla-

ture. These laws are then incorporated by the Revisor of Statutes into that year's edition of the Wisconsin Statutes. Thus, the 1967 *Wisconsin Statutes* includes all changes made by the laws enacted by the 1967 Wisconsin Legislature: All sections that were repealed have been deleted, all sections that have been amended are printed in their new version, all sections that have been created have been inserted in their proper order in the statutes.

That, very briefly and very broadly, is how a bill becomes a law in this state, and a substantially similar procedure is followed by all states (except Nebraska, which has a single-house or unicameral legislature). The procedure, of course, is more detailed and complex than is explained here, but the rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and the *Assembly Manual*.

The parliamentary process often seems unduly complex and cumbersome to the onlooker. It has, however, slowly evolved over many generations, and much current usage is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the Congress of the United States. It is true that it is a slow process, but the elaborateness of the procedure serves to prevent hasty, ill-considered legislation and to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint. It is intended to promote careful deliberation and consideration of all legislation.

#### Legislative Service Agencies

To help the Legislature with its work by providing information and bill drafting services, a number of legislative service agencies have over the years been established.

**Statutory Committees.** Several statutory committees exist to study particular matters and make recommendations thereon to the Legislature. They consist either entirely of legislators or of legislators and a few other state officers. The Committee for Review of Administrative Rules studies and makes recommendations with regard to rules promulgated by state agencies; the State Building Commission coordinates and plans the state's building program; the Board on Government Operations supplements departmental appropriations in emergency situations when the Legislature is not in session; the Council for Home and Family studies and recommends changes in the area of strengthening family life; the Commission on Interstate Cooperation promotes interstate cooperation; the Legislative Council directs the work of interim study committees; the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises 3 service bureaus; the Legislative Programs Study Committee studies legislative improvement and supervises one bureau; the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the Retirement Research Committee study proposed retirement legislation; the Committee to Visit State Properties visits and makes recommendations concerning the institutions and office buildings of the state; the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions makes recommendations with regard to proposals exempting property or persons from taxation; and the Commission on Uniform State Laws advises the Legislature concerning model and uniform laws.

**Bureaus and Council Staff.** The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the activities of 3 bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, which conducts post-audits of all state agency accounts; the Legislative Reference Bureau, which drafts legislation, and carries on reference, research and library functions for the Legislature; and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The Legislative Council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees.

The Legislative Fiscal Bureau, under the supervision of the Legislative Programs Study Committee, assists the Joint Committee on Finance in fiscal and budgetary matters.

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1927 TO 1967

Year	Date	Length of Session <sup>1</sup>		Measures Introduced			Vetoed <sup>2</sup>		Laws Enacted	
		Calendar Days	Meeting Days		Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Sus-tained		Over-riden
			(S)	(A)						
1927	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	..	..	5
1928SS	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	..	..	2
1929	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	..	530
1931	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	..	487
1931SS	11/24 to 2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	..	31
1933	1/11 to 7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	14	..	496
1933SS	12/11 to 2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	..	..	20
1935	1/9 to 9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	..	556
1937	1/13 to 7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	..	432
1937SS	9/15 to 10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	..	..	15
1939	1/11 to 10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	29	..	535
1941	1/8 to 6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	..	333
1943	1/13 to 8/3	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	19	20	577
	1/12/44 to 1/22/44									
1945	1/10 to 6/20	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	26	5	590
	9/5 to 9/6				2	6	14	..	..	2
1946SS	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2						
1947	1/8 to 7/19	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	9	1	615
	9/9 to 9/11									
1948SS	7/19 to 7/20	2	2	2	..	5	11	..	..	..
1949	1/12 to 7/9	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	15	2	643
	9/12 to 9/13									
1951	1/10 to 6/14	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	..	735
1953	1/14 to 6/12	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	28	3	687
	10/26 to 11/6									
1955	1/12 to 6/24	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	..	696
	10/3 to 10/21									
1957	1/9 to 6/28	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	34	..	706
	9/23 to 9/27									
1958SS	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	..	..	3
1959	1/14 to 7/25	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	32	4	696
	11/3 to 12/23									
	1/6/60 to 1/22/60									
	5/16/60 to 5/27/60									
1961	1/11 to 8/12	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	68	2	689
	10/30 to 12/22									
	1/8/62 to 1/12/62									
	6/18/62 to 7/31/62									
	12/27/62 to 12/28/62									
	1/9/63 adjournment									
1963	1/9 to 8/6	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	64	4	580
	11/4 to 11/21									
	4/13/64 to 4/29/64									
	11/9/64 to 11/11/64									
	1/13/65 adjournment									
1963SS	12/10 to 12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	..	..	3
1965	1/13 to 7/30	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	23	1	666
	10/4 to 11/4									
	5/2/66 to 6/10/66									
	1/2/67**									
1967	1/11 to 3/9	727	120	126	1,700	215	61	18	..	355
	4/4 to 7/28									
	10/17 to 11/16									
	12/5 to 12/16**									
	1/6/69 expiration									

<sup>1</sup>Dates in the first column are the actual opening and adjournment dates for each session. The second column shows the number of calendar days from the opening date of the session to the final adjournment date. The next 2 columns show the actual number of days on which the Senate (S) and Assembly (A) met, as recorded in the *Senate Journal* and *Assembly Journal*.

<sup>2</sup>Not including partial vetoes.

\*The Senate adjourned sine die on March 3, 1869; the Assembly adjourned sine die 3 days later on March 11, 1869. The Senate adjourned sine die on August 7, 1913; the Assembly adjourned sine die 2 days later, on August 9, 1913.

\*\*Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to January 11, 1967, terms of the members automatically expired on January 2, 1967, the day the oaths of office of members of the incoming 1967 Legislature took effect. The 1967 Legislature recessed from December 16, 1967, until January 6, 1969, providing in the adjournment resolution for a possible reconvening of the 1967 regular session prior to the 1969 date. It did not reconvene prior to that date.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Constitutional Offices

Governor  
**Warren P. Knowles**  
 115 East, State Capitol  
 266-1212

Lieutenant Governor  
**Jack Olson**  
 238 South, State Capitol  
 266-3556

Secretary of State  
**Robert C. Zimmerman**  
 112 West, State Capitol  
 266-3330

State Treasurer  
**Harold W. Clemens**  
 111 West, State Capitol  
 266-3711

Attorney General (see Justice,  
 Dept. of)  
**Robert W. Warren**  
 114 East, State Capitol  
 266-1221

State Supt. of Public Instn. (see  
 Public Instn., Dept. of)  
**William C. Kahl**  
 126 Langdon Street  
 266-1771

Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus

**Administration, Dept. of**  
**Wayne F. McGown, secretary**  
 B-114 WS State Office Bldg.  
 266-1741

Administrative Services, Div. of  
 Royal H. Roberts, admin. officer  
 B-221 WS State Office Bldg.  
 266-2307

Facilities and Services, Div. of  
 Glen E. Pommerening, administra-  
 tor  
 B-114 WS State Office Bldg.  
 266-1741

Capital Finance, Bureau of  
 266-2305

Engineering, Bureau of  
 266-2731

Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.

**Administration, Dept. of, cont.**  
**Facilities & Services, Div., cont.**  
 Purchases and Services, Bureau  
 of  
 266-2607

Financial Operations, Div. of  
 Carl W. Vorlander, administrator  
 B-114 WS State Office Bldg.  
 266-1741

Finance, Bureau of  
 266-1651

Municipal Audit, Bureau of  
 266-3401

Systems and Data Processing,  
 Bureau of  
 266-1737

Management and Policy Devel.,  
 Div. of  
 Wayne F. McGown, administrator  
 B-114 WS State Office Bldg.  
 266-1741

Budget and Management, Bu-  
 reau of  
 266-1736

Personnel, Bureau of  
 266-1731

State Planning, Bureau of  
 266-3382

Claims Board  
 Glen E. Pommerening, secretary  
 266-1741

Personnel Board  
 John Shiels, chairman  
 266-3596

Public Records Board  
 Carl Vorlander, chairman  
 266-1866

Tax Appeals Commission  
 Clair L. Finch, chairman  
 Milton F. Burmeister, comm'r.  
 William E. Sieker, comm'r.  
 266-1391

Law Enforcement and Crime,  
 Gov's Comm. on  
 Clark E. Lovrien, exec. dir.  
 266-3323

**Agriculture, Dept. of**  
**Donald E. Wilkinson, secretary**  
 103B Hill Farms  
 266-1721

**Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.****Agriculture, Dept. of, cont.**

Administrative Div.  
 Frederick J. Griffith, administrator  
 103B Hill Farms  
 266-1721

Animal Health Div.  
 Arden A. Erdmann, administrator  
 220B Hill Farms  
 266-3481

Administrative Services, Bureau  
 of

Field Services, Bureau of  
 Technical Services, Bureau of

Food Division  
 Norman E. Kirchbaum, adminis-  
 trator  
 209 Hill Farms  
 266-2225

Food Inspection, Bureau of  
 Weights and Measures, Bureau  
 of

General Laboratory Div.  
 John McClellan, administrator  
 4702 University Avenue  
 266-2761

Chemistry, Bureau of  
 Microbiology, Bureau of

Information Div.  
 Vacancy, administrator  
 103B Hill Farms  
 266-1721

Agricultural Information, Bu. of  
 Statistics, Bureau of

Marketing Division  
 Robert F. Thayer, administrator  
 132B Hill Farms  
 266-1531

Commodity Services, Bureau of  
 Economic Assistance, Bu. of  
 Market Development, Bureau of

Meat Inspection Div.  
 Edward D. Baker, administrator  
 215B Hill Farms  
 266-3147

Inspection Operations, Bur. of

**Agriculture, Dept. of, cont.  
 Meat Inspection Div., cont.**

Investigation and Compliance,  
 Bu. of  
 Technical Services, Bu. of

Plant Industry Division  
 Arthur R. Kurtz, administrator  
 202B Hill Farms  
 266-2295

Entomology, Bureau of  
 Plant Pathology, Bureau of  
 Special Services, Bureau of

Trade Regulation Division  
 Claire L. Jackson, administrator  
 209B Hill Farms  
 266-2225

Consumer Protection & Bus.  
 Practices, Bu. of  
 Dairy Trade, Bu. of  
 Security and Bonding, Bu. of

**Banking, Office of the Comm'r of  
 Roger L. Heironimus, commis-  
 sioner**  
 506 Hill Farms  
 266-1621

Administrative Division  
 J. H. Bents, administrative assist-  
 ant  
 506 Hill Farms  
 266-1621

Banks Division  
 Roger L. Heironimus  
 506 Hill Farms  
 266-1621

Consumer Credit Division  
 John F. Doyle, supervisor  
 506 Hill Farms  
 266-1621

Credit Union Division  
 William H. Hughes, supervisor  
 506 Hill Farms  
 266-1621

**Employe Trust Funds, Dept. of  
 Clyde M. Sullivan, secretary**  
 459 W. Gilman Street  
 266-3285



Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.

## Employe Trust Funds, Dept. of

Municipal and State Govt., Div.  
of

Clyde M. Sullivan, administrator  
459 W. Gilman Street  
266-3285

Group Insurance Bureau  
266-2902

Public Employes Soc. Sec.  
Fund Bu.  
266-1636

Wis. Ret. Fd. Bu.  
266-3285

## Teachers, Division of

Harry H. Joyce, administrator  
30 W. Mifflin Street, Room 708  
266-2286

Milwaukee Teachers Ret. Bu.  
(414) 224-4238

State Teachers Ret. Bu.  
266-2286

## Employment Relations Commission

Morris Slavney, chairman

Zel Rice, II, comm'r.

William R. Wilberg, comm'r.

Neil M. Gundermann, executive  
secretary  
30 W. Mifflin Street, Room 906  
266-1381

## Grain and Warehouse Commission

Coco R. Johnson, chairman

Lloyd W. Freer, comm'r.

Mrs. Dorothy Schacht, comm'r.

Box 569, 311 Board of Trade  
Bldg.

Superior, Wisconsin  
(715) 394-4462

## Health &amp; Social Services, Dept. of

Wilbur J. Schmidt, secretary

275 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-3681

Parole Board

Special Review Board for Sex  
Crime Offenders

## Aging, Division on

Duane E. Willadsen, administra-  
tor

690 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-2536

Health & Social Services, Dept.  
of, cont.

## Aging, Div. of, cont.

Housing Bureau

Local Organization Bureau

Older American's Act Bureau

## Business Management, Division of

Francis Powers, administrator  
275-280 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-3681

## Corrections, Division of

Sanger B. Powers, administrator  
234 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-2471

Clinical Services, Bureau of

Institution Services, Bureau of  
Management Services, Bureau  
of

Probation and Parole, Bureau of

## Family Services, Division of

Frank Newgent, administrator  
384 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-2445

Child Welfare

Public Assistance

## Health, Division of

E. H. Jorris, state health officer  
30 W. Mifflin Street  
266-1511

Community Health Services,  
Bureau of

Comprehensive Health Plan-  
ning, Bu. of

Environmental Health, Bu. of

General Administration, Bu. of

Health Statistics, Bu. of

Local Health Services and Prog.  
Planning, Bu. of

Medical Facilities and Services,  
Bu. of

Preventable Diseases, Bu. of

## Mental Hygiene, Div. of

Leonard J. Ganser, administrator  
325 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-2701

Administrative Services Bureau

Alcoholism Services Bureau

Children's Services Bureau

Community Mental Health  
Services Bureau

Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.**Health & Social Services, Dept. of  
Mental Hygiene, Div. of, cont.**

Hospital Services Bureau

Mental Retardation Services  
BureauPlanning and Evaluation Bu-  
reauVocational Rehabilitation, Div. of  
Adrian E. Towne, administrator685 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-3017Administrative Services Bureau  
Blind Services, Bureau of  
Disability Determination Bu-  
reau

Operations, Bureau of

Planning and Development, Bu-  
reau of

Workshop Facilities Bureau

**Higher Education, Co-ordinating  
Council for**Angus Rothwell, executive direc-  
tor732 North Midvale Blvd.  
266-1970**Higher Educational Aids Board**James Jung, acting executive sec-  
retary115 W. Wilson Street  
266-2897Institutional Support Activities,  
Div. ofLawrence E. Hamilton, acting ad-  
ministrator115 W. Wilson Street  
266-2897Program Analysis, Bureau of  
State Planning & Research, Bu.  
ofStudent Support Activities, Div.  
of

Richard Johnston, administrator

115 W. Wilson Street  
266-2897Accounting and Collection, Bu.  
ofStudent Financial Aid Pro-  
grams, Bu. of

Research, Bu. of

**Higher Educational Aids Bd., cont.**Wis. Educational Opportunity  
Div.Richard Aukema, administrator  
Milw. Educ'l Oppor. Center  
2234 N. 3rd St. 53212  
(414) 224-4466**Historical Society**Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., director  
816 State Street  
262-3266Administrative Services, Div. of  
James Severa, directorRoom 208, 816 State Street  
262-9610Archives & Manuscripts, Div. of  
F. Gerald Ham, directorRoom 412, 816 State Street  
262-0088**Editorial Division**William C. Haygood, director  
Room 308, 816 State Street  
262-2732

Field Services, Div. of

Mrs. Barbara J. Kaiser, director  
Room 317, 816 State Street  
262-9561**Library Division**Charles W. Shetler, librarian  
Room 225, 816 State Street  
262-9586**Museum Division**Thurman O. Fox, director  
Museum, 816 State Street  
262-9563**Research Division**William F. Thompson  
Room 320, 816 State Street  
262-2999

Sites &amp; Markers, Div. of

Raymond S. Sivesind, director  
Room 210, 816 State Street  
262-9617**Industry, Labor & Human Rela-  
tions, Dept. of**Joseph C. Fagan, chairman of  
commn.Charles E. Arnold, comm'r  
Edward E. Estkowski, comm'r  
651 Hill Farms  
266-3131

Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.**Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dept.**

## Administrative Division

Stephen J. Reilly, administrator &amp; exec. secy. to commn.

651 Hill Farms

266-3131

Fiscal Services, Bu. of

Personnel, Bu. of

Public Information, Bu. of

Systems &amp; Data Processing, Bu. of

## Apprenticeship &amp; Training Div.

Charles T. Nye, administrator

529 Hill Farms

266-3331

## Employment Service Div.

Francis J. Walsh, administrator

601 Hill Farms

266-3121

Administrative Services, Bu. of  
266-3111

Manpower Devel., Bu. of

266-0365

Manpower Information, Bu. of  
266-0362Manpower Utilization, Bu. of  
266-3112Planning & Evaluation, Bu. of  
266-0361Program Development & Research, Bu. of  
266-2832

## Equal Rights Division

Clifton H. Lee, administrator

424 Hill Farms

266-1231

Affirmative Action &amp; Educ., Bu. of

Enforcement, Bu. of

Milwaukee St. Off. Bldg.

819 N. 6th St., Milwaukee

53203

(414) 224-4383

## Industrial Safety &amp; Building Div.

Charles A. Hagberg

651 Hill Farms

266-1816

Building Plan Review, Bu. of

Industrial Safety, Bu. of

Technical Services, Bu. of

**Industry, Labor & Human Relations, cont.**

## Labor Standards Div.

Douglas N. Ajer, administrator

633 Hill Farms

266-3145

## Statistical Division

Henry J. Gmeinder, administrator

501 Hill Farms

266-3149

Prevailing Wage Rates, Bu. of  
Research, Bu. of

## Unemployment Compensation Div.

Lawrence A. Burley, administrator

701 Hill Farms

266-3161

Benefit Adjustments, Bu. of

Benefit Payment Control Bu. of

Benefit Procedures, Bu. of

Coverage &amp; Contributions, Bu. of

Financial Management, Bu. of

Legal Affairs, Bu. of

Local Offices, Bu. of

Reports &amp; Analysis, Bu. of

## Workmen's Compensation Division

Ralph E. Gintz, administrator

501 Hill Farms

266-1340

Legal Services, Bu. of

Insurance, Bu. of

Supporting Services, Bu. of

**Insurance, Office of Comm'r of****Robert D. Haase, commissioner****212 N. Bassett Street****266-3585**

## Employe Welfare Funds, Div. of

John Vilberg, chief

212 N. Bassett St.

266-3585

## Examining Division

Martin F. Raynoha, chief

212 N. Bassett Street

266-3585

## Funds Division

B. E. Hogoboom, chief

212 N. Bassett Street

266-3585

**Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.****Insurance, Office of Comm'r of,  
cont.**

## Rates Division

Marvin E. Van Cleave, chief  
212 N. Bassett Street  
266-3585

## Services Division

vacancy, administrative assistant  
212 N. Bassett Street  
266-3585

**Investment Board**

**Howard Smart, executive director**  
Gay Bldg., 16 N. Carroll St.  
266-2381

## Bond &amp; Corporate Loan Div.

Jack E. Stoufer, investment director  
16 N. Carroll Street  
266-2381

## Common Stock Division

George H. Austin, investment director  
16 N. Carroll Street  
266-2381

## Economic Analysis Division

John R. Pike, investment director  
16 N. Carroll Street  
266-2381

**Justice, Department of**

**Robert W. Warren, Attorney General**  
114 East, Capitol  
266-1221

## Crime Laboratory Division

Charles Wilson, administrator  
4706 University Avenue  
266-2031

## Criminal Investigation, Div. of

Donald Simon, acting administrator  
114 East, State Capitol  
266-1221

## Legal Services Division

John W. Calhoun, director  
114 East, State Capitol  
266-1221

**Local Affairs & Development,  
Dept. of**

**Douglas G. Weiford, secretary**  
123 W. Washington Ave.  
266-1018

## Emergency Government, Div. of

Bruce Bishop administrator  
99A Hill Farms  
266-3222

State Economic Development,  
Div. of

Palmer McConnell, administrator  
123 W. Washington Ave.  
266-3222

## State-Local Affairs, Div. of

vacancy, administrator  
123 W. Washington Avenue  
266-1018

## Community Services, Bu. of

Economic Opportunity, Bu. of  
Local & Regional Planning, Bu. of

## Research Aid Information, Bu. of

Wisconsin State Center  
2734 N. Teutonia Ave., Milwaukee  
(414) 244-4470

## Wis. Exposition Center

Vernon Wendland, administrator  
State Fair Park, West Allis  
(414) 476-3000

**Military Affairs, Dept. of**

**Adj. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr.**  
3020 Wright Street  
266-1421

**Natural Resources, Dept. of**

**Lester P. Voigt, secretary**  
118B Hill Farms  
266-2121

## Legal Services, Bu. of

266-1959  
Planning & Aid Programs, Bu. of  
266-3685

Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.**Natural Resources, Dept. of, cont.**

Environmental Protection, Div. of  
Thomas G. Frangos, acting administrator

118B Hill Farms  
266-2121

Air Pollution Control & Solid  
Waste Disposal, Bu. of  
266-3221

Standards & Water Surveys, Bu.  
of  
266-3221

Water & Shoreland Mgr., Bu. of  
266-3221

Water Supply & Pollution Control, Bu. of  
266-3221

Fish, Game & Enforcement, Div.  
of

J. R. Smith, administrator  
118B Hill Farms  
266-2121

Fish Management, Bu. of  
266-2191

Game Management, Bu. of  
266-2171

Law Enforcement, Bu. of  
266-2141

Forestry and Recreation, Div. of  
S. W. Welsh, administrator

118B Hill Farms  
266-2121

Fire Control, Bu. of  
266-1993

Forest Management, Bu. of  
266-2181

Parks and Recreation, Bu. of  
266-2181

**Services Division**

William A. Matson, administrator  
118B Hill Farms  
266-2121

Clerical Services, Bu. of  
266-2452

Data Systems, Bu. of  
266-0067

Engineering, Bu. of  
266-2135

Finance, Bu. of  
266-2115

**Natural Resources, Dept. of, cont.  
Services Division, cont.**

Personnel, Bu. of  
266-2272

Real Estate, Bu. of  
266-0200

Research, Bu. of  
266-2111

Tourism and Information, Division  
of

A. W. Jorgensen, acting administrator

6B Hill Farms  
266-2161

Information & Education, Bu.  
of

Vacation & Travel Services, Bu.  
of

Natural Beauty Council  
266-0273

Trust Lands & Investments, Division  
of

James S. Cooper, administrator  
4 East, State Capitol  
266-1370

**Public Instruction, Dept. of  
William C. Kahl, state superintendent**

126 Langdon Street  
266-1771

Administration & Staff Services,  
Div. of

Donald K. Dean, assistant superintendent

126 Langdon Street  
266-3320

Field Services, Division of

Henry A. Olson, assistant superintendent

126 Langdon Street  
266-2801

Handicapped Children, Division  
for

John W. Melcher, assistant superintendent

126 Langdon Street  
266-1649

Instructional Services, Division of

Robert C. Van Raalte, assistant supt.

126 Langdon Street  
266-3361

Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.**Public Instruction, Dept. of, cont.**

Library Services, Division for  
W. Lyle Eberhart, assistant supt.  
126 Langdon Street  
266-2205

State Aids, Division of  
Allan W. Kingston, assistant supt.  
126 Langdon Street  
266-3851

Teacher Education & Certification,  
Div. of  
Allen Slagle, assistant supt.  
126 Langdon Street  
266-1879

**Public Service Commission**  
Arthur L. Padrutt, chairman  
Michael Paul Komar, comm'r  
Chester J. Harrison, comm'r  
432 Hill Farms  
266-1241

Accounts & Finance (Utilities)  
Div.  
Fredrick C. Huebner, administra-  
tor  
432 Hill Farms  
266-3766

Administration Division  
John F. Goetz, administrator  
432 Hill Farms  
266-1241

Engineering Division  
Ralph E. Purucker, chief engineer  
432 Hill Farms  
266-3491

Legal Division  
William E. Torkelson, administra-  
tor  
432 Hill Farms  
266-1264

Rates & Research (Utilities) Divi-  
sion  
Orville P. Deuel, administrator  
432 Hill Farms  
266-1265

**Public Service Comm'r, cont.**

Transportation Division  
William R. Brumfield, administra-  
tor  
432 Hill Farms  
266-2321

**Regulation & Licensing, Dept. of**  
Kenneth E. Priebe, secretary  
110 N. Henry Street  
266-2112

Nurses, Division of  
Adele G. Stahl, administrator  
110 N. Henry Street  
266-3735

Accounting Examining Board  
266-3020

Architects & Prof. Engineers  
Examining Board  
266-1397

Athletic Examining Board  
266-1396

Basic Sciences Examining Board  
266-1396

Chiropractic Examining Board  
266-1626

Dentistry Examining Board  
266-1396

Medical Examining Board  
266-2811

Optometry Examining Board  
266-1626

Pharmacy Examining Board  
266-0141

Pharmacy Internship Board  
266-2852

Real Estate Examining Board  
819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee  
(414) 224-4491

Veterinary Examining Board  
266-1626

Watchmaking Examining Board  
266-1396

Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.

Revenue, Department of  
James R. Morgan, secretary  
1000 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-1611

Administrative Services Division  
Glenn Holmes, director  
1000 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-3347

Income, Sales and Excise Tax Division  
Daniel G. Smith, administrator  
1000 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-1611

Central Operations, Bu. of  
266-1971

Field Operations, Bu. of  
266-1611

Planning and Technical Services  
266-1611

Legal Division  
Arthur Barber, director  
900 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-1149

Delinquent Collections, Bu. of  
266-3764

Property and Special Tax Division  
Harry W. Harder, administrator  
1000 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-1611

Inheritance Tax, Bu. of  
266-3345

Petroleum Inspection, Bu. of  
266-2881

Property Tax, Bu. of  
266-3846

Utilities Tax, Bu. of  
266-2928

Research Division  
Ralph Craig, director  
930 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-2700

Savings and Loan, Office of the Comm'r of  
Leo Mortensen, commissioner  
142 E. Gilman Street, P. O. Box  
1807  
266-1821

Securities, Office of the Comm'r of  
Thomas Nelson, commissioner  
448 W. Washington Avenue,  
Box 1768  
266-3431

State Universities, Board of Regents of  
Eugene R. McPhee, executive director  
142 E. Gilman Street, P. O. Box  
912  
266-2315

Wisconsin State University—Eau Claire  
Leonard Haas, president  
(715) 834-2061

Wisconsin State University—La Crosse  
Samuel G. Gates, president  
(608) 785-1800

Wisconsin State University—Oshkosh  
Roger E. Guiles, president  
(414) 235-6220  
Fond du Lac Campus  
Willard Henken, dean  
(414) 922-8440

Wisconsin State University—Platteville  
Bjarne R. Ullsvik, president  
(608) 348-2054  
Richland Center Campus  
Ross Papke, dean  
(608) 647-6186

Wisconsin State University—River Falls  
George R. Field, president  
(715) 425-6701

Wisconsin State Univ.—Stevens Point  
Lee S. Dreyfus, president  
(715) 341-1251  
Medford Campus  
Russell Oliver, dean  
(715) 748-3600

Wisconsin State Univ.—Superior  
Karl W. Meyer, president  
(715) 392-8101

**Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.****State Universities, cont.**

Wisconsin State Univ.—Whitewater

William Carter, president  
(414) 472-1010

Stout State University—Menomonie

William J. Micheels, president  
(715) 235-5541

Barron County Campus  
John Meggers, dean  
(715) 234-8176

**Transportation, Dept. of**

**G. H. Bakke, secretary**  
25 W. Main Street, Room 732  
266-1113

**Aeronautics, Division of**

Fritz E. Wolf, administrator  
994 Hill Farms  
266-3352

Airport Development, Bu. of  
266-3354

Aviation Operations, Bu. of  
266-2023

Education & Safety, Bu. of  
266-1905

Finance & Statistics, Bu. of  
266-3353

Business Management, Division of  
Norbert K. Anderson, administrator

25 W. Main Street  
266-1113

Administrative Services, Bu. of  
266-1541

Personnel, Bu. of  
266-1541

Systems and EDP, Bu. of  
266-2391

**Highways, Division of**

William R. Redmond, chairman,  
Highway Commn.

Burdette O. Binney, comm'r

Bernard E. Gehrman, comm'r  
663 WS State Office Bldg.

266-2911

Administration, Bu. of  
266-1541

**Transportation, Dept. of, cont.**  
**Highways, Div. of**

Engineering, Bu. of  
266-2910

Program-Budget-Scheduling,  
Bu. of  
266-2409

Right-of-Way, Bu. of  
266-2915

**Motor Vehicles, Division of**

James L. Karns, administrator  
255 Hill Farms  
266-2233

Business Management, Bu. of  
266-2611

Driver Control, Bu. of  
266-2237

Enforcement, Bu. of  
266-3212

Highway Safety Promotion, Bu.  
of  
266-3366

Registration, Bu. of  
266-2235

**Planning, Division of**

Thomas J. Hart, administrator  
149 E. Wilson Street  
266-2914

Policy Planning, Bu. of  
266-3048

Program Planning, Bu. of  
266-2971

Systems Planning, Bu. of  
266-1402

**University of Wisconsin**

**Fred H. Harrington, president**  
1720 Van Hise Hall, U. W.  
262-2321

**Madison Campus**

H. Edwin Young, chancellor  
161 Bascom Hall  
262-9946

**U. W.—Milwaukee**

J. M. Klotsche, chancellor  
3203 N. Downer Avenue, Mil-  
waukee  
(414) 228-4331



Agencies, Divisions, Bureaus, cont.

## Univ. of Wisconsin, cont.

U.W.—Green Bay

Edward Weidner, chancellor  
2309 Bay Settlement Road,  
Green Bay 54301  
(414) 435-3211

U.W.—Parkside

Irvin G. Wyllie, chancellor  
Kenosha 53140  
(414) 658-4861

Center System, University

Lorentz H. Adolfson, chancellor  
602 State Street  
262-1783

Baraboo-Sauk County Campus

Theodore N. Savides, dean  
1006 Connie Road, P. O. Box  
320, Baraboo 53913  
(608)356-8351

Marathon County Campus

Paul A. Zehner, dean  
518 S. 7th Ave., Wausau  
54401  
(715) 845-9602

Marshfield—Wood County  
Campus

Norbert E. Koopman, dean  
2000 W. 5th Street, Marsh-  
field 54449  
(715) 387-1147

Rock County Campus

Allan A. Spitz, dean  
Kellogg Ave., Janesville  
53545  
(608) 754-2841

Sheboygan County Campus

Alex Nagy, acting dean  
Lower Falls Road, P. O. Box  
719, Sheboygan 53081  
(414) 458-5566

Washington County Campus

Harry J. Maxwell, dean  
400 University Drive, West  
Bend 53095.  
(414) 338-1161

Waukesha County Campus

Murray Deutsch, dean  
1500 University Drive,  
Waukesha 53186  
(414) 542-8825

## Univ. of Wisconsin, cont.

Extension, University

Henry L. Ahlgren, chancellor  
432 N. Lake Street, Madison  
262-3786

**Veterans Affairs, Department of**  
**John R. Moses, secretary**  
**700 WS State Office Bldg.**  
**266-1311**

Administration, Division of

Robert R. Halverson, administra-  
tor  
700 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-1311

Administrative Services, Bu. of  
Fiscal Management, Bu. of

Veterans Benefits, Division of  
Clifford R. Wills, administrator  
700 WS State Office Bldg.  
266-1311

Claims and Grants, Bu. of  
Veterans Loans, Bu. of

Veterans Homes, Division of  
Arlin C. Barden, commandant  
Grand Army Home, King  
(715) 258-5586

G.A.R. Memorial Hall

419 North, State Capitol  
266-1680

**Vocational Technical & Adult Ed-  
ucation, Board of**

**Clarence L. Greiber, director**  
**137 East Wilson Street**  
**266-1770**

Administrative Services, Div. of

Roland F. Budnar, administrator  
137 E. Wilson Street  
266-2947

Educational Development & Spe-  
cial Services, Div. of

Jack W. Smythe, administrator  
137 E. Wilson Street  
266-0021

Occupational Services, Division of

John R. Plenke, administrator  
137 E. Wilson Street  
266-1506

### A Profile of the Executive Branch

The "republican form of government" guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution contemplates the separation of powers within state government among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of government. The legislative branch, discussed in the preceding chapter, has the broad objective of determining policies and programs and review of program performance for programs previously authorized, the executive branch carries out these programs and policies, and the judicial branch has responsibility of the adjudication of any conflicts which might arise from the interpretation or application of the laws. It is a traditional concept of American government that the 3 branches are to function separately, without intermingling of authority, except as specifically provided by law.

**Government Is Complicated.** "The executive branch carries out these programs and policies"—how neatly this can be stated, and how simple it could be structured when our state's Constitution was ratified by the people of Wisconsin in 1848. In their Constitution, the people provided for a Governor elected to represent them at the seat of government and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. They provided for a Lieutenant Governor to become Governor in case there was a vacancy in the Governor's office, and made him president of the Senate so that there would be some liaison with the legislative branch. They created an office of State Treasurer to handle all the state's fiscal affairs: to collect the tax moneys coming in and to pay all the bills arising out of the operation of state government. In deciding to elect a Secretary of State, they provided for just about all the "administration" needed in 1848: a small office to carry on the correspondence between the state government in Madison, the citizens back home, the municipalities, and the federal government, and to keep the written records of all Wisconsin state government transactions. If the Governor or the Legislature needed legal advice, an Attorney General, elected by the people, would take care of the matter. If the people back home wanted advice on how to run a school system, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected state-wide, could provide all the advice necessary.

Perhaps state government never really was as simple as the basic outline, established in a state constitution, would lead one to believe. Emphatically, it is not that simple today. The Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, reporting to the 1967 Legislature, came to the conclusion that modern government can no longer be neatly divided into precise "legislative", "executive" and "judicial" domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation have become so complicated, so full of technical detail, that the Legislature agreed to leave the detailed implementation of a law to the executive branch by granting "rule-making" authority to an administrative agency; at the same time, so as to free the judicial branch from the same staggering load of technical detail, these administrative agencies were given "quasi-judicial" powers. Said the Reorganization Committee:

*. . . the complexity of modern life has required the delegation of substantial rule-making and quasi-judicial authority to administrative regulatory agencies of the state government. Some of these regulatory agencies, engaged primarily in the supervision of private business activities, are intended to be relatively independent from executive control.*

**Reorganization.** By the time the Reorganization Committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had concluded that there were 85 state agencies comprising the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government. Since Wisconsin Constitution vests the Governor with the executive power, he holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. The proliferation of state agencies over the years, however, many of which had no direct relationship to him, made it increasingly impossible for a governor to exercise effective executive authority. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis, thus providing a less unwieldy and more efficient structure which would be more responsive to the chief executive and, consequently, to the people.

When the committee's recommendations were enacted into law by the 1967 Wisconsin Legislature, the structure was considerably altered and the number of agencies drastically reduced from 85 to 32. The executive branch was reorganized to include 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including 2 headed by constitutional officers), and 14 independent agencies.

**Constitutional Officers.** The constitutional officers, whether they maintain independent offices or function as heads of departments, are elected by the voters. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the Constitution in 1848. They include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, who head departments. The terms of office of all except the State Superintendent have been 2 years, but, beginning with the 1970 election, they will join him in serving 4-year terms.

**Departments.** A "department" means the principal administrative agency within the executive branch, but does not include the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. Of the 14 administrative departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction are headed by the Attorney General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction respectively. Five departments are each headed by a single secretary, who is nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed: Administration, Local Affairs and Development, Regulation and Licensing, Revenue, and Transportation. The Department of Military Affairs is headed by the Adjutant General, who is appointed by the Governor alone. One department—Industry, Labor and Human Relations—is headed by a 3-member, full-time commission appointed to staggered terms by the Governor with Senate consent. The remaining 5 departments are each headed by a part-time board, which—with one exception—appoints the secretary to serve at its pleasure. The exception is the Department of Veterans Affairs, whose secretary is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for an indefinite term. The other 4 departments under part-time boards are Agriculture, Employee Trust Funds, Health and Social Services, Natural Resources, and Veterans Affairs.

Secretaries appointed by the Governor serve at his pleasure, except that the Secretary of Regulation and Licensing serves a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. Members of the Commission on Industry, Labor and Human Relations also serve staggered 6-year terms expiring on March 1 of odd-numbered years. Members of boards supervising departments are appointed by the Governor with Senate consent for fixed terms expiring on May 1 of odd-numbered years.

Another achievement of the Reorganization Act was the establishment of uniform nomenclature for subunits of departments. Thus, the departments are organized into divisions as the major subunit. Each division, in turn, is

divided into bureaus, and bureaus can include sections and—smallest of all—units.

**Independent Agencies.** In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 14 units of the executive branch which have been designated as independent agencies. They either have quasi-judicial functions or are concerned with the higher educational institutions. Four of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner—the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities. Commissioners are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years. Three independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions—the Employment Relations Commission, the Grain and Warehouse Commission, and the Public Service Commission. These, too, are appointed by the Governor with Senate consent for staggered terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years.

Finally, there are 7 independent agencies headed by part-time boards; namely, the Investment Board, the State Historical Society, and the educational agencies—the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Co-ordinating Council for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of State Universities, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. With the exception of the State Historical Society, which has a self-perpetuating board of curators elected by the society's membership, these boards are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Several, however, also have some ex-officio members. The number of members and the length of the term varies from board to board, although the Higher Educational Aids Board serves at the pleasure of the Governor and is appointed without Senate confirmation. Terms on these boards expire on May 1.

**Attached Boards, Councils, Committees.** Many departments and agencies have attached boards or subordinate boards, councils and committees within them to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The Reorganization Act regularized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. Thus, a board is a "part-time body functioning as the policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers." An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, issues licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it by law." A council, on the other hand, is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendations of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government," while a committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment."

Boards are always specifically created by law. Councils and committees may be created by law, but each agency head can also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of his department or independent agency requires.

Various boards, commissions and divisions which had formerly either been independent or subsidiary to another agency were under the reorganization attached to new agencies as distinct units of the new agencies. They continue to exercise their statutory powers independently of the head of the department or independent agency, but the latter supervises budgeting, pro-

gram co-ordination and related management functions for these units.

**The Executive Power.** We said that the Constitution vests the executive power in the Governor. By making the heads of more major departments subject to direct appointment by the Governor, the reorganization of the executive branch made this provision more of a reality than it had been. As can be seen from the foregoing, however, a considerable number of agencies—and their administrative heads—still remain separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards. The Governor, of course, appoints board members. Since board members serve for staggered terms, a Governor must serve for 2 or more terms to appoint a majority of the typical board. It should be noted, however, that this situation will be modified by the constitutional amendment which extended the length of gubernatorial terms to 4 years beginning in 1971.

Although public administration theorists have frequently contended that effective administration calls for gubernatorial appointment of all department heads, the mixture as it exists and has existed in Wisconsin has served the state remarkably well. The one advantage of appointment of a secretary by a governing board instead of directly by the Governor is the greater likelihood of a longer tenure for the secretary and hence a greater opportunity to develop professionalism in the office. To maintain a fine balance between the 2 systems which would permit Governor control and responsibility along with development of expertise by department heads is indeed an art. With its solid reputation for good government, Wisconsin would seem to have been rather successful at it.

**Civil Service.** One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. The unclassified service includes all officers elected by the people; all officers and employes appointed by the Governor; certain officials of the State Historical Society; the instructional staffs of the state universities, the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf; certain others specifically exempt by statute, legislative officers and certain employes, deputies and executive assistants to secretaries of departments; Supreme Court employes; and boys employed in youth camps.

The classified service, which comprises the overwhelming majority of state employes, includes all other state employes. Appointments and promotions in the classified service are made on the basis of merit, ascertained—as far as possible—by competitive examination. In most civil service positions the rule of 3 applies, that is a department chooses an employe from among the top 3 placements on the examination.

Not only was Wisconsin one of the first states to adopt a merit system, but it is generally considered to have one of the strongest such systems. That is, an infinitesimal part of the total state personnel does not come under the system, and those who do not are omitted for entirely logical reasons. This is in contrast with some states wherein the Governor may have thousands of appointments to make, or where, even under civil service, the recommendations of the political party in power are considered in hiring people.

**Salaries.** All positions in the civil service are classified to enable positions with similar duties, responsibilities and qualifications for incumbents to be placed in the same category and paid on the same basis. Each such class may contain grades, with a salary range for each grade. Each salary range contains a minimum and maximum for that position. The Director of Personnel, with the advice and approval of the Personnel Board, establishes salary

schedules and ranges for each biennium, but these may be modified by the Joint Committee on Finance before becoming effective.

Some salaries are set by statute. Specific salaries are set for the elected constitutional officers, Supreme Court justices, and a small number of others. The majority of agency heads, however, are under the law systematically placed in one of 5 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The dollar value for the salary range minimum and maximum for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service.

**Number of State Employees.** The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employees. Whereas there was a total of 1,924 people working for the state in 1906, 60 years later—in 1966—this figure had risen to 33,968 full-time employees. One year later the U.S. Bureau of the Census (“Public Employment in 1967”) set this figure at 35,113, an increase of over a thousand in one year. The latest figure issued by the state Bureau of Personnel, as of July 1, 1968, is 37,669. Of this number, 27,284 are classified employees, 10,385 are unclassified. Of the unclassified, all but 197 are teaching employees of the University of Wisconsin and the state universities.

**State Government’s Physical Plant.** The first Capitol building in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin Territory was a small, 2-story affair, costing just somewhat over \$60,000. Erected in 1837, it was replaced by a bigger structure around 1860, which in turn was greatly enlarged around 1884. When that building was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current Capitol was begun. The present Capitol was completed in 1917, at a total cost of \$7,258,763 and 75¢.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the Capitol, the State Office Building on Wilson Street, the new Hill Farms State Office Building on the far west side of the city (completed in 1963 at a cost of \$12 million), and still have to rent additional quarters from private landlords. Nor does this complete the catalog of buildings needed for Wisconsin state government: there is the imposing Milwaukee State Office Building; there are other, smaller state office buildings in La Crosse, Eau Claire and Wisconsin Rapids; and there are district offices maintained throughout the state for the field organization of many of the operating departments.

So far, we have talked only about office buildings—we have not even begun to mention the education, correctional and medical institutions maintained by the state. The University of Wisconsin has its main campus in Madison, but enrollments at its second campus, Milwaukee, are over 16,700. In addition, the university maintains 2-year extension centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) in Baraboo, Janesville, Marshfield, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Wasauau, and West Bend. Two additional institutions to be built up into 4-year campuses, the Parkside Campus to serve Racine and Kenosha Counties and the Green Bay Campus to serve the northeastern area of the state, were authorized by the 1965 Legislature. The Wisconsin state universities system—the institutions are individually known as Wisconsin State University—has campuses at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater.

The state’s correctional institutions are the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun for men and the Wisconsin Home for Women at Taycheedah; the School for Boys at Wales and the Kettle Moraine Boys School at Plymouth (the Lincoln Boys School near Merrill is under construction), and the Wisconsin School for Girls at Oregon; the Wisconsin State Reformatory at Green Bay; the Wisconsin Correctional Institution at Fox Lake; the Black River Camp at Hatfield and the Walworth Correctional Center at Elkhorn.

Through the Department of Health and Social Services, the State of Wisconsin operates 7 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. The institutions are the Central State Hospital at Waupun, the Central Wisconsin Colony and Training School, the Mendota State Hospital and the Children's Treatment Center, all at Madison, the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Union Grove, and the Winnebago State Hospital at Winnebago.

The state operates a general child care institution, the Wisconsin Child Center, at Sparta. At Janesville, the state maintains a school which offers special training to visually handicapped and blind persons; at Delavan, a similar school is maintained for the hard of hearing and for the deaf.

The state also maintains the Grand Army Home at King in Waupaca County. This is a home for Wisconsin veterans of all wars who are 50 years old or older or who are totally disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Under certain conditions wives, widows or mothers of veterans are also admitted to the veterans home.

**The Building Program.** In 1969, providing adequate building space for Wisconsin state services remains a problem, a seemingly never-ending problem of space facilities not catching up to expanding state services. For many generations, the state had been able to add to its physical plant without much thought to eventual replacement. In the depression of the 1930's, the state could not afford an extensive building program; during the years of World War II the state had the revenues but could not obtain the materials and the labor necessary to construct new buildings.

In 1943, the State of Wisconsin began to plan for a building program to begin at the end of the war. Even more important, perhaps, was the action of the 1943 Legislature which set aside a certain portion of the state's revenues to form the Postwar Construction and Improvement Fund. In 1949, the Legislature added the State Building Trust Fund, specifically designed to prepare for the replacement of obsolete structures.

None of the planning and none of the saving of state funds for new and replacement building was equal to the "population explosion" which followed the war. The birth rate increased every year from 1942 to 1947 and, rather than subsiding at the end of that period, remained relatively constant at a level which exceeds any other decade in this century—right on into the 1960's. Medical advances have improved life expectancy. Despite World War II losses, Wisconsin's population increased from 3,137,587 in 1940 to 3,952,765 in 1960.

Since the early 1950's, there have been more children in the public schools than ever before. By 1960, these children began reaching college. There have been more persons in our public welfare institutions. There have been more people in our correctional institutions.

Wisconsin had a proud tradition of financing all its state construction projects out of current revenues and accumulated savings. In fact, our forefathers limited Wisconsin state government to a constitutional state debt—other than "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war"—of \$100,000. Wisconsin had begun its savings program for postwar construction in 1943, and the money accumulated, supplemented by generous boosts from current revenues, resulted in a construction program of nearly \$192 million from 1949 through 1965. It was not enough.

The state had to find other ways to finance additional construction. The 1953 Legislature passed a law which authorized private corporations to hold loans, secured by future office rentals, for the purpose of building facilities

for the state. In the celebrated case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Giessel*, 267 Wis. 331, decided in 1954, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held:

*Where the objective of a lease of an addition to the state office building by the state from the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, a private corporation, was to benefit the state, and the arrangement was one highly advantageous to the state, the obligation of the state to pay future rentals to the corporations until the corporation's loan to provide funds with which to construct the new addition should be paid, thereby enabling the corporation to obtain the loan, did not constitute giving or loaning the credit of the state for the benefit of the corporation in violation of the provision in sec. 3, art VIII, Const., prohibiting the giving or loaning of the credit of the state in aid of any individual, association or corporation.*

This decision opened the way for bond financing of buildings required by the state, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself. In the press, the new instrumentalities created to provide office buildings for the state, or dormitories for the state universities, were quickly dubbed "dummy corporations." This somewhat derogatory term notwithstanding, the building corporations have been a real boon to the state of Wisconsin at a time when current revenues proved insufficient to provide the facilities required for a rapidly expanding population and to keep abreast of an increasing demand for public services.

Corporation borrowing for the purpose of state building began right after the 1954 decision. In the 1955-57 biennium, corporation borrowing added about \$17 million to the funds available for state building construction; by 1967-69, the biennial amount raised through bond financing had increased to about \$150 million; the debt was \$382.5 million by December 1967.

For the 1967-69 biennium, the direct appropriations of state funds for the building program were \$21.2 million from general purpose revenues. In addition, Wisconsin state government spends over \$3.5 million on office space rentals.

### Functions of the Executive Branch

Following a practice adopted for use in the Wisconsin state budget, the 1968 *Wisconsin Blue Book* grouped its descriptions of the new state agencies into broad subject categories. These categories have been designated as *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general functions*. We shall continue to do the same in our more abbreviated explanations in this book. We think such groupings are a most helpful way of grasping the total panorama of activities performed by the state government. Because, inevitably, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one of the categories, however, some categorization may seem arbitrary. Please bear in mind that the categories chosen merely represent a choice among alternatives.

### Governor and Lieutenant Governor

The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor could very properly be classified under the general functions of the executive branch. Since the Governor, however, is the repository of "the executive power" and occupies a supervisory function over the entire executive branch, it seems preferable to consider the functions of the Executive Office separately.

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state and, as such, repre-



sents all the people of the state. Administratively, his authority is exercised through his appointing power, through consultation with department heads—individually and in cabinet meetings—, and through his budget hearings. His influence on the legislative process comes both through the budget, which he submits to the Legislature with his recommendations in the form of a bill, through his state of the state message and other special messages to the Legislature on topics of urgent or desirable legislative action, and through his power to veto legislation. His office is a channel for receiving complaints and suggestions on state affairs. In addition, in his various speaking engagements around the state, he is also kept informed of current problems and, in turn, informs the people of current problems.

The Lieutenant Governor, like the Vice President of the United States, is the stand-by, who assumes the governorship in the event of the death, incapacitation, or absence from the state of the Governor. He also serves as President of the Senate.

### Commerce

While interstate commerce is specifically delegated to Congress by the United States Constitution, intrastate commerce is the province of the states. The 2 areas, of course, are not actually that clearly divided between the 2 jurisdictions. Over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. There is overlapping of activities, including the dual exercise of authority; in short, there is an intricate interrelationship between the federal government and the states in the performance of the function known as commerce. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that there is very little nowadays that has not been interpreted to be interstate commerce, considerable power over commerce continues to be exercised by the states.

If we understand commerce to involve trade in goods, services and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, we can readily envision the scope of this area of state concern. The state's interest in this field lies in regulating the conduct of commercial transactions. The primary objective of such regulation is to protect the public as consumers of agricultural and manufactured goods and services and as participants in financial transactions and to maintain an orderly market for the carrying out of these activities.

How does the state protect the consumer of goods and services? One way is to inspect the raw products and the conditions under which they are grown. Thus, cattle are inspected for infectious diseases, research is carried on in animal and plant diseases, fruits and vegetables are graded for marketing, standards are set for the quantity and quality of the grain shipped through Wisconsin ports and for the contents of processed food. The can of peas you buy at the grocery and the ice cream cone you purchase at the drug store are the end products of explicit standards set forth either in the Wisconsin statutes or in departmental regulations.

Another way of protecting the consumer of goods and services is through the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, these trades and professions involve practitioners whose activities affect the health of individuals, such as doctors and nurses, or on matters where it is considered of importance for public safety to make certain that the practitioner is competent, such as architects and engineers.

The state also protects the consumer by maintaining an orderly market in which to conduct business. This may be done by specifying methods of fair competition, by regulating the rates that public utilities may charge for their

services, by setting standards for the operation of banks and savings and loan companies to protect depositors, by regulating the sale of securities and insurance offered for sale in the state, or by approving or disapproving the discontinuance of railroad service.

The state agencies in the field of commerce include the Department of Agriculture, which is concerned with the conditions of the growth and processing of food and with fair trade practices in general; the Grain and Warehouse Commission, concerned with weighing and inspecting grain; the Department of Regulation and Licensing, which supervises a variety of examining boards in the various trades and professions; the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Savings and Loan, Securities, and Insurance, which regulate the several types of financial institutions; and the Public Service Commission, which regulates the rates and services offered by railroads, motor carriers, and heat, light, power and water companies.

### Education

Realizing how vital the education function of the state is, the drafters included in the Wisconsin Constitution an article on education. Provision was made for the establishment of local school districts and the free education therein of the children of the state. Each town and city was required to support such schools through taxation, and some state assistance was provided through a school fund. The Constitution further decreed that provision should be made by law for the establishment of a state university and colleges throughout the state as needed.

From this groundwork evolved our present educational system. Under this system over 954,000 students attend the public elementary and secondary schools, the 1968 fall enrollment in the University of Wisconsin and the State Universities reached over 118,000 in credit courses, while over 26,000 (including 17,000 full-time) students were enrolled in the vocational school system. Allocated expenditures for state operations and local assistance for education in the state for 1967-69 biennium has been set at over a billion dollars (\$627.3 million for state operations and \$461.1 million for local assistance). Of this sum, according to the "Supplement to Budget in Brief 1967-1969", issued by the Department of Administration's Bureau of Budget and Management, expenditures are from the following sources:

	General Purpose Revenue	Program Revenue	Program Revenue Federal	Segre. Revenue	Total
Education					
State Operations	\$298.0	\$229.4	\$ 98.6	\$ 1.3	\$627.3
Local Assistance	383.5		72.8	4.8	461.1

There are 465 school districts in the state, which administer the elementary and secondary schools within those districts. A 1965 law required that by 1970 the state be divided into 18 vocational, technical and adult education districts. Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in the establishment of vocational schools, all areas of the state did not have access to them. Under the new law this will be changed, and such education will be available to everyone. The elementary and secondary schools and the schools of vocational, technical and adult education are operated by district boards, but a state level agency functions in each case to supervise the system. The State Department of Public Instruction headed by the State Superintendent supervises the former; the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education supervises the latter. In the field of higher education other than the vocational system, the

state directly operates the institutional systems. These comprise the University of Wisconsin and the state universities, each with far-flung campuses. In addition to its central campus in Madison—the largest campus in the state —, the University of Wisconsin has 3 branches either operational or shortly to be operational that provide either 4-year courses of study or third and fourth years and 7 centers providing 2-year courses. The state university system includes 9 universities, each with 4-year courses, and 3 branch campuses.

Another state agency in this area is the Co-ordinating Council for Higher Education, which serves as a co-ordinator of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, the Board of Regents of the State Universities, the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and the county teachers colleges. Two other agencies are concerned with the education function of the state—the Higher Educational Aids Board and the State Historical Society. The former administers federal and state programs for student financial assistance. The Historical Society maintains the state historical library and museum.

### Environmental Resources

Another area in which the state functions has been broadly categorized as environmental resources. Just what is meant by this? In the context used here, environmental resources refer to the functions of those state agencies that affect the natural resources of the state, that is, they may protect, develop, or modify in some way the land, forest, water, air or minerals of the state. As we said at the beginning of our presentation, there is a certain amount of arbitrariness in assigning an agency to a category. The Department of Agriculture, for example, which is certainly concerned with the conditions of the soil and water, has been placed in the commerce category, while the Department of Transportation, which also relates to commerce, has been placed in environmental resources.

Only 2 state agencies—Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources—are discussed in this category, but these are concerned with some of the most important functions of state government.

From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850 the state has grown to a size currently estimated at 4,213,000. People work vast changes in a landscape. Although Wisconsin is not a densely populated state and has a comparatively large amount of open space, even here we have experienced serious problems in, for example, water pollution, a problem that typically grows with population growth.

Once, pioneers could come to a wilderness, clear the land, cut the forests, and hunt and fish with little thought of any damage they might be doing to the soil, the streams, or the wildlife. Now, every state must take firm steps to protect its resources from destruction or, indeed, from extinction. Municipalities must be prevented from dumping untreated sewage and industries from releasing industrial wastes into the lakes and streams; smokestacks and automobile exhausts must be prevented from polluting the air; parks and forests must be established and maintained, both to preserve unusual phenomena of nature and to provide the public with recreational and educational opportunities; private forest owners must observe scientific conservation practices to enable new growth to replace cut timber; hunting and fishing limits must be set and hunters and fishermen licensed to preserve the fish and wildlife from extinctive practices; farming procedures must be such as to preserve the quality and stability of the soil. These are primarily methods of preserving and protecting our natural resources. They are largely the province of the

Department of Natural Resources, although the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Board at the University of Wisconsin are also actively concerned.

Resources must not only be preserved, they must be used, both in the work and recreation of the people. They must be developed and consumed for a multitude of purposes. Timber must be used in the lumber and paper industries, land must be cultivated for crops or used for grazing, minerals must be extracted, and scenic areas must be preserved for camping sites, resorts and ski areas. For all these aspects of environmental control, the Department of Natural Resources is spending over \$60 million in the 1967-69 biennium.

In addition—and to an ever-increasing degree—the land is cut up by highways. With the tremendous growth in the number of automobiles and trucks, sizable amounts of land are taken away from housing in the cities and from cultivation in the country to handle the traffic. The freeway in the city and the interstate highway in the country exercise an enormous impact on the use and development of the surrounding land. They affect where people live, where they work, and where they play. Highways and city streets must be planned with great foresight not only to weigh how well they will handle the flow of traffic, but to determine what effect they will have on people's lives.

The state has an elaborate system of interstate highways, which is financed from federal and state funds; and of state highways; county trunk highways; town roads; city and village streets; and park and forest roads. Closely connected with the highway building functions of the state government and the aid granted to local units for streets and highways are the objects for which these roads are built—the motor vehicle and its occupants. While the state is concerned with the building and maintenance of an adequate number of roads of certain standards to meet the traffic demands, its main concern is the safety and convenience of the people who are using those roads. Over 2 million vehicles are registered and drivers are licensed each year. Traffic safety has become one of the paramount issues, with over 1,100 traffic fatalities a year.

The state must see to it that the drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It must keep track of the accident rate of drivers and remove those who prove hazardous to themselves and to others. It must collect taxes to pay for highway construction and maintenance, the policing of the highways, and the enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. The road building and motor vehicle regulating functions of the state are the province of the Department of Transportation, which also—by virtue of its transportation function—has charge of the state's aeronautical activities.

To perform these functions, the state, through its Department of Transportation, has authorized the expenditure of \$535.8 million for the current biennium, of which \$177.7 million goes to local units of government.

### Human Relations and Resources

In addition to dealing with the natural environment, the state must also deal with the human environment. The increase in population that affects the quality of the land, the water and the air resources also has an increasingly complex effect on the people and their relations to each other and to the state. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and a state must

look after their general welfare and insure peaceable relations among them.

For these reasons the departments that have been brought together in this category are concerned with people—their health, their living standards, their safety, and their working relationships with each other.

How does the state protect the health of its citizens? In the early days of the state, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Now, public health covers the prevention and detection of disease, health education programs, assistance in hospital construction, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped. The restaurant you dined in last night has been inspected by the state; the barber who cut your hair last week possesses a state license; your local sewage system must comply with state standards; and the theatre you recently attended was built according to specifications of the state building code. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are on file with the state.

Living standards are the concern of those who determine the amount of monetary aid and health services that are granted to needy aged, handicapped, unemployed, and minors under various social security aid programs. It is their task, within the limitations set by law, to provide minimum health and living standards for these recipients. Such health and welfare activities are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Social Services.

In his capacity as a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. The state inspects the place he works and requires various health and safety measures. If the worker is a woman or a minor, minimum wages and maximum hours are set by the state. If a worker is injured on the job, state workmen's compensation comes to his rescue; if he loses his job, he is aided by unemployment compensation. If he is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides an employment service to help him find one and helps him acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker cannot obtain a job and suspects that he is being discriminated against because of race, age or sex, the state will investigate the matter. The state's agent in protecting and assisting the worker is the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The state also mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers, which is the task of the Employment Relations Commission.

If the individual is a veteran, the state has loan programs to help him acquire a home, business or education. These programs are the province of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

To promote the general welfare of its citizens and insure peaceable relations among them, the state must not only protect their health and their ability to earn a living, but must also protect them from lawless elements in society by maintaining those conditions of stability and order necessary to a well-ordered society. Although law enforcement is largely a local matter, the Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for segregating convicted criminals in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Department of Justice furnishes legal services to state agencies and provides technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies. It enforces state laws against gambling, arson, and prostitution.

The state also provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of state or national emergencies, natural or man-made, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

### General Executive Functions

The state operates to perform services that are considered necessary for the well-being of the people and the progress of the state. Such services are called line services. Thus, if a state agency loans you a library book, inspects your automobile as part of its highway safety program, or requires a prospective real estate agent to pass an examination before being licensed to serve you, it is directly carrying out the functions for which it was created.

In order to perform these direct functions, however, it must also perform what are called staff functions. These are necessary to help the state perform its line functions. Thus, the state must have an agency to hire the personnel to carry out the state's tasks. It must provide space and equipment, salaries and a retirement system for that personnel. It must lay and collect taxes to support its activities and must manage such state funds. It must see to it that the state funds are spent according to law. It must evaluate the needs of each department in its ability to perform assigned tasks and estimate its future needs both to carry out its present functions and to carry out anticipated functions likely to arise from future events. Each line agency must contain within itself some staff functions; there must be employes to supervise the staff, to hire personnel, to maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, to prepare the agency budget, and to order and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire division may be required to perform staff functions. In addition, some agencies perform nothing but staff functions or almost nothing but. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the "housekeeping" department of the state. Under its jurisdiction are budgeting, preauditing, civil service management, state planning, data processing, to name some of its major duties. The Department of Revenue is another strictly staff type agency. It collects the taxes imposed by state law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to the local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government. Still another staff agency is the Department of Employee Trust Funds, which manages the various retirement systems of the state. Whether it be your local city garbage collector, your teacher, a conservation warden, or a typist in the Department of Health and Social Services, all are covered under a state retirement plan. At any one time the state must have large sums of money on hand in its various funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds and real estate in order to make the best use of the funds and have them earn the maximum amount of interest possible while such funds are waiting to be used by the state. The State Treasurer's Office is an agency which processes the receipt and disbursement of these moneys. Staff functions of the Secretary of State include keeping various state records and affixing the state seal on certain records to authenticate them, overseeing the election processes of the state and keeping election records. The Department of Local Affairs and Development, the final agency within this group, coordinates relations between the state and local governments and between the federal, state and local governments. It also coordinates civil defense activities in the state.

Thus it can be seen that state government touches our lives at many points, from the time a baby's birth becomes part of the permanent records of the state and silver nitrate furnished by the state Division of Health is put in his eyes to prevent blindness, through his years in school and his years at work until he is laid to rest under the ministrations of a funeral director licensed by the state in a cemetery managed according to the procedures set forth by statute. Indeed, in the course of any one day one is helped by the

state government in innumerable ways. The rates for the gas and electricity you are using to cook your breakfast and heat your house were approved by the state; the street you traveled to work on may have been built with state aid; the elevators in the building you work in are inspected periodically by the state for your safety; the milk you buy for lunch was processed at a dairy maintained according to regulations set by the state; the hospital where you visit a friend is operated under state standards; the beautician who sets your hair is licensed by the state; the bank where you have your account is probably regulated by the state; you may watch a television program this evening that is presented on a state television station; and you go to sleep at night on a mattress labeled as required by state law.

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

## Supreme Court

**E. Harold Hallows, chief justice**  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1883

**Horace W. Wilkie, associate justice**  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1885

**Bruce F. Beilfuss, associate justice**  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1888

**Nathan S. Heffernan, associate justice**  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1886

**Leo B. Hanley, associate justice**  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1882

**Connor T. Hansen, associate justice**  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1884

**Robert W. Hansen, associate justice**  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1881

**Franklin W. Clarke, clerk**  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1887

## Public Defender

James H. McDermott  
10-12 North, State Capitol  
266-3440

## Administrator of Courts

Edwin M. Wilkie, administrative director  
32 North, State Capitol  
266-3501

## Bar Commissioners, Board of State

Franklin W. Clarke, secretary  
231 East, State Capitol  
266-1887

## Bar of Wisconsin, State

Philip S. Habermann, executive director  
402 W. Wilson Street  
Madison 53703  
257-3838

## Judicial Council

Edwin M. Wilkie, executive secretary  
48 North, State Capitol  
266-1319

## Library, State Law

Edwin C. Jensen, librarian  
303 East, State Capitol  
266-1424

## A Profile of the Judicial Branch

**History.** The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were laid out in Article VII of the Constitution when Wisconsin became a state in 1848. Judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate and justices of the peace. The Legislature was granted power to establish municipal and inferior courts and, subject to certain limitations, to determine their jurisdiction. By the 1848 Constitution, the state was divided into 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges presiding over the circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a Supreme Court until the Legislature established a Supreme Court as a separate body. In 1852 the Legislature established a separate Supreme Court consisting of 3 justices. The number of justices was increased to 5 in 1877 and in 1903 to 7, its present number.

Over the next 100 years, the Legislature acting pursuant to constitutional authority created a large number of statutory courts with varying amounts of jurisdiction. As a result of all the special laws, there existed no uniformity among the counties in either procedure or jurisdiction. In addition, there was



overlapping jurisdiction between the different types of courts in a single county. Court procedure in the various courts was not the same either. Furthermore, a number of special courts sprang up in the heavily urban areas such as Milwaukee County, where the judicial burden was the greatest. By 1958, the Legislature had created 29 municipal courts and many inferior courts, viz.: 2 superior courts, several small claims courts, and in Milwaukee County a civil court with 6 branches, a district court with 2 branches and a children's court. Police justice courts were also established by municipalities for enforcement of local ordinances; and there were some 1,800 justices of the peace courts, many of which were virtually inactive.

**Reorganization.** This apparently confused pattern led the 1951 Legislature to direct the Judicial Council to study and make a recommendation for a court reorganization plan. As a result of thorough study, the 1959 Legislature enacted Chapter 315, Laws 1959, effective January, 1962. This law provided for the primary reorganization of the court system. The Legislature has since refined this plan by a series of acts.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and circuit courts remained unchanged. The most significant change in the reorganization was the abolition of the special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil and small claims). All the separate acts relating to the county courts were repealed, and the county court was reestablished with uniform jurisdiction and procedure throughout the state. Where the special courts operated full time and had a full-time judge presiding, a branch of county court was created to absorb and continue their function.

Another important change provided the machinery for the administration of the court system. One of the problems under the old system was that the case load was uneven—heavy in some areas and light in other areas. Sometimes, too, the work load was not evenly distributed between the judges of a single area. Chapter 315, Laws 1959, provided machinery to improve the efficiency of the courts. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either the circuit or county courts when needed. The 1961 Legislature took one step further and established the office of court administrator (Chapter 261).

A third major change in the court system was the abolition of the constitutional justices of the peace. This amendment was ratified by the electorate in the April 1966 election.

**Structure.** As reorganized, Wisconsin's court system consists of a Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts and municipal justice of the peace courts.

The judicial branch is headed by a Supreme Court of 7 justices elected statewide for terms of 10 years. Although primarily the appellate court for the state, the Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction for a limited number of cases of state-wide concern. It is also the final authority on the State Constitution.

Courts of original jurisdiction in the state include the 70 county courts and the 26 circuit courts. The circuit courts are the principal trial courts. A circuit court district may comprise one county or several counties, and a circuit court may have several branches. Most counties have a county court, and some county courts have several branches. All county courts have uniform jurisdiction. They have civil jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit courts up to a specified amount, criminal jurisdiction similar to that of circuit courts except for treason and certain Milwaukee county matters, and exclusive jurisdiction in probate matters, most juvenile matters, and adoptions. Some cases can be appealed from a county court to a circuit court.

An unknown number of municipal justice courts have been created by cities, villages and towns. Their jurisdiction is limited.

**Judges.** Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the circuit and county courts are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. When 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for an office of judgeship, a primary election is held 4 weeks prior to the April election. All these judges must be less than 70 years old and licensed attorneys. In addition, the Supreme Court Justices and circuit court judges must have at least 5 years' experience as attorneys to qualify for office. Vacancies in the offices of judges are filled by the Governor, until a successor is elected. In elections held to fill vacancies, judges are elected for full terms insted of the remainder of the unexpired terms.

The 7 Supreme Court Justices are elected at large; the judges of county and circuit courts are elected in their respective counties or circuit court districts.

The municipal justices of the peace are also elected in April but candidates for these offices need not be attorneys to qualify. They are usually not full-time positions.

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

The Supreme Court appoints the Administrator of Courts, Public Defender, State Bar Commissioners and the Committee for Promulgation of Procedures to Implement the Code of Judicial Ethics; and constitute—along with the Attorney General—the Board of Trustees for the State (law) Library. Other agencies forming a part of the judicial branch include the Court Commissioners; Judicial Council; Administrative Committee for the Court System; Judicial Conference; the Boards of Circuit Court Judges, County Judges, Criminal Court Judges, and Juvenile Court Judges; and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Their shared primary concern is to improve the organization, operation, administration and procedures of the state judicial system. Other functional areas of some of these agencies relate to raising professional standards, judicial ethics, legal research and law reform, defending the indigent, investigating complaints and disciplining misconduct.

#### Supreme Court

Name	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st Elected Term Began January	Term Expires January
E. HAROLD HALLOWS, Chief Justice .....	1958*	1960	1970
HORACE W. WILKIE .....	1962*	1965	1975
BRUCE F. BELFUSS .....	1964	1964	1974
NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN .....	1964*	1966	1976
LEO B. HANLEY .....	1966*	1969	1979
CONNOR T. HANSEN .....	1967*	.....	1971
ROBERT W. HANSEN .....	1968	1968	1978

\*Initially appointed by the Governor.

The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices. They are elected in April for a 10-year term and take office the following January. The justice who has continued as a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the Chief Justice. The courtroom and offices of the court are located in the State Capitol. The justices' salaries are fixed by statute and may be changed during the term of office. The current annual salary is \$24,000 (Chief Justice \$25,000).

The court appoints the Clerk of the Supreme Court, a constitutional officer, who keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners. A deputy clerk, marshal and reporter are also employed by the court. In addition, each justice has a private secretary and a law examiner.

The Supreme Court holds one term, beginning in August, and is in session almost continuously from August to the following July. The term is dated by the year in which it began.

Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of cases of state-wide concern and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a Federal question, allowing an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, is raised. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. The court disposes of cases brought to it on appeal on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The court takes up cases in turn, according to a calendar arranged by the clerk. Decisions are in writing and are published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and, unofficially, in the *North Western Reporter*. During the August 1967 term, the court wrote reported opinions in 280 cases (43 criminal and 237 civil).

The Supreme Court appoints the Board of State Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Since 1929 it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state. The Judicial Council acts in an advisory capacity. The Justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the Board of Trustees of the State Library.

The Chief Justice or some other justice designated by the Supreme Court is to keep informed of the status of judicial business in the courts of the state. The Chief Justice may designate and assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either circuit or county courts when a calendar is congested; when a judge is on vacation, disqualified or unable to act; or when a vacancy in the office occurs. The office of Administrator of Courts is established to help in these matters.

Chapter 476, Laws of 1965, provided that the Supreme Court shall employ an experienced attorney to act full time as a state Public Defender. Subject to the court's approval, he determines the indigency of persons petitioning the court or defender's office. If satisfied as to the merit of the petitioner's case, he institutes post-conviction remedies on behalf of such indigent persons, either in trial courts or before the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court selects the Public Defender, determines his salary and supervises his work. The program was initiated in May 1966, partially financed by a Ford Foundation grant. It is now entirely supported by state funds. The court is still authorized to appoint individual attorneys to defend indigents, and because of the substantial caseload, has found it necessary to do so. As an indication of the workload, at the end of January 1969, the defender's office had closed 78 active cases plus 415 other matters that did not go to court, and was currently active in 44 open cases and 26 other matters. The office also handles the state printing of briefs for all attorneys appointed by the court to represent indigents.

### Circuit Courts

The circuit court is the principal trial court of the state. The 72 counties of the state are divided into 26 judicial circuits. The counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Dane, Racine, Waukesha and Walworth each serve as a single circuit, and the rest of the circuits are composed of multicounty units. Where judicial business is particularly heavy, a single circuit may be divided into several branches with a judge presiding over each. There are currently 7 circuits with more than one branch: The 1st Circuit (Kenosha County) with 2 branches, the 2nd Circuit (Milwaukee County) with 17 branches, the 3rd Circuit (Calumet and Winnebago Counties) with 2 branches, the 9th Cir-

cuit (Dane County) with 4 branches, the 14th Circuit (Brown, Door and Kewaunee Counties) with 3 branches, the 21st Circuit (Racine County) with 2 branches and the 22nd Circuit (Waukesha County) with 2 branches.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election and take office the 1st Monday of the following January. Salaries, which are paid by the state, are fixed by statute and may be changed during the term of office. The current annual salary is \$20,000. All of the counties are authorized to pay additional compensation, as determined by each county, based on work load and judicial services performed. Circuit judges in Milwaukee County must be paid an additional \$1,000. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state.

The circuit court holds court at least once each year in every county in the circuit. The terms of circuit court are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

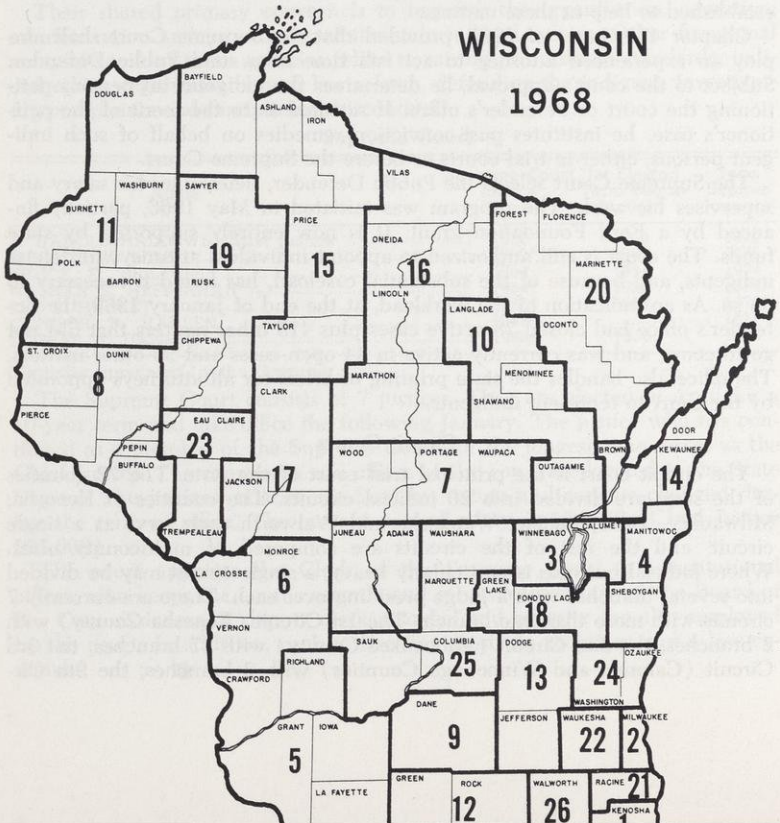
The circuit court has both criminal and civil jurisdiction in all actions unless an exclusive jurisdiction is given to some other court. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts in some areas including matters relating to marriage. Cases may be transferred between the circuit and the county court in actions where they have concurrent jurisdiction. There is some specialization of jurisdiction in the branches of the circuit court of Milwaukee County.

The circuit court also sits as an appellate court, hearing some appeals from county courts and from municipal justice of the peace courts. Appeals from decisions of the circuit court go directly to the Supreme Court.

## JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

### WISCONSIN

1968



Judges of Circuit Courts, January 1969

Circuit	Counties in Circuit	Branches in Circuit	Judge	Term Expires January
1st	Kenosha	1st	M. Eugene Baker	1974
2nd	Milwaukee	2nd	Harold M. Bode	1972
		1st	George D. Young	1974
		2nd	Max Raskin	1971
		3rd	John A. Decker	1975
		4th	Robert C. Cannon	1972
		5th	Elmer W. Roller	1975
		6th	Robert W. Landry	1973
		7th	Ronald A. Drechsler	1973
		8th	William I. O'Neill	1974
		9th	Robert M. Curley	1970
		10th	Harvey L. Neelen	1973
		11th	Herbert J. Stefes	1974
		12th	John L. Coffey	1974
		13th	Maurice Spracker	1970
14th	Leander J. Foley, Jr.	1970		
15th	Marvin C. Holz	1972		
16th	William R. Moser	1972		
17th	Hugh R. O'Connell	1974		
3rd	Calumet & Winnebago	1st	William E. Crane	1970
		2nd	Edmund P. Arpin	1976
4th	Sheboygan & Manitowoc		Ferdinand H. Schlichting	1971
5th	Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette & Richland		Richard W. Orton	1973
6th	La Crosse, Monroe & Vernon		Lincoln Neprud	1973
7th	Portage, Waupaca & Wood		James H. Levi	1975
8th	Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce & St. Croix		John G. Bartholomew	1974
9th	Dane	1st	Richard W. Bardwell	1975
		2nd	Wilmarth L. Jackman	1975
		3rd	Norris Maloney	1971
		4th	William C. Sachtjen	1972
10th	Langlade, Outagamie & Shawano		Andrew W. Parnell	1970
11th	Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Polk & Washburn		Allen Kinney	1970
12th	Green & Rock		Arthur L. Luebke	1973
13th	Dodge & Jefferson		Henry G. Gergen, Jr.	1972
14th	Brown, Door & Kewaunee	1st	Donald W. Gleason	1974
		2nd	Robert J. Parins	1974
		3rd	William J. Duffy	1974
15th	Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Price & Taylor		Lewis J. Charles	1972
16th	Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida & Vilas		Gerald J. Boileau	1970
17th	Adams, Clark, Jackson & Juneau		Lowell D. Schoengarth	1970
18th	Fond du Lac & Green Lake		Jerold E. Murphy	1974
19th	Chippewa, Rusk & Sawyer		Robert F. Pfiffner	1974
20th	Florence, Forest, Marinette & Oconto		James A. Martineau	1972
21st	Racine		Howard J. Durocher	1974
22nd	Waukesha	1st	Thomas P. Corbett	1974
		2nd	William E. Gramling	1970
		1st	Clair Voss	1972
23rd	Eau Claire & Trempealeau	2nd	Merrill R. Farr	1970
24th	Ozaukee & Washington		Milton L. Meister	1972
25th	Columbia, Marquette, Sauk & Wau-shara		Robert H. Gollmar	1974
26th	Walworth		Ernst John Watts	1971

### County Courts

With the exception of Menominee County, which is attached to Shawano County, and Forest and Florence Counties, which share a full-time judge, each county in the state has a county court. Many counties have several branches of the county court, each with a presiding judge. As of January 1969, 25 counties have more than one branch, including Milwaukee County with 13 branches. If all the offices of county judgeships were filled, there would be 125 county judges in the state.

County judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis at the April election. The term of office is 6 years. All county judgeships are full-time positions with salaries fixed by statute at a minimum of \$17,500 annually. The county pays \$6,000 of this amount and the state the rest. Counties may also pay each county judge an additional amount. The judge's travel expenses are paid by the county when on judicial duty within the county, and by the state when on duty in another county or attending meetings as authorized by statute.

The terms of the county court, unless otherwise provided by statute, are held the 1st Tuesday of each month except July or August. Court is held regularly at the county seat and elsewhere as provided by court rule when there is sufficient business to warrant it.

The jurisdiction of the county court is established by general statute and is uniform throughout the state. Civil jurisdiction of the county court is set out in detail in Section 253.11, Wis. Stats. In general, civil jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the circuit court up to a \$100,000 limit. In addition, the county court has exclusive jurisdiction in probate matters, most juvenile matters, children's and adult adoptions and abandonment under Section 52.03, Wis. Stats. Where there is more than one branch of the county court, the first branch is designated as the probate court; in Milwaukee County, the first and second branches are so designated. Criminal jurisdiction of the county court under Section 253.12, Wis. Stats., is concurrent with the circuit court except for treason, or for the 13 branches of the Milwaukee County court, where some of the branches are designated to specialize in certain types of actions.

The statutes provide for transferring actions between circuit and county courts. Whenever any action is brought in county court which is beyond its jurisdiction, it shall be transferred to circuit court.

Judges of County Courts, January 1969

County	Judge	County	Judge
Adams	Fulton Collipp	Milwaukee, Cont.	
Ashland	Walter H. Cate	Branch 4	Christ T. Seraphim
Barron	Lee C. Youngman	Branch 5	David V. Jennings, Jr.
Bayfield	Lawrence K. Blanchard	Branch 6	Thaddeus J. Pruss
Brown		Branch 7	Elliot N. Walstead
Branch 1	Clarence W. Nier	Branch 8	Donald W. Steinmetz
Branch 2	James W. Byers	Branch 9	Robert J. Miech
Branch 3	Richard J. Farrell	Branch 10	John A. Fiorenza
Branch 4 <sup>1</sup>		Branch 11	George A. Bowman, Jr.
Buffalo	Gary B. Schlosstein	Branch 12	F. Ryan Duffy, Jr.
Burnett	Harry F. Gundersen	Branch 13	John F. Foley
Calumet	David H. Sebra	Monroe	James W. Rice
Chippewa	Marshall Norseng	Oconto	Edward P. Herald
Clark	Richard F. Gaffney	Oneida	George A. Richards
Columbia		Outagamie	
Branch 1	Daniel C. O'Connor	Branch 1	Urban Van Susteren
Branch 2	James M. Daley	Branch 2	Nick Schaefer
Crawford	William A. O'Neil	Branch 3	Raymond P. Dohr
Dane		Ozaukee	
Branch 1	Carl Flom	Branch 1	Charles L. Larson
Branch 2	William L. Buenzli	Branch 2	Warren A. Grady
Branch 3	Russell J. Mittelstadt	Pepin	Joseph H. Riedner
Branch 4	Ervin M. Bruner	Pierce	William E. McEwen
Branch 5	William D. Byrne	Polk	Charles D. Madsen
Branch 6	Michael B. Torphy	Portage	Robert C. Jenkins
Dodge		Price	Carl E. Bjork
Branch 1	Joseph E. Schultz	Racine	
Branch 2	Clarence G. Traeger	Branch 1	Gilbert N. Geraghty
Door	Edwin C. Stephan	Branch 2	William F. Jones
Douglas		Branch 3	Richard G. Harvey, Jr.
Branch 1	Donald A. Rock	Branch 4	John C. Ahlgrimm
Branch 2	Harry E. Larsen	Richland	Kent C. Houck
Branch 3	Henry N. Leveroos	Rock	
Dunn	William H. Bundy	Branch 1	Sverre O. Roang
Eau Claire	Thomas H. Barland	Branch 2	John J. Boyle
Florence and		Branch 3	Edwin C. Dahlberg
Forest	Allan M. Stranz	Branch 4	Mark J. Farnum
Fond du Lac		Rusk	Rodney Lee Young
Branch 1	J. Peter McGalloway, Jr.	St. Croix	Thomas J. O'Brien
Branch 2	Hazen W. McEssey	Sauk	
Branch 3	Eugene F. McEssey	Branch 1	Harland H. Hill
Forest	(See Florence)	Branch 2	James R. Seering
Grant	William L. Reinecke	Sawyer	Quentin Johnson
Green	Roger L. Elmer	Shawano-Menominee	
Green Lake	David C. Willis	Branch 1	C. Bernard Dillett
Iowa	John A. Walsh	Branch 2	Ken Traeger
Iron	Arne H. Wicklund	Sheboygan	
Jackson	Richard F. Lawton	Branch 1	Joseph W. Wilkus
Jefferson		Branch 2	John G. Buchen
Branch 1	Charles E. Kading	Branch 3	John Bolger
Branch 2	William Brandel	Taylor	Peter J. Seidl
Juneau	William R. Curran	Trempealeau	Albert L. Twesme
Kenosha		Vernon	Larry Sieger
Branch 1	Floyd H. Guttormsen	Vilas	Frank W. Carter, Jr.
Branch 2	Earl D. Morton	Walworth	
Branch 3	Urban J. Zievers	Branch 1	John D. Voss
Kewaunee	John A. Curtin	Branch 2	Erwin C. Zastrow
La Crosse		Washburn	Warren Winton
Branch 1	Eugene A. Toepel	Washington	
Branch 2	Leonard F. Roraff	Branch 1	J. Tom Merriam
Lafayette	Joseph F. Collins	Branch 2	Robert J. Stoltz
Langlade	Thomas E. McDougal	Waukesha	
Lincoln	Donald E. Schnabel	Branch 1	David L. Dancey
Manitowoc		Branch 2	William G. Callow
Branch 1	Leon H. Jones	Branch 3	Harold J. Wollenzien
Branch 2	Harold W. Mueller	Waupaca	
Marathon		Branch 1	Wendell McHenry
Branch 1	Robert W. Dean	Branch 2	Nathan E. Wiese
Branch 2	Ronald D. Keberle	Wausara	Boyd A. Clark
Marinette	Harry E. White	Winnebago	
Marquette	Andrew P. Cotter	Branch 1	Herbert J. Mueller
Menominee	(See Shawano)	Branch 2	James G. Sarres
Milwaukee		Branch 3	James V. Sitter
Branch 1	William J. Shaughnessy	Wood	
Branch 2	Michael T. Sullivan	Branch 1	Byron B. Conway
Branch 3	Louis J. Ceci	Branch 2	Frederick A. Fink

Municipal Justice Courts

The state constitution was amended in April 1966 to abolish the constitutional office of justice of the peace. The constitutional justice is different from the municipal justice, which the governing bodies of cities, villages and towns are by statute authorized to establish. The municipal justice of the peace is elected for a 2-year to 4-year term, as determined by the municipality. A salary which shall be in lieu of fees is fixed by the local governing body. There is no requirement that the office be filled by a lawyer. Court may be held daily or as provided by ordinance. It is not a court of record.

The civil jurisdiction of municipal justice courts is limited to actions involving \$200 or less. These courts also have exclusive jurisdiction over actions for the violation of ordinances in the town, village or city where they are located. In addition, they have jurisdiction for unlawful detainer actions and for actions to recover property, penalties or forfeitures up to \$200. Criminal jurisdiction is limited to crimes for which the penalty does not exceed \$200 or 6 months in jail, or both, and to cases involving the preservation of the peace.



The Wisconsin Political Parties Act of 1901 was the first law in the United States to regulate political parties. It was passed in response to the growing influence of political machines and the need for reform. The act established the Wisconsin Political Party Commission, which was responsible for regulating the activities of political parties. The commission was given the authority to investigate and report on the activities of political parties, and to recommend legislation to regulate their activities. The act also provided for the registration of political parties and the filing of their platforms. The Wisconsin Political Parties Act of 1901 was a landmark piece of legislation that helped to bring about the reform of political parties in Wisconsin.

# WISCONSIN POLITICAL PARTIES

Party organization, officers, and state platforms.

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## POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

### Why Should I Join a Political Party?

We have all at one time or another learned the ringing words of the American's Creed which tell us that our form of government is "a democracy in a republic." Unfortunately, however—while we are all proud to declaim this creed as our own—there are comparatively few who have actually come to grips with the citizenship responsibilities involved in this statement. "A democracy in a republic": We govern ourselves indirectly through the selection of representatives who do the governing for us and at our direction. Political parties help us to select these representatives; they also help us to develop a consensus of public opinion which can give direction to the process of government.

Political parties can be of 2 major types. They can closely reflect a defined ideology, as is the case with the communist parties throughout the world which are based on Marxist ideology and leave no room for political disagreement with the ranks, or they can be loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of political interest. Our American political parties are of the second type. Within them, there is room for "right wing Republicans" or "liberal Republicans," "left wing Democrats" or "conservative Democrats." Depending on what part of the nation we live in, and depending also on what political label at a particular time happens to be in control of the state, federal, or local government, the terms "Democrat" or "Republican" can have widely different meanings. In spite of this diversity within a party, however, distinct political philosophies are associated with each of the 2 major parties, and the name "Democratic" or "Republican" conjures up a vision of a surprisingly distinct set of economic, social and political principles.

Throughout its history, the United States has had a 2-party system; few "third parties" have gained national prominence. In Wisconsin, the Socialist Party regularly sent one or more Assemblymen from Milwaukee to the Legislature between 1911 and 1937; and the Progressive Party was strong between 1933 and 1947, capturing in 1937 a plurality of both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Our political parties help us to formulate the policies which, if the party is successful at the polls, become the policies of our government. Our political parties help us to select the candidates who, if the party is successful at the polls, become our government. But: Our political parties are voluntary organizations and entirely separate from the government itself.

Our American political parties are truly popular parties in the sense that these parties, as they exist today, formulate their policies at the grass roots level. In Wisconsin this is done through the local Democratic or Republican "clubs" in each community. It is in these local clubs that the issues are discussed; based on the results of local discussions, delegates from the local clubs can take a stand on the issues at regional meetings, and so on to the top. Every 2 years in Wisconsin the delegates from the local clubs meet in state convention and draw up their parties' platforms for the succeeding 2 years; every 4 years the delegates from throughout the United States (in Wisconsin they are chosen in the presidential preference primary in April) meet together in national convention and formulate the national

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Sources: Sections 8.17 and 8.18 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*; Democratic Party of Wisconsin, *Constitution*; Republican Party of Wisconsin, *Constitution*; information obtained from the Wisconsin state headquarters of the 2 parties.

platforms expressing the parties' aims for the succeeding 4 years.

In contrast to the ideological parties in other parts of the world—which start out with established and closely defined ideologies and programs, and then recruit their members on the basis of these—our parties are thus instruments of the expression of the will of the people. Their ideologies, as stated in the party platforms, are formulated first at the local level, and are then redefined and reformulated at a series of conventions for successively larger geographic areas, through discussion and compromise, to become the expressed national aims of the respective political parties.

Political parties help us to select the candidates which will become our representatives and form our government. In order to become our representatives, these candidates must first be nominated in the party primary in September and then be elected in the November general election. To be elected costs time, effort and money for campaign literature, television, radio and newspaper advertising, and organization. By collecting money and providing funds for elections, our political parties help to keep our elected officeholders independent of financial pressures exerted by special interests, and permit them to represent the broad general principles for which each party stands.

If we go back to our earlier question—why should I join a political party?—the answer has by now become rather obvious: Only by active membership in a political party can I, as an individual, have an effective role in the determination of the future policies of my government. If I do not join a political party, if I confine my political participation to the casting of a ballot at the polls, then I can participate in the determination of policies only to the extent of choosing one candidate committed to a particular policy over his opponent who advocates another course of action; I have to choose between policies already determined.

As citizens, we enjoy the right to join the political party of our choice. Through the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans, through the Young Democratic Clubs of Wisconsin, or through the youth groups of other political parties in Wisconsin, we can participate in party activity even before we become old enough to vote. We should participate in party activity—the decisions made by the political parties of today will tomorrow determine the policies of our government, and the course of our lives. If you, as an individual, think you are an “independent”, that’s all the more reason to become active in a political party—each political party can profit from some independent thinking because only on the basis of independent thought can fresh ideas be born and goals defined to give our political parties new direction.

If you, as an individual, think one party or the other represents the broad principles according to which you believe the nation or state should be governed, you should support its candidates in both the legislative and executive branches to enable it to obtain the majority needed to carry out its program.

If you, as an individual, think “politics are dirty,” then that’s also all the more reason to become active in party politics. Only if you are active can you help to “clean it up.”

Finally, if you as an individual think that you are sincerely interested in good government, but find that you do not really have enough time to become active in party politics: Just think how many of your fellow Americans can say the same things for themselves and still do their share to have their opinions heard to insure that, at all levels, ours will remain a government “of the people, by the people, for the people.”

### Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

The state central committees of each party represent the top of the *statutory* party organization of the political parties in Wisconsin. However, the *actual* power of each party is found in the voluntary organizations. For the Democratic Party of Wisconsin this is the State Administrative Committee; for the Republican Party the actual party representation is found in the State Executive Committee.

These 2 committees are, for each party, the top echelon of the active, dues-paying membership of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political organizations. In contrast to the loosely defined "membership" of the statutory parties which is indicated only by the voter participation in partisan elections, the membership of the voluntary organizations is generally quite well defined.

The voluntary Democratic State Administrative Committee and the voluntary Republican State Executive Committee are "the" Democratic and "the" Republican Parties in Wisconsin. They attend to their parties' interests between campaigns, collect money to finance future campaigns, maintain the co-operation between the various county and congressional district voluntary organizations, and execute, within the state, the directives of the national organizations.

### Voluntary Organization—Democratic Party of Wisconsin

**State Administrative Committee:** The voluntary party organization of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin is headed by the 27-member State Administrative Committee. Membership of the committee comes from 3 different sources: 1) The state party chairman, the vice chairman for organizational affairs, the vice chairman for legislative affairs and the state treasurer, as well as 7 at-large members (not more than one from any one county) are elected in odd-numbered years at the voluntary organization's state convention. By tradition, one of the 2 top officers is a woman. 2) The 2 Wisconsin members of the Democratic National Committee are elected in presidential campaign years at the voluntary organization's state convention. 3) The chairmen of the voluntary Democratic congressional district organizations, the county chairman for Milwaukee County, one representative of the Wisconsin Young Democrats, the immediate past state chairman of the voluntary organization, and one representative of the Wisconsin Democratic joint legislative caucus also serve as members of the State Administrative Committee. The State Administrative Committee appoints a secretary who may be selected from outside the committee's membership.

**State Convention:** Representation of the county units of the Democratic voluntary organization at that organization's state convention is based on each unit's paid-up membership and a percentage of the Democratic vote received in the last general election.

**District Organization; Executive Committee:** The congressional district voluntary organizations of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin are each directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, this committee consists of the chairmen of the county or chartered local voluntary organizations in the congressional district and the officers of the district organization. The officers (chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer) are elected for 2-year terms at the district conventions held in odd-numbered years.

**County Organization; Party Membership:** Any resident of the county subscribing to "the liberal principles of the Democratic Party" upon pay-

ment of the annual membership fee of \$4 (\$2 for additional family members) may become a member of the Democratic county voluntary organization. The county retains \$1.40 of each membership fee; the remainder is, in accordance with the constitution of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin, forwarded to the state organization.

Each county unit elects its chairman and vice chairman. The offices of secretary and of treasurer may be filled separately, or by one person. Terms of office are generally for one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership unless, approved by the State Administrative Committee, the county unit entrusts the election of officers to delegates.

Each county unit forms "economic interest group advisory committees" in the fields of agriculture, commerce, and labor, insofar as these economic interests are represented in the county.

**Ward Unit:** In general the basic geographical units of the Democratic voluntary organization in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, in Milwaukee county the county organization is subdivided into "ward units", and in Waukesha County the county organization is subdivided into geographical units.

### Voluntary Organization—Republican Party of Wisconsin

**State Officers and Executive Committee:** The officers of the voluntary organization of the Republican Party of Wisconsin are a chairman, 7 vice chairmen, a secretary, and a treasurer. The chairman, secretary, treasurer, and the 1st, 2nd and 7th vice chairmen are selected by the State Executive Committee from among the membership of the party and need not, prior to their selection, have been members of the State Executive Committee. All officers serve 2-year terms.

Either the 1st or 2nd vice chairman must, under the party's constitution, be a woman and is charged with the direction of Republican women's activities within the state. The 3rd vice chairman is selected by the county chairmen; the 4th is the chairman of the statutory state central committee of the Republican Party. The president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women serves as the 5th vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans ex officio serves as the 6th vice chairman of the voluntary organization. The 7th vice chairman is a woman selected from the membership of the Republican Party of Wisconsin by the State Executive Committee. In order to give geographic representation no more than 3 of these officers (but this restriction does not apply to the 7th vice chairman) may be from the same congressional district.

The national committeeman, the national committeewoman, and the chairman of the Republican Finance Committee of Wisconsin are additional officers of the Republican Party of Wisconsin. One representative of the Republican members of the state Senate, one of the Republican members in the Assembly, and one representative of the Republican members of Wisconsin's Congressional delegation—selected by each group at caucus—serve as nonvoting members of the Executive Committee.

The leadership of the voluntary organization of the Republican Party of Wisconsin is vested in the State Executive Committee. This committee consists of the officers of the voluntary organization, plus the chairman and vice chairwoman from each of the state's 10 congressional districts. In addition, 2 representatives of the Young Republicans serve on the State Executive Committee; these must be from 2 different congressional districts and one of them must be a woman.

With the consent of the State Executive Committee, the state chairman appoints a state finance chairman and finance committee, together with such other officers and employes as the chairman shall deem advisable.

**Congressional District Organization:** In each congressional district, the voluntary Republican organization elects a chairman and a vice chairman. In many districts, a secretary and a treasurer are also elected. The district organization usually functions together with an executive committee consisting of the county chairmen of the district. The district organization is charged with the co-ordination of the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the election of Republican congressmen from the district.

**County Organization:** The county committees are elected in county caucus, prior to May 1 of the odd-numbered years. The county committee has the following officers: A chairman and a 1st vice chairman (one of these shall be a woman), a 2nd vice chairman who, simultaneously, is also the chairman of the county statutory committee, a secretary and a treasurer.

The constitution of the Republican Party of Wisconsin specifies that the voluntary organization shall not "perform any of the duties imposed by the Wisconsin Statutes on the State Central Committee or other Statutory committees, and the State Central Committee and other Statutory committees shall retain their individual organizations and identity."

**Precinct Organization:** The Republican precinct committees are headed by a chairman who shall be the Republican precinct committeeman elected by the voters at the party primaries. Each precinct committee shall have a committeewoman in addition to the committeeman, and such other officers as necessary.

### Wisconsin in the National Party Organization

**National Committee:** At the top of the permanent party organizations, throughout the United States, is the national committee, which acts as the governing body of the party. The national committee is comprised of one national committeeman and one national committeewoman from each state and territory of the United States.

Within the Republican national organization, the state chairman (in Wisconsin the Chairman of the Republican State Voluntary Committee) becomes an ex officio member of the national committee if the state either has a Republican Governor, has a Republican majority in its congressional delegation, or voted Republican in the last preceding presidential election.

The members of the national committee on the state level are selected for each party at the party's state convention. In Wisconsin, this selection is done at the state convention of the parties' voluntary organizations. However, selection of the Wisconsin membership of the national political party committees is not handled entirely by the voluntary organization; it also involves the statutory organization of the parties. For this reason, the discussion of the national committee has here been inserted between statutory and voluntary Wisconsin party organization.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the national political party committees is in the form of an instruction to the party's elected and, therefore, statutory, delegates to the national convention. At the national conventions, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the voluntary state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all state delegations, is then inserted at the national convention into the resolution creating the party's national com-

mittee for the next 4 years, and voted on by the national convention as a whole.

The term of the members of the national committees is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. The committee serves until its successor committee has been elected at the next national convention. The national committees of the political parties are charged with the organization of the next national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

### Statutory State Organization

**State Central Committees:** For each party, the statutory state central committees consist of one chairman and "at least 2 members" from each congressional district elected at the platform conventions. In practice, the state central committees of both the Democratic and the Republican Parties of Wisconsin have 3 officers: A chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary. For the Republican State Central Committee the membership from each congressional district is 5; for the Democratic State Central Committee, 6 members are selected from each congressional district.

The statutory state central committees are specifically charged with the appointment of alternates for the elected delegates to the quadrennial national conventions of the political parties.

**Platform ("Statutory") Conventions:** On the 3rd Tuesday after the biennial September primaries the nominees for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, the hold-over Senators and the successful state Senate and Assembly candidates of each political party convene in "statutory" convention in the State Capitol to "formulate the state platform of their party." In practice, the party platforms are prepared within each party's voluntary organization by a platform committee. They are then discussed and approved at the state convention, usually held in May or June, of the party's voluntary organization. The platform thus approved is submitted to the statutory convention for official adoption with such changes as are agreed to.

In the years of presidential elections, the statutory conventions are specifically charged with the selection of a slate of presidential electors, to function as the state's presidential electors should the party poll a majority of the votes in the November presidential elections. Each party certifies its list of presidential electors to the Secretary of State.

The statutes also provide that the statutory conventions are to select the parties' state central committees.

### Statutory County Organization

**Congressional District Committees:** These committees consist of 2 members from each Assembly district within a county or, for multicounty districts, for one member from each county within the congressional district. The members delegated by the counties to the congressional district committees must be certified by the county chairmen to the chairman of the state central committee. Congressional district committees are convened by the chairman of the state central committee, upon 5 days' written notice.

**Assembly or Senate District Committees:** The committees consist of 2 members from each county in Assembly or state senatorial districts consisting of more than one county. Members delegated to serve on these committees are certified by the county chairmen to the chairman of the

state central committee. The Assembly or Senate district committees are convened upon 5 days' written notice by the chairman of the state central committee.

**County Committees:** In general, the county committees consist of the precinct committeemen elected at the September primary. In Milwaukee County, the county committee consists of the committeemen from each ward, town or village. All appointments to the aforementioned congressional, state senatorial and Assembly district committees are made from the elected membership of the county committees.

A meeting of the county committee is called within 2 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary by the county chairmen of the preceding election period. The call for this meeting must be issued in writing and at least 5 days' notice must be given. At such meeting, the county committee elects its chairman, secretary and treasurer; it may elect such additional officers and subcommittees as the committee feels necessary.

In counties constituting one or more Assembly or senatorial districts the members of the county committee residing within the territory of such Assembly or senatorial districts shall constitute the party committees for such districts; they may, at the convention of the county committee, elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem necessary. In counties which are only part of an Assembly, senatorial or congressional district the county committee elects from among its membership the delegates to represent the county in the district level committees. Any vacancy in any office originally filled from among the membership of the county committee shall be filled by selection by the county committee. However, the county chairman may temporarily fill such vacancies.

**City Committee:** The city committee of each party's statutory organization consists of the precinct or ward committeemen elected at the September primary. A meeting of the city committee shall be called by the chairman of the county committee within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the September primary. The city committee elects a chairman from among its members; it may elect such other officers as it deems necessary.

**Precinct Committeeman:** The precinct committeeman is the party's elected representative within each election district. The entire county statutory organization is formed on the basis of the elections for precinct committeeman. The precinct committeemen's names are placed on the ballot of the September primary by the submission of nominating petitions signed by between 3 per cent and 10 per cent of the electorate in their district, based on the vote in the last preceding gubernatorial election, although often they are elected by written-in votes. From the standpoint of party coherence, the political parties find it desirable that the elected precinct committeemen should also be the practicing, "card carrying" activists of the parties' voluntary organizations, and the parties attempt to convince their voluntary precinct workers also to seek the elective precinct positions. However, this connection is not required by the law, and frequently the elected precinct committeemen are not practicing members of the parties' voluntary organizations. Precinct committeemen assume their office on certification of their election by the election inspectors. The committeemen are elected for 2-year terms.



## DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

(This is the voluntary organization)

### Headquarters and Staff

*State Headquarters:* 111 North Hamilton Street, Madison 53703.

*Executive Director:* JOHN LARSEN.

*Executive Secretary:* Vacancy.

*Financial and Membership Secretary:* MRS. KAYE RELL.

*Field Representatives:* RICHARD LINCOLN, BILL SCHULZE.

### State Administrative Committee

October 1968

*Chairman:* JAMES W. WIMMER, JR., Madison.

*Organizational Vice Chairman:* MARGE PATTISON, Durand.

*Legislative Vice Chairman:* FRANK NIKOLAY, Abbotsford.

*Treasurer:* KEITH YELINEK, Madison.

*National Committeewoman:* MARY LOU BURG, West Bend.

*National Committeeman:* ROBERT T. HUBER, West Allis.

*Milwaukee County Chairman:* LAURENCE C. GRAM, JR., West Allis.

*Young Democrats Representative:* RONALD SMOLINSKI, Cudahy.

*Past State Chairmen:* J. LOUIS HANSON, Mellen; RICHARD D. CUDAHY, Milwaukee.

*Legislative Representatives:* Senator WILFRED SCHUELE, Milwaukee; Assemblyman EDWARD NAGER, Madison.

*Members at Large:* LAWRENCE DAHL, Tigerton; HARVEY KITZMAN, Milwaukee; JOHN MALLOY, Kenosha; SAM RIZZO, Franksville; KENNETH QUIST, Ellsworth; ILA SMITH, Pewaukee; ELIZABETH TARKOW, Madison.

*District Chairmen:* 1st — GORDON McALEER, Kenosha; 2nd — MARTIN GUNNULSON, Cambridge; 3rd — PHILIP BASSETT, Baraboo; 4th — GARY BARCZAK, Milwaukee; 5th — TOM JACOBSON, Milwaukee; 6th — JERRY STILLWELL, Sheboygan; 7th — GEORGE BORCHARDT, King; 8th — HELEN KASBERG, Green Bay; 9th — JERRY WALLACE, Milwaukee; 10th — DON PETERSON, Eau Claire.

## WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(This is the statutory organization)

Selected at State Platform Convention

October 1, 1968

*Chairman:* Senator LELAND S. McPARLAND, Cudahy.

*Vice Chairman:* MRS. GRETCHEN PFANKUCHEN, Madison.

*Secretary:* CAROL A. ERVIN.

### 1st District

Fred Cutrell, Racine  
Mrs. Albert Franks, Kenosha  
Donald Kret, Delavan  
Nancy Paulson, Racine  
Carl Pauschert, Kenosha  
Eugene Swegman, Janesville

### 2nd District

Peter Graber, Monticello  
Tom Hanson, Beaver Dam  
Helen Hift, Monona  
Dale McKenna, Jefferson  
Fred Merlin, Madison  
Robert Thompson, Poynette

**3rd District**

David Brye, Coon Valley  
 Charles Dahl, Viroqua  
 Joanne M. Duren, Cazenovia  
 Gunnar Gunderson, La Crosse  
 John Radcliffe, Strum  
 Thomas Stodola, Black River Falls

**4th District**

Florence Heksel, Milwaukee  
 Alvie Judkins, Milwaukee  
 Joe Miech, Milwaukee  
 Mildred Perry, Milwaukee  
 Tom Pickl, Milwaukee  
 William Quick, Milwaukee

**5th District**

Janet Allen, Milwaukee  
 Lucille Allen, Milwaukee  
 Norman Dittmer, Milwaukee  
 Roger Parys, Milwaukee  
 Clinton Rose, Milwaukee  
 Edna Seer, Milwaukee

**6th District**

Vernon Boeckmann, Plymouth  
 Gervase Hephner, Chilton  
 Marvin Juiras, Belgium  
 Gordon Loehr, Fond du Lac  
 Merlin Oeder, West Bend  
 Carl Otte, Sheboygan

**7th District**

Peter Brue, Marshfield  
 Lawrence Dahl, Tigerton  
 Lawrence Day, Eland  
 Leonard Groshek, Stevens Point  
 Vernon Niemuth, Medford  
 Joseph Sweda, Lublin

**8th District**

Lester Belliett, Appleton  
 Joseph Delveaux, Green Bay  
 Harley Jensen, Oconto Falls  
 Stanley Leja, Abrams  
 John Nixon, Two Rivers  
 Ralph Staudenmaier, Peshtigo

**9th District**

Edward Dubester, Milwaukee  
 Edward Mertz, Milwaukee  
 Ronald Schuele, Milwaukee  
 Ila Smith, Pewaukee  
 Marguerite Smith, Mukwonago  
 Michael J. Stevens, Milwaukee

**10th District**

Lawrence Gansluckner, Eau Claire  
 John Joo, Sayner  
 Jack Joyce, Menomonie  
 Nicholas McCree, Hudson  
 Leo Mohn, Woodville  
 Don Paul Novitzke, Amery

## REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

(This is the voluntary organization)

### Headquarters and Staff

*State Headquarters:* 303 East Wilson Street, Madison 53701, P. O. Box 31.

*Executive Secretary, Republican Party:* GEORGE GREELEY.

*Executive Secretary, Rep. Finance Com.:* GEORGE B. INNES.

*State Field Director, Republican Party:* ROBERT C. MILLER.

*Public Relations Director, Republican Party:* JAY R. SCHUCK.

### State Executive Committee, October 1968

*Chairman:* ODY J. FISH, Pewaukee.

*Vice Chairmen:* 1st — MRS. BEN PECKMAN, Madison; 2nd — FRED D. HARTLEY, Kenosha; 3rd — DR. ROBERT DAHLSTROM, Manitowoc; 4th — J. CURTIS McKAY, Cedarburg; 5th — MRS. BEN HARFF, Sheboygan; 6th — JOHN C. GOWER, Green Bay; 7th — MRS. C. E. IMHOFF, New Berlin.

*Secretary:* MRS. R. H. GREWE, Eau Claire.

*Treasurer:* GEORGE C. KAISER, Milwaukee.

*State Finance Chairman:* JOHN R. KIMBERLY, Neenah.

*National Committeewoman:* MRS. BYRON ISING, Oshkosh.

*National Committeeman:* JOHN E. HOUGH, Janesville.

*Young Republican Federation Representatives:* AL SEEFELDT, West Bend; MRS. DAVID (DALE) SULLIVAN, Brown Deer.

*Legislative Representatives:* Congressman GLENN DAVIS, Wauwatosa; Senator JERRIS LEONARD, Milwaukee; Assemblyman HAROLD FROELICH, Appleton.

*Congressional District Members* (District chairman and vice chairman are listed in that order):

#### 1st District

Willard Walker, Racine  
Mrs. Chester Holloway, Janesville

#### 2nd District

Ted Chase, Sun Prairie  
Mrs. Marvin Stauffacher, Brown-  
town

#### 3rd District

J. N. Kramer, Fennimore  
Mrs. John Bosshard, Bangor

#### 4th District

Mrs. Larry Carlson, Milwaukee  
John La Rocco, Greendale

#### 5th District

Vincent A. Mercurio, Milwaukee  
Mrs. T. W. Norris, Milwaukee

#### 6th District

Bernard C. Ziegler, West Bend  
Mrs. A. J. Jarrett, Oshkosh

#### 7th District

Howard Woodside, Plover  
Mrs. Harry Rodencal, Berlin

#### 8th District

Richard A. Boltz, Green Bay  
Mrs. R. A. Stearn, Sturgeon Bay

#### 9th District

Ralph Kraft, Bayside  
Mrs. Roger Bessey, Elm Grove

#### 10th District

Lawrence Durning, Eau Claire  
Mrs. C. W. Chatterson, Eau Claire

## WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(This is the statutory organization)

Selected at State Platform Convention  
October 1, 1968

*Chairman:* J. CURTIS McKAY, Cedarburg

*Vice Chairman:* VINCENT A. MERCURIO, Milwaukee.

*Secretary:* ARTHUR L. MAY, Madison.

### 1st District

Mrs. Carolyn Blanchard, Edgerton  
Marvin DeSmidt, Racine  
Herman Hauser, Racine  
James Swan, Elkhorn  
Clarence J. Wilger, Elkhorn

### 2nd District

Miss Muriel Coleman, Madison  
Mrs. Esther Doughty Luckhardt,  
Horicon  
James R. Mack, Madison  
Joseph E. Tregoning, Shullsburg  
Robert O. Uehling, Madison

### 3rd District

Raymond C. Bice, La Crosse  
Charles P. Curran, Mauston  
Ralph D. Goldsmith, Boscobel  
Einar Jurgensen, Ellsworth  
Everett Yerly, La Crosse

### 4th District

John C. Brophy, Milwaukee  
Mrs. James R. Cooper, West Allis  
Raymond H. Dittmore, Oak Creek  
Roger Franklin, Greendale  
Mrs. Clara Herrmann, Milwaukee

### 5th District

Douglas K. Brower, Milwaukee  
J. C. Malen, Milwaukee  
Mrs. Vincent Mercurio, Milwaukee  
Ernest J. Philipp, Milwaukee  
Chester V. Salomon, Milwaukee

### 6th District

Harry L. Gessert, Elkhart Lake  
Ernest C. Keppler, Sheboygan  
Earl F. McEssy, Fond du Lac  
Frederick C. Schroeder, West Bend  
Jack D. Steinhilber, Oshkosh

### 7th District

Clarence Gorsegner, Loyal  
Thomas L. Miler, Rothschild  
Bernard Naegele, Nekoosa  
Harry Seidell, Merrill  
Carl Sturm, Manawa

### 8th District

Murel Edinger, Appleton  
Don Helgeson, Manitowoc  
Robert N. Johnson, Green Bay  
William LaFave, Peshtigo  
Harvey Rowe, Sturgeon Bay

### 9th District

William F. Reilly, Waukesha  
John Savage, Fox Point  
John Shabaz, New Berlin  
Nile W. Soik, Whitefish Bay  
Jack Thomas, Menomonee Falls

### 10th District

Mrs. C. W. Chatterson, Eau Claire  
Joseph DeNucci, Jr., Cumberland  
John W. Krueger, Rhinelander  
Raymond Peterson, Phillips  
Eugene L. Wycoff, Deronda

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

**WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM**

Adopted at the Statutory State Platform Convention  
October 1, 1968

**AGRICULTURE**

We stand for preservation of the family farm system in America.

Because of this, we endorse and encourage the investigation of corporate farming and its effects on rural America, currently being conducted by Senator Nelson.

We support 100% of parity of income farmers so that they may share in the affluence of our society. This must always be our goal. We commend the Secretary of Agriculture for the steps he has recently taken to increase dairy farmers' income. In addition to these steps the Secretary has taken we urge:

The Secretary to call on congress to provide direct payments to dairy farmers to give them an income covering cost of production plus a profit equal to 100% parity.

Establishment of Federal manufacturing milk order for producers of manufactured milk.

Passage of dairy import control legislation such as sponsored by Senators Proxmire and Nelson. Currently canned evaporated, sweetened, condensed milk and chocolate crumb are being imported at high levels and we deplore this.

Imported dairy products meet the same quality controls as those produced by American dairy producers.

On the state level, in the absence of a manufacturing milk marketing order which would guarantee producer benefits and plant regulation we support a strong dairy plant security bill to insure payment of farmers for milk delivered.

We support the investigation of monopolistic practices by large dairy corporations commenced under Attorney General Reynolds and continued under Attorney General Bronson LaFollette.

We vigorously support extension of the 1965 Farm Bill. Without it farm income will drop drastically and have serious repercussions on the economy. Participation in the programs under this bill reached record heights this year.

To strengthen this bill we urge passage of a Strategic Food Reserve with farmers participating in the regulation and control.

We support proposed legislation known as the Mondale Fair Farm Bargaining Act and co-sponsored by Senators Proxmire and Nelson. This would strengthen farmers collective bargaining power which in conjunction with the existing 1965 Farm Bill and Strategic Reserve would add tremendously in helping farmers attain fair and equitable returns.

We support the Young Farmers Investment Act which sets liberal Federal loan policy for young farmers.

We urge the congress to deal generously with funds for the R.E.A. Nothing has helped to raise the standard of living in rural America more inexpensive than electrical power. A hold down on rural electric and telephone loans will be a big blow to farmers and rural communities.

We urge the inclusion of farm laborers under the minimum wage laws. Corporate agriculture has demonstrated a willingness to exploit labor in its competition with the American farmer. No one in America should wish to have cheap food at the cost of another.

We urge the complete abolition of the personal property tax in the State of Wisconsin.

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

The Nation and the State are faced with an environmental crisis. A vast gray tide of pollution continues to foul our surface and ground water resources. The air which we breathe is absorbing alarming and dangerous amounts of poisonous gases. Tons of pesticides, often used indiscriminately, are contaminating our soil and water resources. Increasing populations, more and more unplanned subdivisions, more miles of highway and more highway clutter and junk, destroy the basic quality of life in a state richly endowed with natural resources. These and many other problems dictate a renewed pledge and a reaffirmation of the principles of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin to meet the challenge with a program of responsive and responsible government.

Rhetoric without action is meaningless. Therefore, we endorse the following specific action programs.

1. A vigorous and accelerated program of water pollution abatement. The present system of providing small amounts of money over a long period of time, and related only to interest costs on municipal bonding, should be replaced by a system of outright grants to municipalities which are more economically sound in the long run, both to the state and to municipalities. We support the funding, on a crash program basis, of research to develop effective means of reducing nutrient pollution of state waters, and combatting its effects.

2. The use of DDT should be banned. Legislation to control pesticides that are nondegradable or about which little is known, and the licensing of commercial pesticide applicators.

3. A vigorous implementation program of flood plain zoning and lakeshore zoning in cooperation with local governments.

4. Strengthening boating laws to eliminate the discharge of polluted materials and strengthening safety rules.

5. Vigorous support for the Federal Water Pollution Enforcement Conference now underway on Lake Michigan.

6. The immediate calling of a Federal Water Pollution Enforcement Conference on the polluted interstate waters of Lake Superior.

7. In order to protect our waterways from thermal pollution caused by power plants, including nuclear installations, we support the use of cooling towers in these and similar plants.

8. A vigorous and adequately funded program to reduce air pollution, with increased State responsibility and authority. The State should develop economic incentives to reduce indiscriminate private solid waste disposal practices.

9. Greatly increased emphasis on state, regional and local planning with special emphasis on environmental problems.

10. The establishment of a Council of Environmental Advisors of prestigious experts in the office of the Governor to provide state government and the citizens of Wisconsin with an annual assessment of progress and identification of problems.

11. Establishment of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore; inclusion of the St. Croix, Namekagon and Wolf Rivers in the National Scenic and Wild Rivers legislation; and the implementation of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. We oppose the proposed dam on the St. Croix River now being planned by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

12. Support modifications in the Constitution to permit taxation of open space land at lower rates than real estate dedicated to commercial and residential purposes.

13. Early completion of topographic mapping for the state and the creation of an office of State Cartographer.

14. The introduction of legislation requiring a registration fee for mineral rights not retained by the surface owner. These funds will be shared with counties and will also be used to finance costs associated with the enactment of a proposed state surface mining control law and restoration of lands already disturbed by mining.

15. The introduction of legislation to require utilities constructing transmission lines for electricity, gas, oil and the like, to hold public hearings regarding proposed rights-of-way and to submit such plans and public hearing records to the state for review and approval.

16. Support and expand the ORAP program, and in addition, place increased emphasis on land acquisition especially wetlands, conservation easements, youth camps, open space and parkland preservation in and around the metropolitan areas.

We support the concept state bonding to accelerate high priority land acquisition and control, both to forestall unwise development and as an economy measure. We deplore the diversion of ORAP land acquisition and development funds by the Knowles administration to make up the deficit in state park operations traditionally financed by general fund appropriations. We strongly oppose any moratorium whatsoever in ORAP land acquisition.

17. Legislation that will earmark taxes on fuels used in recreational boating for the improvement of public access and boating facilities in the state.

18. Support programs to place more emphasis at the primary, secondary and college levels on environmental education.

19. The establishment of a program of town and county road beautification. We support an accelerated program of highway beautification along the state trunk highway system, and establishment of a Highway Route Review Board to review proposed rights-of-way where significant conflict with natural resource values or where environmental amenities are threatened.

20. Support increased appropriations for Wisconsin's Forest Management Program. We pledge opposition to all efforts to weaken the private forest crop law, and any further erosion of public interest safeguards in the county forest crop laws.

21. A careful review of the proposed New Wood Dam in the Wisconsin River Valley.

22. Support increased appropriations for research in rough fish control, especially in the area of selective toxicants.

23. The State should develop economic incentives to discourage destruction of our remaining wetlands by drainage or filling.

## EDUCATION

The Democratic Party is committed to meet the education needs of Wisconsin with the application of the necessary resources which are required to produce opportunities for quality education for every citizen. The well-being and prosperity of the citizens of this state in the future will depend on the relevance and quality of the education of today. We cannot short change the present generation on education and expect to be a strong state in the future. Commerce and industry depend as much on the educational output as education depends on the resources which the commerce and industry of the state supply to education.

We recommend that the legislature develop a plan to coordinate all state education, which will be representative of the various areas of educational endeavor.

It must be recognized that the present resources of funds and personnel being put into Wisconsin education are not adequate in many areas. This is so not only because of the inadequacy of local and state tax bases, but also because of the problems of the new technology in teaching, of the knowledge explosion, of the need to provide quality education for those who are caught in the areas of poverty, rural or urban, and because of the increasing demand at all levels for education.

The Democratic Party will give a high priority to educational requirements, and will seek new resources and to provide better utilization of older resources through the device of planning and through consultation with citizens and educational professionals. The Democratic Party will promote the increase of the level of state support for public education with emphasis on funding of education through the use of progressive taxation such as the graduated income tax; as opposed to regressive taxation such as the property tax and the sales tax.

The main resources of new educational funds must be found in federal grants, for the rise of the GNP will make new sources of funds available to state and local governments, which they cannot tap themselves.

The Democratic Party supports the restructure of state tax refunds regarding sales tax and income tax so that they shall apply to school districts of K-12 units only. For example: To implement a rebate of a portion of local traffic fines, which would remain with local educational units.

The Democratic Party urges state and local government to maximum utilization of the aids from federal sources available and we will develop state agencies which can assist local educational systems in qualifying for these funds.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is fully cognizant of the new techniques in education involving audio-visual aids, programmed learning, use of television, tapes, and other devices, which are becoming necessary for every single school system in the state. We fully support legislation to aid financially school systems to acquire the equipment and to train their teachers and instructors in the use of it, and to aid in the design of schools to take best advantage of these new types of teaching and learning aids without increasing the teacher-pupil ratio. These types of equipment are necessary to cope with the new need for educational broadening in the rapidly expanding world of knowledge.

A serious problem which this state as well as other states face is the relationship of the government to private educational systems. The Democratic Party supports in full the public education system, but it recognizes the need for a pluralism in educational offerings. The Party therefore pledges itself to study the problem of the survival of private educational systems, especially in higher education in order that new resources, though not necessarily public ones, can be channelled to the support of the private institutions in higher education.

Owing to the foresight of the Democratic Party, this state has the most advanced legislation in many respects for organization of public employees, including teachers, to express their economic and professional needs.

The need for higher education in this state grows with the expanding population and the growth in knowledge. Wisconsin can be proud of its pioneering higher education system which has come about with the legislative help of the Democratic Party. However, the Democratic Party recognizes that the problems of higher education are numerous and knotty involving kinds and quality of this education, provision of buildings and equipment, attracting and keeping instructional personnel, and meeting the needs of students. The



Democratic Party pledges itself to the goal of providing higher education for every qualified student in the state. The Democratic Party supports continuation and expansion of scholarship programs for minority group students.

The Democratic Party recognizes that higher education will produce the business, professional, technical and scientific leaders of our state, and it means therefore to support this education, and also to provide the opportunities to retain the highly qualified people produced in our state systems of higher education within the state. We shall begin to study the brain drain of Wisconsin educated persons to other states.

The Democratic Party gives its pledge to fully support the University of Wisconsin with the resources necessary to keep it among the top ten Universities in the nation.

The Democratic Party gives its pledge to support the development of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, as one of the top-flight urban universities of the nation, and it will promote cooperation between the University of Wisconsin at Madison and the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to maintain an income level for the University of Wisconsin instructional staff which will secure and retain the greatest teachers of the nation.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to aid the University in meeting the problems of technical equipment and the advance of science, at the same time keeping up the quality of education in the humanities.

The problem of the University in adjusting to the demands of the teachers for participation in decision making will receive sympathetic consideration from the Democratic Party. The Party also promises to study the needs of students and to encourage the University in developing proper forms and structures for student sharing of decision making in matters affecting students primarily.

The Democratic Party supports academic freedom as well as freedoms of speech as well as the press, as well as association and the right to dissent and rejects the charges of communist infiltration in the policies of the University.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to support improvement of personal safety in campus areas, and on all the campuses of the state.

The Democratic Party will give careful consideration to the state universities. It desires to strengthen these universities to serve their areas, and to provide adequate higher education. However, the Party is critical of the regents of the state universities and of some of the academic policies which tend to suppress academic freedom and which reflect right-wing political views. Tampering with academic freedom must not be permitted to occur in the state universities, especially through the formulation of policies by regents who represent views out of step with the modern progressive ideas of academic rights.

The Democratic Party supports the development and strengthening of University centers as a means of providing quality education near at home for the people of the state.

The Party pledges itself to continue to work for higher educational institutions in the various areas of the state.

The Democratic Party will take careful interest in the work of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education to see that a just master plan of higher education is developed in the state without injury to the special public and private institutions whose existence must be protected, but whose work must be coordinated.

The most critical immediate need of the state is to provide improved quality of education at the elementary and secondary level. Especially in the eco-

nomically depressed areas of rural and urban Wisconsin has the problem become serious. We propose a special and continuing study committee on this subject until the problem is overcome.

Quality education requires not only mastery of the fundamentals of learning, but larger experiences and an understanding of the expanding world around us. Hence enriched education obtained through technical aids, trips, field experiences, exchange of students and many other devices is needed. The burden on many school systems to provide this kind of education is great because local resources are insufficient. There is the problem of providing education for minorities where the added problem of teachers especially trained for such work must be quickly met. The Democratic Party pledges itself to provide the financial and human resources to overcome these problems. We recommend the expanded use of teacher aides, qualified by their interest although not necessarily by certification. These teacher aides must include residents of the communities served by the schools so as to make maximum use of human resources of the community. The certified teachers must be screened by the members of the community and faculty who are involved and interested in community controlled education in order to insure the absence of unqualified and unprepared teachers within the schools.

The Democratic Party will seek special funds for remedial education, and other types of special education required to meet special needs. The need for the More Effective Schools Program in our urban centers is becoming more and more apparent.

The Democratic Party will encourage use of federal aids, but will also provide special state funds in highly critical areas. It deplores the Republican device of taxing the poorer communities at higher rates, as it did in Milwaukee, to provide additional educational resources.

The Democratic Party will work to provide education for disadvantaged preschool children, and will then seek to provide the proper primary education and improved classroom environment so that this "headstart" education will not be lost.

In this regard the Democratic Party shall work for the removal of all state aids to all segregated school districts in the State of Wisconsin; and by segregated we mean a racial imbalance.

The Democratic Party will continue to support federal and state efforts to work with dropouts and to provide every pupil in elementary and secondary education with an education that has relevancy for his own life in getting employment and an income, and in obtaining a sense of values in the world that will make his existence meaningful and useful.

The Democratic Party is concerned over the quality of rural education and will endeavor to promote policies that will provide rural children with educational advantages available to systems of education with large resources. Thus the party will encourage the development of educational TV and radio, and the use of visual aids. The Party will encourage the development of the state library system to upgrade the library offerings available throughout the state.

The Democratic Party will encourage educational cooperation in the various districts of the Cooperative Educational Service Agencies, also to improve the quality of education.

The Democratic Party will strongly support vocational and technical education throughout the state, and will support the development of strong vocational and technical institutions within convenient travel distance of every section of the state. However, the Democratic Party will not support a program at the secondary level of vocational and technical training as a substi-

tute for academic and theoretical training, nor as a substitute for education in the humanities and social sciences. In a rapidly changing world in which technology is displacing many skilled craftsmen, the education of the state must combine successfully vocational and technical training with a broad educational background which can enable an individual to successfully move from one position to another.

The Democratic Party will give greater emphasis to the work of adult education in the state. In adult education exists one of the greatest needs of the state, not only for those displaced by industry and technology, and not only for those who are failing to meet the tests of literacy and job skills, but for all our citizens. The changing world and the meaning and implications of the change must be brought to our adult citizens if they are to be effective citizens. Accordingly the Democratic Party will encourage the extension and adult education work of the University of Wisconsin and of all the systems of higher education in the state, public and private. The Democratic Party will support an expanded statewide optional adult education program to be sponsored by local district schools, to be operated by local community personnel utilizing local educational facilities. The Democratic Party will especially encourage the use of educational radio and television, and seek to form strong networks of such communication systems to bring adult education to the farthest corners of our state.

The Democratic Party will give special attention to the problems of adult education in the depressed areas of our rural and urban places in order to strengthen the economic and cultural position of the people living in those areas.

### ELECTIONS, CORRUPT PRACTICES AND REAPPORTIONMENT

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin believes in citizen participation in politics and feels that no citizen should be denied the right to hold public office because of his financial situation and therefore pledges to support legislation which would:

1. Change federal and state tax laws to permit a federal tax deduction of at least \$15 from an individual's income tax for political contributions and a state tax credit of at least \$1 for political contributions.

2. Utilize state owned radio and television facilities for political candidates prior to the general election with appropriate safeguards for equal time and treatment for all candidates.

3. Place a realistic and effective limit on campaign spending and require full disclosure of all contributions and expenses.

The Democratic Party supports efforts to eliminate Wisconsin's separate ballot for presidential elections.

The Democratic Party reaffirms its belief that judges should be elected by the people.

The Democratic Party reaffirms its belief that all political philosophies should be entitled to access to the ballot.

The Democratic Party reaffirms its position that all legislative bodies excluding the United States Senate, should be apportioned on the basis of population and pledges to support legislation to amend the Wisconsin Constitution to eliminate that provision prohibiting Assembly districts from crossing county lines.

The Democratic Party supports legislation to require the election of municipal and county officials by a partisan ballot.

The Democratic Party supports legislation requiring registration of all voters by party.

The Democratic Party supports legislation to change the Presidential Preference Primary so as to:

1. Prohibit withdrawal of candidates designated by the selection committee.
2. Require candidates to name their delegates in advance of the primary and upon failure to do so, allow the delegates to be named by the party with no right of veto by the candidates.

## FINANCE

We advocate a realistic recognition of our economic and social resources and requirements. These resources must be fully utilized to resolve the monumental problems which will face our state in the next decade.

We must be prepared to look realistically at the problems of aid to education, air and water pollution, urban decay, economic growth, and highway safety. Our state must be a decent place to work and live. These are not the areas for picayune corner cutting. The miserly choking off of funds for the legitimate needs of our citizens is not fiscal responsibility.

We therefore resolve as follows:

1. Property taxes as such were not intended to be "catch alls" in resolving the fiscal problems of local government. The forward-looking Nelson Administration recognized the plight of local governmental units and utilized State resources to alleviate the impact of discriminatory property taxes by enlarging the State Tax Sharing Program.

The present Republican administration has abdicated its fiscal responsibility by transferring the costs of government back to the local units. The result has been a state-wide property tax increase of 18.5% — \$133,000,000. This tax falls most heavily on those who can least afford it—the homeowner, the farmer, and the small businessman. These people should not be asked to carry an annual property tax increase of \$133,000,000.

2. Our system of taxation and tax sharing must be revised to remove the inequities of the present system. The tax plans of yesterday often have little relevance to the needs of our changing society. State aids and shared taxes must be adjusted to meet the realistic demands of our state.

3. We call on the Congress to close those gaping loopholes in our present tax laws which allow a few overly-wealthy Americans to completely avoid their responsibilities to our government.

4. We disapprove of the present State administration's lack of leadership in dealing with the problems of uniform tax assessment.

5. We oppose any extension of the present sales tax. This is a regressive tax. It takes the largest percentage of the paychecks of our lower and middle income citizens.

6. We advocate responsible fiscal policy. The present State administration's resort to economic gimmickery has brought our State to the brink of economic disaster. The state's mounting debt to dummy building corporations and fund raising typify the present administration's lack of responsibility.

7. We are committed to helping the aged, the small homeowner, small businessmen, and the farmer in their quest for a better tax climate.

8. We endorse the idea of excess tax revenue being used to raise the personal tax credit for each dependent, and the creation of a four year real estate tax assessment freeze on improvements of \$1500 or less on one and two family residences.

### HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

A modern transportation system for Wisconsin based on good highways connecting our rural and urban communities has sparked industrial development in Wisconsin. This has been based largely on the concept introduced during Democratic administrations, particularly with the proposals contained in Project 66. It will be our continuing effort:

1. To support an accelerated 4-lane highway program and in particular to modernize and up-date our present bridge structures.

2. To provide the State with means to continuously fulfill its planning schedules though there may be cutbacks of Federal aids for secondary highways.

3. To promote highway planning programs, including a land control program for interchanges, that will provide better safety engineering, encourage industry to locate and expand in Wisconsin, and insure better human engineering that takes into account local interests such as coordinated urban and regional planning and local tax bases.

4. To seek a greater share of interstate highway funds and mileages.

5. To coordinate a comprehensive system of Air-Highway transportation to be competitive at the market place.

6. To encourage and supply funds for research to develop modern mass transportation.

7. To initiate an emergency program to insure that all state and county highways are fully marked and delineated and have white lines marking the edges of the roadway.

### HUMAN RIGHTS

The Wisconsin Constitution declares: "all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; . . ." This Declaration must be made a reality for many of our minority groups, particularly the blacks. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin pledges action to fulfill these rights without further delay. It is the obligation of the state to insure equal opportunity for all people in housing, employment, education and every field. To this end we shall:

1. Enact a comprehensive and effective fair housing law covering the sale or rental of all housing.

2. Create a rent supplement program and ownership supplement program to make home ownership possible for low income families.

3. Curb slumlord's abuse of the rights of ownership to the detriment of society.

4. Vigorously expand the operation of equal opportunity in employment activities of the State agency including, but not limited to, imaginative, cooperative efforts between labor and management sectors and the government sector.

5. Expand the Non-Discrimination in State Contracts Law to cover all municipalities and counties.

6. Enact a fair education law which insures equality of educational opportunity for all, including the elimination of segregation and racial imbalance in all schools where these conditions exist.

7. Revise the state aid formula to ensure per student aid to the districts of greatest need.

8. Diligently work for equality of educational opportunity. Every child in the state is entitled to the best education we can provide, regardless of whether he lives in a wealthy or not-so-wealthy community and regardless of

his race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry.

9. Enact legislation mobilizing the power of the state to most effectively enforce all anti-discrimination laws. To this end we propose:

- a. The creation of a Wisconsin Equal Opportunities Commission with adequate appropriations and strong enforcement powers.
- b. The establishment of a Civil Rights Division in the Attorney General's office.
- c. The establishment of an Equal Opportunities Division within the State Department of Public Instruction.

10. Call for active participation by representatives chosen by disadvantaged groups themselves at all levels of decision making in all programs involving minority or disadvantaged groups. They must have the determining vote in decisions of public policy that affect their own futures.

11. Encourage Wisconsin educators to incorporate in the curriculum educational materials on the role of all minorities, and particularly blacks, and to present all information in a manner that makes clear that we are a multi-racial society.

12. Amend existing legislation requiring a course in U.S. history to include Afro-American history and the history of the American Indian.

13. Expand efforts to raise the economic level of Wisconsin's Indian populations with special attention to their unique problems of state-federal relationship.

14. Enact appropriate legislation concerning the health and welfare of migrant workers and special educational needs of their children.

15. Create a Citizens' Review Board in all major cities where strained police-community relations exist.

16. Require a mandatory inquest in all deaths involving use of weapons by law enforcement personnel upon petition by the next of kin.

17. Oppose violations of the Bill of Rights embodied in passage and sanction of stop and frisk laws and wire-tapping.

18. The war for human rights can only be won by freedom soldiers fighting the real enemy—white racism—to the death. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin renews its efforts for victory by recognizing that the causes of riots must be removed. Our party supports President Johnson's words in his address to the nation on July 27, 1967:

"The only genuine, long range solution for what has happened lies in an attack—mounted at every level—upon the conditions that breed despair and violence. All of us know those conditions are: ignorance, discrimination, slums, poverty, disease, not enough jobs. We should attack these conditions—not because we are fired by conscience. We should attack them because there is simply no other way to achieve a decent and orderly society in America."

## LABOR

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin firmly believes that the working man should equitably share in the economic growth of our society . . . that the benefits of our new technology—automation and cybernation—should be shared with the worker and the consumer.

We are deeply committed to the free collective bargaining process. We are further determined to remove any roadblocks that stand in the way of efforts to achieve that end and to bend every effort of state government to assist in its achievement.

We believe that:

1. Unemployment Compensation Laws must be broadened to extend cov-

erage to all working people. We deplore the action of the opposition party in rejecting the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Unemployment Compensation in the last session of the Legislature.

2. Workmen's Compensation Benefits should adequately maintain the standard of living of the injured worker and of his dependents. To achieve this end, efforts should be made to increase the level of benefits and to extend the number of items considered as compensable injuries. We further look to more realistic administrative interpretations of the Workmen's Compensation law.

3. For many years, the Democratic Party has attempted to establish a badly-needed inclusive law relating to minimum wages and maximum hours. We pledge to continue this effort to provide meaningful coverage for all workers regardless of sex, not protected by federal legislation; including migrant agricultural workers, and to establish a Wisconsin minimum wage at least equal to that provided by current federal legislation.

4. The many facets of the President's war on poverty program should be implemented at the local level and provided with vigorous liaison in industrial and community levels.

5. We further support greater Federal and State aids to education at the local level, since most urban areas have reached the saturation point in real estate taxes. Through such increased state aids, children of working people everywhere will receive a more adequate education through better curricula and numbers of teachers.

6. We support revision of the garnishment laws of Wisconsin.

We call for enactment of legislation making a court hearing mandatory prior to actual garnishment action by any creditor. The subsistence allowance allowed wage earners subject to garnishment be increased to the initial \$48.00 of the pay check and 75% thereafter. The municipal employees be treated the same as other wage earners subject to garnishment after judgment. Such legislation will help eliminate the unethical creditor and safeguard the individual against abuse, since oftentimes under the present system the wrong individual is garnished.

7. We call upon the legislature to enact more realistic "Probate legislation" to the end of reducing excessive probate costs.

8. We will support greater progress in consumer protection legislation and will support the immediate transfer of administration of such legislation from the industry oriented Department of Agriculture, stronger enforcement powers within the department of Justice, and county District Attorneys.

9. Workers everywhere are in most instances now covered by pensions of some type at their place of employment. There is a tremendous need for protection of the workers' equity in such plans, should a corporation or other place of business decide to close or merge with others; or take such other action which may place the workers' pension equity in jeopardy. We, therefore, will propose and support a Joint Resolution of the Legislature calling upon the Congress of the United States to enact a pension reinsurance act along the lines of the Bill (S-1575) submitted by Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana.

10. We urge consideration be given to provision for a shorter work week, earlier retirement, extended vacations, a guaranteed annual wage, meaningful retraining programs, and an expanded and improved social security system, and the implementation of much-needed public works projects.

11. The Wisconsin Peace Act must be liberalized to expedite union representation elections and further, that such act incorporate a "clean hands" doctrine. We shall strongly support such revision.

12. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin wholeheartedly supports the enactment of municipal employment agency shop legislation and condemns the past action of Governor Knowles for the veto of such legislation.

13. We will continue to resist—as we have successfully resisted in the past—efforts to undermine the success of organized labor by reactionary right-to-work legislation or laws restricting labor's democratic right to participate in political activities.

14. Finally, we will call upon the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin to pass legislation, making the hire of "professional strikebreakers" illegal in the State of Wisconsin; for such strikebreakers have historically, throughout the United States, acted as the agent for the prolonging of labor disputes and have done violence to the concept of collective bargaining.

### PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER

We hereby affirm President Johnson's declaration that the consumers of America have four basic rights—the right to be informed, the right to choose, the right to be protected from unsafe products, and the right to be heard in the councils of government. We also concur in the President's statement that "We can protect both the consumer and the overwhelming majority of honest businessmen from the minority of producers who would compete unfairly and infringe the rights of the consumer and their fellow businessmen."

The Democratic Party hereby reaffirms its belief that the consumer must be protected from the fraudulent practices of those unprincipled and unscrupulous operators who cannot be called businessmen but whose conduct reflects on the character of all businessmen.

We hereby criticize Governor Warren Knowles for his complete lack of concern and action for effective consumer protection in the past four years.

The Democratic Party hereby renews its pledge to work for adequate and effective consumer protection legislation and strongly urges:

1. Establishment of a Department for Consumer Protection with legislative and administrative powers similar to that of the Federal Trade Commission.

2. The incorporation of a consumer education program within the elementary and high school systems in Wisconsin.

3. Truth in packaging legislation similar to that of the Federal law applied to the State of Wisconsin. To require clear, readable, uniform and accurate statements of quantity, ingredients, and additives on principal display panels of consumer commodities, to require uniform quantities and forbid the use of deceptive packaging and pictorial representation.

4. Truth in lending legislation similar to that of the Federal law applied to the State of Wisconsin. To require those businesses dealing in credit and lending transactions to make full and complete disclosures of any and all interest rates, carrying charges, and all other charges imposed for the lending of money for consumer credit. The State law to specifically include revolving credit charges.

5. Amendment of the present anti-trust statutes to increase the penalty section for violations. To provide that the Attorney General recover reasonable attorney's fees as well as providing the Attorney General with adequate staff in the area of enforcement of anti-trust and monopoly suits.

6. Seek legislation to abolish deficiency judgments.

7. Seek legislation to eliminate referral selling.

8. Seek legislation to provide for a seven day cooling off period in door to door sales.



9. Seek legislation to require all companies selling consumers through telephone solicitation or door to door sales be licensed.

10. Seek legislation to bring the time price sale and revolving credit service charges within the Wisconsin usury laws.

11. Seek legislation to abolish the holder in due course rule in retail installment sales contracts.

12. Seek legislation to require all automobile mechanics be licensed and establish within the motor vehicle department a department to regulate car repair service dealerships and filling stations.

13. Seek legislation to require finance companies to state on financial disclosure statements to be completed by applicants for a loan that if all debts are not disclosed on that statement the debt to the finance company will not be discharged if the debtor should go through bankruptcy.

14. Seek legislation nullifying legal liability for purchases on unsolicited credit cards unless signed by the recipient.

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin supports the efforts of Democratic Legislators to assist the aged, the infirm, the dependent, the handicapped, and the poor, and believes that much remains to be done to insure that these less fortunate people have every opportunity to participate as productive members of our society.

We recognize the inherent dignity and desire for independence of Wisconsin's senior citizens and pledge our support for measures which will provide them with adequate income, services, and facilities in order that they may enjoy their later years. In order to accomplish this, the Democratic Party pledges its support to the following specific objectives:

1. To provide active leadership in the development of necessary low cost housing and rest home facilities for the elderly regardless of where they live in our state.

2. To remove restrictions which tend to downgrade the dignity of the individual from programs for the elderly.

3. To make available to Wisconsin communities funds which will bring about the development of necessary recreational and leisure time programs for the elderly and to stimulate the full use of their skills and potentials.

4. To continue to support and maintain an independent and able Wisconsin Council for the Aging as a viable and influential force in shaping the destiny for our senior citizens.

5. To continually enlarge upon and seek better ways of implementing medical and hospital assistance through the Medicare program.

6. To further liberalize the provision of the Wisconsin Homestead tax exemption for the elderly by providing greater exemption for a wider range of property covered.

7. To provide increases in old age assistance grants under the state law in accordance with the increase in the standard of living and the spiral of inflation.

8. To develop and implement programs to bring about needed re-employment and work training activity in order that senior citizens may become participants in the state's economy.

The concern with poverty and deprivation in American life now evolves into a clear realization of the injustice and inequity of the state's distribution of income, a distribution which has changed hardly at all over the past four decades. A recognition of the relative deprivation of low income must sup-

plant the too simple ideas of minimum subsistence. Every program should make a contribution toward raising the income of the poor and near-poor relative to the income of the average American.

To enable the employed and under employed to have a decent standard of living, we urge the state to enact a minimum wage law for all.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin supports legislation which would adopt a uniform plan in all counties of the state in providing aid to dependent children for children 18, 19, and 20 years of age when such children are regularly attending high school or institutions of higher learning in pursuance of a course of study leading to a diploma, or regularly attending a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the child for gainful employment.

Such a plan will encompass an employment training program that would involve industry participation as a partner.

We favor the elimination of the unit system of relief to insure that all general relief recipients receive their allotments on a fair and equitable basis, regardless of where they live in the State without prior residence requirement.

To remove embarrassment caused by investigation of welfare clients, we urge the adoption of a uniform procedure and form by the State Dept. of Public Welfare and that all counties adhere to and use such form.

We emphatically urge the legislature to immediately study the feasibility of a guaranteed annual income for all Wisconsin families, believing that only in this way can the indigents be encouraged to help themselves while at the same time receiving public benefits and maintaining this essential dignity.

We support a revision of the statutes relating to the duties of the local health officer to obtain a more uniform enforcement of existing laws and the elimination of these specified duties which are no longer properly within the jurisdiction of such officers, in order that health facilities may be provided for all. We support a county-wide health officer.

We urge the correction of the conditions of the facilities for the rehabilitation and detention of teen-age offenders and emotionally disturbed young people in this state, and the creation of new facilities in physical proximity of their respective residences so that the entire family can be involved in rehabilitation. We support continuing revision and upgrading of facilities for this purpose, a revision of the juvenile code, and expanded state aids for treatment of the emotionally disturbed in school systems.

We urge humane standards for detention and jail facilities, with the immediate termination of any facilities not meeting these standards.

We recognize the social right of all persons and especially the indigent to have legal representation when accused of any crime or misdemeanor, such legal counsel to be paid by the State of Wisconsin if necessary. We also support and encourage the release of accused persons on their own recognizance.

Recognizing the underlying social and economic causes of crime and juvenile delinquency, the Democratic Party of Wisconsin urges the legislature to be concerned with causes as opposed to placing primary emphasis on simply strengthening police forces. In its concern for police protection however, the Democratic Party of Wisconsin urges the implementation of courses in state colleges aimed specifically at orienting the police officers of this state with the psychological and socio-economical roots of rising crime in our cities, and urge attendance of these courses mandatory for all police officers as a direct alternative of the professional training school theory.

Serious deficiencies in the structure and functioning of nation's health services cannot be overcome unless we adopt a comprehensive health pro-

gram which provides for all citizens health care of the highest quality as a matter of right. Such a program must include prevention of illness, comprehensive community care for those who become ill, and full coverage for all costs associated with illness. The traditional public health preventive function cannot be combined effectively with treatment and rehabilitation, unless there is a single course of funds—namely the general revenue. Health care should be recognized as a right for all people, based on medical need not on individual economic resources, including current or previous employment or contribution to an insurance fund. In order to provide the necessary manpower, further provisions need to be made for the training of medical personnel and the more efficient use of such personnel as well as of para-medical personnel. Economic incentives should be provided for the employment of full-time practitioners and for the deployment of skilled medical personnel in “underdoctored” areas such as urban ghettos and rural slums. Greater comprehensiveness can be provided through the organization and expansion of group services.

The opportunity to plan one’s family is a basic human right and an urgent necessity for the well-being of individual families and of nations.

The vast complexities of the problems of the American Indians should not deter comprehensive action to insure all rights, liberties, and opportunities for Indians. We support, to implement these goals, legislation as follows:

1. Abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the transfer of its function to the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.
2. Repeal the 1953 Concurrent resolution of the 83rd Congress to terminate the reservations.
3. Tribal approval prior to abolition of authority of tribal governments in local affairs.
4. Adequate housing, medical care, sanitation and education for Indians on reservations and in urban ghettos.
5. Preservation of Indian values and aspirations while economic integration with the non-Indian community takes place.

The Wisconsin Democratic Party now offers the oppressed peoples of this nation more than just “support.” This Party seeks a welfare system which guarantees a decent standard of living to all Americans as a matter of right and not of privilege. We will seek with all of our power and voter appeal the immediate implementation of all of the above measures. We recognize these measures as absolutely vital to the development of America. To all of our governmental officials and to all American citizens the Wisconsin Democratic Party states the above measures must be enacted now.

### SMALL BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Democratic Party historically has believed that the backbone of America’s economic strength lies in its free enterprise system, and the independent small businessman plays an all-important role in keeping that system truly free. We feel that Wisconsin needs a liaison for government and business including assistance to small business.

The Democratic Party pledges to continue the program started during the six years of Democratic administrations to improve Wisconsin’s industrial climate by fair tax revision. We believe that the reduction of real property taxes and elimination of 50 percent of the personal property taxes under Democratic administrations have proven to be a far greater impetus to industrial growth than political sloganeering and public relation firm gimmicks.

We believe that every business, large or small, has the right to trade without domination by large monopolistic trusts and unjust competition. The

Democratic Party believes that supplier's prices at each level of distribution should be based solely on economic unit quantities and should be without price or service advantages to supplier owned or subsidized outlets. We pledge ourselves to militant enforcement of anti-trust laws.

We advocate state governmental support and participation in programs by private enterprise and governmental units to help establish manufacturing and other types of business in the inner cores of our cities and in depressed rural areas. The State, with the cooperation of private enterprise, should encourage the expansion of research capabilities of both public and private universities in a major research center.

The Democratic Party supports federal legislation to prevent the pirating of Wisconsin industry by means of tax-free municipal revenue bonds.

The Democratic Party strongly supports expansion of foreign trade and commerce.

We recognize that the tourist business of Wisconsin is vital to the State's economic well-being and pledge to promote and implement further growth in this, the State's third largest industry, through prudent development that will not destroy the basic recreational resources upon which this industry is based.

The Democratic Party advocates continued, vigorous activity in protecting the consumer from the few unscrupulous businessmen, thereby diminishing unfair competitive practices. This will also increase public confidence and trust in the vast majority of small businessmen who are honest and scrupulous.

The Democratic Party believes that economic growth depends on the full cooperation of local, state and federal governments with private enterprise in wise use of Wisconsin's outstanding human and bountiful natural resources. We believe that State Government must play a vital role in the developing of wise planning for the continuing economic growth of our state.

### STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

The Democratic Party, having accomplished one of its major 1966 platform objectives, that of State Government Re-organization, now urges the Governor to speed up re-organization procedures. It also asks the Governor to appoint agency and department heads on the basis of their qualifications and business abilities, not on the basis of political 'cronyism' and or favoritism.

In order to further efficient, economical and effective State Government, the Democratic Party supports:

1. The use of modern day computers in governmental functions and especially in the preparation of legislation and the re-writing and updating of our State Statutes. As recent as one month ago, the proposal of the Legislative Reference Library to use computers in the Preparation of bills for the '69 Legislative session was turned down by the Government Board of Operations.

2. The belief that the affairs of Government in a democracy are best conducted in full view of all the people, so we support the continued legislative fight to strengthen our anti-secrecy laws by closing all known loopholes.

3. We support the passage of a strong code of ethics for elected officials, members of the Judiciary, and other state administrators so that no conflict of interests arise in the Legislative and Executive branches of Government nor in any part of the operation of our vast and widespread State Government.

4. Annual sessions and budgets to be set up as soon as possible in keeping with the outcome of the constitutional referendum which was voted upon and passed by the electorate in the April 1968 elections.

5. A detailed report submitted annually to the Legislature by the Governor on expenditures and staffing of the Executive branch of State Government.

6. A constitutional amendment doing away with unnecessary and costly dummy corporations, giving the State the direct power to borrow.

7. Regular review of salary scales for career, appointed and elected state officials to insure attracting and maintaining the most able public servants.

### URBAN AFFAIRS

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin recognizes that the urban areas of Wisconsin demand attention to create improved living environments. Toward this end, government and private resources must be mobilized. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin believes that the urban crisis is one of the greatest problems facing Wisconsin and America today.

Urban life should mean to our citizens a safe and humane environment, the utmost opportunity for creative personal development and interchange, better housing and recreational facilities for all age groups and sectors of society, and the encouragement of maximum attainment of individual economic, social and educational objectives.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin commits itself to programs that will enhance the ability of urban citizens to solve their own problems through strong neighborhood organizations, urban governments, and better means of metropolitan coordination, with State and Federal assistance as needed.

The many serious and diverse problems facing urban communities are highly interrelated. In light of this, urban affairs programs must be coordinated so as to assure an integrated approach to these problems.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to the following specific programs and objectives: (which are not necessarily listed in order of priority)

1. To reduce the overwhelming burden of the unfair property tax on homeowners by transferring poverty, school, and welfare costs to the more equitable income tax.

2. We support programs that will provide insurance at reasonable cost to all residents and businessmen for property in reasonable condition regardless of location. We also encourage assistance from the Financial and Management resources of the insurance industry for urban rebuilding and low income home purchase problems.

3. To strengthen state government assistance to local governments. The newly created Wisconsin Department of Local Affairs and Development should receive increased appropriations to enable it to provide grants and loans to specific local projects designed to meet priority needs of each urban area. Through this agency, more federal grants and loans should be attracted to augment local initiative. This agency must seek to achieve greater coordination and avoid duplication of the many Federal, State, local, and private efforts to improve urban conditions.

4. To support the principle and practice of public and private resources toward solution of urban problems, we specifically urge the start of "urban coalition" programs in all urban areas of Wisconsin.

5. To enact state programs of housing assistance for the low-income and elderly population, for increased protection of slum dwellers through the adoption of rent receivership programs, for the creation of improved relocation assistance programs in county and state governments, for consumer pro-

tection programs and the adoption of safeguards to provide equal opportunities and housing for all persons.

6. To encourage the formation and participation of bona fide democratic citizen groups in advisory roles to local and state government. We particularly commend attention to neighborhood groups through which the talents of residents can be brought to bear on government planning and program implementation in areas of urban renewal, public facilities, transportation systems and welfare programs.

7. To programs that will strengthen local government planning, programming and development abilities through state grant assistance, especially to regional planning programs, and a concerted program of technical assistance in securing available federal aids.

8. To programs to eliminate poverty and continue the rebuilding, rehabilitation and conservation of lower urban sections. To implement this program, we encourage the formation of neighborhood development corporations composed of residents, private enterprise and government representatives. We also encourage the adoption of new and innovative pilot programs to eliminate poverty such as a negative income tax and increased training and employment opportunities in both the public and private sectors.

9. To improve urban public transportation, whether privately or publicly owned, by proper planning, and by encouraging local governments to take initiative in assuring that the necessary transportation systems are provided. We urge full funding of the federal Urban Mass Transportation program and maximum participation of Wisconsin municipalities in this program to solve mounting urban transit crises throughout Wisconsin.

10. To work for harmony and cooperation between governments existing in metropolitan areas, and thereby stimulate growth of all communities in these areas. We support establishing general purpose regional government units, as the best solution to area problems and as a means of alleviating fragmentation of government in metropolitan areas.

11. To give proper state support and powers to local government to meet their fiscal needs for additional costs of new services. We call upon the Tarr Task Force to take a courageous stand in favor of equitable distribution of Wisconsin public revenues.

12. To a coordinated program of public safety on urban streets and neighborhoods. We urge that all law enforcement programs provide coordination between all law enforcement units; better training facilities and equipment for public safety personnel, that will maximize protection of life and well-being of people, and better public education and support for the processes of law to emphasize necessity of individual responsibility and involvement in maintaining a peaceful society.

13. To support programs of state financial assistance to increase the pay level of local law enforcement personnel.

14. To support programs of state financial assistance to local law enforcement agencies for the development of general training programs to keep such agencies and its personnel up to date on the latest law enforcement techniques.

15. To support the creation of a greater range of tools to conquer blight, poor housing and slums. To bring the resources of the state to bear in support of Milwaukee's Model Cities Program, and we urge full participation of other Wisconsin localities in this program.

16. To support and establish programs designed to create good police-community relations. We encourage developing mechanisms for communication and discussion between community residents and the local law enforcement officials, and special training for police in police-community relations.

17. To programs which locate public and low-rent housing of various types throughout each metropolitan area, to provide low income residents with a wider choice of places to live, to allow for diversity of housing types, and to create more varied communities.

18. To support the strongest possible provisions in the 1968 Housing and Urban Development bill now before Congress. We urge that new federal programs for low income housing purchase and rental be designed to meet the needs of the maximum number of persons who cannot obtain adequate housing without such assistance.

19. To seek a reversal of dunning cuts already made in teacher corps educational aid, rat control, summer employment and other programs, and to prevent similar cuts in other urban priority programs.

20. In support of the "Jobs Close to Home" principle we urge state and local economic development agencies to make special efforts to provide tax and other incentives to industry to create the expansion of employment opportunities for inner city residents.

21. We specifically endorse the conclusions of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and urge speedy action toward implementation of the Commission's recommendations. We particularly encourage and urge support for all programs that aim to attack problems of prejudice and hatred.

#### VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin recognizes the special contributions the more than ½ million Wisconsin veterans of all wars have made to the preservation of the free world. We gratefully acknowledge that each veteran has given time from his or her life in the never ending fight for individual rights and liberations and that, to partially compensate the veteran for the loss of position in the competitive economic struggles of our time, special legislation in certain categories is a vital necessity. To that end the Democratic Party of Wisconsin fully endorses:

1. A segregated veterans trust fund to be created from all monies earmarked for loans for education, housing assistance loans and rehabilitation loans, such fund to be created from existing revenue sources and federal grants, the general fund and a transfer of one cent per pack of the present cigarette tax.

2. Continuation of the veterans preference point system.

3. A further extension of the veterans preference point system to the wives of fully disabled veterans and to the widows of veterans who have died or die as a result of a service connected disability.

4. Reversion of federal funds and estates of veterans and their dependents who die while residents of the King veterans facility to the segregated veterans fund, such fund to remain inviolate.

5. An independently operated Department of Veterans Affairs to handle all veterans affairs matters.

## WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the Statutory State Platform Convention  
October 1, 1968

### PREAMBLE

“ . . . to govern fairly,  
effectively, and in the  
interest of all of the  
people of Wisconsin.”

In its continuing pledge to serve the people of Wisconsin through a conscientious and creative approach to modern problems in a rapidly changing society, the Republican Statutory Convention and its candidates reaffirm adherence to the principles adopted by the Convention of the Republican Party of Wisconsin in Madison on May 24, 1968, and included as an integral part of this Platform.

### Building On Past Achievements—Planning For Future Progress

Under the leadership of Governor Warren P. Knowles and with the determined and creative diligence of Republican legislators and constitutional officers, the past four years have been years of firm progress for Wisconsin. Wisconsin has set new records for growth and prosperity, more and better jobs, and record earnings. We have broadened and expanded the opportunity of our youthful citizens to receive education beyond high school. We have increased the care and assistance available to the blind, handicapped, needy and aged. We have provided for an accelerated highway construction program and improved traffic safety programs. We have unleashed a powerful legislative weapon for use in the battle against air and water pollution. We have reorganized the structure of state government to make it more responsive to the will of the people. We have enriched and expanded innumerable worthy programs designed to improve the quality of life for Wisconsin citizens.

We Republicans recognize that there is more to be done. We recognize that this era of advancing technology, economic growth, and social progress generates new needs and problems; it demands new ideas, new answers.

We pledge to build on the proud achievements of the past and plan anew for the future.

We will look ahead to the preservation and enhancement of our human and natural resources. We will continue to develop our economy so that Wisconsin citizens can use the full measure of their talents and skills. We will focus attention on the relationship of the state government to local units of government and direct the state's efforts toward easing the growing pains of urbanization and toward resolving the problems generated by geographical shifts in our population.

A spirit of dedication to the resolution of those challenges, to the continual advancement of our state, and to the growing security, prosperity, and opportunity for our citizens will be the goal of the Republican Party of Wisconsin in the years ahead.

### STATEMENT OF INTENT

This Platform is not intended to reflect the limits of our interest, concern, or sense of responsibility in dealing with the numerous problems and goals



in every area of human affairs in Wisconsin. Rather, it is intended to demonstrate how we intend to translate our principles and policies into positive and foresighted action to meet the legitimate needs and further the goals of all citizens. To these stated objectives we propose the following:

### THE PEOPLE AND THEIR LIVELIHOOD

Good jobs in a dynamic economy provide the best security guarantee possible to Wisconsin citizens. For the past four years the Knowles administration has been dedicated to a growth economy in Wisconsin that provides more jobs, at better wages, for more people.

As a result of the Knowles leadership and Republican efforts, 1,345 new plants and plant expansions have occurred in Wisconsin since 1965. Through all the fluctuations of the national economy, the Wisconsin work picture has steadily expanded and led the nation. In August of 1968 ninety-seven per cent of the entire Wisconsin work force was gainfully employed. Average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing were \$128.72, with an average work week of 41.1 hours.

We pledge a continuation of the economic policies that have characterized the Republican administration since 1965. We continue to believe that the development of the Wisconsin economic climate is the best method yet found to insure good jobs and good wages.

Our concern is for those disadvantaged who, for one reason or another, are unable to participate in Wisconsin's economic mainstream. During the past four years, great emphasis has been placed upon vocational and skill training to guide as many people as possible into gainful employment. It will be one of our principal goals in the next two years to guide the implementation of the vocational school district program on a statewide basis to the end that adequate training and technical knowledge is available to every citizen who needs it.

We recognize that skill training alone is not enough for many of the socially and culturally disadvantaged in our urban centers. The Republican state government has moved with imagination into these urban problem areas.

The Republican Party strongly urges a review of the entire question of "child labor laws" and their enforcement in an effort to determine if such laws have contributed to a lack of opportunity for youth to fully participate in job opportunities. This review should also direct itself to the question of whether expanding such job opportunities would serve to act as a deterrent to juvenile delinquency and an incentive to youth.

We intend to continue to guarantee equal opportunity to work for all Wisconsin citizens, and we shall not be content until all of our people have available to them the kind of training and assistance they need to make themselves self-supporting members of the Wisconsin economy.

### OUR URBAN CHALLENGE

In a time of domestic turmoil, and in the midst of national failure in dealing with the ills of our cities and our citizens, the Republican Party of the State of Wisconsin reaffirms its dedication to the Lincolnian principles of liberty and justice.

We pledge continued leadership and active involvement in reconciling the tensions that exist so that every citizen of the state has an equal opportunity to achieve to the limits of his individual capabilities.

To this end, the Republican Party pledges continued emphasis on educa-

tion and training to give individuals self-reliance and personal dignity, an end of discrimination in all forms, support for self-help programs, restoration of our cities as an attractive place to live, continued emphasis and use of private enterprise in cooperating with state and local government in dealing with the problems, and continued improvement of local governments as viable problem-solving units.

Problems such as air and water pollution, mass transit facilities, sub-standard housing, police and fire protection, and inadequate waste disposal facilities, can only be solved by the cooperation of all jurisdictions within an urban area. In 1967, Governor Knowles and the Republican Legislature established the Department of Local Affairs and Development to assist local government in fulfilling their responsibilities.

We pledge continued leadership in providing constructive assistance to local governments, and continued efforts to improve state-local working relationships so that, together, we can work toward a resolution of our cities' problems. We will review and assess the report of the Tarr Task Force and its recommendations for local governmental reform and rejuvenation and for an equitable distribution of the state's financial resources.

The Republican Legislature under the leadership of Governor Knowles has recognized that the central cities face unique problems in the areas of education, job training, housing and employment. In 1967, the Legislature appropriated special funds to help meet these special needs. We favor careful analysis of those programs implemented through the Board on Government Operations and pledge continued efforts to help resolve the problems of the central city.

We further pledge a statewide policy to reconcile hostilities and alleviate unmet social needs, recognizing that society is the composite and a reflection of its people. Our efforts have been and will continue to be directed toward the uplifting of our citizens as individuals. The Republican Party is concerned with the human aspects of our problems. We pledge a policy which includes among other things:

- A meaningful review of our educational institutions to insure not only an adequate but also a relevant education to meet the needs of every child in the state.

- Evaluation of our vocational education programs to insure that our children will be equipped with the necessary tools to become productive members of our increasingly technological society.

- Continuation of assistance to provide special educational opportunities to those among our youth who have been educationally and culturally deprived.

- Development of job incentives so that every citizen who desires employment will be prepared for modern employment needs.

- Encourage more participation by minorities to own their own businesses, including savings and loans, insurance, construction and other types of partnerships with the aid of the private segment of our economy as well as public support.

- Encourage expansion of individual home ownership programs for persons of all economic levels.

The Republican Party pledges continued leadership in fostering understanding among all our citizens. We commend the initiative of the Republican leadership in its efforts to foster meaningful action between all citizens, pledging continuation of our efforts to bring all citizens to a realization that unmet needs of citizens reflect upon and affect all citizens of the state. Given the willingness and commitment of all our citizens, together, under the expe-

rienced and able leadership of the Republican Party, we will move forward to the resolution of our people's problems, to the fulfillment of our American Dream.

### THE RURAL COMMUNITY

Nearly one-half of the jobs in Wisconsin are related in one way or another to agriculture, and the health of the rural economy is of great concern to us. The rampant inflation which the national Democratic administration has permitted has made it impossible for farmers to initiate programs in agriculture or to continue to operate in the face of high interest rates and operating costs.

There are only limited opportunities for state government to relate to farm programs. The federal farm policies of the Democratic administration are a proven failure.

The Republican Party will provide a new national administration to administer effective dairy import quotas with standards comparable to United States products and to stimulate at the same time the export of American dairy products. We will provide for action to make possible the free flow of milk across state barriers.

At the state level we will call for the development of more applied research in agriculture. Applied research must be directed at creating more markets for dairy products, new product development and a broadened base of product usage through modern distribution, packaging and sales techniques.

We favor strengthening our Dairy Plant Security regulations to assure the industry and the producers of dairy products adequate security.

The Republican Party favors strengthening of the present exemplary standards of our state in providing consumers of food products, safeguards of inspection and control. We strongly oppose the transfer of authority to the federal government of those areas where our state has already demonstrated responsiveness to the needs of the people.

In a world in which millions of people go hungry, there is a continuing demand for the high quality production of the Wisconsin farmer. His greatest enemy has been such uncontrollable factors as inflation and rising costs of everything he buys. Agriculture stands on the threshold of great opportunity, and we the Republicans are determined that the state government will do everything within its power to stimulate and expand that opportunity.

### EDUCATION FOR ALL WISCONSIN YOUTH

Governor Knowles and the Republican Legislature have assured every qualified Wisconsin citizen an opportunity for the type of education which will best suit his abilities and society's needs.

During the past four years, Wisconsin's Republican team has pursued vigorous programs which reaffirm the state's historic emphasis on universal educational opportunity.

To provide quality education to all Wisconsin citizens, Governor Knowles and the Republican Legislature committed 62 per cent of the state's 1967-69 budget to public education. This tremendous level of support for quality education has strengthened our system from kindergarten through graduate studies.

We have provided increased teachers' retirement benefits, increased salaries, increased special education funds, and increased local school aids totaling \$367 million. This total supports 35 per cent of the cost of elementary and secondary education in the State of Wisconsin.

We have revamped the structure of post-high school technical education and have proved our determination to provide the vocational training demanded by Wisconsin industries. This guarantees the opportunity to all Wisconsin youth to acquire the skilled ability that complex industries demand.

We have greatly expanded our student financial aid program to assure that no Wisconsin citizen will be denied higher educational opportunities because of a lack of financial resources. This program has provided \$20 million annually for student loans.

We expanded enrollment capacities by providing more adequate buildings and facilities. We have extended our state educational system to two new campuses in the Fox River Valley and Racine-Kenosha areas to provide higher educational facilities in the more heavily populated areas of the state.

We have reorganized the CCHE to allow more objectivity and independent perspective and to assure a more efficient and broader based post-high school educational program.

Under Republican leadership, the people of Wisconsin have made a commitment to high-quality education for all of our youth. Under continued Republican leadership, this commitment will be maintained.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin pledges a flexible program of educational opportunity that meets the needs of all Wisconsinites.

We will:

(1) Review the problem of increasing educational costs with a renewed determination to provide equalized educational opportunity through an equitable state school aid formula, and will strive to assure that the Wisconsin taxpayer receives an effective return for every dollar spent of public education.

(2) Maintain staunch support for a vigorous program of post-high school technical education which will provide the skilled manpower demanded by Wisconsin business and labor and will assure productive lives for Wisconsin citizens.

(3) Maintain an approach to public education in Wisconsin which will assure quality education for all future generations from kindergarten to the attainment of a profession or skill designed to strengthen and improve the economy and social well-being of the state.

## HIGHWAY SAFETY

Vehicular traffic is the basic component of our modern transportation system. It has given every citizen a new freedom of mobility to enjoy the benefits and beauty of Wisconsin and the nation. It has produced a great danger in our society—the traffic accident.

Government is dedicated to the preservation of the nation's greatest asset—human life. The Republican Party is dedicated to curtailing deaths and injuries on our highways. The solution involves a long-range comprehensive program to assure safe highways and vehicles, competent drivers with proper attitudes and effective traffic law enforcement.

Governor Knowles and Republican legislators have made significant progress toward solving the traffic safety problem. The 1967 legislative session established the state's first driver re-examination program, compulsory driver education for youths, expanded the State Traffic Patrol, instituted the state's first vehicle inspection program, enacted a comprehensive motorcycle code, established more realistic penalties for all moving violations, and adopted a uniform citation and complaint for use by all traffic law enforcement officers.

The Office of Highway Safety Coordination was established, and under the leadership of Governor Knowles Wisconsin has been the first state to de-

velop and submit a comprehensive plan for traffic safety under the federal Highway Safety Act of 1966.

The Republican Party continues to dedicate its efforts toward highway safety. It commits itself to continued improvement of present programs and the implementation of new efforts including, particularly:

Elimination from the highways of drunken drivers by vigorous law enforcement, special counseling for convicted drunken drivers, and a chemical testing program including consideration of an implied consent law providing that persons using Wisconsin highways consent to chemical tests for intoxication if arrested for drunken driving.

Establishment of a uniform minimum statewide drinking age and recommend that new procedures be instigated to increase the effectiveness of age identification cards and exact penalties against those fraudulently making or obtaining such cards.

Continuing improvement in the administration of our traffic laws—better equipment, training and salaries for law enforcement officers; coordination of patrolling by the various enforcement agencies; and revised traffic court procedures.

Safer highways through construction of modern freeways (including greater mileage for Wisconsin under the federal highway act), spot improvement of existing highways and statewide uniform standards for traffic control devices.

Improved emergency medical services for those injured in traffic accidents, including the establishment of standards for ambulance drivers and attendants.

Extended driver improvement programs for those whose driving techniques are deficient; and

An aggressive pedestrian safety program including safety training for primary school children.

## WAR ON CRIME

It is the fundamental responsibility of government to protect the life, property and liberty of its citizens. Law and order is the cornerstone of a free and well-ordered society.

Law enforcement has long been recognized as the primary function of local government in Wisconsin. The Republican Party supports this concept and praises Governor Knowles' efforts to assist local law enforcement through the work of the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime.

The Republican Party endorses the following programs to assist law enforcement:

(1) Establish a statewide training program for all law enforcement officers, including a police training academy;

(2) Establish a state central identification and criminal statistics file;

(3) Develop a modern police communications network, including an emergency radio network;

(4) Revise the state's narcotics and dangerous drugs control program;

(5) Establish a statutory state crime and juvenile delinquency control council to develop long-range policy planning and program development in law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice;

(6) The adoption of a stop-and-frisk law for Wisconsin with adequate safeguards for the rights of the individual.

The Republican Party deplores the manner in which the present Attorney

General has used the Attorney General's office for political purposes and pledges to take steps to insulate by law the Criminal Investigation Division from partisan political pressure.

### DRUG ABUSE

The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes the dangerous use of illegal drugs and the narcotics traffic in this state and is alarmed at the increasing use of drugs among students.

We support a vigorous state-wide drive against trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs, including special emphasis on the use of marijuana and such drugs as LSD—and a state-wide educational program warning of the dangers inherent to the use of drugs.

We declare our concern over the increased use of drugs, particularly by the young. We find that such use causes physical harm and moral degeneration, and psychological addiction in the case of marijuana. We pledge that the office of the attorney general, under new Republican leadership, will promptly move to enforce existing laws and to give such legal assistance as is necessary to forthrightly meet this challenge.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Under Republican leadership Wisconsin has established intrastate and interstate water quality standards that are recognized by experts as foremost in the nation. Republican-enacted legislation designed to clean up state waters has moved at an accelerating rate through the State Assistance Program to municipalities. This program has stimulated \$24 million in pollution control construction during the current year, will stimulate a total of \$40 million next year, and some \$50 million by the year 1970. We pledge continued support and continued full funding of this program which began in 1966 with passage of the Republican-sponsored water quality act.

While Wisconsin Republicans will continue to press the battle against water pollution, we will at the same time strenuously urge the federal government to show financial responsibility by meeting with dollars the commitment it has made to clean water. The federal financial authorization under the Democratic auspices was \$14 million for the State of Wisconsin. But Wisconsin has received only \$4 million of this amount. This default of federal promise deterred rather than helped Wisconsin's program of water pollution abatement.

Recognizing that certain of our natural resources are endangered through the indiscriminate use of pesticides, while recognizing the agricultural needs of pesticides, and that such pesticides have contributed to water pollution and damage to wildlife, we support the creation of a Pesticide Control Council for the purpose of setting standards pursuant to state law in the use of such pesticides.

The air pollution control act passed by the 1967 Republican Legislature contains an outline for control of another menace. We pledge continued support for the clean air program in Wisconsin and will keep pace with needs in this area as our industry grows and population expands.

The solid waste disposal program, initiated by Republicans, also merits continued support. To date it has contributed to eliminating blights on the landscape, enhancing natural beauty and at the same time affording new protection for state waters.

### NATURAL BEAUTY

The Wisconsin Natural Beauty Council, created under the leadership of Governor Knowles, has become a prime mover in creation of public awareness of the need for environmental improvement based on ecological principles both in urban and rural communities. With nearly every county in Wisconsin active through its own Natural Beauty Council, the program has become a grassroots movement that will make citizens aware of our state's resource management needs. The Republican Party promises continued support and improvement of this program and will listen to and act on recommendations that emanate from the state and county natural beauty councils.

### FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Republican Party recognizes that wildlife habitat development must precede any permanent increase in wildlife populations. We therefore support the idea of habitat development as a general objective and specifically believe that state and local wildlife management activities should be expanded on the 2.2 million acres of publicly owned county forest lands. For the same reason, we give support to the Roadside Brush Management Plan. This was placed in operation during a Republican administration. Its use statewide will save millions of dollars in maintenance costs while at the same time giving tremendous benefit to both wildlife populations and natural beauty.

Under the Republican administration of Governor Knowles, Wisconsin has moved far toward rehabilitation of water quality in Lake Michigan and protection of Lake Superior. Coupled with this have been programs for rehabilitation of lake trout and creation of a sport fishery in both lakes. Wisconsin already has a rainbow trout fishery in Lake Michigan and the Republican Party now pledges support for development of extensive coho salmon fisheries. The economic benefits to tourism that lie in full development of the sport fishery in these lakes will be a giant step in the right direction.

### THE RECREATION ECONOMY AND TOURISM

Wisconsin's vacation and travel industry continues basic to the economic health of our state. Expanding populations, increased mobility, and new leisure time assure continued growth. Historically, the Republican Party is pledged to actively compete for Wisconsin's share in this growing market. We will not only specifically assist the industry, but also actively protect the resources upon which it is based. Protection and improvement of our natural environment is a key goal that will benefit not only the industry, but the entire state and all of its citizens. We have moved toward this goal through enactment of legislation for clean water, clean air and enhancement of natural beauty.

Enactment of the Kellett Government Reorganization Bill by the Republican Legislature at the behest of Governor Knowles assures coordination of all natural resource functions in the entire state. It means efficient, economic resource management without duplication of effort.

Tourist spending in Wisconsin has reached an all-time peak under the Republican administration. Two things are responsible: Wise general economic policies enabling citizens to enjoy the greatest prosperity in history and an emphasized tourist promotion program.

Under Republican auspices, a special division has been created in the Department of Natural Resources which is devoting almost exclusive attention to vacation, travel and recreation promotion.

To help the industry maximize its contribution to Wisconsin's economy, the Republican Party pledges support for:

- (1) Increased promotion of recreational resources aimed at encouraging travel in Wisconsin by both residents and nonresidents.
- (2) Assisting various regions in promoting their specific areas.
- (3) A program to help develop the tourist potential of natural attractions.
- (4) A plan to assist and advise regional groups and operators on problems encountered in advertising, promotion, customer service, management, financing, marketing and architecture.
- (5) Development of marketing, consumer and advertising studies upon which to base promotional programs.
- (6) Encouragement of educational programs related to tourism.

### OUTDOOR RESOURCE PROGRAM

Two years ago Governor Knowles appointed a 22-member task force to develop an effective and permanent outdoor recreation resources program. The Republican Party at that time pledged itself to review and assess the findings of this task force which has now recommended a program called "ORAP 100."

The Republican Party's objective is to develop lands already under state ownership as well as acquiring necessary additional recreational lands but placing equal emphasis on both development and acquisition.

### VETERAN AFFAIRS

We urge the continuation of the present program of state veteran benefits. We support the continued independent operation of the Department of Veterans Affairs as a distinct and separate state agency.

We urge and recommend the review of the needs of the Wisconsin veteran with respect to the expansion of the Grand Army Home for Veterans at King.

We support the continuance of the Wisconsin Veteran Preference Law.

We are especially mindful of the disabled veteran and seek continuance and expansion of the Department of Veterans Affairs program providing medical care to veterans at the Wisconsin General Hospital and other facilities.

### CONSUMER PROTECTION

We recognize that today's consumer is faced with problems which are peculiar to this age and technology. We will diligently work to identify the true problems of the consumer, promote those means which allow the buyer to make an informed and responsible choice, and implement change through legislative reform where appropriate.

At the same time, we will not allow the irresponsible or criminal acts of a small minority of businesses to obscure the importance of legitimate business to the health of the economy of this state, nor will we harass free enterprise in a manner which unduly discourages the competitive spirit which is ultimately one of the best protectors of the consumer.

### FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

The Republican administration has met its obligation to run the state in an efficient and economic manner. The budget proposed by the Governor for the



1967-69 biennium and adopted by the Republican Legislature met those responsibilities and provided for no increase in state taxes. This was the first time in fourteen years that there had not been a state tax increase.

In keeping the sound fiscal administration, the state has recognized its responsibility to local government and the amount of payments to local units of government has increased by more than \$210 million in this biennium.

In order to relieve the burden of property taxes, the amount of appropriated general property tax relief has increased by \$6.6 million during this administration. The amount spent for homestead tax relief was also increased.

The Republican Party consistent with its history of protecting the taxpayers and meeting the needs of the people pledges itself to continue these policies in the 1969-71 biennium.

### REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

The 1967 Reorganization Act of the Executive Branch of state government based upon studies and recommendations of the Kellett Committee is one of the major accomplishments of the administration of Governor Knowles and the Republican leadership in the Legislature.

This reorganization has reduced the number of state agencies from 84 to 28 and created the functional organizational structure essential for sound management of governmental programs and for responsiveness of state agencies to the Governor and the Legislature. The Knowles administration has implemented reorganization and will continue to pursue all benefits made possible by the new organizational structure.

We will give special attention to organizing field services of state agencies into uniform districts and coordinating state services to meet the highest priority needs of local government.

We recognize that reorganization is a continuing process that must receive careful executive and legislative scrutiny to assure proper placement of new programs and coordination of existing programs in response to changing emphasis or public needs.

### GUN REGISTRATION

The Republican Party of Wisconsin hereby upholds the right of individual law-abiding and responsible citizens to own and use firearms without the costly and ineffective nuisance of gun registration as well as licensing of gun owners.

### CIVIL SERVICE MODERNIZATION

Wisconsin has a proud tradition of civil service employment and promotion by merit developed over the last sixty years. We pledge our support and leadership to the continuation and improvement of this system.

We will support increased opportunity for minority group citizens, including the mentally and physically handicapped, to participate fully and equitably in state government employment.

We will conduct annual review of state employe compensation plans to assure equity among employes and between public and private employment, thereby providing a sound base for recruitment and retention of a high quality work force.

We will carry out a continuing review of retirement and employe benefits which are an integral part of any compensation plan.

We endorse continued emphasis of employe safety which has reduced employe accident rates substantially during its first year of operation.

## THE LEGISLATURE

We support the reorganization and strengthening of the State Legislature to insure maximum efficiency in its responsibility as a co-equal partner in our State Government.

## LIMITED STATE DEBT

We acknowledge that long-term bonding is a proper tool of state government in financing capital improvement. For this reason, we support amending the state constitution to permit limited full-faith and credit bonding in Wisconsin to replace the present unlimited borrowing by dummy building corporations.

## WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

The Republican Party asserts the need for a responsible administration at the University of Wisconsin: an administration which assures an atmosphere allowing all students the opportunity to establish sound moral principles as they take their place in society.

It is the fundamental responsibility of government to provide this opportunity for a higher education free from that interference which is now prevalent wherein riots, demonstrations and nude displays are allowed to continue without restriction by University of Wisconsin administrative personnel.

The Republican Party strongly recommends that present rules and regulations to prohibit such conduct be rigidly enforced and that additional policies be instituted where necessary to eliminate activities which interfere with the right of sincere students to obtain an education.

The election process in Wisconsin is a complex one, involving a variety of procedures and rules. The law requires the election to be held on a certain date, and the results are to be reported to the State Board of Elections. At some elections, the voters are asked to indicate their preference for a particular candidate or issue, rather than to vote for a specific person. The law requires that all votes be counted, and that the results be reported to the State Board of Elections. The law also provides for a system of recounts, and for a system of challenges. The law is designed to ensure that the election process is fair and accurate.

# ELECTIONS

The election process in Wisconsin and statistics on the 1968 elections.

## ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

The laws governing the election to local, county, and state elective offices in Wisconsin are set out in Chapters 3 to 12 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Town, village, city, and school district officers, county board members, the county executive officer in Milwaukee County, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and all judicial officers of Wisconsin are elected on a nonpartisan basis. All other elections to public office in Wisconsin are on a partisan basis. At some elections, the Wisconsin voters are also asked to advise the state Legislature or local legislative bodies on matters of public policy (referenda) or to ratify or reject an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

In many Wisconsin communities voting is done on voting machines rather than on paper ballots. The law requires that all cities and villages over 10,000 must use voting machines.

**The Wisconsin Electorate.** Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is unknown. On April 1, 1960, Wisconsin population over 21 numbered 2,354,489, but not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 1,728,009 votes were cast for Governor in that year, it can be assumed that about 75 per cent of the eligible voters participated in the election.

Under Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution, "every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards" may vote in Wisconsin if he or she fulfills certain other requirements.

One of these requirements is residence. In Wisconsin state and local elections, the privilege of voting is now restricted to persons who have resided in the state for at least 6 months, and who have been residents of the district in which they offer to vote for at least 10 days.

Beginning with 1956, new residents have been permitted to vote for President and Vice President, if eligible to vote at former residence, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Beginning with the 1964 presidential election, ex-residents of Wisconsin who removed within 24 months preceding the election to another state have been permitted to vote for presidential electors in Wisconsin unless they had meanwhile become eligible to vote in another state.

When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to white (and emancipated Indian) male residents including immigrants not yet naturalized. A referendum approved in November of 1849 extended suffrage to colored male residents. In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to restrict the right to vote to citizens of the United States. Woman suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1882, the Wisconsin Legislature "may provide for the registration of electors." Today, permanent voter registration in Wisconsin is by law required for every town, village or city with a population of 5,000 or more and may by local ordinance be adopted for incorporated municipalities of less than 5,000 population. Municipal voter registration in Wisconsin does not record the party affiliation of the voter.

**Selection of Candidates.** Elections to public office require 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates, the election of candidates in a primary election, and the general elections in which the officeholders are chosen.

Until "Fighting Bob" LaFollette became Governor of our state, candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed

of delegates, of members of a political party, or of eligible voters. Contrary to popular belief, the Wisconsin nominating caucuses did not imply political deals hatched in smoke-filled rooms—the caucus elections were subject to legal regulations equally as stringent as our modern election laws.

In most instances, candidates are chosen today in primary elections; the nominating caucus remains as an optional method for the selection of town and village office candidates. In all other cases, aspirants to elective office circulate nomination papers to be signed by a specified number of voters in the constituency.

Primary elections are held in Wisconsin to determine the candidates for both the partisan “general elections” held in November and for the nonpartisan “spring elections” held in April. Primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each political party for each partisan election.

Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for State Superintendent or any judicial office, a primary election must be held and the names of the 2 candidates receiving the greatest number of votes are placed on the ballots for the succeeding election. This is also applicable to municipalities adopting the system of nominating candidates by primary election.

In nonpartisan primaries, the 2 aspirants receiving the highest number of votes for a specific office are selected as the candidates for that office in the nonpartisan final election. In partisan primaries, the nominee receiving the highest number of votes becomes his party’s candidate for the office, but a write-in candidate qualifies only if the vote for him equals 5 per cent of the party vote for Governor cast in the district at the last general election.

**The Partisan “General” Elections.** On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the people of Wisconsin select from among the candidates chosen at the partisan primaries the elected officials of the state and its counties. The choice is between the single candidates for each political party who received the highest number of votes for a particular office in the partisan primaries; possibly there might also be a few “independent” candidates. “Write-in” votes can be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

In each presidential election year, the nominees for state and legislative offices at the primary and the holdover state Senators of each political party hold a convention to select their party’s slate of presidential electors for President and Vice President. Though the names of the electors no longer appear on the presidential ballots, every vote cast for the names of the candidates for President and Vice President of each party is a vote for each of the electors committed to that slate. The electors of the presidential slate receiving the greatest number of votes become members of the “electoral college” and meet after the election to officially cast the vote for President and Vice President in Wisconsin. Wisconsin has 12 electoral votes.

At each general election, the constitutional offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General are filled from the state at large. A Representative in Congress is elected from each of the 10 Congressional districts and an Assemblyman from each of the 100 Assembly districts. United States Senators, who serve 6 years, are also chosen at the general election. The 33 state Senators are elected for 4 years; so one-half are elected at each general election from the odd-numbered or even-numbered Senate districts. A clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds, are elected

biennially from each of the 72 counties in the state, and all counties except Milwaukee also elect a coroner and a surveyor.

The only other partisan officers chosen are party precinct committeemen who are elected at September primaries in even-numbered years. Precinct committeemen cannot be elected by write-in vote. Party precinct committeemen serve on statutory party committees to fill vacancies in nominations and may also recommend names of electors to be appointed election officials by the governing body of each town, village, and city.

Vacancies in the offices of Representatives in Congress, state Senators, and Assemblymen may be filled by special election only. Vacancies in the office of U.S. Senator are filled by appointment until they can be filled at a general election. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and county offices are filled by appointment except that the Lieutenant Governor constitutionally succeeds the Governor in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor (the Secretary of State is third in line of succession). Appointments to fill vacancies on the state level and for most county offices are made by the Governor.

**Presidential Preference Vote.** On the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year, Wisconsin voters are given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

Meeting on the first Tuesday in February of that year, an 11-member bipartisan committee certifies to the Secretary of State the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates to be placed on the ballot. Ten members of the committee consist of the state chairman and the national committeeman and committeewoman from each party, the Speaker of the Assembly, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature. The 11th member is elected by the committee and serves as chairman. Any potential candidate may withdraw his name from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Secretary of State, no later than the last day in February, that "he is not and does not intend to become a candidate for the office of President of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election." Other candidates may be placed on the ballot by filing nomination petitions with the Secretary of State, signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors, by the first Tuesday in March. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote.

Candidates who get on the ballot have until the 2nd Tuesday in March to file their list of district and at-large delegates. Not less than two-thirds of the convention votes must be allocated on an equal basis to congressional districts. The total number of delegates and convention votes allocated each state is not determined by state law, but by the national committee of each party, based on the number of congressional districts and the prior voting record of the state. If the vote of any district or in the state at large is won by a candidate who did not file a slate of delegates, or by a write-in candidate, the state voluntary party organization selects the allocated number of delegates and alternates. The winning candidate, however, has until June 5 to review this slate of delegates and replace any of the recommended list with his own choices. Delegates must pledge to vote in accordance with the results of the primary election on the first and subsequent ballots until the candidate either fails to obtain at least one-third of the authorized convention vote or such candidate

releases the delegates. Thereafter, the delegates may support any other candidates of their choice.

The Wisconsin Presidential Preference Primary is an open primary; that is, each voter receives the ballots of every party holding a primary, but may vote on one ballot only. In order to reduce the temptation of cross-over voting, each ballot provides for a protest "no" vote against the candidate, or slate of candidates, listed on that ballot. If a plurality of the voters in any district or the state at large cast their ballots for "none of the names shown," or against the single name shown on the ballot, the voluntary party organization selects the delegates to attend the national convention as an uninstructed delegation.

**Nonpartisan Elections.** Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, judicial officers, executive officer in Milwaukee County, town, village, and city officers, and county supervisors. The terms of office vary, so only certain offices are voted on each year. The only nonpartisan offices voted for on a state-wide basis are State Superintendent and Justice of the Supreme Court; all others are elected from the county, district, or municipality represented. In addition to the Supreme Court, consisting of 7 Justices, there are 26 judicial circuits, some of which elect more than one circuit judge. Except for Florence and Forest Counties and Menominee and Shawano Counties, which elect combined county judges, one or more county judges are elected from each of the other 68 counties.

The Governor has power to fill by temporary appointment vacancies which might occur in nonpartisan state elective offices. Many of the state's judges first achieved judicial office through appointment by the Governor; since incumbent judges seldom lose a bid for re-election, gubernatorial appointments largely determine the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary.

**Constitutional Amendments and Referenda.** The voters of Wisconsin have the right of initiative and referendum only on the local level. However, on the state level the Wisconsin Legislature may submit matters to a state-wide advisory referendum. Occasionally, the Legislature has passed laws which become effective only if approved by the voters; the most recent example of this was a 1965 law to reduce the voting residence requirement from 1 year to 6 months. In addition, all proposed amendments to the Constitution must be ratified by the people before they can become effective.

Thus, the voters of Wisconsin may be asked at an election to approve a change in the state Constitution or express their preference on a matter of public policy. The procedure for amending the State Constitution is for 2 consecutive Legislatures to adopt an identical amendment and ratification of the amendment by a majority vote of the people at a subsequent election. With one exception, all questions have been submitted by the Legislature to the electorate at "spring elections" in April or "general elections" in November. Before it was illegal to do so, a referendum, relating to World War I Soldiers' Bonus, was submitted at the 1919 September primary and was approved by the electors.

Recently state-wide referenda were placed before the voters to ratify the daylight saving time law (ratified April 1957), to permit ex-residents to vote for presidential electors in Wisconsin (ratified November 1962), to ascertain the voters' preference on the question of accelerated highway construction ("Project 66") financed by a gasoline tax increase (rejected April 1964) and to permit persons to vote after 6 months' residence in Wisconsin

(ratified November 1966).

Eight constitutional amendments, approved by the requisite 2 succeeding Legislatures, were submitted to the voters of Wisconsin in the April 1967 election. All 8 proposed amendments were adopted, providing 4-year terms for constitutional officers, a single ballot for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, public bus transportation for private school pupils; enabling sheriffs to serve more than 2 successive terms; and permitting alteration of judicial pay in mid-term.

If a proposed constitutional amendment raises several different questions, the voters must be given opportunity to vote on each proposition separately. For instance, the proposal to provide 4-year terms for constitutional officers was submitted in April 1967 as 4 separate questions, all of which were adopted.

Four constitutional amendments were submitted to voters in the April 1968 election and were all ratified. These related to allowing more than one legislative session during a biennium, providing a uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges, providing for the temporary service as circuit court judge of a former justice or judge, and permitting forestry appropriations to be made by the Legislature from sources other than property taxes.

Local municipalities also have the right to submit referenda questions by petition, relating to village and city charter ordinances and other subjects affecting the government of the municipalities.



## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY\*

County	Governor			Lieutenant Governor		
	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	Floyd L. Wille (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	Taylor Benson (Dem.)	David S. Miller (Dem.)	Jack B. Olson (Rep.)
Adams	461	39	548	276	130	561
Ashland	920	187	1,049	550	304	925
Barron	643	79	1,278	310	303	1,229
Bayfield	611	82	629	336	235	591
Brown	3,625	540	11,188	1,996	1,705	10,596
Buffalo	326	32	1,112	172	143	1,048
Burnett	732	95	407	462	221	376
Calumet	645	77	2,082	316	323	2,076
Chippewa	1,320	116	2,035	593	632	1,988
Clark	1,018	118	1,487	527	455	1,458
Columbia	752	71	1,609	420	331	1,621
Crawford	347	31	1,201	165	172	1,141
Dane	10,890	2,831	10,101	6,556	5,892	9,907
Dodge	1,379	159	5,499	828	556	5,453
Door	449	47	1,927	201	230	1,866
Douglas	5,626	1,390	2,805	3,170	2,477	2,481
Dunn	882	54	2,373	485	333	2,299
Eau Claire	2,294	300	2,902	1,158	1,166	2,882
Florence	107	8	514	67	37	495
Fond du Lac	2,435	260	8,061	1,350	1,045	7,852
Forest	1,135	255	253	660	361	236
Grant	559	49	5,455	302	219	5,106
Green	262	21	3,301	148	95	3,279
Green Lake	386	29	2,405	261	110	2,343
Iowa	288	33	1,801	128	149	1,809
Iron	336	66	288	193	133	243
Jackson	665	72	821	381	227	795
Jefferson	1,268	201	3,492	711	607	3,441
Juneau	450	20	2,028	286	134	2,092
Kenosha	8,342	1,941	4,186	4,577	4,074	3,943
Kewaunee	459	115	707	200	282	671
La Crosse	2,181	294	10,450	1,062	1,061	9,984
Lafayette	417	51	1,489	226	167	1,437
Langlade	1,020	168	860	619	378	832
Lincoln	746	64	2,531	422	316	2,581
Manitowoc	4,349	890	3,292	2,769	2,011	3,168
Marathon	4,216	671	3,487	2,137	2,051	3,422
Marinette	1,149	81	3,958	710	349	3,829
Marquette	214	11	1,633	121	70	1,689
Menominee	320	41	31	133	152	24
Milwaukee	57,928	12,311	45,968	41,629	20,621	43,190
Monroe	485	21	3,455	304	146	3,491
Oconto	845	77	2,613	530	277	2,532
Oneida	748	105	1,331	494	244	1,310
Outagamie	3,462	425	13,925	2,025	1,361	14,108
Ozaukee	1,076	211	2,507	656	454	2,464
Pepin	193	19	229	72	118	222
Pierce	482	47	1,055	223	230	1,021
Polk	755	61	1,045	479	236	997
Portage	4,844	864	1,580	2,795	2,091	1,454
Price	768	129	913	522	236	890
Racine	8,322	2,329	6,849	7,293	2,895	6,611
Richland	295	30	2,187	144	137	2,174
Rock	2,949	366	7,260	1,579	1,254	7,016
Rusk	798	93	1,011	493	231	1,003
St. Croix	969	131	1,228	441	472	1,177
Sauk	727	28	5,544	409	248	5,735
Sawyer	215	22	1,566	127	61	1,483
Shawano	665	93	3,075	350	312	3,020
Sheboygan	6,297	760	7,105	4,283	2,078	6,912
Taylor	842	100	1,873	417	356	1,905
Trempealeau	608	28	1,974	380	160	1,944
Vernon	719	98	1,994	323	378	1,998
Vilas	328	39	749	223	88	713
Walworth	837	96	4,137	547	286	4,086
Washburn	428	65	609	179	210	579
Washington	1,345	111	4,354	957	367	4,231
Waukesha	4,543	781	13,286	3,383	1,570	12,890
Waupaca	843	55	3,991	354	491	3,873
Waushara	261	31	1,713	159	85	1,646
Winnebago	3,712	504	9,945	1,970	1,734	9,750
Wood	1,945	151	6,158	1,227	509	6,066
TOTAL	173,458	31,778	272,504	110,951	69,572	264,260

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY—Continued

County	Secretary of State		State Treasurer			
	Darryl D. Hanson (Dem.)	Robert C. Zimmerman (Rep.)	Leslie Aspin (Dem.)	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Shirley Walker (Dem.)	Harold W. Clemens (Rep.)
Adams .....	359	548	60	204	162	475
Ashland .....	723	964	233	355	264	789
Barron .....	479	1,241	113	311	177	1,173
Bayfield .....	504	614	119	291	180	558
Brown .....	2,866	10,627	1,079	1,661	1,022	9,093
Buffalo .....	268	1,078	83	142	83	992
Burnett .....	585	369	186	294	178	343
Calumet .....	537	2,132	186	322	135	1,965
Chippewa .....	1,048	2,009	298	646	292	1,759
Clark .....	824	1,465	208	416	332	1,335
Columbia .....	641	1,624	179	307	273	1,523
Crawford .....	286	1,171	88	163	80	1,075
Dane .....	10,515	9,829	5,188	5,321	2,423	9,112
Dodge .....	1,173	5,527	343	696	345	5,053
Door .....	341	1,875	102	208	119	1,804
Douglas .....	4,868	2,544	2,053	2,555	1,998	2,226
Dunn .....	679	2,308	152	400	262	2,150
Eau Claire .....	1,983	2,860	638	1,178	520	2,646
Florence .....	86	483	19	35	47	450
Fond du Lac .....	2,022	8,033	809	1,084	539	7,258
Forest .....	757	240	155	660	251	215
Grant .....	422	5,352	218	176	122	4,891
Green .....	189	3,362	65	116	51	3,027
Green Lake .....	305	2,428	120	157	103	2,242
Iowa .....	222	1,839	51	152	68	1,627
Iron .....	273	250	43	153	129	218
Jackson .....	550	801	109	410	107	718
Jefferson .....	1,114	3,470	307	659	327	3,301
Juneau .....	365	2,062	73	189	155	1,906
Kenosha .....	7,549	3,984	3,261	4,125	1,921	3,706
Kewaunee .....	408	695	107	240	150	616
La Crosse .....	1,812	10,101	588	1,006	585	7,785
Lafayette .....	314	1,459	85	184	116	1,305
Langlade .....	843	843	170	611	251	765
Lincoln .....	647	2,686	145	478	107	2,489
Manitowoc .....	3,772	3,170	1,944	2,024	918	2,841
Marathon .....	3,309	3,393	911	2,653	792	2,766
Marinette .....	758	3,816	231	475	380	3,365
Marquette .....	164	1,706	43	85	63	1,565
Menominee .....	238	25	72	146	86	27
Milwaukee .....	52,369	42,762	28,159	22,850	12,211	38,982
Monroe .....	366	3,553	120	228	76	3,291
Oconto .....	671	2,587	141	503	178	2,369
Oneida .....	596	1,319	110	453	173	1,230
Outagamie .....	2,674	14,299	655	1,781	952	12,939
Ozaukee .....	864	2,484	384	494	231	2,371
Pepin .....	153	227	46	75	67	203
Pierce .....	382	1,021	107	211	135	965
Polk .....	640	1,002	208	306	176	940
Portage .....	4,017	1,422	1,941	2,187	960	1,354
Price .....	619	888	124	341	271	819
Racine .....	7,468	6,490	3,239	4,004	2,672	6,033
Richland .....	223	2,160	45	154	79	2,024
Rock .....	2,349	7,084	1,084	1,309	519	6,541
Rusk .....	619	986	124	360	253	901
St. Croix .....	791	1,186	203	451	276	1,098
Sauk .....	556	5,872	121	406	142	5,305
Sawyer .....	166	1,503	37	71	75	1,341
Shawano .....	541	3,125	155	317	176	2,875
Sheboygan .....	5,046	7,037	2,421	2,910	1,229	6,363
Taylor .....	613	1,979	113	459	188	1,825
Trempealeau .....	471	1,946	75	310	128	1,758
Vernon .....	603	2,000	177	354	182	1,861
Vilas .....	258	713	61	188	62	668
Walworth .....	765	4,056	316	344	171	3,911
Washburn .....	325	600	92	194	115	546
Washington .....	1,109	4,269	341	321	648	3,906
Waukesha .....	4,149	12,745	1,578	2,113	1,185	12,247
Waupaca .....	660	3,969	147	338	323	3,731
Waushara .....	223	1,682	76	105	62	1,572
Winnebago .....	2,992	6,130	480	789	554	5,762
Wood .....	1,431	9,810	821	1,940	925	8,785
TOTAL .....	149,507	265,889	64,535	78,154	40,907	241,670

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY—Continued

County	Attorney General					
	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	Richard D. Cudahy (Dem.)	Paul Leo Kelly (Dem.)	Jay Schwartz (Dem.)	William H. Dieterich (Rep.)	Robert W. Warren (Rep.)
Adams .....	43	149	152	53	220	278
Ashland .....	182	260	153	225	197	747
Barron .....	76	252	175	66	267	941
Bayfield .....	90	204	137	125	140	434
Brown .....	773	1,296	1,011	609	1,345	10,812
Buffalo .....	33	91	79	93	260	842
Burnett .....	188	201	152	96	137	226
Calumet .....	82	202	127	215	432	1,844
Chippewa .....	172	452	557	109	424	1,592
Clark .....	160	428	234	136	307	1,072
Columbia .....	41	337	225	141	589	954
Crawford .....	27	193	66	35	404	704
Dane .....	1,069	5,777	2,339	3,791	2,900	6,895
Dodge .....	259	468	284	362	2,236	3,463
Door .....	42	267	64	60	135	1,892
Douglas .....	1,016	1,921	1,727	1,076	590	1,842
Dunn .....	65	193	419	115	718	1,513
Eau Claire .....	187	670	1,319	306	457	2,402
Florence .....	11	16	47	19	211	270
Fond du Lac .....	196	1,006	763	442	2,904	5,359
Forest .....	332	332	225	122	67	163
Grant .....	39	198	175	87	2,133	3,138
Green .....	40	94	38	65	1,272	1,991
Green Lake .....	122	149	63	38	849	1,564
Iowa .....	25	121	49	69	455	1,335
Iron .....	63	121	70	69	56	208
Jackson .....	43	228	252	75	181	576
Jefferson .....	152	592	236	290	820	2,562
Juneau .....	54	160	141	67	867	1,104
Kenosha .....	1,230	2,728	860	5,134	1,401	2,557
Kewaunee .....	84	209	92	98	78	624
La Crosse .....	375	969	505	315	2,902	7,675
Lafayette .....	56	161	101	66	544	901
Langlade .....	264	368	181	182	340	508
Lincoln .....	89	311	123	197	703	2,046
Manitowoc .....	709	1,890	1,354	791	665	2,577
Marathon .....	810	1,699	931	732	1,129	2,249
Marinette .....	190	417	317	138	1,320	2,759
Marquette .....	34	70	62	29	617	1,044
Menominee .....	41	152	132	32	6	19
Milwaukee .....	15,237	28,861	7,734	15,400	12,952	30,781
Monroe .....	38	151	147	76	1,291	2,347
Oconto .....	214	297	186	98	742	1,981
Oneida .....	229	249	154	100	555	737
Outagamie .....	318	1,103	941	966	3,398	11,614
Ozaukee .....	151	542	205	238	976	1,454
Pepin .....	17	47	77	41	34	174
Pierce .....	35	142	196	96	169	806
Polk .....	192	213	159	89	415	516
Portage .....	1,820	1,777	629	808	883	643
Price .....	205	296	140	112	336	524
Racine .....	1,093	3,162	1,148	4,989	2,024	4,620
Richland .....	23	106	103	49	489	1,761
Rock .....	199	1,329	644	840	1,943	5,197
Rusk .....	270	214	169	73	383	563
St. Croix .....	87	322	378	109	403	710
Sauk .....	52	239	204	132	1,445	4,304
Sawyer .....	72	58	30	28	675	805
Shawano .....	96	283	157	97	854	2,227
Sheboygan .....	944	1,966	1,240	2,427	3,046	4,128
Taylor .....	153	245	152	196	458	1,620
Trempealeau .....	85	148	222	64	490	1,468
Vernon .....	49	365	176	87	684	1,262
Vilas .....	95	122	44	45	298	406
Walworth .....	145	340	104	277	1,523	2,417
Washburn .....	63	195	88	37	129	425
Washington .....	292	459	230	334	2,361	2,060
Waukesha .....	914	1,639	1,088	1,286	4,525	8,420
Waupaca .....	210	316	142	104	1,272	2,696
Waushara .....	83	90	45	31	572	1,118
Winnebago .....	544	1,353	1,054	712	2,316	7,808
Wood .....	462	686	327	318	2,205	4,178
TOTAL .....	33,851	72,667	34,250	46,929	81,144	189,452

## VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTY\*

County	Gaylord Nelson (Dem.)	James J. Donohue (Rep.)	Daryl Gemoll (Rep.)	Robert I. Johnson (Rep.)	Jerris Leonard (Rep.)
Adams	435	49	9	217	220
Ashland	856	129	17	195	469
Barron	637	182	73	353	549
Bayfield	614	106	20	135	257
Brown	3,627	1,662	224	4,514	4,604
Buffalo	320	118	12	839	194
Burnett	766	170	3	98	64
Calumet	663	365	57	520	1,175
Chippewa	1,292	419	119	553	891
Clark	982	209	99	416	626
Columbia	777	106	28	535	852
Crawford	354	132	25	619	323
Dane	12,917	966	263	2,725	5,691
Dodge	1,372	1,165	146	1,199	2,965
Door	430	187	117	751	752
Douglas	6,390	357	49	860	1,094
Dunn	852	279	52	1,238	634
Eau Claire	2,378	251	65	1,033	1,454
Florence	103	86	21	215	113
Fond du Lac	2,420	1,828	286	2,090	3,828
Forest	1,052	43	3	37	138
Grant	564	894	98	2,297	1,644
Green	248	774	57	715	1,599
Green Lake	370	658	69	517	1,098
Iowa	288	266	25	521	986
Iron	359	87	17	47	162
Jackson	684	98	48	329	257
Jefferson	1,338	427	303	811	1,726
Juneau	427	260	53	863	791
Kenosha	9,409	921	150	1,046	1,697
Kewaunee	510	58	55	280	270
La Crosse	2,155	1,819	591	2,863	4,892
Lafayette	420	415	23	498	562
Langlade	1,033	174	13	99	581
Lincoln	725	427	68	433	1,735
Manitowoc	4,588	463	164	697	1,825
Marathon	3,943	463	79	608	2,089
Marinette	1,092	690	93	1,422	1,651
Marquette	186	157	70	618	740
Menominee	329	0	1	3	3
Milwaukee	62,792	7,928	2,424	7,010	26,201
Monroe	449	391	46	2,140	977
Oconto	841	894	52	597	1,032
Oneida	708	258	25	192	777
Outagamie	3,365	2,036	379	4,827	7,371
Ozaukee	1,143	317	75	535	1,498
Pepin	194	21	1	140	68
Pierce	498	141	30	491	260
Polk	774	358	17	276	227
Portage	4,990	267	24	260	860
Price	756	140	13	113	575
Racine	9,519	1,212	343	1,946	2,889
Richland	286	272	58	522	1,252
Rock	2,946	1,066	323	2,179	3,266
Rusk	796	218	14	181	519
St. Croix	1,016	150	9	586	312
Sauk	692	748	252	2,244	2,270
Sawyer	207	530	48	340	459
Shawano	684	313	76	1,106	1,556
Sheboygan	6,295	1,584	233	1,196	3,822
Taylor	816	317	43	467	1,143
Trempealeau	586	251	117	1,091	406
Vernon	741	236	42	878	738
Vilas	321	139	11	103	435
Walworth	892	1,043	119	991	1,646
Washburn	430	101	56	181	165
Washington	1,336	991	83	906	2,086
Waukesha	4,911	1,744	304	2,818	7,950
Waupaca	801	789	99	1,119	1,830
Waushara	264	435	92	432	759
Winnebago	3,663	1,463	613	1,932	5,811
Wood	1,759	1,360	482	1,736	2,699
TOTAL	183,376	45,523	10,168	73,344	133,060

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT\*

First District

County	Jerald E. Maiers (Dem.)	Lynn E. Stalbaum (Dem.)	Henry C. Schadeberg (Rep.)
Kenosha .....	2,445	7,522	3,853
Racine .....	3,111	7,655	6,411
Rock .....	747	2,376	6,861
Walworth .....	264	662	4,006
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>6,567</b>	<b>18,215</b>	<b>21,131</b>

Second District

County	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Richard D. Murray (Rep.)
Columbia .....	781	1,486
Dane .....	12,754	8,841
Dodge .....	1,392	4,884
Green .....	253	2,835
Jefferson .....	1,312	3,234
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>21,280</b>

Third District

County	Gunnar A. Gundersen (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
Buffalo .....	277	1,049
Crawford .....	324	1,171
Grant .....	448	5,469
Iowa .....	216	1,850
Jackson .....	591	780
Juneau .....	374	2,149
La Crosse .....	2,130	8,581
Lafayette .....	313	1,451
Monroe .....	407	3,543
Pepin .....	165	224
Pierce .....	398	993
Richland .....	267	2,192
Sauk .....	552	5,723
Trempealeau .....	498	1,899
Vernon .....	702	1,958
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,662</b>	<b>39,032</b>

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## Fourth District

County	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Walter McCullogh (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part .....	5,212	32,121	11,420
TOTAL .....	5,212	32,121	11,420

## Fifth District

County	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Robert J. Dwyer (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part .....	17,665	8,649
TOTAL .....	17,665	8,649

## Sixth District

County	John A. Race (Dem.)	William A. Steiger (Rep.)
Calumet .....	611	2,147
Fond du Lac .....	2,422	7,648
Green Lake .....	348	2,389
Ozaukee .....	1,052	2,459
Sheboygan .....	6,173	6,885
Washington .....	1,237	3,880
Winnebago .....	3,500	9,842
TOTAL .....	15,343	35,250

## Seventh District

County	Lawrence Dahl (Dem.)	Will A. Sandstrom (Dem.)	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.)
Adams .....	205	172	575
Clark .....	624	326	1,513
Florence .....	27	57	494
Forest .....	562	322	241
Langlade .....	513	445	874
Lincoln .....	468	240	2,622
Marathon .....	2,608	1,319	3,368
Marquette .....	139	33	1,751
Menominee .....	154	96	30
Portage .....	3,366	1,332	1,498
Shawano .....	465	157	3,193
Taylor .....	585	157	2,054
Waupaca .....	513	261	4,099
Waushara .....	133	111	1,727
Wood .....	1,226	476	6,308
TOTAL .....	11,588	5,504	30,347

## Eighth District

County	John E. Nixon (Dem.)	John W. Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown .....	3,080	10,193
Door .....	347	1,874
Kewaunee .....	433	663
Manitowoc .....	3,738	3,114
Marinette .....	885	3,371
Oconto .....	688	2,523
Outagamie .....	2,940	14,381
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>12,111</b>	<b>36,119</b>

## Ninth District

County	Carol E. Baumann (Dem.)	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part .....	10,695	17,993
Waukesha .....	4,368	12,495
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>15,063</b>	<b>30,488</b>

## Tenth District

County	Ervin Braski (Dem.)	Timothy J. Hirsch (Dem.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland .....	235	623	945
Barron .....	244	305	1,163
Bayfield .....	213	323	645
Burnett .....	334	222	413
Chippewa .....	546	579	1,868
Douglas .....	1,888	3,146	2,700
Dunn .....	351	358	2,197
Eau Claire .....	761	1,378	2,785
Iron .....	115	185	279
Oneida .....	279	379	1,276
Polk .....	185	413	998
Price .....	365	384	926
Rusk .....	379	295	1,061
St. Croix .....	326	482	1,136
Sawyer .....	100	63	1,697
Vilas .....	96	188	702
Washburn .....	149	195	633
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>6,566</b>	<b>9,518</b>	<b>21,424</b>

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT\*

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
2.....	Brown 1st, 2nd, Calumet .....	Cletus J. Johnson (Dem.) ..... Patrick Crooks (Rep.)..... Robert A. Dilweg (Rep.) ..... Myron P. Lotto (Rep.) .....	2,670 2,487 3,156 5,163
4.....	Milwaukee 3rd, 18th, 25th .....	Lew Breyer (Dem.) ..... James E. Tarvid (Dem.) ..... Nile W. Soik (Rep.) ..... Joseph R. Stadler (Rep.) .....	3,247 2,346 6,736 4,987
6.....	Milwaukee 1st, 5th, 7th .....	Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.) ..... James Fred Mallas (Rep.) .....	5,247 2,554
8.....	Milwaukee 20th, 21st, 22nd .....	Gary J. Barczak (Dem.) ..... Allen J. Busby (Rep.) .....	6,114 7,323
10.....	Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce, Burnett-Polk, St. Croix	Carl A. Pemble (Dem.) write-in. .... Robert P. Knowles (Rep.) .....	603 4,812
12.....	Clark, Forest-Oneida-Vilas, Lincoln-Taylor	Vernon Niemuth (Dem.) ..... Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.).....	3,628 8,137
14.....	Outagamie 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Waupaca	Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.) .....	17,106
16.....	Dane 4th, 5th, Rock 2nd .....	Carl W. Thompson (Dem.) ..... Ivan H. Kindschi (Rep.) ..... Arnold O. Wake (Rep.) .....	4,288 3,932 1,703
18.....	Dodge 2nd, Fond du Lac 1st, 2nd	Gordon E. Loehr (Dem.) ..... Walter G. Hollander (Rep.) .....	2,384 10,123
20.....	Ozaukee, Sheboygan 1st, 2nd .....	Ernest C. Keppler (Rep.) .....	8,893
22.....	Kenosha 1st, 2nd .....	Richard Lindgren (Dem.) ..... Joseph Lourigan (Dem.) ..... Lawrence C. Hastings (Rep.) .....	5,099 5,408 3,737
24.....	Green Lake-Waushara, Portage, Wood 1st, 2nd	William C. Hansen (Dem.) ..... Arthur P. Hayward..... Raymond F. Heinzen (Rep.) ..... Ray J. Riordan, Jr. (Rep.) .....	6,831 4,698 5,271 2,733
26.....	Dane 1st, 2nd, 3rd .....	Fred A. Risser (Dem.) ..... Worth S. Piper (Rep.) .....	7,554 4,789
28.....	Milwaukee 23rd, Racine 3rd, Waukesha 4th	Dorothy J. Seeley (Dem.) ..... James C. Devitt (Rep.) ..... Philip H. Warren (Rep.) .....	5,282 3,993 2,866
30.....	Brown 3rd, Florence- Marinette, Langlade-Oconto	Reuben E. Duescher (Rep.) ..... Reuben LaFave (Rep.) .....	3,807 8,464
32.....	Crawford-Vernon, La Crosse 1st, 2nd	David L. Brye (Dem.) ..... Raymond C. Bice (Rep.) ..... Milo G. Knutson (Rep.) .....	2,417 7,172 8,739

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.



**VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS  
FROM MULTICOUNTY DISTRICTS BY COUNTY\***

County	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Brown, 1st & 2nd	Johnson	2,121	Crooks	1,966
			Dilweg	2,547
			Lotto	4,129
Brown, 3rd	None		Duescher	732
			LaFave	2,462
Buffalo	Pemble	45	Knowles	1,031
Burnett	Pemble	71	Knowles	373
Calumet	Johnson	549	Crooks	521
			Dilweg	609
			Lotto	1,034
Clark	Niemuth	794	Krueger	1,352
Crawford	Brye	296	Bice	728
			Knutson	607
Dane, 4th & 5th	Thompson	3,717	Kindschi	2,628
			Wake	1,286
Dodge, 2nd	Loehr	575	Hollander	2,411
Florence	None		Duescher	127
			LaFave	433
Fond du Lac	Loehr	1,809	Hollander	7,712
Forest	Niemuth	733	Krueger	231
Green Lake	Hansen	320	Hayward	718
			Heinzen	650
			Riordan, Jr.	1,146
			Bice	5,712
La Crosse	Brye	1,509	Knutson	6,499
			Duescher	289
Langlade	None		LaFave	603
			Krueger	2,733
Lincoln	Niemuth	618	Duescher	1,541
Marinette	None		LaFave	2,958
Milwaukee, 23rd	Seeley	2,560	Devitt	2,325
			Warren	334
Oconto	None		Duescher	1,118
			LaFave	2,008
Oneida	Niemuth	551	Krueger	1,252
Outagamie	None		Lorge	13,285
Ozaukee	None		Keppler	2,299
Pepin	Pemble	51	Knowles	217
Pierce	Pemble	131	Knowles	1,027
Polk	Pemble	57	Knowles	970
Portage	Hansen	4,785	Hayward	629
			Heinzen	498
			Riordan, Jr.	302
			Devitt	611
Racine, 3rd	Seeley	1,509	Warren	1,310
			Kindschi	1,304
Rock, 2nd	Thompson	571	Wake	417
St. Croix	Pemble	248	Knowles	1,194
Sheboygan	None		Keppler	6,594
Taylor	Niemuth	696	Krueger	1,889
Vernon	Brye	612	Bice	732
			Knutson	1,633
Vilas	Niemuth	236	Krueger	680
Waukesha, 4th	Seeley	1,213	Devitt	1,057
			Warren	1,222
Waupaca	None		Lorge	3,821
Waushara	Hansen	224	Hayward	492
			Heinzen	461
			Riordan, Jr.	787
Wood	Hansen	1,502	Hayward	2,859
			Heinzen	3,662
			Riordan, Jr.	498

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT\*

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams-Juneau-Marquette	Leslie J. Schmidt (Dem.) ..... Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.) .....	862 4,333
Ashland-Bayfield-Iron	Ernest J. Korpela (Dem.) ..... Bernard E. Gehrman (Rep.) .....	1,597 1,724
Barron-Washburn	Robert D. Allard (Dem.) ..... John C. Van Hollen (Rep.) .....	897 1,691
Brown, 1st	Jerome Quinn (Rep.) .....	3,418
Brown, 2nd	James R. Welles (Dem.) ..... Lawrence J. Kafka (Rep.) .....	920 3,929
Brown, 3rd	Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.) ..... Robert N. Johnson (Rep.) ..... Jerome Sobiek (Rep.) .....	1,247 1,984 1,377
Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce	Etta Close (Dem.) ..... Stanley York (Rep.) .....	744 2,274
Burnett-Polk	Harvey L. Dueholm (Dem.) ..... Eugene L. Wycoff (Rep.) .....	1,494 1,238
Calumet	Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.) ..... Edward J. Shimon (Rep.) .....	691 1,783
Chippewa	Bruce S. Peloquin (Dem.) ..... David Hancock (Rep.) ..... Michael D. Stangel (Rep.) .....	1,220 1,597 641
Clark	Frank L. Nikolay (Dem.) ..... William C. Kavanaugh (Rep.) .....	1,007 1,405
Columbia	James Mitchell (Dem.) ..... Wesley L. Packard (Rep.) .....	690 1,561
Crawford-Vernon	Lloyd A. Steinmetz (Dem.) ..... Bernard M. Lewison (Rep.) .....	981 3,060
Dane, 1st	Norman C. Anderson (Dem.) ..... William H. Voges (Rep.) .....	2,613 1,221
Dane, 2nd	Keith L. Hewitt (Dem.) ..... Edward Nager (Dem.) .....	1,316 1,689
Dane, 3rd	Michael B. Lybarger (Dem.) ..... Robert O. Uehling (Rep.) .....	2,242 2,581
Dane, 4th	Harland E. Everson (Dem.) ..... Russel R. Weisensel (Rep.) .....	1,737 1,960
Dane, 5th	David D. O'Malley (Dem.) ..... Muriel Coleman (Rep.) ..... Jane Jensen (Rep.) .....	1,943 1,195 697
Dodge, 1st	Mrs. Esther Doughty Luckhardt .....	(Rep.) 2,337
Dodge, 2nd	Thomas S. Hanson (Dem.) ..... Elmer C. Nitschke (Rep.) .....	604 2,698
Door-Kewaunee	Gordon P. Mallien (Dem.) ..... Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.) ..... James O. Ebbeson (Rep.) ..... Lawrence H. Johnson (Rep.) .....	343 729 663 2,169
Douglas	Donald J. Leggate (Dem.) ..... Gerald F. McGill (Dem.) ..... William Niemi (Dem.) ..... Edward Stack (Dem.) ..... Lloyd W. Freer (Rep.) ..... Lawrence M. Hagen (Rep.) .....	2,076 2,092 618 2,635 1,155 1,679
Dunn	Alvin Baldus (Dem.) ..... Robert O. Jeatran (Rep.) ..... Francis L. Peterson (Rep.) .....	883 1,394 1,233
Eau Claire, 1st	Joseph L. Looby (Dem.) ..... Wilmer R. Waters (Rep.) .....	1,348 1,738
Eau Claire, 2nd	Louis V. Mato (Dem.) ..... Marshall L. Hughes (Rep.) .....	984 909
Florence-Marinette	Loren K. Brumm (Dem.) ..... Ralph Staudenmaier (Dem.) ..... William G. LaFave (Rep.) ..... Irvin H. Peth (Rep.) ..... Roy H. Sengstock (Rep.) .....	544 707 2,318 967 2,135
Fond du Lac, 1st	Richard B. Kirchoff (Dem.) ..... Earl F. McEssy (Rep.) .....	1,082 4,722
Fond du Lac, 2nd	Gary T. Johanson (Dem.) ..... William S. Schwefel (Rep.) .....	674 2,919

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Forest-Oneida-Vilas .....	John J. Joo (Dem.) .....	1,578
	Paul R. Alfonsi (Rep.) .....	2,194
Grant .....	Steven H. Steinglass (Dem.) .....	449
	James N. Azim (Rep.) .....	5,318
Green-Lafayette .....	Cecil McWilliams (Dem.) .....	529
	Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.) .....	4,417
Green Lake-Waushara .....	Scott P. Anger (Rep.) .....	725
	Clifford D. Bvocik (Rep.) .....	511
	Jon P. Wilcox (Rep.) .....	3,379
Iowa-Richland .....	Joanne M. Duren (Dem.) .....	555
	Gregor J. Bock (Rep.) .....	3,019
	Ward W. Repp (Rep.) .....	1,637
Jackson-Trempealeau .....	John Radcliffe (Dem.) .....	1,214
	Arnold S. Brovold (Rep.) .....	2,025
	Robert W. Galster (Rep.) .....	783
Jefferson .....	Harold F. Noble (Dem.) .....	1,137
	Byron F. Wackett (Rep.) .....	3,283
Kenosha, 1st .....	George Molinaro (Dem.) .....	4,845
Kenosha, 2nd .....	William C. Cress (Dem.) .....	831
	Eugene J. Dorff (Dem.) .....	1,933
	Julius Goldstein (Dem.) .....	1,814
	Russell A. Olson (Rep.) .....	2,343
La Crosse, 1st .....	Donald L. Medinger (Dem.) .....	997
	Gerald A. Greider (Rep.) .....	3,059
	D. Russell Wartinbee (Rep.) .....	2,128
	Lloyd E. White (Rep.) .....	421
La Crosse, 2nd .....	Virgil D. Roberts (Dem.) .....	979
	Norbert Nuttelman (Rep.) .....	3,345
	Patrick T. Zielke (Rep.) .....	2,823
Langlade-Oconto .....	Ralph Heller (Dem.) .....	1,662
	Milton McDougal (Rep.) .....	3,334
Lincoln-Taylor .....	Joseph Sweda (Dem.) .....	1,537
	Gust Hill (Rep.) .....	427
	Raymond W. Osness (Rep.) .....	2,886
	Carl Wallace (Rep.) .....	1,754
Manitowoc, 1st .....	Charles A. Bouc (Dem.) .....	934
	Eugene S. Kaufman (Dem.) .....	2,375
	Donald K. Helgeson (Rep.) .....	1,697
Manitowoc, 2nd .....	Everett E. Bolle (Dem.) .....	1,601
	Gerald C. Reich (Rep.) .....	1,199
Marathon, 1st .....	Laurence J. Day (Dem.) .....	1,671
	John R. Gesicki (Dem.) .....	701
	Frank Nowaczyk (Dem.) .....	747
	Leroy Jonas, Jr. (Rep.) .....	1,252
Marathon, 2nd .....	David R. Obey (Dem.) .....	1,613
	Michael J. Kautza (Rep.) .....	1,675
Menominee-Shawano .....	Herbert J. Grover (Dem.) .....	1,044
	Elmer D. Anderson (Rep.) .....	2,544
Milwaukee, 1st .....	Mark G. Lipscomb, Jr. (Dem.) .....	1,744
	Justus A. Stovall (Dem.) .....	587
	Herbert W. Schollmeyer (Rep.) .....	653
	Joseph E. Jones (Dem.) .....	1,955
Milwaukee, 2nd .....	Rosella Morrice (Rep.) .....	991
	Dennis Conta (Dem.) .....	1,991
Milwaukee, 3rd .....	Joseph F. Bellante, Jr. (Rep.) .....	1,895
	Ronald A. Kuisis (Dem.) .....	258
	Harout Sanasarian (Dem.) .....	885
Milwaukee, 4th .....	Frank E. Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.) .....	577
	William P. McGovern (Rep.) .....	660
	Paul E. Sicala (Dem.) .....	2,412
Milwaukee, 5th .....	Francis A. Schmitz (Rep.) .....	1,612
	Lloyd A. Barbee (Dem.) .....	610
Milwaukee, 6th .....	Benoit Brookens (Dem.) .....	36
	Joseph E. Lucas, Sr. (Dem.) .....	214
	Robert Weishaar (Rep.) .....	114
	William A. Johnson (Dem.) .....	1,018
Milwaukee, 7th .....	Leon J. Dealy (Rep.) .....	457
	Gerald L. Cummings (Dem.) .....	649
Milwaukee, 8th .....	Joseph C. Czerwinski (Dem.) .....	1,619
	Irving G. Murphy (Dem.) .....	1,102
	Louis Ranieri (Dem.) .....	191
	Joseph L. Wisniewski (Dem.) .....	383
	Ignatius J. Smetek (Rep.) .....	454
	Roland S. Treeland (Rep.) .....	539

## VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 9th	Robert L. Jackson, Jr. (Dem.)	1,926
	Edward F. Mertz (Dem.)	1,223
	Eugene J. Montag (Rep.)	1,333
Milwaukee, 10th	Frederick P. Kessler (Dem.)	1,166
	Eugene F. O'Connell (Dem.)	242
	Thomas Miller (Rep.)	522
Milwaukee, 11th	Sigmund S. Chojnacki (Dem.)	754
	Raymond J. Tobiasz (Dem.)	2,918
	Ralph W. Hartung (Rep.)	1,447
Milwaukee, 12th	Sam L. Orlich (Dem.)	1,336
	Stanley T. Szmanda (Dem.)	649
	John A. Tadych (Dem.)	879
	Alfred E. Boyd (Rep.)	458
Milwaukee, 13th	Ronald G. Parys (Dem.)	1,738
	Robert Taylor (Rep.)	846
Milwaukee, 14th	Eugene L. Kaluzny (Dem.)	1,395
	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)	2,386
	Genevieve I. Mogilka (Dem.)	818
	Frank DiVilio (Rep.)	728
Milwaukee, 15th	Carlton Roffa (Dem.)	2,242
	Erwin G. Tamms (Rep.) write-in	347
	Harold S. Vincent (Rep.) (deceased)	1,295
Milwaukee, 16th	Ronald Mulvaney (Dem.)	1,207
	Richard E. Pabst (Dem.)	2,152
	Warwick C. S. Burt (Rep.)	1,418
	John E. McCormick (Dem.)	3,225
Milwaukee, 17th	John Mackey (Rep.)	1,439
	Walter R. Barczak (Dem.)	1,057
	Timothy D. Robinson (Dem.)	1,592
	Terry Harr (Rep.)	552
	Ervin F. Schneeberg (Rep.)	1,422
	Ralph P. Utt (Rep.)	639
Milwaukee, 19th	Bette C. Dulka (Dem.)	695
	Henry F. Grams, Sr. (Dem.)	1,277
	Daniel D. Hanna (Dem.)	3,130
	Stephen Baer (Rep.)	1,448
Milwaukee, 20th	Robert M. Molthen (Dem.)	989
	George H. Klicka (Rep.)	2,694
	William L. O'Sullivan (Rep.)	1,064
	Harold C. Schultz (Rep.)	968
	Richard J. Lynch (Dem.)	1,403
Milwaukee, 21st	James J. Lynn (Dem.)	1,666
	Joel T. Elliott (Rep.)	1,004
	Jerome H. Nickels (Rep.)	1,252
	Robert T. Huber (Dem.)	2,853
Milwaukee, 22nd	Ervin A. Felski (Rep.)	1,313
	Theodore J. Fadrow (Dem.)	1,170
Milwaukee, 23rd	Robert J. Heule (Dem.)	1,670
	Robert Schmidt (Dem.)	1,256
	Thomas H. Graf (Rep.)	657
	Jerry J. Wing (Rep.)	1,806
	William P. Atkinson (Dem.)	2,272
Milwaukee, 24th	Sherman Sobocinski (Dem.)	2,066
	Peter Boyajian (Rep.)	1,360
	Richard J. Regan (Dem.)	1,017
Milwaukee, 25th	Thomas J. Aaron (Rep.)	132
	Rod Johnston (Rep.)	2,772
	Lewis B. Rheinsmith (Rep.)	820
	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)	3,444
	Richard W. Yeo (Rep.)	849
	Kyle Kenyon (Rep.)	2,169
	Robert Quackenbush (Rep.)	2,122
Outagamie, 1st	Juanita M. Sanders (Dem.)	827
Outagamie, 2nd	Harold V. Froehlich (Rep.)	5,617
	William J. Rogers (Dem.)	1,696
Outagamie, 3rd	Richard W. Helf (Rep.)	2,321
	Craig A. Smith (Dem.)	645
Ozaukee	Ervin W. Conradt (Rep.)	3,930
	Tobias A. Roth (Rep.)	3,089
	Marvin H. Huiras (Dem.)	964
	Allan C. Morgenroth, Sr. (Dem.)	322
	Howard H. Lotze (Rep.)	433
	Herbert J. Schowalter (Rep.)	2,086

## VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Portage	Leonard A. Groshek (Dem.)	4,851
	Carl Wohlbiel (Rep.)	1,266
Price-Rusk-Sawyer	Frank J. Boyle (Dem.)	1,032
	Richard Leonhard (Dem.)	731
	John F. Wodalski (Dem.)	245
	Willis J. Hutnik (Rep.)	3,289
Racine, 1st	Earl W. Warren (Dem.)	2,940
	Marvin E. DeSmidt (Rep.)	1,815
Racine, 2nd	Manny S. Brown (Dem.)	2,999
	Herman J. Hauser (Rep.)	2,214
Racine, 3rd	Merrill Stalbaum (Rep.)	1,800
	Ray S. Kamper (Dem.) (deceased)	1,291
Rock, 1st	Lewis T. Mittness (Dem.)	1,703
	Dale A. Henning (Rep.)	3,342
Rock, 2nd	Carolyn J. Blanchard (Rep.)	1,800
Rock, 3rd	George B. Belting (Rep.)	1,695
St. Croix	Leo O. Mohn (Dem.)	830
	Robert M. Boche (Rep.)	1,147
Sauk	Sheila Roznos (Dem.)	572
	Robert D. Anderson (Rep.)	677
	Franklin Baker (Rep.)	396
	Ray Bayley (Rep.)	1,796
	Oscar A. Laper (Rep.)	3,858
Sheboygan, 1st	Carl Otte (Dem.)	5,056
	Fred F. Fredericks (Rep.)	808
	Robert F. Graefe, Jr. (Rep.)	1,005
	Karl A. Keil (Rep.)	1,664
	Vernon C. Schauer (Rep.)	1,039
Sheboygan, 2nd	Vernon R. Boeckmann (Dem.)	1,231
	Ted C. Block (Rep.)	1,391
	Harry L. Gessert (Rep.)	1,473
Walworth	William Iden (Dem.)	732
	Clarence J. Wilger (Rep.)	3,925
Washington	Merlin C. Oeder (Dem.)	1,046
	Charles E. Dickenson (Rep.)	259
	L. Donald Riley (Rep.)	1,171
	Frederick C. Schroeder (Rep.)	3,231
Waukesha, 1st	Richard Hinebaugh (Dem.)	34
	Kenneth J. Merkel (Rep.)	2,680
	Gordon A. Straub (Rep.)	2,262
Waukesha, 2nd	Robert W. Weber (Dem.)	1,085
	John M. Alberts (Rep.)	1,025
	Reuben H. Bartelt (Rep.)	918
	William E. Behrens (Rep.)	934
Waukesha, 3rd	John H. Niebler (Rep.)	265
	Vincent R. Mathews (Dem.)	1,256
Waukesha, 4th	Willis B. Swartwout (Rep.)	2,714
	Carl H. Boye (Dem.)	1,290
Waupaca	John C. Shabaz (Rep.)	2,235
	Gerald T. Murphy (Dem.)	678
	Gerald K. Anderson (Rep.)	1,910
Winnebago, 1st	Francis R. Byers (Rep.)	2,716
	Harold Stryzewski (Dem.)	966
	Jack D. Steinhilber (Rep.)	3,453
Winnebago, 2nd	John R. Allen (Dem.)	720
	Herman J. Brandt (Dem.)	604
	Kenneth J. Gams (Dem.)	126
	Gordon R. Bradley (Rep.)	2,131
Winnebago, 3rd	Clarence M. Goerlitz (Rep.)	1,953
	David O. Martin (Rep.)	2,207
Wood, 1st	William Bendel (Dem.)	307
	Peter Breu (Dem.)	442
	John Crawford (Rep.)	743
	John Parkin (Rep.)	1,969
	William Wohlfahrt (Rep.)	883
Wood, 2nd	Glenn J. Pascavis (Dem.)	953
	Harvey F. Gee (Rep.)	3,263

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN  
FROM MULTICOUNTY DISTRICTS BY COUNTY\***

County	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams	Schmidt	356	Thompson	538
Ashland	Korpela	768	Gehrmann	940
Barron	Allard	513	Van Hollen	1,132
Bayfield	Korpela	549	Gehrmann	582
Buffalo	Close	224	York	1,014
Burnett	Dueholm	732	Wycoff	330
Crawford	Steinmetz	300	Lewison	1,120
Door	Mallien	192	Ebbeson	583
	Swoboda	292	Johnson	1,524
Florence	Brumm	23	LaFave	321
	Staudenmaier	73	Peth	106
			Sengstock	132
Forest	Joo	717	Alfonsi	230
Green	McWilliams	181	Tregoning	3,007
Green Lake	No Democratic candidate		Anger	453
			Bvocik	300
			Wilcox	1,903
Iowa	Duren	258	Bock	1,468
			Repp	571
Iron	Korpela	280	Gehrmann	202
Jackson	Radcliffe	646	Brovold	330
			Galster	447
Juneau	Schmidt	358	Thompson	2,193
Kewaunee	Mallien	151	Ebbeson	80
	Swoboda	437	Johnson	645
Lafayette	McWilliams	348	Tregoning	1,410
Langlade	Heller	872	McDougal	800
Lincoln	Sweda	716	Hill	131
			Osness	2,148
			Wallace	742
Marinette	Brumm	521	LaFave	1,997
	Staudenmaier	634	Peth	861
			Sengstock	2,003
Marquette	Schmidt	148	Thompson	1,602
Menominee	Grover	338	Anderson	19
Oconto	Heller	790	McDougal	2,534
Oneida	Joo	592	Alfonsi	1,285
Pepin	Close	142	York	204
Pierce	Close	378	York	1,056
Polk	Dueholm	762	Wycoff	908
Price	Boyle	590	Hutnik	831
	Leonhard	162		
	Wodalski	135		
Richland	Duren	297	Bock	1,551
			Repp	1,066
Rusk	Boyle	318	Hutnik	966
	Leonhard	533		
	Wodalski	57		
Sawyer	Boyle	124	Hutnik	1,492
	Leonhard	36		
	Wodalski	53		
Shawano	Grover	706	Anderson	2,525
Taylor	Sweda	821	Hill	296
			Osness	738
			Wallace	1,012
Trempealeau	Radcliffe	568	Brovold	1,695
			Galster	336
Vernon	Steinmetz	681	Lewison	1,940
Vilas	Joo	269	Alfonsi	679
Washburn	Allard	384	Van Hollen	559
Waushara	No Democratic candidate		Anger	272
			Bvocik	211
			Wilcox	1,476

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT BY COUNTY\*

County	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Blomen and Taylor (Ind.)	Halstead and Boutelle (Ind.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)
Adams .....	1,614	1,691	7	1	461
Ashland .....	4,147	2,557	43	7	401
Barron .....	5,183	7,526	6	7	867
Bayfield .....	3,036	2,333	8	2	323
Brown .....	21,615	30,133	35	19	4,341
Buffalo .....	2,112	2,992	1	1	413
Burnett .....	2,010	2,056	3	5	414
Calumet .....	3,609	5,792	7	3	792
Chippewa .....	7,335	7,772	10	4	1,282
Clark .....	4,601	6,325	9	21	1,398
Columbia .....	6,698	8,633	7	9	1,067
Crawford .....	2,391	3,316	1	3	419
Dane .....	59,951	39,917	86	336	3,771
Dodge .....	8,948	14,909	18	8	1,875
Door .....	2,728	5,647	3	3	535
Douglas .....	12,506	5,656	13	10	930
Dunn .....	4,392	5,415	5	5	709
Eau Claire .....	12,302	11,799	8	9	1,169
Florence .....	718	821	3	0	157
Fond du Lac .....	12,563	18,184	14	14	1,934
Forest .....	1,470	1,264	2	1	412
Grant .....	5,414	10,789	7	0	1,054
Green .....	3,501	6,502	9	1	641
Green Lake .....	2,299	4,893	1	2	488
Iowa .....	2,897	4,005	0	2	509
Iron .....	1,913	1,137	2	1	262
Jackson .....	2,293	3,172	3	2	529
Jefferson .....	8,716	12,478	18	16	1,470
Juneau .....	2,595	3,828	5	2	712
Kenosha .....	21,427	17,089	43	19	3,548
Kewaunee .....	2,622	4,467	5	5	703
La Crosse .....	11,570	17,433	36	14	2,214
Lafayette .....	2,853	4,084	4	1	470
Langlade .....	3,064	3,712	12	2	718
Lincoln .....	3,858	4,793	7	2	670
Manitowoc .....	15,298	13,562	7	4	1,790
Marathon .....	18,063	16,907	40	20	3,051
Marinette .....	6,415	7,134	9	9	1,223
Marquette .....	1,228	2,374	1	0	279
Menominee .....	531	179	0	0	30
Milwaukee .....	206,027	160,022	413	418	35,056
Monroe .....	4,012	6,938	4	5	1,056
Oconto .....	3,737	5,680	6	5	1,141
Oneida .....	4,435	5,077	5	0	941
Outagamie .....	14,224	25,080	25	16	2,956
Ozaukee .....	7,246	12,155	7	6	1,505
Pepin .....	1,263	1,493	0	0	231
Pierce .....	4,783	4,990	5	3	453
Polk .....	5,179	5,583	7	8	656
Portage .....	10,014	6,180	15	12	900
Price .....	2,794	3,096	8	7	621
Racine .....	27,045	28,028	30	26	7,457
Richland .....	2,288	4,141	6	2	485
Rock .....	20,567	25,229	23	19	3,655
Rusk .....	2,559	2,666	2	6	726
St. Croix .....	6,807	6,595	6	5	735
Sauk .....	6,406	8,608	12	3	1,019
Sawyer .....	1,830	2,475	3	1	435
Shawano .....	3,602	8,444	13	5	1,181
Sheboygan .....	20,170	17,764	60	16	1,592
Taylor .....	2,910	3,043	6	4	959
Trempealeau .....	3,971	4,861	4	6	747
Vernon .....	3,666	5,824	2	1	1,062
Vilas .....	1,798	3,339	6	4	598
Walworth .....	7,505	15,040	6	9	1,755
Washburn .....	2,273	2,425	8	1	384
Washington .....	8,104	12,439	15	8	2,065
Waukesha .....	31,947	47,557	44	35	6,921
Waupaca .....	3,978	10,606	4	5	1,206
Washara .....	1,652	4,187	0	2	566
Winnebago .....	18,605	25,361	85	8	3,045
Wood .....	10,921	11,795	10	6	1,695
TOTAL .....	748,804	809,997	1,338	1,222	127,835

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY\*

County	Governor				Lieut. Governor	
	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	Adolf Wiggert (Ind.)	Robert Wilkinson (Ind.)	Taylor Benson (Dem.)	Jack B. Olson (Rep.)
Adams .....	1,990	1,613	6	5	1,396	2,059
Ashland .....	4,056	2,835	24	6	3,578	2,777
Barron .....	5,637	7,819	10	3	4,729	8,044
Bayfield .....	3,146	2,439	8	5	2,725	2,385
Brown .....	23,608	32,161	230	48	17,127	35,688
Buffalo .....	2,246	3,062	5	0	1,841	3,231
Burnett .....	1,929	2,380	3	3	1,730	2,143
Calumet .....	4,954	5,075	8	7	3,278	6,553
Chippewa .....	8,625	7,757	8	6	6,705	8,972
Clark .....	6,162	6,003	13	8	4,477	7,156
Columbia .....	7,001	9,065	17	9	5,175	10,505
Crawford .....	2,313	3,744	2	5	1,931	3,881
Dane .....	49,758	56,260	271	332	42,254	60,005
Dodge .....	11,234	14,492	15	3	8,579	16,125
Door .....	3,321	5,504	8	7	2,222	6,213
Douglas .....	10,414	7,572	20	33	9,714	6,761
Dunn .....	4,722	5,483	8	5	3,714	5,994
Eau Claire .....	12,020	13,007	11	40	10,100	14,216
Florence .....	798	852	3	3	644	891
Fond du Lac .....	14,432	17,916	47	38	10,373	20,595
Forest .....	1,727	1,292	6	0	1,438	1,368
Grant .....	5,515	11,265	10	7	4,243	11,727
Green .....	3,799	6,787	2	1	2,731	7,466
Green Lake .....	2,942	4,661	9	4	2,079	5,148
Iowa .....	3,102	3,920	2	8	2,096	4,684
Iron .....	1,735	1,462	4	3	1,623	1,208
Jackson .....	2,672	3,261	6	8	2,229	3,533
Jefferson .....	9,722	12,749	22	14	7,819	13,915
Juneau .....	3,045	3,957	7	7	2,137	4,691
Kenosha .....	22,701	19,243	51	67	20,640	19,717
Kewaunee .....	3,262	4,326	8	0	2,232	4,929
La Crosse .....	11,073	20,416	77	29	9,399	21,052
Lafayette .....	3,305	3,986	3	2	2,349	4,568
Langlade .....	3,535	3,523	10	3	2,744	3,976
Lincoln .....	4,619	4,603	13	3	3,538	5,396
Manitowoc .....	17,344	13,611	106	22	14,110	15,869
Marathon .....	21,297	16,430	75	41	16,091	20,284
Marinette .....	7,167	7,477	8	21	5,515	8,334
Marquette .....	1,495	2,290	4	3	968	2,696
Menominee .....	452	239	0	3	356	249
Milwaukee .....	214,717	194,502	926	552	188,834	197,202
Monroe .....	4,323	7,237	11	2	3,080	8,030
Oconto .....	4,951	5,469	13	2	3,576	6,324
Oneida .....	5,094	5,247	6	4	4,044	5,866
Outagamie .....	19,469	22,748	82	48	12,548	28,011
Ozaukee .....	7,185	13,437	36	18	5,934	14,051
Pepin .....	1,321	1,536	0	2	1,026	1,658
Pierce .....	3,955	6,045	10	6	3,666	5,961
Polk .....	4,757	6,467	4	3	4,553	6,167
Portage .....	10,194	6,921	16	48	8,652	7,709
Price .....	3,139	3,261	7	5	2,388	3,669
Racine .....	30,335	32,348	216	59	29,622	31,037
Richland .....	2,856	4,010	3	2	1,935	4,625
Rock .....	21,125	28,190	52	35	18,377	29,194
Rusk .....	3,095	2,731	11	3	2,385	3,140
St. Croix .....	6,137	7,752	8	3	5,679	7,525
Sauk .....	7,244	8,657	28	16	5,008	10,333
Sawyer .....	1,815	2,751	3	2	1,426	2,844
Shawano .....	5,479	7,625	7	7	3,823	8,813
Sheboygan .....	19,260	20,019	195	23	17,017	21,373
Taylor .....	4,091	2,642	8	5	2,887	3,506
Trempealeau .....	4,368	4,862	7	3	3,356	5,406
Vernon .....	4,045	6,136	6	0	3,220	6,687
Vilas .....	2,267	3,410	7	7	1,715	3,680
Walworth .....	8,155	15,941	20	12	6,804	16,544
Washburn .....	2,365	2,606	7	0	1,940	2,666
Washington .....	9,249	13,075	29	9	7,291	14,159
Waukesha .....	31,498	55,219	146	37	27,876	55,803
Waupaca .....	5,577	10,130	14	10	3,953	11,257
Waushara .....	2,019	4,266	0	0	1,527	4,533
Winnebago .....	19,776	25,713	168	55	15,143	28,371
Wood .....	12,364	11,973	39	23	8,979	14,271
TOTAL .....	791,100	893,463	3,225	1,813	654,893	955,439

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.





## VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTY\*

County	Gaylord Nelson (Dem.)	Jerris Leonard (Rep.)	County	Gaylord Nelson (Dem.)	Jerris Leonard (Rep.)
Adams	2,164	1,388	Marinette	8,225	6,117
Ashland	4,492	2,167	Marquette	1,702	2,014
Barron	7,153	6,003	Menominee	576	78
Bayfield	3,556	1,795	Milwaukee	273,243	127,299
Brown	33,625	21,252	Monroe	5,664	5,641
Buffalo	2,781	2,450	Oconto	5,652	4,570
Burnett	2,600	1,429	Oneida	5,113	4,997
Calumet	5,875	4,061	Outagamie	22,894	18,800
Chippewa	10,157	5,949	Ozaukee	10,819	9,940
Clark	6,919	5,011	Pepin	1,657	1,126
Columbia	9,438	6,522	Pierce	5,396	4,379
Crawford	3,124	2,825	Polk	6,823	4,105
Dane	79,677	25,977	Portage	12,106	4,738
Dodge	13,432	11,788	Price	3,381	2,909
Door	4,024	4,679	Racine	41,067	20,451
Douglas	14,318	3,694	Richland	3,494	3,275
Dunn	5,869	4,093	Rock	26,358	21,940
Eau Claire	15,439	9,304	Rusk	3,355	2,336
Florence	865	694	St. Croix	8,905	4,503
Fond du Lac	17,862	13,746	Sauk	8,501	7,109
Forest	1,763	1,151	Sawyer	2,201	2,218
Grant	7,419	8,902	Shawano	6,547	6,306
Green	4,990	5,349	Sheboygan	25,438	13,408
Green Lake	3,380	4,060	Taylor	4,166	2,458
Iowa	3,548	3,390	Trempealeau	5,278	3,762
Iron	2,165	844	Vernon	5,628	4,516
Jackson	3,572	2,239	Vilas	2,644	2,910
Jefferson	13,038	9,036	Walworth	11,000	12,763
Juneau	3,450	3,428	Washburn	3,111	1,649
Kenosha	29,296	12,122	Washington	11,602	10,257
Kewaunee	4,600	2,817	Waukesha	46,560	38,693
La Crosse	16,559	14,459	Waupaca	6,759	8,908
Lafayette	4,039	3,030	Waushara	2,634	3,398
Langlade	4,010	2,844	Winnebago	23,947	20,586
Lincoln	5,092	4,021	Wood	14,102	9,771
Manitowoc	20,206	10,369			
Marathon	23,886	13,092	TOTAL	1,020,931	633,910

## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT\*

## First District

County	Lynn E. Stalbaum (Dem.)	Henry C. Schadeberg (Rep.)
Kenosha	23,502	17,977
Racine	33,049	28,912
Rock	21,772	26,431
Walworth	7,744	15,880
TOTAL	86,067	89,200

## Second District

County	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Richard D. Murray (Rep.)
Columbia	8,587	7,389
Dane	71,276	34,829
Dodge	12,776	12,502
Green	4,545	5,902
Jefferson	10,620	11,607
TOTAL	107,804	72,229

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT—Continued

## Third District

County	Gunnar A. Vernor W. Gundersen Thomson (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
Buffalo .....	1,956	3,227
Crawford .....	2,288	3,699
Grant .....	3,801	12,549
Iowa .....	1,927	4,915
Jackson .....	2,808	3,019
Juneau .....	2,391	4,466
La Crosse .....	13,002	18,216
Lafayette .....	2,134	4,793
Monroe .....	4,446	6,895
Pepin .....	1,037	1,632
Pierce .....	3,666	6,017
Richland .....	2,034	4,747
Sauk .....	4,746	10,556
Trempealeau .....	4,052	4,830
Vernon .....	4,229	6,045
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>54,517</b>	<b>95,606</b>

## Fourth District

County	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Walter McCullough (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part .....	118,203	44,558
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>118,203</b>	<b>44,558</b>

## Fifth District

County	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Robert J. Dwyer (Rep.)	Julian R. Chapman (Ind.)
Milwaukee, part .....	76,607	35,536	877
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>76,607</b>	<b>35,536</b>	<b>877</b>

## Sixth District

County	John A. Race (Dem.)	William A. Steiger (Rep.)	Albert Balthazor, Jr. (Wis. Cong. of Conserv.)
Calumet .....	3,172	6,614	55
Fond du Lac .....	12,548	18,431	1,384
Green Lake .....	2,037	5,321	74
Ozaukee .....	5,865	14,134	140
Sheboygan .....	14,824	23,554	341
Washington .....	7,135	14,388	177
Winnebago .....	14,478	29,492	773
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>60,059</b>	<b>111,934</b>	<b>2,944</b>

**VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICT—Continued**  
**Seventh District**

County	Lawrence Dahl (Dem.)	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.)
Adams .....	1,237	2,255
Clark .....	3,938	8,003
Florence .....	482	1,018
Forest .....	1,254	1,554
Langlade .....	2,247	4,590
Lincoln .....	3,252	5,834
Marathon .....	16,208	20,944
Marquette .....	764	2,868
Menominee .....	246	402
Portage .....	7,879	8,913
Shawano .....	3,284	9,470
Taylor .....	2,603	3,966
Waupaca .....	3,564	11,969
Waushara .....	1,326	4,727
Wood .....	8,680	15,295
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>56,964</b>	<b>101,808</b>

**Eighth District**

County	John E. Nixon (Dem.)	John W. Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown .....	16,797	37,157
Door .....	1,871	6,654
Kewaunee .....	2,268	5,096
Manitowoc .....	13,062	17,113
Marinette .....	4,886	8,988
Oconto .....	3,064	6,911
Outagamie .....	10,712	29,940
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>52,660</b>	<b>111,859</b>

**Ninth District**

County	Carol E. Baumann (Dem.)	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part .....	44,066	71,908
Waukesha .....	29,825	54,484
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>73,891</b>	<b>126,392</b>

**Tenth District**

County	Timothy J. Hirsch (Dem.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland .....	3,092	3,739
Barron .....	3,991	8,856
Bayfield .....	1,967	3,500
Burnett .....	1,107	3,085
Chippewa .....	5,748	9,982
Douglas .....	5,569	12,467
Dunn .....	3,395	6,207
Eau Claire .....	10,060	14,330
Iron .....	1,251	1,825
Oneida .....	3,232	6,846
Polk .....	3,105	7,859
Price .....	1,707	4,578
Rusk .....	1,611	4,074
St. Croix .....	5,319	7,878
Sawyer .....	1,060	3,446
Vilas .....	1,402	4,012
Washburn .....	1,273	3,582
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>54,889</b>	<b>106,266</b>

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT\*

District	Composed of**	Candidates	Vote
<b>November 8, 1966 General Election</b>			
1.....	Door-Kewaunee, Manitowoc—1, Manitowoc—2	Jerome A. Martin (Dem.) ..... Alex J. Meunier (Rep.) .....	16,917 19,726
3.....	Milwaukee—11, Milwaukee—12, Milwaukee—14	Casimir Kendziorski (Dem.) ..... Wayne Styza (Rep.) .....	20,021 6,559
5.....	Milwaukee—2, Milwaukee—9, Mil- waukee—15	Wilfred Schuele (Dem.) ..... Robert V. Gettelman (Rep.) .....	18,063 15,678
7.....	Milwaukee—17, Milwaukee—19, Milwaukee—24	Leland S. McParland (Dem.) ..... Donald Kasch (Rep.) .....	23,740 9,858
9.....	Milwaukee—4, Milwaukee—6, Mil- waukee—13	Norman Sussman (Dem.) ..... Richard J. Daehn (Rep.) .....	10,443 4,604
11.....	Milwaukee—8, Milwaukee—10, Mil- waukee—16	Wayne F. Whittow (Dem.) ..... Eugene T. Dermody (Rep.) .....	15,004 6,911
13.....	Dodge—1, Jefferson, Washington	Robert C. Hearne (Dem.) ..... Frank E. Panzer (Rep.) .....	14,965 21,045
15.....	Rock—1, Rock—3, Walworth	Walter W. Schwebke (Dem.) ..... George M. Borg (Rep.) .....	11,595 28,228
17.....	Grant, Green-Lafayette, Iowa-Rich- land	Thomas W. McCarthy (Dem.) ..... Gordon W. Roseleip (Rep.) .....	8,684 22,178
19.....	Winnebago—1, Winnebago—2, Winnebago—3	Herbert A. Pitz (Dem.) ..... William A. Draheim (Rep.) .....	14,047 19,569
21.....	Racine—1, Racine—2	Henry Dorman (Dem.) ..... Ralph W. Weidner (Rep.) .....	17,911 14,624
23.....	Barron—Washburn, Chippewa, Dunn	John Durand (Dem.) ..... Holger B. Rasmussen (Rep.).....	13,034 16,775
25.....	Ashland-Bayfield-Iron, Douglas, Price-Rusk-Sawyer	J. Louis Hanson (Dem.) ..... Arthur A. Cirilli (Rep.) .....	16,193 23,103
27.....	Adams-Juneau-Marquette, Colum- bia, Sauk	James W. Wimmer (Dem.) ..... Walter E. Terry (Rep.) .....	15,196 17,174
29.....	Marathon—1, Marathon—2, Men- ominee-Shawano	Leo D. Crooks (Dem.) ..... Walter J. Chilsen (Rep.) .....	13,905 24,150
31.....	Eau Claire—1, Eau Claire—2, Jack- son-Trempeleau, Monroe	Edward F. Winrich (Dem.) ..... Raymond C. Johnson (Rep.) .....	12,919 21,935
33.....	Waukesha—1, Waukesha—2, Waukesha—3	Francis J. Beaudry (Dem.) ..... Chester E. Dempsey (Rep.) .....	16,752 24,871
<b>Special Election, October 10, 1967</b>			
15.....	Rock—1, Rock—3, Walworth	Lewis T. Mittness (Dem.) ..... James D. Swan (Rep.) .....	7,678 12,511

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

\*\*Senate districts consist of 2 or more Assembly districts.

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Composed of**	Candidates	Vote
<b>November 5, 1968 General Election</b>			
2.....	Brown—1, Brown—2, Calumet	Cletus J. Johnson (Dem.) ..... Myron P. Lotto (Rep.) .....	17,343 26,245
4.....	Milwaukee—3, Milwaukee—18, Milwaukee—25	Lew Breyer (Dem.) ..... Nile W. Soik (Rep.) .....	25,965 34,622
6.....	Milwaukee—1, Milwaukee—5, Mil- waukee—7	Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.) ..... James Fred Mallas (Rep.) ..... Franklin D. Stribling (Ind.) .....	28,638 8,664 398
8.....	Milwaukee—20, Milwaukee—21, Milwaukee—22	Gary J. Barczak (Dem.) ..... Allen J. Busby (Rep.) .....	25,267 33,088
10.....	Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce, Burnett-Polk, St. Croix	Carl A. Pemble (Dem.) ..... Robert Knowles (Rep.) .....	16,725 28,354
12.....	Clark, Forest-Oneida-Vilas, Lin- coln-Taylor	Vernon Niemuth (Dem.) ..... Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.) .....	16,240 28,040
14.....	Outagamie—1, Outagamie—2, Out- agamie—3, Waupaca	No Democratic Candidate Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.) .....	42,313
16.....	Dane—4, Dane—5, Rock—2	Carl W. Thompson (Dem.) ..... Ivan H. Kindschi (Rep.) .....	31,702 24,398
18.....	Dodge—2, Fond du Lac—1, Fond du Lac—2	Gordon E. Loehr (Dem.) ..... Walter G. Hollander (Rep.) .....	15,553 27,393
20.....	Ozaukee, Sheboygan—1, Sheboy- gan—2	No Democratic Candidate Ernest C. Keppler (Rep.) ..... Henry Staff (Ind.) .....	39,690 1,303
22.....	Kenosha—1, Kenosha—2	Joseph Lourigan (Dem.) ..... Lawrence C. Hastings (Rep.) .....	22,888 18,071
24.....	Green Lake-Waushara, Portage, Wood—1, Wood—2	William C. Hansen (Dem.) ..... Raymond F. Heinzen (Rep.) .....	25,657 26,727
26.....	Dane—1, Dane—2, Dane—3	Fred A. Risser (Dem.) ..... Worth S. Piper (Rep.) .....	38,935 21,780
28.....	Milwaukee—23, Racine—3, Waukesha—4	Dorothy J. Seeley (Dem.) ..... James C. Devitt (Rep.) .....	21,335 36,430
30.....	Brown—3, Florence-Marinette, Langlade-Oconto	No Democratic candidate Reuben LaFave (Rep.) .....	35,833
32.....	Crawford-Vernon, La Crosse—1, La Crosse—2	David L. Brye (Dem.) ..... Milo G. Knutson (Rep.) .....	18,405 29,047

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

\*\*Senate districts consist of 2 or more Assembly districts.

## VOTE BY COUNTY, MULTICOUNTY DISTRICT SENATORS\*

County or Part	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
<b>November 8, 1966 General Election</b>				
Adams .....	Wimmer .....	1,325	Terry .....	1,047
Ashland .....	Hanson .....	2,853	Cirilli .....	2,544
Barron .....	Durand .....	2,912	Rasmusen .....	5,595
Bayfield .....	Hanson .....	1,917	Cirilli .....	2,294
Chippewa .....	Durand .....	5,507	Rasmusen .....	5,128
Columbia .....	Wimmer .....	5,777	Terry .....	5,253
Dodge, 1st .....	Hearne .....	3,320	Panzer .....	4,396
Door .....	Martin .....	1,564	Meunier .....	5,394
Douglas .....	Hanson .....	5,180	Cirilli .....	9,365
Dunn .....	Durand .....	2,993	Rasmusen .....	3,714
Eau Claire, 1st & 2nd.....	Winrich .....	7,055	Johnson .....	10,255
Grant .....	McCarthy .....	2,830	Roseleip .....	6,961
Green .....	McCarthy .....	1,575	Roseleip .....	4,830
Iowa .....	McCarthy .....	1,376	Roseleip .....	3,658
Iron .....	Hanson .....	876	Cirilli .....	1,683
Jackson .....	Winrich .....	1,649	Johnson .....	2,696
Jefferson .....	Hearne .....	6,089	Panzer .....	8,126
Juneau .....	Wimmer .....	2,515	Terry .....	3,010
Kewaunee .....	Martin .....	1,746	Meunier .....	3,747
Lafayette .....	McCarthy .....	1,299	Roseleip .....	3,898
Manitowoc, 1st & 2nd .....	Martin .....	13,607	Meunier .....	10,585
Marathon, 1st & 2nd .....	Crooks .....	10,654	Chilsen .....	18,054
Marquette .....	Wimmer .....	1,010	Terry .....	1,858
Menominee .....	Crooks .....	235	Chilsen .....	242
Monroe .....	Winrich .....	2,042	Johnson .....	5,562
Price .....	Hanson .....	1,994	Cirilli .....	2,614
Richland .....	McCarthy .....	1,604	Roseleip .....	2,831
Rock, 1st & 3rd.....	Schwebke .....	8,163	Borg .....	15,281
Rusk .....	Hanson .....	2,202	Cirilli .....	2,211
Sauk .....	Wimmer .....	4,569	Terry .....	6,206
Sawyer .....	Hanson .....	1,171	Cirilli .....	2,392
Shawano .....	Crooks .....	3,016	Chilsen .....	5,854
Trempealeau .....	Winrich .....	2,173	Johnson .....	3,422
Walworth .....	Schwebke .....	3,432	Borg .....	12,947
Washburn .....	Durand .....	1,622	Rasmusen .....	2,338
Washington .....	Hearne .....	5,558	Panzer .....	8,523
<b>October 10, 1967 Special Election</b>				
Rock, 1st & 3rd .....	Mittness .....	6,210	Swan .....	7,035
Walworth .....	Mittness .....	1,468	Swan .....	5,476
<b>November 5, 1968 General Election</b>				
Brown—1, Brown—2 .....	Johnson, C. L. ....	13,420	Lotto .....	20,949
Brown—3 .....	No candidate .....		LaFave .....	13,181
Buffalo .....	Pemble .....	1,643	Knowles .....	3,343
Burnett .....	Pemble .....	1,466	Knowles .....	2,358
Calumet .....	Johnson, C. L. ....	3,923	Lotto .....	5,296
Clark .....	Niemuth .....	4,269	Krueger .....	6,998
Crawford .....	Brye .....	2,106	Knutson .....	3,738
Dane—4, Dane—5 .....	Thompson .....	25,259	Kindschi .....	16,781
Dodge—2 .....	Loehr .....	4,414	Hollander .....	7,609
Florence .....	No candidate .....		LaFave .....	1,075
Fond du Lac .....	Loehr .....	11,139	Hollander .....	19,784
Forest .....	Niemuth .....	1,205	Krueger .....	1,418
Green Lake .....	Hansen .....	2,386	Heinzen .....	4,649
La Crosse .....	Brye .....	12,782	Knutson .....	18,615
Langlade .....	No candidate .....		LaFave .....	4,471
Lincoln .....	Niemuth .....	2,795	Krueger .....	6,275
Marinette .....	No candidate .....		LaFave .....	9,636
Milwaukee—23 .....	Seeley .....	8,233	Devitt .....	13,421
Oconto .....	No candidate .....		LaFave .....	7,470
Oneida .....	Niemuth .....	3,215	Krueger .....	6,461
Outagamie .....	No candidate .....		Lorge .....	30,335
Ozaukee** .....	No candidate .....		Keppler .....	14,580
Pepin .....	Pemble .....	951	Knowles .....	1,694
Pierce .....	Pemble .....	3,423	Knowles .....	6,216
Polk .....	Pemble .....	3,963	Knowles .....	6,585
Portage .....	Hansen .....	11,159	Heinzen .....	5,126
Racine—3 .....	Seeley .....	6,454	Devitt .....	10,285
Rock—2 .....	Thompson .....	6,443	Kindschi .....	7,617
St. Croix .....	Pemble .....	5,279	Knowles .....	8,158
Sheboygan** .....	No candidate .....		Keppler .....	25,110
Taylor .....	Niemuth .....	3,301	Krueger .....	3,133
Vernon .....	Brye .....	3,517	Knutson .....	6,694
Vilas .....	Niemuth .....	1,455	Krueger .....	3,755
Waukesha—4 .....	Seeley .....	6,648	Devitt .....	12,724
Waupaca .....	No candidate .....		Lorge .....	11,978
Waushara .....	Hansen .....	1,756	Heinzen .....	4,018
Wood .....	Hansen .....	10,356	Heinzen .....	12,934

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

\*\*Henry Staff (Ind.): Ozaukee County—229 votes, Sheboygan County—1,074 votes.

## VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT\*

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams-Juneau-Marquette	Leslie J. Schmidt (Dem.)	4,285
	Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.)	9,818
Ashland-Bayfield-Iron	Ernest J. Korpela (Dem.)	7,969
	Bernard E. Gehrman (Rep.)	7,106
Barron-Washburn	Robert D. Allard (Dem.)	6,999
	John C. Van Hollen (Rep.)	10,727
Brown—1	No Democratic candidate	
	Jerome Quinn (Rep.)	12,020
Brown—2	James R. Welles (Dem.)	5,586
	Lawrence J. Kafka (Rep.)	12,173
Brown—3	Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.)	9,745
	Robert N. Johnson (Rep.)	9,308
Buffalo-Pepin-Pierce	Etta Close (Dem.)	6,317
	Stanley York (Rep.)	11,278
Burnett-Polk	Harvey L. Dueholm (Dem.)	7,718
	Eugene L. Wycoff (Rep.)	7,536
Calumet	Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.)	5,995
	Edward J. Shimon (Rep.)	3,968
Chippewa	Bruce S. Peloquin (Dem.)	8,093
	David Hancock (Rep.)	8,013
Clark	Frank L. Nikolay (Dem.)	6,652
	William C. Kavanaugh (Rep.)	5,448
Columbia	James Mitchell (Dem.)	5,391
	Wesley L. Packard (Rep.)	10,043
Crawford-Vernon	Lloyd A. Steinmetz (Dem.)	4,975
	Bernard Lewison (Rep.)	10,877
Dane—1	Norman C. Anderson (Dem.)	12,767
	William H. Voges (Rep.)	6,912
Dane—2	Edward Nager (Dem.)	10,103
	James R. Mack (Rep.)	6,822
Dane—3	Michael B. Lybarger (Dem.)	10,112
	Robert O. Uehling (Rep.)	13,540
Dane—4	Harland E. Everson (Dem.)	8,893
	Russel R. Weisensel (Rep.)	11,458
Dane—5	David D. O'Malley (Dem.)	13,229
	Muriel Coleman (Rep.)	8,682
Dodge—1	Esther Doughty Luckhardt (Rep.)	8,058
	Francis O. Bellon (Ind.)	2,327
Dodge—2	Thomas S. Hanson (Dem.)	5,499
	Elmer C. Nitschke (Rep.)	7,013
Door-Kewaunee	Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.)	7,176
	Lawrence H. Johnson (Rep.)	8,987
Douglas	Edward Stack (Dem.)	9,447
	Lawrence M. Hagen (Rep.)	6,645
	Gerald F. McGill (Ind.)	2,162
Dunn	Alvin Baldus (Dem.)	6,142
	Robert O. Jectran (Rep.)	3,782
	Arthur H. Barnhart (Ind.)	228
Eau Claire—1	Joseph L. Looby (Dem.)	6,522
	Wilmer R. Waters (Rep.)	6,521
Eau Claire—2	Louis V. Mato (Dem.)	6,897
	Marshall L. Hughes (Rep.)	4,587
Florence-Marinette	Ralph Staudenmaier (Dem.)	5,565
	William G. LaFave (Rep.)	10,115
Fond du Lac—1	Richard Bernard Kirchoff (Dem.)	5,537
	Earl F. McEssy (Rep.)	10,282
Fond du Lac—2	Gary T. Johanson (Dem.)	5,030
	William S. Schwefel (Rep.)	9,872
Forest-Oneida-Vilas	John J. Joo (Dem.)	6,946
	Paul R. Alfonsi (Rep.)	11,123
Grant	Steven H. Steinglass (Dem.)	3,673
	James N. Azim (Rep.)	12,396
Green-Lafayette	Cecil McWilliams (Dem.)	5,180
	Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.)	12,025
Green Lake-Waushara	No Democratic candidate	
	Jon P. Wilcox (Rep.)	10,618
Iowa-Richland	Joanne M. Duren (Dem.)	6,237
	Gregor J. Bock (Rep.)	7,452
Jackson-Trempealeau	John Radcliffe (Dem.)	8,608
	Arnold S. Brovold (Rep.)	6,461
Jefferson	Harold F. Noble (Dem.)	7,878
	Byron F. Wackett (Rep.)	13,773
Kenosha—1	George Molinaro (Dem.)	14,723
	No Republican candidate	

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.



## VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Kenosha—2	Eugene Dorff (Dem.)	9,217
	Russell A. Olson (Rep.)	12,313
La Crosse—1	Joseph Cundari	265
	Donald L. Medinger (Dem.)	5,306
La Crosse—2	Gerald A. Greider (Rep.)	7,751
	Virgil D. Roberts (Dem.)	7,457
Langlade-Oconto	Norbert Nuttelman (Rep.)	10,406
	Ralph Heller (Dem.)	7,146
Lincoln-Taylor	Milton McDougal (Rep.)	9,861
	Joseph Sweda (Dem.)	8,054
Manitowoc—1	Raymond W. Osness (Rep.)	7,726
	Eugene S. Kaufman (Dem.)	7,666
Manitowoc—2	Donald K. Helgeson (Rep.)	8,290
	Everett E. Bolle (Dem.)	8,530
Marathon—1	Gerald C. Reich (Rep.)	6,228
	Laurence J. Day (Dem.)	10,933
Marathon—2	LeRoy Jonas, Jr. (Rep.)	7,558
	David R. Obey (Dem.)	10,640
Menominee-Shawano	Michael J. Kautza (Rep.)	7,690
	Herbert J. Grover (Dem.)	8,439
Milwaukee—1	Elmer D. Anderson (Rep.)	5,219
	Mark G. Lipscomb, Jr. (Dem.)	10,278
Milwaukee—2	Herbert W. Schollmeyer (Rep.)	2,307
	Joseph E. Jones (Dem.)	10,260
Milwaukee—3	Rosella Morrice (Rep.)	3,995
	Dennis Conta (Dem.)	8,798
Milwaukee—4	Joseph F. Bellante, Jr. (Rep.)	6,795
	Myrtle C. Kastner (Ind.)	99
Milwaukee—5	Harout Sanasarian (Dem.)	3,957
	William P. McGovern (Rep.)	2,703
Milwaukee—6	Paul E. Sicula (Dem.)	10,468
	Francis A. Schmitz (Rep.)	6,792
Milwaukee—7	Lloyd A. Barbee (Dem.)	4,312
	Robert Weishaar (Rep.)	802
Milwaukee—8	William A. Johnson (Dem.)	6,222
	Leon J. Dedy (Rep.)	1,574
Milwaukee—9	Joseph C. Czerwinski (Dem.)	9,028
	Roland S. Treland (Rep.)	2,490
Milwaukee—10	Robert L. Jackson, Jr. (Dem.)	10,966
	Eugene J. Montag (Rep.)	6,700
Milwaukee—11	Frederick P. Kessler (Dem.)	5,183
	Thomas Miller (Rep.)	2,311
Milwaukee—12	Raymond J. Tobiasz (Dem.)	13,498
	Ralph W. Hartung (Rep.)	6,036
Milwaukee—13	Sam L. Orlich (Dem.)	6,747
	Alfred E. Boyd (Rep.)	1,673
Milwaukee—14	Ronald G. Parys (Dem.)	8,459
	Robert Taylor (Rep.)	3,618
Milwaukee—15	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)	11,351
	Frank DiVilio (Rep.)	1,992
Milwaukee—16	Carlton Roffa (Dem.)	9,187
	Ervin G. Tamms (Rep.)	10,705
Milwaukee—17	Richard E. Pabst (Dem.)	10,325
	Warwick C. S. Burt (Rep.)	4,877
Milwaukee—18	John E. McCormick (Dem.)	12,160
	John Mackey (Rep.)	4,812
Milwaukee—19	Timothy D. Robinson (Dem.)	12,274
	Ervin F. Schneeberg (Rep.)	12,833
Milwaukee—20	Daniel D. Hanna (Dem.)	11,860
	Stephen Baer (Rep.)	8,724
Milwaukee—21	Robert M. Molthen (Dem.)	4,098
	George H. Klicka (Rep.)	12,210
Milwaukee—22	William L. O'Sullivan (Ind.)	2,502
	James J. Lynn (Dem.)	11,495
Milwaukee—23	Jerome H. Nickels (Rep.)	9,989
	Robert T. Huber (Dem.)	12,243
Milwaukee—24	Ervin A. Felski (Rep.)	5,961
	Robert J. Heule (Dem.)	9,936
Milwaukee—25	Jerry J. Wing (Rep.)	11,790
	William P. Atkinson (Dem.)	10,329
	Peter Boyajian (Rep.)	5,961
	Richard J. Regan (Dem.)	6,390
	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)	15,150

## VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICT—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Monroe	Kyle Kenyon (Rep.)	7,657
	William Weber	2,799
Outagamie—1	Juanita M. Sanders (Dem.)	3,353
	Harold V. Froehlich (Rep.)	10,038
Outagamie—2	William J. Rogers (Dem.)	8,877
	Richard W. Helf (Rep.)	4,465
Outagamie—3	Craig A. Smith (Dem.)	4,242
	Ervin W. Conradt (Rep.)	10,257
Ozaukee	Marvin H. Huiras (Dem.)	7,357
	Herbert J. Schowalter (Rep.)	12,753
Portage	Leonard A. Groshek (Dem.)	10,278
	Carl Wohlbiel (Rep.)	6,454
Price-Rusk-Sawyer	Frank J. Boyle (Dem.)	7,497
	Willis J. Hutnik (Rep.)	8,981
Racine—1	Earl W. Warren (Dem.)	12,161
	Marvin DeSmidt (Rep.)	9,930
Racine—2	Manny S. Brown (Dem.)	11,503
	Herman J. Hauser (Rep.)	9,275
Racine—3	No Democratic candidate	
	Merrill Stalbaum (Rep.)	12,105
Rock—1	Lewis T. Mitness (Dem.)	11,017
	Dale A. Henning (Rep.)	8,046
Rock—2	No Democratic candidate	
	Mrs. Carolyn J. Blanchard (Rep.)	9,983
Rock—3	No Democratic candidate	
	George B. Belting (Rep.)	9,926
St. Croix	Leo O. Mohn (Dem.)	5,930
	Robert M. Boche (Rep.)	7,520
Sauk	Sheila Roznos (Dem.)	6,415
	Oscar A. Laper (Rep.)	8,902
Sheboygan—1	Carl Otte (Dem.)	12,264
	Karl A. Keil (Rep.)	7,776
Sheboygan—2	Vernon R. Boeckmann (Dem.)	9,866
	Harry L. Gessert (Rep.)	8,649
Walworth	William H. Iden (Dem.)	6,311
	Clarence J. Wilger (Rep.)	16,631
Washington	Merlin C. Oeder (Dem.)	6,362
	Frederick C. Schroeder (Rep.)	15,173
Waukesha—1	No Democratic candidate	
	Kenneth J. Merkel (Rep.)	17,448
Waukesha—2	Robert W. Weber (Dem.)	9,418
	John M. Alberts (Rep.)	12,801
Waukesha—3	Vincent R. Mathews (Dem.)	9,609
	Willis B. Swartwout (Rep.)	8,422
Waukesha—4	Carl H. Boye (Dem.)	6,505
	John C. Shabaz (Rep.)	13,253
Waupaca	Gerald T. Murphy (Dem.)	3,741
	Francis R. Byers (Rep.)	11,293
Winnebago—1	Harold Stryzewski (Dem.)	4,305
	Jack D. Steinhilber (Rep.)	8,414
Winnebago—2	John Allen (Dem.)	6,841
	Gordon Bradley (Rep.)	9,798
	Warren Wilke	159
Winnebago—3	No Democratic candidate	
	David O. Martin (Rep.)	9,845
Wood—1	Peter Breu (Dem.)	4,030
	John Parkin (Rep.)	6,754
Wood—2	Glenn J. Pascavis (Dem.)	4,926
	Harvey F. Gee (Rep.)	8,031

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN FROM MULTICOUNTY DISTRICTS\*  
BY COUNTY**

County	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams .....	Schmidt .....	1,623	Thompson .....	1,934
Ashland .....	Korpela .....	3,301	Gehrmann .....	3,406
Barron .....	Allard .....	4,854	Van Hollen .....	8,224
Bayfield .....	Korpela .....	2,981	Gehrmann .....	2,353
Buffalo .....	Close .....	1,730	York .....	3,317
Burnett .....	Dueholm .....	2,036	Wycoff .....	2,113
Crawford .....	Steinmetz .....	1,622	Lewisson .....	4,139
Door .....	Swoboda .....	3,250	Johnson, L. H. ....	5,480
Florence .....	Staudenmaier .....	556	LaFave .....	945
Forest .....	Joo .....	1,333	Alfonsi .....	1,430
Green .....	McWilliams .....	2,700	Tregoning .....	7,422
Green Lake .....	None		Wilcox .....	5,760
Iowa .....	Duren .....	2,850	Bock .....	3,987
Iron .....	Korpela .....	1,687	Gehrmann .....	1,347
Jackson .....	Radcliffe .....	3,674	Brovold .....	2,212
Juneau .....	Schmidt .....	1,817	Thompson .....	5,059
Kewaunee .....	Swoboda .....	3,926	Johnson, L. H. ....	3,507
Lafayette .....	McWilliams .....	2,480	Tregoning .....	4,603
Langlade .....	Heller .....	2,760	McDougal .....	4,013
Lincoln .....	Sweda .....	3,611	Osness .....	5,507
Marinette .....	Staudenmaier .....	5,009	LaFave .....	9,170
Marquette .....	Schmidt .....	845	Thompson .....	2,825
Menominee .....	Grover .....	621	Anderson .....	55
Oconto .....	Heller .....	4,386	McDougal .....	5,848
Oneida .....	Joo .....	3,728	Alfonsi .....	6,130
Pepin .....	Close .....	1,036	York .....	1,632
Pierce .....	Close .....	3,551	York .....	6,329
Polk .....	Dueholm .....	5,682	Wycoff .....	5,423
Price .....	Boyle .....	3,141	Hutnik .....	3,130
Richland .....	Duren .....	3,387	Bock .....	3,465
Rusk .....	Boyle .....	2,794	Hutnik .....	2,960
Sawyer .....	Boyle .....	1,562	Hutnik .....	2,891
Shawano .....	Grover .....	7,818	Anderson .....	5,164
Taylor .....	Sweda .....	4,443	Osness .....	2,219
Trempealeau .....	Radcliffe .....	4,934	Brovold .....	4,249
Vernon .....	Steinmetz .....	3,353	Lewisson .....	6,738
Vilas .....	Joo .....	1,885	Alfonsi .....	3,563
Washburn .....	Allard .....	2,145	Van Hollen .....	2,503
Waushara .....	None		Wilcox .....	4,858

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT\*

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>ADAMS CO.</b>					
Adams .....	103	103	35	128	101
Big Flats .....	83	63	34	122	49
Colburn .....	18	19	14	29	23
Dell Prairie .....	70	100	32	91	101
Easton .....	92	97	15	108	88
Jackson .....	87	93	26	107	97
Leola .....	26	45	6	33	43
Lincoln .....	16	48	10	24	47
Monroe .....	47	59	5	64	35
New Chester .....	55	66	44	94	65
New Haven .....	65	133	21	105	108
Preston .....	103	120	17	118	110
Quincy .....	116	67	42	147	67
Richfield .....	24	37	18	40	33
Rome .....	52	40	10	55	46
Springville .....	58	81	27	90	70
Strong's Prairie .....	140	135	39	174	131
Friendship, vil. ....	126	141	22	115	142
Adams, city:					
Ward 1 .....	129	85	12	122	94
Ward 2 .....	204	159	32	224	163
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>1,613</b>
<b>ASHLAND CO.</b>					
Agenda .....	52	108	30	97	77
Ashland .....	185	43	13	190	48
Chippewa .....	57	79	17	97	54
Gingles .....	139	40	11	125	50
Gordon .....	56	75	11	64	72
Jacobs .....	167	171	74	231	163
La Pointe .....	44	43	6	33	48
Marengo .....	121	21	2	115	26
Morse .....	98	54	20	108	61
Peeksville .....	17	29	15	30	30
Sanborn .....	181	40	16	174	51
Shanagolden .....	33	44	7	42	41
White River .....	195	73	11	193	79
Butternut, vil. ....	64	116	14	86	110
Ashland, city:					
Ward 1 .....	226	164	8	202	183
Ward 2 .....	223	147	24	213	171
Ward 3 .....	202	160	7	175	193
Ward 4 .....	206	283	16	167	323
Ward 5 .....	178	199	8	152	217
Ward 6 .....	205	205	18	171	246
Ward 7 .....	265	114	22	242	140
Ward 8 .....	292	77	15	262	114
Ward 9 .....	337	63	9	318	89
Ward 10 .....	291	79	9	265	101
Mellen, city:					
Ward 1 .....	100	50	11	97	63
Ward 2 .....	118	49	5	114	56
Ward 3 .....	95	31	2	93	29
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>2,835</b>
<b>BARRON CO.</b>					
Almena .....	112	117	15	124	125
Arland .....	104	104	13	101	113
Barron .....	100	260	12	115	259
Bear Lake .....	62	58	16	77	57

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering vote omitted. Henning A. Blomen and George S. Taylor, Socialist Labor candidates for President and Vice President, received 1,338 votes state-wide. Fredrick W. Halstead and Paul B. Boutelle, Socialist Workers candidates for President and Vice President received 1,222 votes state-wide. A breakdown, by county, of the votes of these candidates will be found in the summary, "Vote for President and Vice President by County," on page 167. Adolf Wiggert and Robert Wilkinson, both independent candidates for Governor, received 3,225 and 1,813, respectively, state-wide. A breakdown, by county, of their votes will be found in the summary, "Vote for State Officers by County", on page 168.

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>BARRON CO.—Cont.</b>					
Cedar Lake .....	73	115	14	68	132
Chetek .....	127	241	45	170	237
Clinton .....	115	157	10	108	172
Crystal Lake .....	141	136	28	153	143
Cumberland .....	178	151	15	203	197
Dallas .....	85	98	17	104	91
Dovre .....	77	93	27	124	72
Doyle .....	72	85	19	100	77
Lakeland .....	100	102	18	127	89
Maple Grove .....	109	215	21	131	213
Maple Plain .....	84	76	19	105	74
Oak Grove .....	158	97	16	169	104
Prairie Farm .....	107	85	0	120	69
Prairie Lake .....	162	216	36	203	194
Rice Lake .....	190	334	38	192	362
Sioux Creek .....	90	109	28	119	109
Stanford .....	121	118	22	137	114
Stanley .....	125	230	18	162	204
Sumner .....	90	92	5	107	79
Turtle Lake .....	101	72	36	116	85
Vance Creek .....	139	98	20	148	96
Almena, vil. ....	75	127	10	70	130
Cameron, vil. ....	127	235	16	130	240
Dallas, vil. ....	72	92	10	78	92
Haugen, vil. ....	39	55	4	51	42
Prairie Farm, vil. ....	77	93	8	72	109
Turtle Lake, vil. ....	89	163	17	101	164
Barron, city .....	319	716	48	298	775
Chetek, city .....	280	508	52	321	514
Cumberland, city .....	332	457	64	358	481
Rice Lake, city:					
Ward 1 .....	123	151	10	103	175
Ward 2 .....	134	176	9	101	216
Ward 3 .....	121	293	21	110	323
Ward 4 .....	141	333	15	135	349
Ward 5 .....	99	184	11	80	208
Ward 6 .....	107	168	12	104	185
Ward 7 .....	96	135	26	108	145
Ward 8 .....	130	181	26	134	204
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>7,819</b>
<b>BAYFIELD CO.</b>					
Barksdale .....	138	134	29	144	149
Barnes .....	68	108	8	83	96
Bayfield .....	97	97	9	108	89
Bayview .....	75	76	5	80	69
Bell .....	69	61	17	74	62
Cable .....	87	104	20	100	99
Clover .....	87	42	8	90	41
Delta .....	58	38	4	61	36
Drummond .....	80	82	8	84	87
Eileen .....	188	65	8	167	83
Hughes .....	56	32	6	62	33
Iron River .....	221	141	41	232	190
Kelly .....	92	47	7	91	46
Keystone .....	110	15	15	125	10
Lincoln .....	57	41	6	63	36
Mason .....	82	36	12	84	40
Namakagon .....	74	98	13	75	106
Orienta .....	30	13	4	33	12
Oulu .....	140	89	5	127	96
Pilsen .....	67	22	6	73	20
Port Wing .....	97	96	10	107	91
Pratt .....	112	78	2	99	88
Russell .....	92	47	6	79	63
Tripp .....	53	22	8	60	21
Washburn .....	64	48	17	79	39
Cable, vil. ....	58	85	6	62	86
Mason, vil. ....	21	37	0	19	36
Bayfield, city:					
Ward 1 .....	61	54	2	58	56

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.</b>					
Bayfield, city:—Cont.					
Ward 2 .....	24	38	2	26	31
Ward 3 .....	43	77	8	61	60
Ward 4 .....	42	41	3	53	33
Washburn, city:					
Ward 1 .....	156	196	12	152	197
Ward 2 .....	63	44	1	52	51
Ward 3 .....	66	32	3	60	33
Ward 4 .....	81	29	6	76	38
Ward 5 .....	47	28	3	72	68
Ward 6 .....	79	40	3	75	48
TOTAL .....	3,036	2,333	323	3,146	2,439
<b>BROWN CO.</b>					
Allouez:					
Pct. 1 .....	449	1,053	76	354	1,153
Pct. 2 .....	537	913	103	566	968
Pct. 3 .....	518	1,635	88	462	1,720
Ashwaubenon:					
Pct. 1 .....	508	725	137	579	769
Pct. 2 .....	531	921	134	699	973
Bellevue .....	153	201	87	266	164
De Pere .....	126	242	52	165	239
Eaton .....	208	142	48	257	121
Glenmore .....	104	210	51	195	156
Green Bay .....	92	227	37	152	187
Hobart .....	290	281	72	367	259
Holland .....	170	193	55	245	179
Humboldt .....	120	182	38	166	163
Lawrence .....	201	280	67	302	242
Morrison .....	102	434	79	221	369
New Denmark .....	138	310	63	250	248
Pittsfield .....	203	242	58	277	200
Rockland .....	130	150	48	148	175
Scott .....	277	384	62	330	379
Suamico .....	403	429	101	516	395
Wrightstown .....	170	282	64	269	231
Denmark, vil. ....	179	367	40	230	339
Howard, vil. ....	629	672	181	773	686
Pulaski, vil. ....	444	258	63	475	264
Wrightstown, vil. ....	182	197	18	216	181
De Pere, city:					
Ward 1 .....	513	782	69	436	994
Ward 2 .....	588	662	86	548	815
Ward 3 .....	349	344	45	322	454
Ward 4 .....	631	475	91	626	544
Green Bay, city:					
Ward 1 .....	352	567	48	316	657
Ward 2 .....	528	673	81	542	736
Ward 3 .....	456	500	67	474	543
Ward 4 .....	421	745	64	391	837
Ward 5 .....	327	402	44	302	449
Ward 6 .....	409	411	72	413	488
Ward 7 .....	350	272	42	329	308
Ward 8 .....	434	496	90	543	484
Ward 9 .....	439	327	63	459	314
Ward 10 .....	329	267	66	354	281
Ward 11 .....	403	613	72	449	741
Ward 12 .....	471	503	72	504	523
Ward 13 .....	505	639	82	502	747
Ward 14 .....	467	780	101	509	822
Ward 15 .....	426	779	75	386	883
Ward 16 .....	561	964	141	682	987
Ward 17 .....	468	650	98	499	732
Ward 18 .....	569	916	84	575	994
Ward 19 .....	435	637	78	437	698
Ward 20 .....	371	401	59	384	452
Ward 21 .....	435	547	62	413	633
Ward 22 .....	466	598	42	488	644
Ward 23 .....	447	362	56	451	405
Ward 24 .....	446	578	94	476	652

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
BROWN CO.—Cont.					
Green Bay, city:—Cont.					
Ward 25 .....	429	534	100	479	584
Ward 26 .....	533	650	82	536	701
Ward 27 .....	561	1,109	126	583	1,225
Ward 28 .....	632	1,020	167	720	1,074
TOTAL .....	21,615	30,133	4,341	23,608	32,161
BUFFALO CO.					
Alma .....	51	78	22	86	60
Belvidere .....	65	98	18	71	104
Buffalo .....	149	118	27	148	128
Canton .....	63	70	4	71	63
Cross .....	39	93	12	35	96
Dover .....	43	92	10	55	90
Gilmanton .....	67	119	17	79	117
Glencoe .....	74	74	32	103	72
Lincoln .....	43	66	10	49	66
Maxville .....	60	50	0	53	52
Milton .....	64	54	17	63	67
Modena .....	82	98	9	84	94
Mondovi .....	70	101	10	82	96
Montana .....	80	54	12	77	58
Naples .....	98	101	12	104	101
Nelson .....	163	182	12	165	184
Waumandee .....	88	108	32	87	130
Cochrane, vil. ....	67	157	13	71	163
Alma, city:					
Ward 1 .....	77	86	9	71	89
Ward 2 .....	36	76	6	38	70
Ward 3 .....	63	102	7	53	112
Buffalo, city: .....	86	164	27	97	164
Fountain City, city:					
Ward 1 .....	64	162	24	73	167
Ward 2 .....	62	142	14	68	139
Mondovi, city:					
Ward 1 .....	130	238	22	131	245
Ward 2 .....	108	150	24	118	166
Ward 3 .....	62	73	7	64	73
Ward 4 .....	58	86	4	50	96
TOTAL .....	2,112	2,992	413	2,246	3,062
BURNETT CO.					
Anderson .....	60	51	9	47	68
Blaine .....	32	28	5	33	26
Daniels .....	123	123	12	109	143
Dewey .....	79	63	43	111	67
Grantsburg .....	96	74	22	84	105
Jackson .....	28	49	14	39	48
La Follette .....	43	64	16	52	62
Lincoln .....	32	26	7	33	31
Meenon .....	98	124	34	109	141
Oakland .....	82	79	13	87	86
Roosevelt .....	58	29	18	69	30
Rusk .....	51	48	12	52	51
Sand Lake .....	78	61	2	76	51
Scott .....	60	62	15	75	62
Siren .....	110	100	28	103	131
Swiss .....	140	89	25	122	111
Trade Lake .....	145	158	34	127	202
Union .....	22	47	1	21	49
Webb Lake .....	17	48	8	23	49
West Marshland .....	39	13	4	31	21
Wood River .....	180	187	27	161	215
Grantsburg, vil. ....	181	243	29	127	308
Siren, vil. ....	128	155	20	112	179
Webster, vil. ....	128	135	16	126	144
TOTAL .....	2,010	2,056	414	1,929	2,380

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>CALUMET CO.</b>					
Brillion .....	102	404	42	179	359
Brothertown .....	148	285	59	281	211
Charlestown .....	195	191	36	254	154
Chilton .....	142	243	33	224	184
Harrison .....	409	584	132	622	456
New Holstein .....	243	220	31	295	203
Rantoul .....	87	333	22	176	259
Stockbridge .....	132	205	57	240	148
Woodville .....	108	272	59	226	208
Hilbert, vil. ....	96	272	34	183	212
Sherwood, vil. ....	61	88	17	102	63
Stockbridge, vil. ....	77	108	31	139	72
Appleton, city: (part)					
Ward 9, Pct. 2 .....	260	572	60	370	515
Brillion, city .....	259	711	46	325	687
Chilton, city:					
Pct. 1 .....	290	379	40	312	382
Pct. 2 .....	267	334	29	278	345
Kiel, city .....	63	29	7	67	30
New Holstein, city .....	670	562	57	681	587
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>5,075</b>
<b>CHIPPEWA CO.</b>					
Anson .....	168	295	25	229	257
Arthur .....	121	114	22	158	103
Auburn .....	57	77	15	66	81
Birch Creek .....	33	91	23	65	75
Bloomer .....	87	154	26	127	119
Cleveland .....	55	131	18	96	101
Colburn .....	117	75	32	157	63
Cooks Valley .....	75	82	39	111	83
Delmar .....	172	127	32	204	125
Eagle Point .....	275	306	58	329	299
Edson .....	140	125	30	187	106
Estella .....	72	72	17	91	66
Goetz .....	74	90	15	98	80
Hallie .....	535	402	88	626	384
Howard .....	101	47	36	145	35
Lafayette .....	505	656	81	612	614
Lake Holcombe .....	93	143	49	136	143
Ruby .....	77	50	28	109	40
Sampson .....	113	121	37	140	124
Sigel .....	62	92	45	124	72
Tilden .....	154	112	31	190	105
Wheaton .....	314	273	42	336	286
Woodmohr .....	98	149	42	133	148
Boyd, vil. ....	143	108	5*	165	99
Cadott, vil. ....	170	223	25	175	238
New Auburn, vil. ....	77	67	13	79	75
Bloomer, city:					
Ward 1 .....	176	209	39	234	190
Ward 2 .....	89	188	33	141	158
Ward 3 .....	108	200	25	143	182
Ward 4 .....	89	101	29	115	95
Chippewa Falls, city:					
Ward 1 .....	209	201	33	242	219
Ward 2 .....	172	114	17	200	125
Ward 3 .....	78	56	5	84	79
Ward 4 .....	102	179	6	95	196
Ward 5 .....	283	266	28	287	301
Ward 6 .....	94	60	5	94	73
Ward 7 .....	162	159	18	179	183
Ward 8 .....	240	219	18	237	275
Ward 9 .....	237	227	33	263	253
Ward 10 .....	344	267	31	351	289
Ward 11 .....	176	309	15	159	359
Cornell, city:					
Ward 1 .....	103	82	5	101	86
Ward 2 .....	73	60	3	62	65

\*In the village of Boyd, 5 votes were cast for Wallace and Le May.



## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
CHIPPEWA CO.—Cont.					
Cornell, city:—Cont.					
Ward 3 .....	60	98	6	66	91
Ward 4 .....	98	59	7	94	68
Eau Claire, city: (part)					
Ward 16 .....	132	109	15	147	110
Stanley, city:					
Ward 1 .....	152	176	9	143	193
Ward 2 .....	69	73	7	74	76
Ward 3 .....	112	69	4	112	73
Ward 4 .....	89	109	17	114	97
TOTAL .....	7,335	7,772	1,282*	8,625	7,757
CLARK CO.					
Beaver .....	90	102	21	112	99
Butler .....	9	22	0	19	12
Colby .....	108	121	35	150	108
Dewhurst .....	12	34	6	19	35
Eaton .....	67	128	31	116	109
Foster .....	15	9	8	26	6
Fremont .....	87	208	43	142	202
Grant .....	112	172	29	154	148
Green Grove .....	107	78	33	137	79
Hendren .....	111	66	54	176	55
Hewett .....	8	50	23	24	50
Hixon .....	146	127	38	195	116
Hoard .....	106	93	22	139	78
Levis .....	33	70	37	66	72
Longwood .....	129	116	49	166	130
Loyal .....	78	150	42	116	149
Lynn .....	53	137	38	101	123
Mayville .....	124	136	43	183	115
Mead .....	37	34	25	72	23
Mentor .....	85	119	27	129	97
Pine Valley .....	86	182	52	155	154
Reseburg .....	138	85	29	174	76
Seif .....	21	44	12	40	37
Sherman .....	89	123	17	122	108
Sherwood .....	35	46	3	45	37
Thorp .....	191	112	32	243	90
Unity .....	95	111	16	118	106
Warner .....	60	165	27	111	134
Washburn .....	47	69	20	66	61
Weston .....	84	146	45	146	121
Withee .....	210	92	46	272	65
Worden .....	87	95	27	106	101
York .....	87	158	74	166	141
Curtiss, vil. ....	43	32	7	52	27
Dorchester, vil. ....	72	133	20	98	124
Granton, vil. ....	33	97	12	52	91
Unity, vil. ....	21	37	12	27	44
Withee, vil. ....	87	143	11	108	130
Abbotsford, city: (part)					
Ward 2 .....	52	81	12	61	76
Ward 3 .....	51	109	20	75	104
Ward 4 .....	57	80	14	81	74
Colby, city: (part)					
Ward 2 .....	68	100	13	76	106
Ward 3 .....	77	144	10	83	147
Greenwood, city:					
Ward 1 .....	29	81	10	36	80
Ward 2 .....	47	76	15	58	80
Ward 3 .....	34	49	3	38	48
Ward 4 .....	55	72	7	52	71
Loyal, city:					
Ward 1 .....	42	66	9	52	64
Ward 2 .....	42	65	3	43	66
Ward 3 .....	30	64	10	39	69
Ward 4 .....	47	106	17	65	100

\*Change in total see village of Boyd, Chippewa County. Vote for Wallace and Le May.

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>CLARK CO.—Cont.</b>					
Neillsville, city:					
Ward 1 .....	78	116	27	94	127
Ward 2 .....	67	226	20	80	224
Ward 3 .....	70	152	23	76	169
Ward 4 .....	72	230	29	76	248
Ward 5 .....	72	131	19	89	129
Owen, city:					
Ward 1 .....	75	77	0	66	89
Ward 2 .....	42	32	6	43	37
Ward 3 .....	37	37	5	42	40
Ward 4 .....	87	97	23	117	87
Thorp, city:					
Ward 1 .....	125	99	10	120	112
Ward 2 .....	93	52	13	95	61
Ward 3 .....	84	87	10	95	83
Ward 4 .....	65	54	4	67	59
TOTAL .....	4,601	6,325	1,398	6,162	6,003
<b>COLUMBIA CO.</b>					
Arlington .....	102	154	15	115	152
Caledonia .....	77	173	36	107	168
Columbus .....	85	163	22	124	144
Courtland .....	73	144	19	91	144
Dekorra .....	240	258	69	310	250
Fort Winnebago .....	96	121	33	120	122
Fountain Prairie .....	114	167	18	139	157
Hampden .....	119	113	28	161	98
Leeds .....	210	127	40	236	120
Lewiston .....	119	188	24	146	178
Lodi .....	231	200	38	235	219
Lowville .....	128	124	35	162	115
Marcellon .....	83	161	34	94	182
Newport .....	102	93	20	125	83
Otsego .....	134	90	22	161	80
Pacific .....	79	103	24	83	117
Randolph .....	44	255	20	92	221
Scott .....	49	141	12	65	140
Springvale .....	74	90	13	82	90
West Point .....	174	118	35	186	135
Wycena .....	186	179	30	232	159
Arlington, vil. ....	74	121	7	80	123
Cambria, vil. ....	96	161	14	115	153
Doylestown, vil. ....	82	29	7	73	39
Fall River, vil. ....	112	148	20	138	133
Friesland, vil. ....	22	134	3	36	121
Pardeeville, vil. ....	250	380	35	266	398
Poynette, vil. ....	213	247	32	209	270
Randolph, vil.: (part)					
West ward .....	53	168	12	81	150
Rio, vil. ....	160	171	16	164	180
Wycena, vil. ....	79	95	13	82	92
Columbus, city:					
Ward 1 .....	282	430	30	244	505
Ward 2 .....	180	251	21	215	233
Ward 3 .....	194	283	37	207	305
Lodi, city:					
Ward 1 .....	134	165	15	132	187
Ward 2 .....	97	137	10	66	153
Ward 3 .....	143	118	18	113	151
Portage, city:					
Ward 1 .....	122	103	15	132	108
Ward 2 .....	196	200	26	178	236
Ward 3 .....	148	163	17	136	186
Ward 4 .....	154	230	16	133	263
Ward 5 .....	193	232	14	159	274
Ward 6 .....	178	238	8	149	271
Ward 7 .....	157	147	16	125	186
Ward 8 .....	205	212	16	171	258
Ward 9 .....	215	278	21	115	334
Wisconsin Dells, city:					
Ward 1 .....	116	195	19	131	197

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.</b>					
Wisconsin Dells, city:—Cont.					
Ward 2 .....	125	197	9	116	210
Ward 3 .....	199	238	13	169	275
TOTAL .....	6,698	8,633	1,067	7,001	9,065
<b>CRAWFORD CO.</b>					
Bridgeport .....	56	64	11	54	72
Clayton .....	176	202	18	168	225
Eastman .....	80	126	29	86	145
Freeman .....	65	185	20	66	200
Haney .....	67	66	14	76	68
Marietta .....	102	105	26	115	113
Prairie du Chien .....	71	100	15	62	119
Scott .....	69	102	16	92	96
Seneca .....	94	206	25	103	236
Utica .....	158	167	25	184	165
Wauzeka .....	39	49	16	41	62
Bell Center, vil. ....	13	30	7	12	38
De Soto, vil. ....	15	25	3	13	30
Eastman, vil. ....	56	79	16	57	92
Ferryville, vil. ....	41	63	4	46	61
Gays Mills, vil. ....	88	175	11	90	182
Lynxville, vil. ....	21	43	4	18	53
Mt. Sterling, vil. ....	31	75	10	42	73
Soldiers Grove, vil. ....	72	199	10	79	196
Steuben, vil. ....	35	41	3	30	46
Wauzeka, vil. ....	71	116	10	74	120
Prairie du Chien, city:					
Ward 1 .....	106	94	16	92	118
Ward 2 .....	92	122	3	68	152
Ward 3 .....	92	155	7	71	175
Ward 4 .....	51	51	3	45	59
Ward 5 .....	62	63	7	55	74
Ward 6 .....	71	86	10	64	96
Ward 7 .....	97	77	12	76	106
Ward 8 .....	60	100	11	52	117
Ward 9 .....	104	77	21	92	104
Ward 10 .....	117	109	17	94	145
Ward 11 .....	119	164	19	96	206
TOTAL .....	2,391	3,316	419	2,313	3,744
<b>DANE CO.</b>					
Albion .....	441	247	55	493	258
Berry .....	145	121	26	170	131
Black Earth .....	77	47	9	69	67
Blooming Grove .....	345	145	21	306	212
Blue Mounds .....	144	103	14	147	117
Bristol .....	302	130	18	306	150
Burke .....	405	218	53	402	272
Christiana .....	289	135	36	304	157
Cottage Grove .....	361	167	41	348	218
Cross Plains .....	246	93	12	243	113
Dane .....	131	105	31	162	101
Deerfield .....	200	66	15	206	70
Dunkirk .....	584	313	29	598	336
Dunn .....	730	479	66	690	585
Fitchburg .....	864	663	81	873	928
Madison .....	1,214	871	65	700	1,209
Mazomanie .....	139	89	14	154	91
Medina .....	172	91	17	179	104
Middleton .....	362	290	49	339	364
Montrose .....	196	121	22	186	151
Oregon .....	225	141	25	210	180
Perry .....	187	79	11	176	103
Pleasant Springs .....	439	241	33	440	278
Primrose .....	151	41	12	163	39
Roxbury .....	287	113	24	294	124
Rutland .....	240	134	26	247	150
Springdale .....	230	115	27	229	141
Springfield .....	394	179	25	404	197

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
DANE CO.—Cont.					
Sun Prairie .....	293	159	57	299	219
Vermont .....	136	84	15	143	97
Verona .....	339	215	33	301	283
Vienna .....	211	119	30	235	131
Westport .....	455	384	34	390	469
Windsor .....	416	307	25	397	352
York .....	127	115	25	140	123
Belleville, vil. ....	266	166	28	239	223
Black Earth, vil. ....	244	144	15	222	179
Blue Mounds, vil. ....	60	48	0	60	48
Brooklyn, vil. ....	43	36	4	45	36
Cambridge, vil. ....	138	155	11	125	177
Cottage Grove, vil. ....	133	69	10	119	93
Cross Plains, vil. ....	397	156	18	362	210
Dane, vil. ....	90	67	16	114	62
Deerfield, vil. ....	243	159	23	223	200
DeForest, vil. ....	362	249	30	342	299
Maple Bluff, vil. ....	197	804	15	99	920
Marshall, vil. ....	179	144	25	174	177
Mazomanie, vil. ....	238	184	20	246	202
McFarland, vil. ....	507	320	39	443	423
Monona, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	468	388	0	316	569
Pct. 2 .....	824	592	44	577	879
Pct. 3 .....	570	460	51	435	645
Pct. 4 .....	620	575	42	429	793
Mt. Horeb, vil. ....	645	477	50	590	584
Oregon, vil. ....	557	429	62	433	569
Rockdale, vil. ....	52	23	1	56	24
Shorewood Hills, vil. ....	501	651	10	311	855
Verona, vil. ....	527	408	48	456	511
Waunakee, vil. ....	539	322	21	523	362
Madison, city:					
Ward 1 .....	1,755	1,844	82	1,104	2,691
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	933	571	44	830	849
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	641	311	24	526	476
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	766	501	69	620	757
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	841	512	83	748	764
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	380	197	18	319	318
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	780	391	31	653	594
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	299	95	8	253	181
Ward 5, Pct. 2 .....	191	77	2	145	136
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	564	287	44	550	404
Ward 6, Pct. 2 .....	932	497	63	857	746
Ward 7, Pct. 1 .....	885	284	76	840	499
Ward 7, Pct. 2 .....	759	340	52	694	509
Ward 8, Pct. 1 .....	642	201	13	506	384
Ward 8, Pct. 2 .....	169	45	2	154	80
Ward 9, Pct. 1 .....	572	203	15	464	369
Ward 9, Pct. 2 .....	1,017	292	54	912	581
Ward 10, Pct. 1 .....	1,132	756	26	752	1,168
Ward 10, Pct. 2 .....	1,447	749	31	1,037	1,210
Ward 11, Pct. 1 .....	840	717	38	581	1,072
Ward 11, Pct. 2 .....	762	628	19	537	944
Ward 11, Pct. 3 .....	513	405	17	361	592
Ward 12, Pct. 1 .....	473	165	39	476	262
Ward 12, Pct. 2 .....	1,442	849	85	1,250	1,230
Ward 13, Pct. 1 .....	1,076	751	30	784	1,140
Ward 13, Pct. 2 .....	705	376	13	514	633
Ward 14, Pct. 1 .....	1,004	482	61	906	749
Ward 14, Pct. 2 .....	1,313	813	66	926	1,274
Ward 15, Pct. 1 .....	1,163	442	96	1,076	707
Ward 15, Pct. 2 .....	257	106	15	224	169
Ward 16, Pct. 1 .....	1,033	409	62	960	636
Ward 16, Pct. 2 .....	729	280	60	685	468
Ward 17 .....	965	444	84	900	655
Ward 18 .....	1,430	916	130	1,176	1,360
Ward 19, Pct. 1 .....	1,490	1,608	44	885	2,356
Ward 19, Pct. 2 .....	757	755	21	418	1,140
Ward 20 .....	1,553	1,759	66	1,001	2,445
Ward 21, Pct. 1 .....	664	582	33	468	836
Ward 21, Pct. 2 .....	1,071	991	35	725	1,376

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>DANE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Madison, city:—Cont.					
Ward 22, Pct. 1 .....	348	166	20	289	279
Ward 22, Pct. 2 .....	1,251	833	73	979	1,257
Middleton, city:					
Ward 1 .....	292	180	16	246	259
Ward 2 .....	358	389	22	267	495
Ward 3 .....	572	505	35	391	701
Ward 4 .....	317	199	11	265	289
Stoughton, city:					
Ward 1 .....	319	226	16	307	258
Ward 2 .....	359	98	13	327	147
Ward 3 .....	337	166	14	331	193
Ward 4 .....	453	273	25	417	341
Sun Prairie, city:					
Ward 1 .....	296	200	21	250	272
Ward 2 .....	324	307	16	262	404
Ward 3 .....	279	201	17	228	266
Ward 4 .....	624	597	62	500	779
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>40,074</b>	<b>25,971</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>31,876</b>	<b>38,700</b>
<b>DODGE CO.</b>					
Ashippun .....	143	406	52	196	400
Beaver Dam .....	233	401	57	347	345
Burnett .....	113	189	24	169	156
Calamus .....	102	181	29	143	170
Chester .....	112	219	40	184	184
Clyman .....	85	160	22	127	135
Elba .....	134	171	46	180	164
Emmet .....	105	245	43	173	218
Fox Lake .....	146	239	59	219	218
Herman .....	91	296	35	150	260
Hubbard .....	172	214	59	234	207
Hustisford .....	85	191	40	121	189
Lebanon .....	62	328	47	142	286
Leroy .....	135	250	15	191	212
Lomira .....	130	261	28	175	239
Lowell .....	110	251	38	156	237
Oak Grove .....	151	347	31	212	308
Portland .....	96	141	23	129	130
Rubicon .....	206	234	57	241	240
Shields .....	72	100	36	101	108
Theresa .....	71	298	42	132	271
Trenton .....	106	286	42	163	268
Westford .....	153	203	36	212	179
Williamstown .....	50	165	12	84	140
Brownsville, vil. ....	27	122	9	51	106
Clyman, vil. ....	47	76	7	58	74
Hustisford, vil. ....	87	227	29	124	214
Iron Ridge, vil. ....	75	112	15	102	98
Kekoskee, vil. ....	46	56	8	54	52
Lomira, vil. ....	160	237	26	173	247
Lowell, vil. ....	32	75	19	57	65
Neosho, vil. ....	75	50	38	103	61
Randolph, vil. ....	129	305	19	130	300
Reeseville, vil. ....	54	172	14	91	141
Theresa, vil. ....	62	189	12	90	172
Beaver Dam, city:					
Ward 1 .....	176	102	25	208	111
Ward 2 .....	219	144	23	228	166
Ward 3 .....	153	201	29	160	223
Ward 4 .....	216	147	24	210	184
Ward 5 .....	149	309	18	158	329
Ward 6 .....	154	169	14	165	175
Ward 7 .....	190	324	16	183	363
Ward 8 .....	155	244	17	179	264
Ward 9 .....	152	318	17	151	352
Ward 10 .....	145	247	15	158	257
Ward 11 .....	122	246	18	137	272
Ward 12 .....	142	226	27	163	231
Ward 13 .....	122	149	20	132	154
Ward 14 .....	121	166	14	151	157

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>DODGE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Fox Lake, city:					
Ward 1 .....	46	77	13	54	85
Ward 2 .....	57	104	22	89	90
Ward 3 .....	82	103	17	99	99
Horicon, city:					
Ward 1 .....	279	215	43	328	204
Ward 2 .....	199	238	19	228	231
Ward 3 .....	248	244	28	263	249
Juneau, city:					
Ward 1 .....	69	126	16	84	119
Ward 2 .....	79	149	16	93	148
Ward 3 .....	95	145	18	109	147
Mayville, city:					
Ward 1 .....	209	420	48	250	420
Ward 2 .....	185	293	25	201	296
Ward 3 .....	184	246	31	217	241
Watertown, city: (part)					
Ward 5 .....	151	173	23	160	187
Ward 6 .....	173	190	10	183	186
Ward 13 .....	258	399	42	274	447
Ward 14 .....	120	132	33	141	142
Waupun, city:					
Ward 1 .....	130	273	29	166	272
Ward 2 .....	234	303	31	276	297
Ward 3 .....	67	101	25	91	95
Ward 4 .....	201	589	52	331	505
TOTAL .....	8,948	14,909	1,875	11,234	14,492
<b>DOOR CO.</b>					
Baileys Harbor .....	122	214	19	146	207
Brussels .....	116	299	32	207	231
Clay Banks .....	41	124	10	73	102
Egg Harbor .....	98	147	14	110	147
Forestville .....	80	241	27	123	221
Gardner .....	136	181	28	197	146
Gibraltar .....	107	168	36	133	177
Jacksonport .....	88	182	23	112	170
Liberty Grove .....	127	457	27	166	435
Nasewaupee .....	161	353	42	205	348
Sevastopol .....	257	496	55	324	480
Sturgeon Bay .....	58	143	12	57	158
Union .....	99	127	29	169	73
Washington Island .....	25	226	10	43	216
Egg Harbor, vil. ....	35	63	2	43	58
Ephraim, vil. ....	22	138	8	22	151
Forestville, vil. ....	41	101	9	55	92
Sister Bay, vil. ....	74	194	19	84	191
Sturgeon Bay, city:					
Ward 1 .....	149	207	19	157	211
Ward 2 .....	104	161	13	96	179
Ward 3 .....	145	232	25	150	254
Ward 4 .....	85	185	11	90	194
Ward 5 .....	151	375	27	167	385
Ward 6 .....	143	245	22	158	249
Ward 7 .....	146	232	11	129	262
Ward 8 .....	118	156	5	105	167
TOTAL .....	2,728	5,647	535	3,321	5,504
<b>DOUGLAS CO.</b>					
Amnicon .....	228	82	25	201	119
Bennett .....	94	59	12	86	70
Brule .....	188	67	8	187	68
Cloverland .....	85	39	4	73	54
Dairyland .....	56	41	9	56	45
Gordon .....	86	98	32	82	115
Hawthorne .....	144	81	24	135	103
Highland .....	29	34	2	29	30
Lakeside .....	150	63	10	146	70
Maple .....	218	58	6	187	69
Oakland .....	191	86	17	163	116

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.					
Parkland .....	355	136	25	317	176
Solon Springs .....	102	95	24	107	100
Summit .....	249	85	22	230	113
Superior .....	427	189	54	364	272
Wascott .....	74	61	31	79	74
Lake Nebagamom, vil. ....	134	128	9	133	132
Oliver, vil. ....	101	6	3	78	18
Poplar, vil. ....	86	121	14	79	132
Solon Springs, vil. ....	153	124	13	136	142
Superior, vil. ....	123	36	16	110	57
Superior, city:					
Ward 1 .....	616	175	34	497	281
Ward 2 .....	690	331	43	552	471
Ward 3 .....	577	521	50	452	646
Ward 4 .....	367	78	18	304	125
Ward 5 .....	204	28	8	174	42
Ward 6 .....	252	36	20	208	59
Ward 7 .....	492	113	38	420	186
Ward 8 .....	257	99	18	242	126
Ward 9 .....	260	97	18	220	112
Ward 10 .....	513	158	25	415	234
Ward 11 .....	479	263	12	357	349
Ward 12 .....	329	215	24	241	297
Ward 13 .....	293	98	21	254	147
Ward 14 .....	440	267	24	361	343
Ward 15 .....	622	453	36	473	605
Ward 16 .....	391	181	18	328	242
Ward 17 .....	580	208	43	382	288
Ward 18 .....	443	243	22	376	314
Ward 19, East .....	370	157	28	296	227
Ward 19, West .....	410	132	28	320	206
Ward 20, East .....	167	48	21	156	72
Ward 20, West .....	481	66	21	408	125
TOTAL .....	12,506	5,656	930	10,414	7,572
DUNN CO.					
Colfax .....	101	75	12	108	74
Dunn .....	161	175	37	195	155
Eau Galle .....	143	179	37	164	174
Elk Mound .....	61	83	14	81	76
Grant .....	68	87	16	80	85
Hay River .....	70	76	17	87	73
Lucas .....	80	117	13	95	110
Menomonie .....	235	291	46	266	292
New Haven .....	105	117	18	118	117
Otter Creek .....	46	22	15	46	30
Peru .....	53	34	8	59	33
Red Cedar .....	157	209	38	198	204
Rock Creek .....	148	83	19	161	80
Sand Creek .....	127	161	10	146	149
Sheridan .....	96	57	5	96	54
Sherman .....	77	132	18	91	125
Spring Brook .....	181	212	33	192	224
Stanton .....	65	118	23	85	110
Tainter .....	203	218	43	235	213
Tiffany .....	85	91	19	96	96
Weston .....	70	119	18	84	122
Wilson .....	95	68	6	100	71
Boyceville, vil. ....	95	210	31	126	199
Colfax, vil. ....	230	235	7	237	231
Downing, vil. ....	43	34	10	53	31
Elk Mound, vil. ....	78	104	17	89	99
Knapp, vil. ....	42	89	12	53	85
Ridgeland, vil. ....	78	66	4	79	57
Wheeler, vil. ....	48	43	8	57	40
Menomonie, city:					
Ward 1 .....	365	421	45	359	442
Ward 2 .....	140	229	20	119	247
Ward 3 .....	221	288	18	207	305
Ward 4 .....	195	291	32	201	292

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
DUNN CO.—Cont.					
Menomonie, city:—Cont.					
Ward 5 .....	203	331	21	158	392
Ward 6 .....	227	350	19	201	396
TOTAL .....	4,392	5,415	709	4,722	5,483
EAU CLAIRE CO.					
Bridge Creek .....	113	182	28	134	182
Brunswick .....	189	170	24	212	164
Clear Creek .....	146	101	17	158	101
Drammen .....	109	100	17	130	93
Fairchild .....	25	55	17	50	38
Lincoln .....	95	178	31	155	145
Ludington .....	91	103	21	134	77
Otter Creek .....	60	95	11	82	84
Pleasant Valley .....	169	191	38	201	189
Seymour:					
Pct. 1 .....	73	58	14	95	50
Pct. 2 .....	390	279	44	386	308
Union .....	392	436	73	424	462
Washington .....	840	967	114	858	1,036
Wilson .....	68	61	16	84	55
Fairchild, vil. ....	105	92	26	138	69
Fall Creek, vil. ....	133	197	15	164	180
Altoona, city:					
Ward 1 .....	125	65	14	127	76
Ward 2 .....	298	168	30	306	188
Ward 3 .....	236	144	17	214	180
Augusta, city:					
Ward 1 .....	12	70	3	17	67
Ward 2 .....	63	137	17	65	146
Ward 3 .....	41	97	5	52	88
Ward 4 .....	40	83	9	50	82
Eau Claire, city:					
Ward 1, Dist. 1 .....	334	165	15	331	178
Ward 1, Dist. 2 .....	254	152	17	250	173
Ward 2 .....	288	308	23	273	330
Ward 3, Dist. 1 .....	285	454	19	210	535
Ward 3, Dist. 2 .....	319	561	11	196	704
Ward 4 .....	251	192	14	249	204
Ward 5 .....	336	353	29	281	426
Ward 6, Dist. 1 .....	259	211	23	252	241
Ward 6, Dist. 2 .....	240	221	24	205	278
Ward 7 .....	367	311	16	332	365
Ward 8 .....	214	139	10	204	161
Ward 9, Dist. 1 .....	415	310	31	419	341
Ward 9, Dist. 2 .....	364	271	30	372	279
Ward 10, Dist. 1 .....	304	226	16	299	249
Ward 10, Dist. 2 .....	362	140	31	390	148
Ward 11 .....	580	385	44	549	446
Ward 12 .....	537	298	43	536	337
Ward 13, Dist. 1 .....	497	453	22	443	535
Ward 13, Dist. 2 .....	542	512	40	493	584
Ward 14, Dist. 1 .....	391	232	36	391	271
Ward 14, Dist. 2 .....	283	177	22	274	207
Ward 15, Dist. 1 .....	559	950	20	444	1,075
Ward 15, Dist. 2 .....	508	749	32	391	880
TOTAL .....	12,302	11,799	1,169	12,020	13,007
FLORENCE CO.					
Aurora .....	210	144	28	222	151
Commonwealth .....	81	64	20	82	77
Fence .....	39	37	16	53	38
Fern .....	17	23	5	21	22
Florence .....	227	408	49	225	442
Homestead .....	54	80	9	69	73
Long Lake .....	52	41	10	70	26
Tipler .....	38	24	20	56	23
TOTAL .....	718	821	157	798	852



## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>FOND DU LAC CO.</b>					
Alto .....	35	413	13	76	372
Ashford .....	150	294	21	207	247
Auburn .....	141	298	32	181	278
Byron .....	161	268	44	200	266
Calumet .....	163	373	37	255	294
Eden .....	142	232	24	169	217
Eldorado .....	107	314	32	189	255
Empire .....	234	415	68	280	415
Fond du Lac .....	567	883	128	704	847
Forest .....	126	264	38	190	234
Friendship .....	299	437	70	368	444
Lamartine .....	174	293	40	227	264
Marshfield .....	127	283	30	195	218
Metomen .....	47	228	25	105	190
Oakfield .....	66	161	33	107	147
Osceola .....	175	232	48	220	223
Ripon .....	100	300	29	121	262
Rosendale .....	53	190	18	90	169
Springvale .....	69	196	16	110	168
Taycheedah .....	333	561	41	432	481
Waupun .....	125	313	47	181	298
Brandon, vil. ....	80	322	23	101	303
Campbellsport, vil. ....	362	354	22	335	401
Eden, vil. ....	82	100	8	95	89
Fair Water, vil. ....	38	128	14	66	107
Mt. Calvary, vil. ....	135	158	17	167	139
North Fond du Lac, vil. ....	715	325	60	724	378
Oakfield, vil. ....	128	231	39	155	239
Rosendale, vil. ....	52	145	26	79	138
St. Cloud, vil. ....	83	174	12	129	134
Fond du Lac, city:					
Ward 1 .....	378	260	54	446	259
Ward 2 .....	558	282	54	580	304
Ward 3 .....	430	456	46	483	464
Ward 4 .....	403	320	57	438	345
Ward 5 .....	349	234	34	377	242
Ward 6 .....	298	415	40	326	424
Ward 7 .....	374	391	45	405	415
Ward 8 .....	409	377	36	404	389
Ward 9 .....	430	591	40	408	666
Ward 10 .....	331	445	30	337	474
Ward 11 .....	375	388	35	352	448
Ward 12 .....	350	449	43	358	484
Ward 13 .....	361	424	33	349	465
Ward 14 .....	393	683	41	409	726
Ward 15 .....	465	626	59	506	663
Ward 16 .....	494	616	47	509	655
Ripon, city:					
Ward 1 .....	129	226	19	161	203
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	132	249	20	132	264
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	101	319	13	91	334
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	103	236	13	135	210
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	103	249	13	107	253
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	108	222	14	120	226
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	84	302	7	87	294
Waupun, city: (part)					
Ward 5 .....	144	264	33	188	244
Ward 6 .....	192	275	53	266	248
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>12,563</b>	<b>18,184</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>14,432</b>	<b>17,916</b>
<b>FOREST CO.</b>					
Alvin .....	20	47	8	33	40
Argonne .....	88	55	23	97	67
Armstrong Creek .....	144	35	38	162	50
Blackwell .....	37	21	6	30	29
Caswell .....	25	26	6	33	25
Crandon .....	61	32	33	77	44
Freedom .....	38	49	13	54	45
Hiles .....	60	76	27	88	70
Laona .....	322	164	55	311	160
Lincoln .....	58	74	22	79	73

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
FOREST CO.—Cont.					
Nashville .....	90	125	53	156	103
Popple River .....	12	6	3	12	9
Ross .....	51	26	8	68	17
Wabeno .....	222	173	32	229	196
Crandon, city:					
Ward 1 .....	65	75	24	80	76
Ward 2 .....	66	53	21	84	58
Ward 3 .....	53	125	21	75	115
Ward 4 .....	58	102	19	59	115
TOTAL .....	1,470	1,264	412	1,727	1,292
GRANT CO.					
Beetown .....	60	207	27	57	228
Bloomington .....	55	114	15	45	135
Boscobel .....	41	101	11	44	103
Cassville .....	45	72	12	33	95
Castle Rock .....	67	62	8	86	46
Clifton .....	46	63	11	58	56
Ellenboro .....	30	134	12	40	135
Fennimore .....	67	154	22	82	159
Glen Haven .....	96	130	16	65	167
Harrison .....	51	115	20	57	122
Hazel Green .....	102	181	41	144	171
Hickory Grove .....	37	104	15	41	111
Jamestown .....	275	363	53	370	290
Liberty .....	55	156	16	69	148
Lima .....	70	132	18	77	140
Little Grant .....	47	69	7	43	77
Marion .....	32	61	18	41	71
Millville .....	16	24	5	17	30
Mt. Hope .....	51	59	8	38	69
Mt. Ida .....	48	127	10	55	125
Muscoda .....	38	73	19	63	55
North Lancaster .....	37	92	18	39	103
Paris .....	82	117	21	93	123
Patch Grove .....	44	78	14	43	89
Platteville .....	82	259	12	80	272
Potosi .....	76	161	28	73	174
Smelser .....	72	181	20	92	168
South Lancaster .....	54	203	14	56	203
Waterloo .....	43	154	20	47	159
Watterstown .....	20	58	15	34	58
Wingville .....	37	65	8	40	70
Woodman .....	26	47	7	35	45
Wyalusing .....	34	89	18	37	102
Bagley, vil. ....	48	86	14	44	99
Bloomington, vil. ....	116	180	18	87	219
Blue River, vil. ....	36	90	14	59	75
Cassville, vil. ....	167	314	41	124	388
Dickeyville, vil. ....	148	151	31	153	167
Hazel Green, vil. ....	165	203	35	176	216
Livingston, vil. ....	81	161	8	108	141
Montfort, vil. ....	90	134	12	104	126
Mt. Hope, vil. ....	14	79	8	11	88
Muscoda, vil. ....	195	234	27	222	227
Patch Grove, vil. ....	25	56	7	22	62
Potosi, vil. ....	90	165	12	71	186
Tennyson, vil. ....	63	69	8	63	75
Woodman, vil. ....	15	32	3	15	31
Boscobel, city:					
Ward 1 .....	109	148	15	106	152
Ward 2 .....	86	189	3	78	203
Ward 3 .....	83	111	12	98	102
Ward 4 .....	71	179	12	80	181
Cuba City, city:					
Ward 1 .....	85	78	11	80	94
Ward 2 .....	87	140	15	98	137
Ward 3 .....	73	88	10	63	107
Ward 4 .....	60	105	7	71	103
Fennimore, city:					
Ward 1 .....	32	134	2	36	131

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.					
Fennimore, city:—Cont.					
Ward 2 .....	57	128	5	44	139
Ward 3 .....	69	141	3	47	164
Ward 4 .....	81	184	5	68	193
Lancaster, city:					
Ward 1 .....	69	196	7	62	207
Ward 2 .....	116	278	15	89	270
Ward 3 .....	134	409	21	125	429
Ward 4 .....	100	285	20	89	302
Platteville, city:					
Ward 1 .....	235	582	38	225	617
Ward 2 .....	357	765	29	324	807
Ward 3 .....	207	463	25	177	491
Ward 4 .....	114	227	2	106	237
TOTAL .....	5,414	10,789	1,054	5,519	11,265
GREEN CO.					
Adams .....	46	103	21	71	94
Albany .....	53	109	15	71	104
Brooklyn .....	129	103	17	146	103
Cadiz .....	74	166	23	97	164
Clarno .....	102	262	25	108	280
Decatur .....	55	133	22	75	134
Exeter .....	148	66	21	138	97
Jefferson .....	103	290	24	135	277
Jordan .....	68	126	29	94	125
Monroe .....	76	190	21	101	182
Mt. Pleasant .....	62	134	20	69	141
New Glarus .....	79	73	19	93	77
Spring Grove .....	64	152	42	105	194
Sylvester .....	61	157	14	72	156
Washington .....	71	117	11	86	108
York .....	92	90	25	128	74
Albany, vil. ....	116	233	23	152	214
Belleville, vil. ....	27	5	3	24	11
Brooklyn, vil. ....	92	70	6	81	87
Browntown, vil. ....	30	62	19	51	56
Monticello, vil. ....	130	236	27	143	247
New Glarus, vil.:					
Ward 1 .....	129	181	15	132	193
Ward 2 .....	191	179	17	190	196
Brodhead, city:					
Ward 1 .....	52	138	8	59	139
Ward 2 .....	132	284	27	151	288
Ward 3 .....	103	107	15	96	122
Ward 4 .....	90	110	0	104	116
Monroe, city:					
Ward 1 .....	171	384	22	148	424
Ward 2 .....	166	354	19	165	368
Ward 3 .....	126	414	8	107	439
Ward 4 .....	98	314	13	105	318
Ward 5 .....	181	376	37	194	390
Ward 6 .....	153	245	9	113	281
Ward 7 .....	123	246	11	97	279
Ward 8 .....	108	293	13	98	309
TOTAL .....	3,501	6,502	641	3,799	6,787
GREEN LAKE CO.					
Berlin .....	82	218	34	124	207
Brooklyn .....	138	424	29	163	425
Green Lake .....	104	354	34	155	334
Kingston .....	68	159	19	90	152
Mackford .....	32	150	12	62	132
Manchester .....	56	210	23	106	180
Marquette .....	20	89	25	53	77
Princeton .....	148	233	30	194	210
St. Marie .....	40	64	4	50	57
Seneca .....	60	78	11	82	61
Kingston, vil. ....	36	116	9	67	94
Marquette, vil. ....	36	46	14	50	43

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
GREEN LAKE CO.—Cont.					
Berlin, city:					
Ward 1 .....	212	276	34	248	268
Ward 2 .....	254	418	24	271	419
Ward 3 .....	170	293	18	195	272
Ward 4 .....	155	185	27	196	171
Ward 5 .....	144	224	23	178	199
Green Lake, city:					
Ward 1 .....	24	68	6	26	76
Ward 2 .....	55	155	5	61	153
Ward 3 .....	28	90	6	28	98
Ward 4 .....	31	94	7	37	95
Markesan, city:					
Ward 1 .....	19	75	5	28	71
Ward 2 .....	34	132	6	43	128
Ward 3 .....	43	168	16	47	180
Ward 4 .....	33	147	13	36	160
Princeton, city:					
Ward 1 .....	83	196	10	109	179
Ward 2 .....	89	166	27	116	158
Ward 3 .....	105	65	17	127	62
TOTAL .....	2,299	4,893	488	2,942	4,661
IOWA CO.					
Arena .....	148	151	16	147	157
Brigham .....	132	104	39	148	113
Clyde .....	68	72	5	77	61
Dodgeville .....	122	235	46	176	204
Eden .....	42	106	10	52	102
Highland .....	121	143	26	141	137
Linden .....	74	183	22	104	161
Mifflin .....	56	185	18	89	160
Mineral Point .....	82	162	26	104	154
Moscow .....	129	85	24	134	95
Pulaski .....	54	80	13	67	72
Ridgeway .....	80	61	9	77	58
Waldwick .....	97	108	9	100	107
Wyoming .....	58	65	10	69	59
Arena, vil. ....	54	107	5	66	98
Avoca, vil. ....	93	77	8	88	81
Barneveld, vil. ....	132	85	11	120	97
Blanchardville, vil. ....	29	38	1	34	36
Cobb, vil. ....	37	149	8	46	138
Highland, vil. ....	119	164	36	156	147
Hollandale, vil. ....	99	21	14	93	30
Linden, vil. ....	45	85	10	57	76
Livingston, vil. (part) ..	4	1	1	4	2
Montfort, vil. (part) .....	0	4	0	2	2
Rewey, vil. ....	46	51	12	52	53
Ridgeway, vil. ....	132	63	15	136	65
Dodgeville, city:					
Ward 1 .....	82	194	13	75	209
Ward 2 .....	119	261	14	114	267
Ward 3 .....	158	227	23	163	226
Ward 4 .....	118	192	14	27	206
Mineral Point, city:					
Ward 1 .....	109	204	17	118	198
Ward 2 .....	151	228	20	160	228
Ward 3 .....	41	48	5	43	47
Ward 4 .....	66	66	9	63	74
TOTAL .....	2,897	4,005	509	3,102	3,920
IRON CO.					
Anderson .....	41	13	1	33	20
Carey .....	64	19	11	48	37
Gurney .....	31	21	1	22	28
Kimball .....	165	57	4	142	71
Knight .....	171	27	13	172	40
Mercer .....	163	316	63	217	310
Oma .....	73	50	11	88	41

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>IRON CO.—Cont.</b>					
Pence .....	97	22	8	76	43
Saxon .....	104	33	25	101	59
Sherman .....	19	45	7	30	40
Hurley, city:					
Dist. 4 .....	104	31	5	107	28
Dist. 5 .....	96	82	23	75	116
Dist. 6 .....	103	92	12	88	114
Dist. 7 .....	130	67	10	86	112
Dist. 8 .....	118	72	17	80	114
Dist. 9 .....	111	68	12	77	111
Montreal, city:					
Ward 1 .....	75	40	14	65	64
Ward 2 .....	62	37	2	45	49
Ward 3 .....	93	26	10	88	36
Ward 4 .....	93	19	13	95	29
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>1,462</b>
<b>JACKSON CO.</b>					
Adams .....	126	215	30	147	223
Albion .....	147	148	28	156	167
Alma .....	77	119	38	109	123
Bear Bluff .....	1	25	5	9	21
Brockway .....	135	145	33	149	156
City Point .....	47	20	8	55	20
Cleveland .....	64	56	22	87	50
Curran .....	73	56	20	92	54
Franklin .....	61	58	9	64	61
Garden Valley .....	43	102	23	85	86
Garfield .....	54	41	12	75	37
Hixton .....	77	94	15	95	90
Irving .....	118	82	26	125	97
Knapp .....	16	37	7	29	29
Komensky .....	39	14	5	31	19
Manchester .....	50	80	25	87	65
Melrose .....	42	102	12	57	100
Millston .....	26	36	13	34	42
North Bend .....	63	105	18	65	118
Northfield .....	125	118	8	147	101
Springfield .....	66	76	32	94	79
Alma Center, vil. ....	70	127	12	79	122
Hixton, vil. ....	51	97	10	53	103
Melrose, vil. ....	64	201	13	84	179
Merrillan, vil. ....	91	93	18	107	93
Taylor, vil. ....	48	83	19	68	85
Black River Falls, city:					
Ward 1 .....	136	322	15	122	355
Ward 2 .....	118	179	15	103	211
Ward 3 .....	132	138	18	142	155
Ward 4 .....	133	203	20	122	220
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>3,261</b>
<b>JEFFERSON CO.</b>					
Aztalan .....	190	215	47	261	196
Cold Spring .....	131	222	27	151	224
Concord .....	121	270	42	183	249
Farmington .....	195	206	61	258	189
Hebron .....	136	224	28	181	197
Ixonia .....	186	568	59	248	559
Jefferson .....	349	504	95	436	499
Koshkonong .....	437	517	93	481	549
Lake Mills .....	188	352	35	222	350
Milford .....	126	250	34	198	217
Oakland .....	390	388	41	418	397
Palmyra .....	97	199	54	125	219
Sullivan .....	138	286	63	209	277
Sumner .....	183	159	37	223	155
Waterloo .....	81	116	19	96	110
Watertown .....	179	335	58	238	337
Cambridge, vil. (part) ..	0	2	0	0	2
Johnson Creek, vil. ....	171	144	16	188	142

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.					
Palmyra, vil. ....	202	284	40	226	297
Sullivan, vil. ....	60	112	0	87	106
Fort Atkinson, city:					
Ward 1 .....	109	207	17	106	228
Ward 2 .....	112	168	15	117	177
Ward 3 .....	115	199	12	127	197
Ward 4 .....	122	207	11	128	212
Ward 5 .....	172	232	22	170	259
Ward 6 .....	154	231	18	156	246
Ward 7 .....	184	241	15	107	158
Ward 8 .....	128	267	13	154	283
Ward 9 .....	179	267	30	145	326
Ward 10 .....	161	232	19	150	257
Jefferson, city:					
Ward 1 .....	306	357	44	338	364
Ward 2 .....	146	130	19	147	150
Ward 3 .....	336	355	25	341	378
Ward 4 .....	240	173	27	255	182
Lake Mills, city:					
Ward 1 .....	140	220	11	152	223
Ward 2 .....	174	236	21	193	241
Ward 3 .....	265	366	31	285	383
Waterloo, city:					
Ward 1 .....	75	134	16	92	130
Ward 2 .....	112	182	8	110	189
Ward 3 .....	117	132	15	125	139
Ward 4 .....	86	103	12	89	111
Watertown, city: (part)					
Ward 1 .....	122	179	21	147	173
Ward 2 .....	111	204	22	113	227
Ward 3 .....	125	172	7	136	167
Ward 4 .....	178	166	24	191	175
Ward 7 .....	266	325	45	300	333
Ward 8 .....	173	193	19	183	208
Ward 9 .....	196	384	23	178	445
Ward 10 .....	141	246	13	143	275
Ward 11 .....	177	350	18	193	374
Ward 12 .....	197	209	23	199	206
Whitewater, city: (part)					
Ward 4 .....	37	58	5	23	62
TOTAL .....	8,716	12,478	1,470	9,722	12,749
JUNEAU CO.					
Armenia .....	56	38	10	69	36
Clearfield .....	39	62	23	58	67
Cutler .....	21	55	10	32	54
Finley .....	24	9	5	27	11
Fountain .....	64	102	22	92	96
Germantown .....	29	43	19	43	46
Kildare .....	83	46	10	88	52
Kingston .....	8	27	7	12	20
Lemonweir .....	154	148	26	166	158
Lindina .....	155	169	40	156	194
Lisbon .....	58	114	25	88	108
Lyndon .....	81	71	13	95	71
Marion .....	44	38	29	71	40
Necedah .....	80	109	65	107	130
Orange .....	39	140	16	50	152
Plymouth .....	90	109	29	117	113
Seven Mile Creek .....	79	69	16	91	71
Summit .....	82	87	28	121	71
Wonewoc .....	88	159	42	108	178
Camp Douglas, vil. ....	62	113	15	73	129
Hustler, vil. ....	15	66	3	22	64
Lyndon Station, vil. ....	86	78	15	109	69
Necedah, vil. ....	112	169	41	146	157
Union Center, vil. ....	41	39	4	42	39
Wonewoc, vil. ....	98	276	24	133	263
Elroy, city:					
Ward 1 .....	71	122	16	68	140
Ward 2 .....	41	65	9	57	59

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.					
Elroy, city:—Cont.					
Ward 3 .....	72	62	6	70	70
Ward 4 .....	54	70	12	62	66
Mauston, city:					
Ward 1 .....	75	87	19	66	87
Ward 2 .....	43	53	8	38	45
Ward 3 .....	57	100	13	64	103
Ward 4 .....	66	121	13	65	133
Ward 5 .....	86	233	11	85	242
Ward 6 .....	47	79	15	62	74
Ward 7 .....	135	180	18	123	211
New Lisbon, city:					
Ward 1 .....	29	65	2	25	68
Ward 2 .....	60	122	12	67	124
Ward 3 .....	19	53	14	29	58
Ward 4 .....	52	80	7	48	88
TOTAL .....	2,595	3,828	712	3,045	3,957
KENOSHA CO.					
Brighton .....	112	220	54	141	231
Bristol .....	270	596	128	336	638
Paris .....	206	309	79	270	314
Pleasant Prairie:					
Pct. 1 .....	619	588	165	711	628
Pct. 2 .....	690	499	162	560	599
Pct. 3 .....	601	683	118	630	712
Randall .....	151	348	57	169	368
Salem:					
Pct. 1 .....	171	349	64	218	356
Pct. 2 .....	219	357	80	294	390
Pct. 3 .....	218	273	39	231	297
Somers:					
Pct. 1 .....	550	600	152	615	674
Pct. 2 .....	534	443	129	576	504
Wheatland .....	208	506	80	250	520
Paddocks Lake, vil. ....	184	261	50	179	291
Silver Lake, vil. ....	153	236	49	157	219
Twin Lakes, vil. ....	306	510	87	330	542
Kenosha, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	416	157	41	409	229
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	612	274	59	558	323
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	208	333	15	178	385
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	244	167	35	260	204
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	336	364	37	292	460
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	366	533	33	310	641
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	769	327	80	828	361
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	884	432	133	996	474
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	461	160	48	524	178
Ward 5, Pct. 2 .....	641	350	52	623	452
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	281	106	33	305	125
Ward 6, Pct. 2 .....	476	167	58	520	192
Ward 7, Pct. 1 .....	251	120	35	275	125
Ward 7, Pct. 2 .....	207	72	39	233	89
Ward 8, Pct. 1 .....	316	284	38	328	341
Ward 8, Pct. 2 .....	269	91	21	276	111
Ward 9, Pct. 1 .....	367	279	45	377	340
Ward 9, Pct. 2 .....	317	176	40	321	207
Ward 10, Pct. 1 .....	454	359	116	540	441
Ward 10, Pct. 2 .....	573	433	57	594	529
Ward 11, Pct. 1 .....	274	89	45	297	116
Ward 11, Pct. 2 .....	493	138	58	537	158
Ward 12, Pct. 1 .....	411	242	44	425	289
Ward 12, Pct. 2 .....	401	160	59	443	179
Ward 13, Pct. 1 .....	379	334	55	421	394
Ward 13, Pct. 2 .....	537	575	58	560	644
Ward 14, Pct. 1 .....	550	262	55	562	326
Ward 14, Pct. 2 .....	451	144	30	409	163
Ward 15, Pct. 1 .....	484	222	39	548	239
Ward 15, Pct. 2 .....	380	162	70	414	205
Ward 16, Pct. 1 .....	457	352	61	497	194
Ward 16, Pct. 2 .....	587	485	81	644	572
Ward 17, Pct. 1 .....	764	444	102	824	535

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>KENOSHA CO.—Cont.</b>					
Kenosha, city:—Cont.					
Ward 17, Pct. 2 .....	612	482	108	695	529
Ward 18, Pct. 1 .....	457	314	51	460	381
Ward 18, Pct. 2 .....	550	722	124	551	829
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>21,427</b>	<b>17,089</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>22,701</b>	<b>19,243</b>
<b>KEWAUNEE CO.</b>					
Ahnapee .....	102	236	24	138	211
Carlton .....	128	214	56	152	234
Casco .....	130	198	26	181	171
Franklin .....	129	183	43	204	147
Lincoln .....	105	200	43	199	139
Luxemburg .....	118	268	70	216	223
Montpelier .....	104	344	40	184	298
Pierce .....	85	183	20	111	172
Red River .....	131	236	65	217	196
West Kewaunee .....	195	227	46	203	246
Casco, vil. ....	100	125	19	109	129
Luxemburg, vil. ....	96	265	44	119	277
Algoma, city .....	630	1,076	107	704	1,045
Kewaunee, city .....	569	712	100	525	838
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>4,326</b>
<b>LA CROSSE CO.</b>					
Bangor .....	50	141	32	70	154
Barre .....	64	131	24	59	150
Burns .....	47	212	33	77	212
Campbell .....	522	570	113	523	677
Farmington .....	109	291	44	156	283
Greenfield .....	204	214	35	220	225
Hamilton .....	119	326	50	137	360
Holland .....	98	190	30	106	205
Medary .....	301	606	71	290	672
Onalaska .....	338	550	88	331	638
Shelby .....	490	1,085	118	429	1,224
Washington .....	142	95	31	164	99
Bangor, vil. ....	121	298	47	161	303
Holmen, vil. ....	107	350	23	109	365
Rockland, vil. ....	40	62	9	46	63
West Salem, vil. ....	216	643	49	220	646
La Crosse, city:					
Ward 1 .....	387	401	67	363	500
Ward 2 .....	267	641	40	213	760
Ward 3 .....	346	215	35	308	301
Ward 4 .....	279	399	23	249	464
Ward 5 .....	375	465	53	343	562
Ward 6 .....	431	390	78	441	502
Ward 7 .....	367	703	70	320	836
Ward 8 .....	439	561	98	494	678
Ward 9 .....	384	323	74	363	452
Ward 10 .....	351	374	56	330	455
Ward 11 .....	201	298	44	183	388
Ward 12 .....	302	294	44	287	359
Ward 13 .....	356	499	48	305	614
Ward 14 .....	270	831	50	186	1,003
Ward 15 .....	438	230	76	433	336
Ward 16 .....	340	804	33	263	912
Ward 17 .....	345	313	63	337	425
Ward 18 .....	395	285	58	396	376
Ward 19 .....	806	1,449	164	743	1,687
Ward 20 .....	423	414	61	398	515
Ward 21 .....	447	827	65	400	929
Onalaska, city:					
Ward 1 .....	191	308	54	211	337
Ward 2 .....	213	287	26	189	329
Ward 3 .....	249	358	37	220	420
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>11,570</b>	<b>17,433</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>11,073</b>	<b>20,416</b>



## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>LAFAYETTE CO.</b>					
Argyle .....	81	108	16	112	92
Belmont .....	57	128	17	65	135
Benton .....	63	118	9	80	101
Blanchard .....	54	23	10	53	32
Darlington .....	144	203	36	179	195
Elk Grove .....	41	157	15	71	139
Fayette .....	68	109	17	97	93
Gratiot .....	100	169	24	114	173
Kendall .....	89	75	8	102	68
Lamont .....	55	89	11	86	69
Monticello .....	16	69	3	21	65
New Diggings .....	86	143	21	103	136
Seymour .....	82	125	13	93	121
Shullsburg .....	74	91	14	74	103
Wayne .....	67	108	19	65	123
White Oak Springs .....	18	46	13	24	48
Willow Springs .....	111	157	21	138	145
Wiotra .....	151	249	28	206	222
Argyle, vil. ....	118	209	18	131	215
Belmont, vil. ....	87	210	10	106	199
Benton, vil. ....	175	207	17	189	201
Blanchardville, vil. ....	157	175	20	188	167
Gratiot, vil. ....	53	64	9	53	70
South Wayne, vil. ....	53	120	9	66	117
Cuba City, city: (part)	17	14	1	17	13
Darlington, city:					
Ward 1 .....	186	234	15	198	230
Ward 2 .....	354	411	38	365	436
Shullsburg, city:					
Ward 1 .....	129	102	16	123	120
Ward 2 .....	167	171	22	186	158
TOTAL .....	2,853	4,084	470	3,305	3,986
<b>LANGLADE CO.</b>					
Ackley .....	102	107	36	142	96
Ainsworth .....	33	66	17	38	74
Antigo .....	218	325	42	286	282
Elcho .....	134	247	56	204	230
Evergreen .....	75	37	16	81	43
Langlade .....	58	82	25	82	77
Neva .....	128	146	55	200	130
Norwood .....	76	148	33	118	137
Parrish .....	6	19	4	14	10
Peck .....	75	41	29	104	47
Polar .....	71	132	29	113	122
Price .....	61	40	13	68	40
Rolling .....	100	145	33	139	140
Summit .....	21	52	9	43	39
Upham .....	83	103	22	99	104
Vilas .....	34	41	24	50	48
Wolf River .....	126	81	21	121	98
White Lake, vil. ....	86	41	18	101	45
Antigo, city:					
Ward 1 .....	176	291	25	180	309
Ward 2 .....	210	287	34	153	205
Ward 3 .....	299	276	39	205	207
Ward 4 .....	297	265	48	336	277
Ward 5 .....	165	198	23	192	190
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	141	167	13	137	187
Ward 6, Pct. 2 .....	289	375	54	329	386
TOTAL .....	3,064	3,712	718	3,535	3,523
<b>LINCOLN CO.</b>					
Birch .....	65	51	16	74	62
Bradley .....	283	349	51	362	311
Corning .....	89	136	53	182	100
Harding .....	24	31	11	29	37
Harrison .....	95	96	26	137	79
King .....	60	120	23	99	102
Merrill .....	241	302	50	289	296
Pine River .....	158	264	63	230	241

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>LINCOLN CO.—Cont.</b>					
Rock Falls .....	80	39	9	83	39
Russell .....	81	125	25	127	114
Schley .....	113	96	39	153	89
Scott .....	116	215	32	173	181
Skanawan .....	32	32	15	49	29
Somo .....	24	32	4	33	27
Tomahawk .....	27	48	17	53	37
Wilson .....	31	43	6	51	26
Merrill, city:					
Ward 1 .....	200	324	11	201	310
Ward 2 .....	208	290	18	227	283
Ward 3 .....	196	175	13	200	183
Ward 4 .....	189	157	15	201	160
Ward 5 .....	238	156	21	250	163
Ward 6 .....	209	162	19	243	145
Ward 7 .....	182	203	15	197	200
Ward 8 .....	185	284	18	173	314
Ward 9 .....	176	227	23	197	223
Tomahawk, city:					
Ward 1 .....	68	77	10	76	79
Ward 2 .....	113	134	12	127	127
Ward 3 .....	185	256	26	201	265
Ward 4 .....	190	369	29	202	381
TOTAL .....	3,858	4,793	670	4,619	4,603
<b>MANITOWOC CO.</b>					
Cato .....	255	269	43	345	215
Centerville .....	93	165	21	126	147
Cooperstown .....	137	189	43	202	162
Eaton .....	74	183	12	108	154
Franklin .....	248	199	45	362	177
Gibson .....	175	206	28	235	161
Kossuth .....	285	317	62	417	224
Liberty .....	120	229	54	176	211
Manitowoc .....	224	209	40	269	196
Manitowoc Rapids .....	683	549	65	740	544
Maple Grove .....	73	215	19	127	176
Meeme .....	191	323	23	289	241
Michicot .....	232	250	29	277	226
Newton .....	386	417	67	476	393
Rockland .....	69	278	18	126	229
Schleswig .....	227	281	52	300	252
Two Creeks .....	52	119	19	79	107
Two Rivers .....	384	258	87	431	287
Cleveland, vil. ....	129	165	24	151	162
Francis Creek, vil. ....	112	77	18	140	56
Maribel, vil. ....	49	83	6	71	68
Michicot, vil. ....	190	186	15	216	168
Reedsville, vil. ....	141	243	28	207	202
St. Nazianz, vil. ....	206	119	15	204	133
Valders, vil. ....	139	213	16	155	119
Whitelaw, vil. ....	136	80	22	172	60
Kiel, city:					
Ward 1 .....	240	310	20	251	310
Ward 2 .....	170	165	18	163	183
Ward 3 .....	90	75	8	100	71
Manitowoc, city:					
Ward 1 .....	473	310	43	460	383
Ward 2 .....	578	705	59	595	767
Ward 3 .....	409	256	32	464	274
Ward 4 .....	256	154	41	312	167
Ward 5 .....	620	369	45	646	438
Ward 6 .....	367	481	37	383	352
Ward 7 .....	635	261	33	695	317
Ward 8 .....	349	546	44	385	617
Ward 9 .....	447	190	32	489	228
Ward 10 .....	540	673	69	579	783
Ward 11 .....	592	417	73	666	490
Ward 12 .....	482	488	49	515	550
Ward 13 .....	569	224	42	619	267
Ward 14 .....	548	293	46	558	344

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.					
Two Rivers, city:					
Ward 1 .....	647	260	52	670	301
Ward 2 .....	498	440	34	507	479
Ward 3 .....	600	589	59	647	653
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	179	106	5	177	108
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	248	87	21	247	105
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	341	154	28	359	176
Ward 5, Pct. 2 .....	410	187	29	456	178
TOTAL .....	15,298	13,562	1,790	17,344	13,611
MARATHON CO.					
Bergen .....	112	39	24	128	43
Berlin .....	90	149	23	155	101
Bern .....	63	65	16	99	41
Bevent .....	225	38	26	252	31
Brighton .....	62	100	24	103	80
Cassel .....	218	94	44	280	74
Cleveland .....	88	136	36	140	119
Day .....	82	185	60	177	149
Easton .....	125	200	46	207	159
Eau Pleine .....	87	131	41	128	130
Elderon .....	104	85	41	158	61
Emmet .....	162	94	55	243	66
Frankfort .....	73	146	36	152	94
Franzen .....	120	67	15	159	44
Green Valley .....	41	38	25	64	38
Guenther .....	91	24	5	99	18
Halsey .....	93	72	27	129	61
Hamburg .....	81	147	27	137	112
Harrison .....	52	51	20	71	48
Hewitt .....	53	86	25	99	64
Holton .....	69	156	53	146	129
Hull .....	109	208	29	154	188
Johnson .....	84	162	45	160	142
Knowlton .....	240	66	36	279	65
Kronenwetter .....	581	231	117	708	212
Maine .....	380	383	77	482	351
Marathon .....	161	145	33	251	88
McMillan .....	131	204	59	192	198
Mosinee .....	192	97	48	247	91
Norrie .....	95	107	33	157	70
Plover .....	36	100	20	68	86
Reid .....	188	40	46	249	24
Rib Falls .....	87	147	22	159	94
Rib Mountain:					
Pct. 1 .....	648	548	106	498	591
Pct. 2 .....	217	112	31	262	93
Rietbrock .....	201	107	36	265	77
Ringle .....	156	88	37	209	65
Spencer .....	77	118	48	150	92
Stettin:					
Pct. 1 .....	120	152	34	181	122
Pct. 2 .....	347	339	56	394	339
Pct. 3 .....	420	226	46	492	190
Texas .....	221	172	53	287	150
Wausau .....	354	346	78	418	351
Weston:					
Pct. 1 .....	565	400	133	663	436
Pct. 2 .....	413	325	51	434	347
Wien .....	93	127	43	164	95
Athens, vil. ....	179	211	37	236	186
Brokaw, vil. ....	114	39	13	122	44
Edgar, vil. ....	199	168	27	247	146
Elderon, vil. ....	32	57	9	57	38
Fenwood, vil. ....	22	34	7	36	26
Hatley, vil. ....	100	45	12	116	34
Marathon, vil. ....	352	213	21	390	186
Rothschild, vil. ....	696	518	108	764	548
Spencer, vil. ....	167	266	31	214	241
Stratford, vil. ....	183	314	41	229	294
Unity, vil. (part) .....	24	71	2	31	65

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.					
Abbotsford, city (part)	54	56	16	62	59
Colby, city (part) .....	31	57	3	36	54
Marshfield, city (part) ..	3	11	2	10	6
Mosinee, city:					
Pct. 1 .....	126	127	10	155	114
Pct. 2 .....	94	63	16	111	66
Pct. 3 .....	169	98	5	178	98
Pct. 4 .....	257	108	40	291	114
Schofield, city:					
Pct. 1 .....	73	82	13	91	75
Pct. 2 .....	235	151	30	253	157
Pct. 3 .....	125	91	12	133	94
Pct. 4 .....	174	68	14	176	82
Wausau, city:					
Pct. 1 .....	375	648	24	317	755
Pct. 2 .....	432	730	32	400	808
Pct. 3 .....	521	464	60	520	549
Pct. 4 .....	476	410	36	506	427
Pct. 5 .....	336	624	33	308	693
Pct. 6 .....	465	518	41	484	547
Pct. 7 .....	538	428	55	582	453
Pct. 8 .....	383	647	35	359	697
Pct. 9 .....	573	479	59	648	469
Pct. 10 .....	473	391	41	490	414
Pct. 11 .....	451	417	45	487	433
Pct. 12 .....	378	437	35	399	480
Pct. 13 .....	455	434	41	504	420
Pct. 14 .....	591	379	59	706	339
TOTAL .....	18,063	16,907	3,051	21,297	16,430
MARINETTE CO.					
Amberg .....	125	121	50	176	114
Athelstane .....	43	70	16	47	81
Beaver .....	120	228	37	169	211
Beecher .....	43	70	22	75	54
Dunbar .....	54	91	17	85	72
Goodman .....	206	74	35	222	86
Grover .....	132	383	61	205	368
Lake .....	120	130	37	160	123
Middle Inlet .....	62	94	39	104	85
Niagara .....	87	128	25	114	119
Pembine .....	124	156	18	151	137
Peshtigo:					
Dist. 15 .....	288	344	45	299	379
Dist. 16 .....	157	206	48	172	230
Porterfield .....	213	244	67	261	246
Pound .....	116	237	77	182	243
Silver Cliff .....	27	53	12	41	45
Stephenson:					
Dist. 7 .....	143	163	64	199	163
Dist. 8 .....	242	261	63	296	264
Wagner .....	70	108	13	90	97
Wausaukee .....	93	101	47	138	99
Coleman, vil. ....	98	204	26	120	207
Niagara, vil.:					
Dist. 1 .....	311	171	36	331	190
Dist. 2 .....	290	219	35	325	212
Pound, vil. ....	45	98	6	49	97
Wausaukee, vil. ....	130	112	26	124	132
Marinette, city:					
Ward 1 .....	259	137	24	273	153
Ward 2 .....	262	157	21	259	175
Ward 3 .....	224	282	27	229	299
Ward 4 .....	282	232	24	255	278
Ward 5 .....	235	236	17	227	244
Ward 6 .....	232	247	15	235	261
Ward 7 .....	203	195	8	181	230
Ward 8 .....	285	216	28	294	235
Ward 9 .....	169	240	14	145	279
Ward 10 .....	266	250	27	246	288
Ward 11 .....	194	200	23	196	233

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>MARINETTE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Peshtigo, city:					
Ward 1 .....	135	191	20	142	196
Ward 2 .....	202	304	30	217	359
Ward 3 .....	128	181	23	133	193
TOTAL .....	6,415	7,134	1,223	7,167	7,477
<b>MARQUETTE CO.</b>					
Buffalo .....	58	96	11	70	92
Crystal Lake .....	22	60	12	25	65
Douglas .....	86	179	5	96	173
Harris .....	51	115	12	69	106
Mecan .....	67	109	9	109	72
Montello .....	82	118	24	91	124
Moundville .....	35	83	3	49	71
Neshkoro .....	40	45	7	46	43
Newton .....	29	63	12	41	58
Oxford .....	24	102	9	33	95
Packwaukee .....	103	176	37	145	165
Shields .....	40	95	14	62	85
Springfield .....	30	97	17	52	88
Westfield .....	53	92	22	72	84
Endeavor, vil. ....	52	73	5	47	84
Neshkoro, vil. ....	52	111	14	51	122
Oxford, vil. ....	98	136	9	93	143
Westfield, vil. ....	108	303	34	148	288
Montello, city:					
Ward 1 .....	58	103	4	42	119
Ward 2 .....	45	81	8	52	77
Ward 3 .....	44	58	2	34	67
Ward 4 .....	51	79	9	68	69
TOTAL .....	1,228	2,374	279	1,495	2,290
<b>MENOMINEE CO.</b>					
Menominee .....	531	179	30	452	239
TOTAL .....	531	179	30	452	239
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.</b>					
Bayside, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	795	1,202	56	476	1,550
Brown Deer, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	239	451	64	217	525
Pct. 2 .....	219	406	43	205	486
Pct. 3 .....	401	571	76	371	691
Pct. 4 .....	427	590	67	394	708
Pct. 5 .....	440	608	94	431	740
Fox Point, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	926	1,206	40	530	1,632
Pct. 2 .....	737	1,346	57	471	1,678
Greendale, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	578	940	79	481	1,131
Pct. 2 .....	970	771	103	930	988
Pct. 3 .....	932	1,304	152	861	1,541
Hales Corners, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	246	343	62	243	399
Pct. 2 .....	325	518	40	290	601
Pct. 3 .....	176	462	30	153	510
Pct. 4 .....	309	389	51	268	470
Pct. 5 .....	135	368	23	127	398
River Hills, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	170	596	36	135	678
Shorewood, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	658	720	70	540	922
Pct. 2 .....	548	964	30	385	1,193
Pct. 3 .....	427	902	28	263	1,098
Pct. 4 .....	655	777	48	477	1,018
Pct. 5 .....	531	757	55	391	981
Pct. 6 .....	569	835	54	459	996
West Milwaukee, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	222	98	37	199	155
Pct. 2 .....	219	110	22	203	160

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
West Milwaukee, vil.:—Cont.					
Pct. 3 .....	176	172	37	180	208
Pct. 4 .....	226	252	65	247	301
Pct. 5 .....	232	179	51	227	258
Pct. 6 .....	78	19	17	83	33
Whitefish Bay, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	464	1,060	30	272	1,279
Pct. 2 .....	421	876	44	234	1,089
Pct. 3 .....	394	1,100	34	246	1,280
Pct. 4 .....	546	939	51	401	1,121
Pct. 5 .....	325	586	26	223	701
Pct. 6 .....	388	626	30	303	754
Pct. 7 .....	614	1,002	29	377	1,271
Cudahy, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	1,034	697	203	799	918
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	802	334	169	814	468
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	898	305	181	989	456
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	585	175	113	618	282
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	660	364	154	726	469
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	1,030	599	199	1,042	804
Franklin, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	479	361	141	541	463
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	528	666	159	589	787
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	414	277	109	481	330
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	399	297	145	450	409
Glendale, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	417	379	71	364	556
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	379	616	90	350	723
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	309	698	65	210	902
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	390	711	53	294	896
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	318	448	63	274	561
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	522	569	103	494	698
Greenfield, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	441	318	76	464	412
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	332	338	69	314	443
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	370	276	66	373	365
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	547	259	116	588	349
Ward 2, Pct. 3 .....	390	311	78	417	379
Ward 2, Pct. 4 .....	386	270	67	428	309
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	283	326	64	287	386
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	337	278	83	343	358
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	587	441	134	582	548
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	468	334	121	493	439
Ward 4, Pct. 3 .....	442	406	94	459	518
Oak Creek, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	247	308	70	226	399
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	158	133	37	157	177
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	260	172	98	260	266
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	117	99	53	105	166
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	225	239	36	195	311
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	185	235	51	170	295
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	286	149	61	259	253
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	95	38	28	94	59
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	239	141	76	207	239
Ward 5, Pct. 2 .....	164	81	51	156	134
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	236	180	78	232	254
Ward 6, Pct. 2 .....	145	91	48	143	137
St. Francis, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	582	242	128	604	351
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	873	455	205	970	598
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	944	456	165	957	688
South Milwaukee, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	465	650	87	498	740
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	298	284	46	270	361
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	575	388	80	553	475
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	753	500	151	819	654
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	605	192	86	560	295
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	784	379	104	764	519
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	582	440	117	555	612
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	934	288	130	902	418

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Wauwatosa, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	221	567	32	164	688
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	235	547	52	218	624
Ward 1, Pct. 3 .....	255	433	54	221	525
Ward 1, Pct. 4 .....	193	611	47	141	716
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	230	678	32	175	786
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	258	738	40	186	873
Ward 2, Pct. 3 .....	228	790	48	188	886
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	330	814	41	246	926
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	400	612	60	356	744
Ward 3, Pct. 3 .....	189	786	26	115	905
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	444	707	72	438	821
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	316	543	91	294	682
Ward 4, Pct. 3 .....	380	612	67	341	746
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	263	513	39	244	593
Ward 5, Pct. 2 .....	269	543	57	261	651
Ward 5, Pct. 3 .....	272	497	46	254	570
Ward 5, Pct. 4 .....	221	439	40	217	497
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	258	934	29	159	1,078
Ward 6, Pct. 2 .....	169	901	26	152	965
Ward 6, Pct. 3 .....	269	794	45	226	920
Ward 7, Pct. 1 .....	436	612	84	407	759
Ward 7, Pct. 2 .....	402	917	86	344	1,114
Ward 7, Pct. 3 .....	513	1,006	103	482	1,171
Ward 8, Pct. 1 .....	402	1,134	73	331	1,326
Ward 8, Pct. 2 .....	334	695	65	324	823
Ward 8, Pct. 3 .....	513	979	108	522	1,122
West Allis, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	437	218	67	412	302
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	309	101	51	303	153
Ward 1, Pct. 3 .....	465	229	64	430	324
Ward 1, Pct. 4 .....	459	166	77	482	131
Ward 1, Pct. 5 .....	386	181	95	397	267
Ward 1, Pct. 6 .....	365	171	62	361	231
Ward 1, Pct. 7 .....	575	366	61	557	463
Ward 1, Pct. 8 .....	551	251	84	547	369
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	338	204	68	367	245
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	323	242	47	319	288
Ward 2, Pct. 3 .....	335	159	66	335	216
Ward 2, Pct. 4 .....	238	192	50	225	262
Ward 2, Pct. 5 .....	372	303	80	391	372
Ward 2, Pct. 6 .....	479	223	99	513	294
Ward 2, Pct. 7 .....	335	263	62	335	322
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	630	303	85	615	388
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	636	336	111	638	459
Ward 3, Pct. 3 .....	489	344	141	509	479
Ward 3, Pct. 4 .....	664	423	103	635	554
Ward 3, Pct. 5 .....	547	310	81	544	395
Ward 3, Pct. 6 .....	646	331	92	597	473
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	571	246	84	564	342
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	421	186	70	406	282
Ward 4, Pct. 3 .....	347	373	53	362	424
Ward 4, Pct. 4 .....	362	304	59	366	360
Ward 4, Pct. 5 .....	388	245	82	395	334
Ward 4, Pct. 6 .....	418	339	92	384	449
Ward 4, Pct. 7 .....	423	444	68	376	578
Ward 4, Pct. 8 .....	487	356	79	453	464
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	717	450	98	685	615
Ward 5, Pct. 2 .....	742	620	116	737	770
Ward 5, Pct. 3 .....	644	453	110	618	582
Ward 5, Pct. 4 .....	539	816	102	492	970
Ward 5, Pct. 5 .....	596	350	110	637	438
Ward 5, Pct. 6 .....	529	331	104	513	467
Milwaukee, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	457	373	106	564	388
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	543	338	117	626	392
Ward 1, Pct. 3 .....	454	281	110	554	303
Ward 1, Pct. 4 .....	287	225	61	248	244
Ward 1, Pct. 5 .....	429	229	59	468	270
Ward 1, Pct. 6 .....	582	211	27	571	246
Ward 1, Pct. 7 .....	453	227	48	452	292

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
Ward 1, Pct. 8 .....	456	145	62	487	200
Ward 1, Pct. 9 .....	553	118	20	558	174
Ward 1, Pct. 10 .....	475	139	28	466	183
Ward 1, Pct. 11 .....	505	84	27	531	103
Ward 1, Pct. 12 .....	492	68	11	500	86
Ward 1, Pct. 13 .....	596	58	5	570	81
Ward 1, Pct. 14 .....	524	44	7	477	84
Ward 1, Pct. 15 .....	498	38	8	473	75
Ward 1, Pct. 16 .....	471	29	3	462	53
Ward 1, Pct. 17 .....	512	43	7	502	75
Ward 1, Pct. 18 .....	485	36	3	439	67
Ward 1, Pct. 19 .....	476	34	3	477	45
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	322	240	68	392	266
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	346	218	93	416	252
Ward 2, Pct. 3 .....	431	268	82	483	311
Ward 2, Pct. 4 .....	397	237	103	511	257
Ward 2, Pct. 5 .....	449	253	100	548	306
Ward 2, Pct. 6 .....	405	275	73	465	308
Ward 2, Pct. 7 .....	380	255	78	425	313
Ward 2, Pct. 8 .....	435	315	90	536	329
Ward 2, Pct. 9 .....	459	273	89	543	297
Ward 2, Pct. 10 .....	439	294	98	524	323
Ward 2, Pct. 11 .....	359	281	70	390	339
Ward 2, Pct. 12 .....	376	259	56	419	292
Ward 2, Pct. 13 .....	313	366	91	383	411
Ward 2, Pct. 14 .....	356	316	52	379	378
Ward 2, Pct. 15 .....	393	265	67	464	279
Ward 2, Pct. 16 .....	414	328	119	531	356
Ward 2, Pct. 17 .....	342	152	48	392	185
Ward 2, Pct. 18 .....	474	98	35	507	126
Ward 2, Pct. 19 .....	426	169	65	452	227
Ward 2, Pct. 20 .....	405	322	87	466	377
Ward 2, Pct. 21 .....	347	367	51	361	431
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	372	408	25	297	516
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	408	357	54	376	460
Ward 3, Pct. 3 .....	350	521	34	288	641
Ward 3, Pct. 4 .....	398	357	30	335	469
Ward 3, Pct. 5 .....	382	395	29	330	493
Ward 3, Pct. 6 .....	380	386	54	358	488
Ward 3, Pct. 7 .....	341	410	33	270	544
Ward 3, Pct. 8 .....	356	498	19	271	553
Ward 3, Pct. 9 .....	569	505	43	489	655
Ward 3, Pct. 10 .....	380	268	72	358	370
Ward 3, Pct. 11 .....	510	333	62	444	460
Ward 3, Pct. 12 .....	368	405	43	293	538
Ward 3, Pct. 13 .....	541	291	89	527	396
Ward 3, Pct. 14 .....	409	168	89	436	242
Ward 3, Pct. 15 .....	437	197	77	460	266
Ward 3, Pct. 16 .....	435	496	34	330	652
Ward 3, Pct. 17 .....	472	552	22	355	718
Ward 3, Pct. 18 .....	314	360	39	283	458
Ward 3, Pct. 19 .....	357	209	82	376	274
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	315	402	37	265	521
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	403	508	48	386	613
Ward 4, Pct. 3 .....	371	218	58	332	328
Ward 4, Pct. 4 .....	301	78	24	323	88
Ward 4, Pct. 5 .....	378	469	45	356	580
Ward 4, Pct. 6 .....	543	187	83	574	271
Ward 4, Pct. 7 .....	448	194	30	383	314
Ward 4, Pct. 8 .....	400	272	88	417	353
Ward 4, Pct. 9 .....	606	248	72	583	354
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	342	374	61	361	436
Ward 5, Pct. 2 .....	395	400	34	399	462
Ward 5, Pct. 3 .....	419	324	49	408	398
Ward 5, Pct. 4 .....	359	371	71	388	445
Ward 5, Pct. 5 .....	364	300	91	427	336
Ward 5, Pct. 6 .....	386	415	48	407	472
Ward 5, Pct. 7 .....	330	397	40	356	428
Ward 5, Pct. 8 .....	388	376	53	372	469
Ward 5, Pct. 9 .....	283	408	48	325	439
Ward 5, Pct. 10 .....	357	324	85	424	369



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
Ward 5, Pct. 11 .....	390	344	56	406	412
Ward 5, Pct. 12 .....	405	337	47	387	418
Ward 5, Pct. 13 .....	396	342	73	448	395
Ward 5, Pct. 14 .....	359	287	69	383	349
Ward 5, Pct. 15 .....	370	258	71	413	311
Ward 5, Pct. 16 .....	333	325	67	361	385
Ward 5, Pct. 17 .....	463	331	45	463	407
Ward 5, Pct. 18 .....	397	269	58	444	309
Ward 5, Pct. 19 .....	340	339	67	396	384
Ward 5, Pct. 20 .....	335	226	41	331	278
Ward 5, Pct. 21 .....	347	300	57	355	360
Ward 5, Pct. 22 .....	417	341	58	430	415
Ward 5, Pct. 23 .....	370	293	66	398	353
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	439	136	96	473	215
Ward 6, Pct. 2 .....	329	95	46	352	138
Ward 6, Pct. 3 .....	403	64	15	401	71
Ward 6, Pct. 4 .....	467	29	2	451	50
Ward 6, Pct. 5 .....	460	34	10	427	58
Ward 6, Pct. 6 .....	510	35	9	521	50
Ward 6, Pct. 7 .....	413	37	4	400	65
Ward 6, Pct. 8 .....	423	43	1	288	51
Ward 6, Pct. 9 .....	346	31	16	316	67
Ward 6, Pct. 10 .....	538	69	11	509	94
Ward 6, Pct. 11 .....	508	9	0	482	31
Ward 7, Pct. 1 .....	455	107	33	457	136
Ward 7, Pct. 2 .....	404	144	49	419	191
Ward 7, Pct. 3 .....	349	181	81	407	205
Ward 7, Pct. 4 .....	395	80	35	407	96
Ward 7, Pct. 5 .....	389	153	51	414	186
Ward 7, Pct. 6 .....	422	79	35	437	106
Ward 7, Pct. 7 .....	416	107	50	415	153
Ward 7, Pct. 8 .....	334	159	81	395	197
Ward 7, Pct. 9 .....	480	50	12	464	78
Ward 7, Pct. 10 .....	380	113	45	381	155
Ward 7, Pct. 11 .....	326	227	64	398	243
Ward 7, Pct. 12 .....	331	58	24	330	68
Ward 7, Pct. 13 .....	331	144	72	395	172
Ward 7, Pct. 14 .....	271	149	85	319	188
Ward 7, Pct. 15 .....	359	86	54	367	130
Ward 7, Pct. 16 .....	525	71	26	532	94
Ward 8, Pct. 1 .....	404	206	110	507	229
Ward 8, Pct. 2 .....	448	227	83	444	297
Ward 8, Pct. 3 .....	397	304	70	457	348
Ward 8, Pct. 4 .....	385	169	69	437	208
Ward 8, Pct. 5 .....	408	174	116	497	231
Ward 8, Pct. 6 .....	135	102	14	127	131
Ward 8, Pct. 7 .....	394	151	88	471	193
Ward 8, Pct. 8 .....	406	182	86	485	207
Ward 8, Pct. 9 .....	385	191	95	478	225
Ward 8, Pct. 10 .....	482	200	52	438	298
Ward 8, Pct. 11 .....	460	155	65	463	241
Ward 8, Pct. 12 .....	351	149	85	401	201
Ward 8, Pct. 13 .....	466	137	85	526	188
Ward 8, Pct. 14 .....	402	187	90	478	218
Ward 8, Pct. 15 .....	388	237	95	447	290
Ward 8, Pct. 16 .....	443	215	64	468	287
Ward 8, Pct. 17 .....	399	211	66	465	232
Ward 8, Pct. 18 .....	400	152	87	487	164
Ward 9, Pct. 1 .....	531	486	111	617	542
Ward 9, Pct. 2 .....	375	480	67	409	547
Ward 9, Pct. 3 .....	498	310	89	578	356
Ward 9, Pct. 4 .....	476	432	165	625	469
Ward 9, Pct. 5 .....	487	238	134	567	309
Ward 9, Pct. 6 .....	389	386	84	467	421
Ward 9, Pct. 7 .....	403	367	75	470	421
Ward 9, Pct. 8 .....	412	340	109	514	375
Ward 9, Pct. 9 .....	451	251	108	521	306
Ward 9, Pct. 10 .....	430	243	96	511	287
Ward 9, Pct. 11 .....	341	298	76	415	325
Ward 9, Pct. 12 .....	398	342	96	484	386
Ward 9, Pct. 13 .....	463	283	101	546	323

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
Ward 9, Pct. 14 .....	476	248	58	547	255
Ward 9, Pct. 15 .....	450	292	80	545	314
Ward 9, Pct. 16 .....	439	263	81	532	264
Ward 9, Pct. 17 .....	421	279	111	514	313
Ward 9, Pct. 18 .....	442	341	72	537	326
Ward 9, Pct. 19 .....	432	424	101	557	424
Ward 10, Pct. 1 .....	371	153	91	448	204
Ward 10, Pct. 2 .....	374	176	78	435	218
Ward 10, Pct. 3 .....	272	55	20	262	84
Ward 10, Pct. 4 .....	356	213	77	427	250
Ward 10, Pct. 5 .....	260	83	30	266	113
Ward 10, Pct. 6 .....	319	130	50	350	163
Ward 10, Pct. 7 .....	404	395	89	474	449
Ward 10, Pct. 8 .....	444	306	82	466	385
Ward 10, Pct. 9 .....	333	277	46	312	364
Ward 10, Pct. 10 .....	348	324	81	387	391
Ward 10, Pct. 11 .....	326	407	50	335	468
Ward 10, Pct. 12 .....	351	342	67	370	410
Ward 11, Pct. 1 .....	414	296	69	455	360
Ward 11, Pct. 2 .....	477	395	79	498	469
Ward 11, Pct. 3 .....	428	342	55	441	411
Ward 11, Pct. 4 .....	434	326	85	500	365
Ward 11, Pct. 5 .....	512	373	93	546	469
Ward 11, Pct. 6 .....	504	265	54	542	305
Ward 11, Pct. 7 .....	530	275	82	621	280
Ward 11, Pct. 8 .....	523	308	94	574	368
Ward 11, Pct. 9 .....	460	353	53	439	442
Ward 11, Pct. 10 .....	457	272	73	487	348
Ward 11, Pct. 11 .....	437	297	69	504	312
Ward 11, Pct. 12 .....	432	247	70	497	278
Ward 11, Pct. 13 .....	440	355	77	502	395
Ward 11, Pct. 14 .....	456	318	97	550	347
Ward 11, Pct. 15 .....	528	352	96	605	388
Ward 11, Pct. 16 .....	590	427	105	684	461
Ward 11, Pct. 17 .....	454	211	66	488	263
Ward 11, Pct. 18 .....	544	247	83	619	266
Ward 11, Pct. 19 .....	401	238	62	458	276
Ward 11, Pct. 20 .....	344	419	61	404	434
Ward 11, Pct. 21 .....	436	433	72	487	477
Ward 11, Pct. 22 .....	445	334	102	517	390
Ward 11, Pct. 23 .....	458	421	105	534	459
Ward 12, Pct. 1 .....	412	130	64	458	174
Ward 12, Pct. 2 .....	420	150	85	483	200
Ward 12, Pct. 3 .....	397	145	70	455	186
Ward 12, Pct. 4 .....	455	161	81	501	221
Ward 12, Pct. 5 .....	471	118	76	545	156
Ward 12, Pct. 6 .....	362	89	69	400	129
Ward 12, Pct. 7 .....	462	166	88	550	203
Ward 12, Pct. 8 .....	471	127	90	521	190
Ward 12, Pct. 9 .....	439	114	93	501	170
Ward 12, Pct. 10 .....	526	121	129	580	186
Ward 12, Pct. 11 .....	476	108	82	514	173
Ward 12, Pct. 12 .....	491	147	91	537	214
Ward 12, Pct. 13 .....	470	122	90	541	171
Ward 13, Pct. 1 .....	466	479	71	439	593
Ward 13, Pct. 2 .....	273	119	48	387	162
Ward 13, Pct. 3 .....	456	172	89	501	240
Ward 13, Pct. 4 .....	410	134	61	459	145
Ward 13, Pct. 5 .....	407	94	36	430	114
Ward 13, Pct. 6 .....	469	224	75	502	301
Ward 13, Pct. 7 .....	480	197	82	529	237
Ward 13, Pct. 8 .....	406	107	40	411	147
Ward 13, Pct. 9 .....	385	80	47	409	119
Ward 13, Pct. 10 .....	509	41	10	492	69
Ward 13, Pct. 11 .....	464	173	103	506	232
Ward 13, Pct. 12 .....	435	123	97	517	162
Ward 13, Pct. 13 .....	499	177	82	572	215
Ward 13, Pct. 14 .....	409	61	30	408	100
Ward 13, Pct. 15 .....	405	59	3	400	68
Ward 13, Pct. 16 .....	502	42	5	457	70
Ward 14, Pct. 1 .....	479	104	83	542	147

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
Ward 14, Pct. 2 .....	462	106	93	551	153
Ward 14, Pct. 3 .....	479	98	73	534	154
Ward 14, Pct. 4 .....	476	108	70	534	157
Ward 14, Pct. 5 .....	519	112	94	610	176
Ward 14, Pct. 6 .....	421	207	84	448	281
Ward 14, Pct. 7 .....	500	178	85	560	235
Ward 14, Pct. 8 .....	536	145	89	607	189
Ward 14, Pct. 9 .....	449	118	99	542	170
Ward 14, Pct. 10 .....	508	177	79	550	212
Ward 14, Pct. 11 .....	513	148	84	602	191
Ward 14, Pct. 12 .....	536	159	87	602	212
Ward 14, Pct. 13 .....	491	176	86	531	247
Ward 14, Pct. 14 .....	438	294	74	487	344
Ward 14, Pct. 15 .....	439	315	90	506	367
Ward 14, Pct. 16 .....	539	192	77	604	247
Ward 14, Pct. 17 .....	550	174	95	616	240
Ward 14, Pct. 18 .....	596	183	83	667	227
Ward 15, Pct. 1 .....	430	389	93	518	405
Ward 15, Pct. 2 .....	424	330	107	508	374
Ward 15, Pct. 3 .....	404	396	94	506	408
Ward 15, Pct. 4 .....	436	350	73	509	376
Ward 15, Pct. 5 .....	436	345	69	472	402
Ward 15, Pct. 6 .....	408	323	68	388	433
Ward 15, Pct. 7 .....	381	416	72	477	408
Ward 15, Pct. 8 .....	428	408	81	471	477
Ward 15, Pct. 9 .....	437	403	88	519	436
Ward 15, Pct. 10 .....	457	452	99	543	512
Ward 15, Pct. 11 .....	435	431	75	473	490
Ward 15, Pct. 12 .....	454	362	103	546	409
Ward 15, Pct. 13 .....	413	387	89	483	442
Ward 15, Pct. 14 .....	422	404	76	495	445
Ward 15, Pct. 15 .....	341	486	65	386	538
Ward 15, Pct. 16 .....	321	374	69	368	426
Ward 15, Pct. 17 .....	318	484	49	317	566
Ward 15, Pct. 18 .....	335	457	36	322	521
Ward 15, Pct. 19 .....	375	410	66	417	467
Ward 15, Pct. 20 .....	323	477	60	367	509
Ward 15, Pct. 21 .....	353	467	48	375	511
Ward 15, Pct. 22 .....	363	506	44	387	543
Ward 15, Pct. 23 .....	292	572	50	290	659
Ward 16, Pct. 1 .....	883	249	107	414	323
Ward 16, Pct. 2 .....	363	277	88	395	351
Ward 16, Pct. 3 .....	339	371	65	394	382
Ward 16, Pct. 4 .....	312	401	64	340	458
Ward 16, Pct. 5 .....	325	417	68	326	492
Ward 16, Pct. 6 .....	326	416	56	331	489
Ward 16, Pct. 7 .....	378	261	87	434	318
Ward 16, Pct. 8 .....	286	318	65	312	379
Ward 16, Pct. 9 .....	339	394	63	343	471
Ward 16, Pct. 10 .....	343	228	69	342	437
Ward 16, Pct. 11 .....	340	342	73	350	422
Ward 16, Pct. 12 .....	337	344	51	343	419
Ward 16, Pct. 13 .....	416	394	52	393	500
Ward 16, Pct. 14 .....	373	230	74	419	269
Ward 16, Pct. 15 .....	374	302	83	449	335
Ward 16, Pct. 16 .....	496	272	76	492	386
Ward 16, Pct. 17 .....	438	397	65	471	454
Ward 16, Pct. 18 .....	380	480	67	392	565
Ward 16, Pct. 19 .....	487	262	120	612	289
Ward 16, Pct. 20 .....	498	251	102	590	292
Ward 17, Pct. 1 .....	454	422	63	476	485
Ward 17, Pct. 2 .....	407	221	113	500	270
Ward 17, Pct. 3 .....	396	214	82	439	275
Ward 17, Pct. 4 .....	442	226	102	517	301
Ward 17, Pct. 5 .....	446	297	85	504	343
Ward 17, Pct. 6 .....	441	289	76	489	341
Ward 17, Pct. 7 .....	443	282	87	502	338
Ward 17, Pct. 8 .....	330	339	67	336	401
Ward 17, Pct. 9 .....	416	227	73	477	256
Ward 17, Pct. 10 .....	463	272	83	508	327
Ward 17, Pct. 11 .....	359	338	66	401	389

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.					
Ward 17, Pct. 12 .....	452	242	70	506	312
Ward 17, Pct. 13 .....	478	270	91	545	350
Ward 17, Pct. 14 .....	447	318	86	518	362
Ward 17, Pct. 15 .....	414	206	78	483	237
Ward 17, Pct. 16 .....	451	342	87	524	413
Ward 17, Pct. 17 .....	471	400	97	552	355
Ward 18, Pct. 1 .....	380	459	146	506	488
Ward 18, Pct. 2 .....	431	456	119	577	458
Ward 18, Pct. 3 .....	404	493	126	500	538
Ward 18, Pct. 4 .....	489	447	126	567	519
Ward 18, Pct. 5 .....	513	459	172	617	538
Ward 18, Pct. 6 .....	535	292	114	643	335
Ward 18, Pct. 7 .....	482	296	121	563	358
Ward 18, Pct. 8 .....	453	318	103	542	354
Ward 18, Pct. 9 .....	467	541	123	537	608
Ward 18, Pct. 10 .....	458	488	137	544	563
Ward 18, Pct. 11 .....	360	457	92	463	470
Ward 18, Pct. 12 .....	392	510	110	480	547
Ward 18, Pct. 13 .....	458	353	81	521	398
Ward 18, Pct. 14 .....	445	400	66	492	436
Ward 18, Pct. 15 .....	550	398	82	591	471
Ward 18, Pct. 16 .....	471	432	58	493	484
Ward 18, Pct. 17 .....	423	486	63	461	534
Ward 18, Pct. 18 .....	383	466	62	465	466
Ward 18, Pct. 19 .....	370	435	55	392	492
Ward 19, Pct. 1 .....	446	266	79	497	331
Ward 19, Pct. 2 .....	517	238	80	575	296
Ward 19, Pct. 3 .....	434	248	74	500	284
Ward 19, Pct. 4 .....	520	247	143	613	316
Ward 19, Pct. 5 .....	416	163	59	506	156
Ward 19, Pct. 6 .....	494	260	106	588	273
Ward 19, Pct. 7 .....	422	231	74	459	281
Ward 19, Pct. 8 .....	514	295	73	594	312
Ward 19, Pct. 9 .....	414	321	101	471	394
Ward 19, Pct. 10 .....	381	343	76	448	358
Ward 19, Pct. 11 .....	489	261	121	578	320
Ward 19, Pct. 12 .....	556	325	114	609	408
Ward 19, Pct. 13 .....	568	303	137	675	356
Ward 19, Pct. 14 .....	499	274	131	625	304
Ward 19, Pct. 15 .....	542	301	139	623	378
Ward 19, Pct. 16 .....	431	229	134	548	265
Ward 19, Pct. 17 .....	544	344	117	641	415
Ward 19, Pct. 18 .....	435	263	138	548	316
Ward 19, Pct. 19 .....	437	190	77	511	227
TOTAL .....	206,027	160,022	35,056	214,717	194,502
MONROE CO.					
Adrian .....	37	82	17	65	63
Angelo .....	115	153	52	126	178
Byron .....	75	121	28	100	115
Clifton .....	64	114	28	101	103
Glendale .....	85	135	24	112	127
Grant .....	30	53	10	47	42
Greenfield .....	44	121	22	54	131
Jefferson .....	142	64	31	160	64
LaFayette .....	5	41	16	22	39
LaGrange .....	164	299	46	207	304
Leon .....	92	146	44	121	155
Lincoln .....	93	210	34	123	204
Little Falls .....	117	161	48	124	175
New Lyme .....	6	29	3	10	28
Oakdale .....	136	90	25	136	111
Portland .....	121	153	21	132	152
Ridgeville .....	62	162	11	90	143
Scott .....	2	28	3	5	27
Sheldon .....	61	103	22	73	105
Sparta .....	180	360	70	227	363
Tomah .....	123	227	42	97	193
Wellington .....	75	117	27	93	125
Wells .....	86	62	22	93	74

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>MONROE CO.—Cont.</b>					
Wilton .....		98	17	98	86
Cashton, vil. ....	203	196	28	185	220
Kendall, vil. ....	69	120	16	71	121
Melvina, vil. ....	23	22	1	34	14
Norwalk, vil. ....	57	155	22	56	167
Wilton, vil. ....	65	157	19	66	149
Wyeville, vil. ....	21	37	8	25	38
Sparta, city:					
Ward 1 .....	85	186	16	76	205
Ward 2 .....	94	202	16	97	210
Ward 3 .....	76	200	20	83	205
Ward 4 .....	107	170	32	81	211
Ward 5 .....	92	142	22	85	165
Ward 6 .....	128	213	16	111	245
Ward 7 .....	85	216	25	96	223
Ward 8 .....	133	280	27	141	284
Tomah, city:					
Ward 1 .....	87	254	14	70	276
Ward 2 .....	87	188	13	84	197
Ward 3 .....	70	153	22	65	175
Ward 4 .....	114	218	18	93	225
Ward 5 .....	92	204	8	74	223
Ward 6 .....	116	152	17	102	177
Ward 7 .....	104	154	18	113	165
Ward 8 .....	120	190	31	99	235
TOTAL .....	4,012	6,938	1,056	4,323	7,237
<b>OCONTO CO.</b>					
Abrams .....	99	178	33	127	177
Armstrong .....	114	127	16	142	109
Bagley .....	34	54	18	59	42
Brazeau .....	73	196	76	158	173
Breed .....	63	90	11	89	71
Chase .....	146	122	63	193	134
Doty .....	16	25	11	29	19
Gillett .....	68	270	43	148	223
How .....	50	138	36	91	132
Lakewood .....	102	113	24	129	108
Lena .....	120	129	37	164	116
Little River .....	127	206	75	196	204
Little Suamico .....	172	174	57	228	180
Maple Valley .....	69	177	30	115	154
Morgan .....	92	123	22	112	117
Oconto .....	142	149	42	192	141
Oconto Falls .....	106	197	37	144	191
Pensaukee .....	97	195	34	151	175
Riverview .....	86	91	11	110	75
Spruce .....	103	198	46	180	159
Stiles .....	129	142	44	175	139
Townsend .....	97	112	20	122	113
Underhill .....	50	162	21	96	135
Lena, vil. ....	96	136	26	119	137
Suring, vil. ....	59	164	18	85	154
Gillett, city:					
Ward 1 .....	71	132	15	83	138
Ward 2 .....	56	174	17	66	184
Ward 3 .....	29	108	8	37	107
Oconto, city:					
Ward 1 .....	102	79	16	102	91
Ward 2 .....	86	81	12	95	79
Ward 3 .....	120	43	20	130	43
Ward 4 .....	87	77	12	86	83
Ward 5 .....	110	139	25	119	153
Ward 6 .....	81	129	15	96	131
Ward 7 .....	107	125	16	109	137
Ward 8 .....	82	122	15	87	126
Ward 9 .....	84	57	22	97	61
Ward 10 .....	120	60	26	143	62
Oconto Falls, city:					
Ward 1 .....	74	136	18	90	133

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
OCONTO CO.—Cont.					
Oconto Falls, city:—Cont.					
Ward 2 .....	115	338	37	140	349
Ward 3 .....	103	212	16	117	214
TOTAL .....	3,737	5,680	1,141	4,951	5,469
ONEIDA CO.					
Cassian .....	49	67	18	71	64
Crescent .....	211	210	54	272	191
Enterprise .....	37	76	23	57	68
Hazelhurst .....	82	103	11	90	102
Lake Tomahawk .....	96	129	19	123	119
Little Rice .....	20	12	10	26	12
Lynne .....	58	26	8	64	29
Lynocqua .....	352	724	79	317	835
Monico .....	62	38	18	68	37
Newbold .....	213	235	83	293	231
Nokomis .....	95	94	25	121	87
Pelican:					
Pct. 1 .....	232	153	39	267	152
Pct. 2 .....	210	248	42	272	226
Piehl .....	14	15	2	19	12
Pine Lake .....	304	314	87	383	311
Schoepke .....	66	92	19	87	87
Stella .....	68	45	11	88	30
Sugar Camp .....	157	143	44	216	126
Three Lakes .....	233	383	75	250	437
Woodboro .....	61	56	32	88	60
Woodruff .....	181	232	26	192	242
Rhinelander, city:					
Ward 1 .....	278	157	38	289	185
Ward 2 .....	184	210	27	197	220
Ward 3 .....	216	194	33	235	203
Ward 4 .....	239	244	24	255	250
Ward 5 .....	150	259	16	145	277
Ward 6 .....	184	185	27	213	182
Ward 7 .....	206	201	22	227	203
Ward 8 .....	177	232	29	169	269
TOTAL .....	4,435	5,077	941	5,094	5,247
OUTAGAMIE CO.					
Black Creek .....	56	212	26	137	155
Bovina .....	80	134	38	141	102
Buchanan .....	268	294	60	420	190
Center .....	118	373	59	260	281
Cicero .....	72	229	32	137	189
Dale .....	78	381	41	147	339
Deer Creek .....	90	131	20	129	110
Ellington .....	102	347	83	221	289
Freedom .....	325	419	90	553	256
Grand Chute:					
Pct. 1 .....	308	723	123	518	652
Pct. 2 .....	286	674	99	482	633
Greenville .....	202	587	86	384	473
Hortonia .....	53	194	34	95	183
Kaukauna .....	108	147	22	180	87
Liberty .....	52	94	24	81	83
Maine .....	53	134	33	81	127
Maple Creek .....	38	174	21	77	154
Oneida .....	281	326	79	391	259
Osborn .....	41	179	25	88	153
Seymour .....	58	282	52	127	257
Vandenbrook .....	250	179	45	354	105
Bear Creek, vil. ....	74	82	14	83	84
Black Creek, vil. ....	73	276	39	117	261
Combined Locks, vil. ....	452	312	59	529	283
Hortonville, vil. ....	124	422	60	202	389
Kimberly, vil. ....	1,160	794	110	1,438	679
Little Chute, vil. ....	921	759	116	1,182	645
Nichols, vil. ....	33	47	9	47	39
Shiocton, vil. ....	82	190	19	113	174

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaPollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.					
Appleton, city:					
Ward 1 .....	268	537	57	365	487
Ward 2 .....	279	620	49	309	617
Ward 3 .....	212	451	60	296	406
Ward 4 .....	218	345	39	290	312
Ward 5 .....	219	519	47	295	512
Ward 6 .....	242	454	45	326	423
Ward 7 .....	300	801	30	327	840
Ward 8 .....	334	620	36	371	636
Ward 9 .....	182	199	42	226	194
Ward 10 .....	267	610	47	325	606
Ward 11 .....	387	589	52	477	536
Ward 12 .....	368	781	60	431	773
Ward 13 .....	497	877	116	689	799
Ward 14 .....	245	866	57	348	800
Ward 15 .....	342	842	90	519	765
Ward 16 .....	229	635	37	318	581
Ward 17 .....	338	1,018	48	421	990
Ward 18 .....	289	643	60	392	586
Ward 19 .....	415	1,195	93	624	1,070
Ward 20 .....	198	473	30	288	426
Kaukauna, city:					
Ward 1 .....	496	449	52	559	439
Ward 2 .....	459	446	53	565	404
Ward 3 .....	483	348	52	579	325
Ward 4 .....	484	445	49	592	413
Ward 5 .....	301	194	35	379	183
New London, city: (part)					
Ward 3 .....	155	309	33	190	300
Seymour, city:					
Ward 1 .....	103	466	33	147	446
Ward 2 .....	76	253	36	107	248
TOTAL .....	14,224	25,080	2,956	19,469	22,748
OZAUKEE CO.					
Belgium .....	284	307	57	308	313
Cedarburg .....	335	976	100	387	960
Fredonia .....	161	345	76	243	328
Grafton .....	371	735	122	422	792
Port Washington .....	226	238	40	237	259
Saukville .....	214	335	83	278	325
Bayside, vil. (part) .....	12	49	1	8	57
Belgium, vil. ....	174	147	12	207	108
Fredonia, vil. ....	162	215	55	196	218
Grafton, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	337	518	50	318	571
Pct. 2 .....	413	553	85	435	567
Saukville, vil. ....	267	164	63	299	184
Thiensville, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	228	416	58	211	488
Pct. 2 .....	160	587	34	135	635
Cedarburg, city:					
Ward 1 .....	105	279	27	99	309
Ward 2 .....	185	454	27	177	496
Ward 3 .....	143	294	12	135	311
Ward 4 .....	169	237	22	163	258
Ward 5 .....	181	274	39	185	308
Ward 6 .....	169	256	38	166	286
Mequon, city:					
Ward 1 .....	151	463	57	203	460
Ward 2 .....	289	487	36	177	614
Ward 3 .....	130	414	40	102	491
Ward 4 .....	199	527	39	181	586
Ward 5 .....	216	533	42	169	622
Ward 6 .....	165	624	40	173	658
Ward 7 .....	202	464	52	203	505
Port Washington, city:					
Ward 1 .....	158	139	29	134	198
Ward 2 .....	337	266	27	285	342
Ward 3 .....	237	178	25	198	235

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
OZAUKEE CO.—Cont.					
Port Washington, city:—Cont.					
Ward 4 .....	223	138	29	224	173
Ward 5 .....	156	174	19	138	226
Ward 6 .....	222	155	34	164	254
Ward 7 .....	265	214	35	225	300
TOTAL .....	7,246	12,155	1,505	7,185	13,437
PEPIN CO.					
Albany .....	107	48	9	103	53
Durand .....	88	109	6	105	98
Frankfort .....	53	91	11	68	86
Lima .....	161	71	15	160	72
Pepin .....	136	135	36	138	149
Stockholm .....	16	47	23	22	61
Waterville .....	120	220	39	164	209
Waubeek .....	27	48	5	30	48
Pepin, vil. ....	143	182	32	132	187
Stockholm, vil. ....	17	57	3	19	57
Durand, city:					
Ward 1 .....	115	117	11	100	137
Ward 2 .....	144	168	19	141	168
Ward 3 .....	136	200	22	139	211
TOTAL .....	1,263	1,493	231	1,321	1,536
PIERCE CO.					
Clifton .....	157	93	6	138	117
Diamond Bluff .....	85	56	17	74	76
Ellsworth .....	204	280	22	156	349
El Paso .....	175	79	17	144	120
Gilman .....	137	163	16	133	176
Hartland .....	123	189	16	114	205
Isabelle .....	20	25	3	16	31
Maiden Rock .....	74	150	22	86	151
Martell .....	161	167	21	154	192
Oak Grove .....	175	83	21	151	117
River Falls .....	279	221	19	224	294
Rock Elm .....	89	119	13	85	129
Salem .....	67	106	18	72	114
Spring Lake .....	108	114	10	95	137
Trenton .....	247	274	23	186	356
Trimbelle .....	246	168	28	239	187
Union .....	96	153	22	101	166
Bay City, vil. ....	83	53	8	68	70
Ellsworth, vil. ....	368	496	23	270	584
Elmwood, vil. ....	159	141	27	143	175
Maiden Rock, vil. ....	46	62	4	37	67
Plum City, vil. ....	57	145	8	51	150
Spring Valley, vil. ....	195	273	18	151	330
Prescott, city:					
Ward 1 .....	175	103	6	155	127
Ward 2 .....	150	125	6	127	154
Ward 3 .....	168	139	6	131	165
River Falls, city: (part)					
Ward 2 .....	174	184	12	130	234
Ward 3 .....	173	226	21	139	269
Ward 4 .....	363	358	14	228	480
Ward 5 .....	229	245	6	157	323
TOTAL .....	4,783	4,990	453	3,955	6,045
POLK CO.					
Alden .....	209	218	26	235	206
Apple River .....	132	118	18	124	143
Balsam Lake .....	134	135	13	117	155
Beaver .....	140	100	16	144	111
Black Brook .....	158	142	16	145	166
Bone Lake .....	129	64	6	128	65
Clam Falls .....	130	96	26	136	109
Clayton .....	153	98	28	167	111
Clear Lake .....	136	121	20	162	111



## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
POLK CO.—Cont.					
Eureka .....	131	211	27	128	241
Farmington .....	145	165	24	144	190
Garfield .....	166	132	20	141	163
Georgetown .....	148	84	11	134	90
Johnstown .....	79	47	12	82	53
Laketown .....	179	138	25	170	170
Lincoln .....	260	191	34	228	247
Lorain .....	62	43	4	65	42
Luck .....	143	116	15	137	129
McKinley .....	80	47	15	89	51
Milltown .....	174	110	15	154	141
Osceola .....	117	151	35	129	176
St. Croix Falls .....	122	165	19	104	197
Sterling .....	83	92	10	71	106
West Sweden .....	144	111	27	121	150
Balsam Lake, vil. ....	130	224	9	102	260
Centuria, vil. ....	108	171	15	88	195
Clayton, vil. ....	56	76	8	59	77
Clear Lake, vil. ....	171	203	10	147	237
Dresser, vil. ....	75	130	24	70	156
Frederic, vil. ....	173	254	14	147	282
Luck, vil. ....	190	212	19	162	251
Milltown, vil. ....	125	135	14	97	176
Osceola, vil. ....	200	250	17	141	320
Amery, city:					
Ward 1 .....	166	256	12	137	286
Ward 2 .....	265	359	21	212	426
St. Croix Falls, city:					
Ward 1 .....	93	225	16	80	256
Ward 2 .....	73	193	15	60	222
TOTAL .....	5,179	5,583	656	4,757	6,467
PORTAGE CO.					
Alban .....	152	80	24	178	74
Almond .....	48	124	13	57	126
Amherst .....	154	154	17	190	129
Belmont .....	71	90	19	92	86
Buena Vista .....	134	135	13	159	122
Carson .....	307	151	44	356	140
Dewey .....	169	30	13	190	24
Eau Pleine .....	131	129	33	154	130
Grant .....	158	187	52	238	157
Hull .....	759	252	62	783	279
Lanark .....	85	130	22	112	115
Linwood .....	191	111	16	216	105
New Hope .....	109	86	4	122	77
Pine Grove .....	90	126	33	122	124
Plover .....	741	413	70	780	438
Sharon .....	449	59	29	474	61
Stockton .....	455	75	36	501	68
Almond, vil. ....	36	185	12	49	179
Amherst, vil. ....	94	227	21	126	209
Amherst Junction, vil. ..	37	38	2	49	21
Junction City, vil. ....	93	64	3	98	59
Nelsonville, vil. ....	26	65	2	30	59
Park Ridge, vil. ....	128	242	10	96	281
Rosholt, vil. ....	134	112	17	147	111
Whiting, vil. ....	432	251	30	390	320
Stevens Point, city:					
Ward 1 .....	294	312	22	246	383
Ward 2 .....	290	189	22	270	247
Ward 3 .....	326	223	18	306	281
Ward 4 .....	468	78	30	475	118
Ward 5 .....	339	255	29	344	299
Ward 6 .....	367	278	36	365	310
Ward 7 .....	483	156	23	447	216
Ward 8 .....	417	167	13	365	247
Ward 9 .....	281	135	21	278	162
Ward 10 .....	342	157	18	319	214
Ward 11 .....	439	109	25	432	143

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
PORTAGE CO.—Cont.					
Stevens Point, city:—Cont.					
Ward 12 .....	421	419	17	297	560
Ward 13 .....	364	186	29	341	247
TOTAL .....	10,014	6,180	900	10,194	6,921
PRICE CO.					
Catawba .....	58	47	26	70	56
Eisenstein .....	104	103	26	135	87
Elk .....	123	162	49	142	185
Emery .....	82	53	13	79	64
Fifield .....	144	161	48	194	157
Flambeau .....	83	40	39	101	54
Georgetown .....	30	36	15	44	34
Hackett .....	34	60	9	49	56
Harmony .....	39	50	17	55	50
Hill .....	61	66	9	67	66
Kennan .....	83	51	15	98	44
Knox .....	148	70	12	157	71
Lake .....	210	272	65	296	236
Ogema .....	143	219	34	175	215
Prentice .....	96	96	21	114	94
Spirit .....	59	97	8	72	90
Worcester .....	249	241	75	284	260
Catawba, vil. ....	48	48	9	52	47
Kennan, vil. ....	40	33	7	46	32
Prentice, vil. ....	103	102	20	104	119
Park Falls, city:					
Ward 1 .....	169	153	9	162	193
Ward 2 .....	145	147	16	106	184
Ward 3 .....	112	199	13	134	183
Ward 4 .....	143	160	17	133	185
Phillips, city:					
Ward 1 .....	122	208	14	101	235
Ward 2 .....	65	113	17	72	132
Ward 3 .....	101	109	18	97	132
TOTAL .....	2,794	3,096	621	3,139	3,261
RACINE CO.					
Burlington:					
Pct. 1 .....	353	504	86	384	551
Pct. 2 .....	255	361	57	309	364
Caledonia:					
Pct. 1 .....	616	581	277	778	672
Pct. 2 .....	705	526	217	750	683
Pct. 3 .....	353	490	139	411	565
Pct. 4 .....	664	662	228	790	731
Dover .....	268	440	130	369	457
Mt. Pleasant:					
Pct. 1 .....	795	1,335	301	971	1,404
Pct. 2 .....	516	246	128	560	325
Pct. 3 .....	991	1,588	386	1,126	1,815
Norway:					
Pct. 1 .....	145	320	89	220	330
Pct. 2 .....	494	307	169	569	398
Raymond .....	468	549	223	600	626
Rochester .....	143	249	43	171	263
Waterford .....	440	437	155	530	478
Yorkville .....	277	546	152	381	580
Elmwood Park, vil. ....	53	188	11	53	201
North Bay, vil. ....	19	154	2	12	160
Rochester, vil. ....	44	109	23	59	117
Sturtevant, vil. ....	462	362	212	586	432
Union Grove, vil. ....	337	590	134	437	609
Waterford, vil. ....	286	454	46	273	510
Wind Point, vil. ....	163	420	28	119	478
Burlington, city:					
Ward 1 .....	172	337	25	183	341
Ward 2 .....	216	448	37	203	497
Ward 3 .....	324	511	35	320	547
Ward 4 .....	314	590	39	331	614

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
RACINE CO.—Cont.					
Racine, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	380	97	41	382	136
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	210	259	47	207	337
Ward 2, Pct. 1 .....	467	164	75	471	251
Ward 2, Pct. 2 .....	286	364	51	278	461
Ward 3, Pct. 1 .....	408	394	104	427	487
Ward 3, Pct. 2 .....	493	200	48	507	237
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	374	113	68	410	147
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	371	196	84	404	222
Ward 5, Pct. 1 .....	431	355	109	505	407
Ward 5, Pct. 2 .....	566	413	118	608	502
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	477	38	30	433	80
Ward 6, Pct. 2 .....	483	340	84	487	434
Ward 7, Pct. 1 .....	504	334	124	574	398
Ward 7, Pct. 2 .....	565	483	128	625	553
Ward 7, Pct. 3 .....	307	198	63	315	257
Ward 8, Pct. 1 .....	359	39	37	344	78
Ward 8, Pct. 2 .....	332	168	97	382	199
Ward 9, Pct. 1 .....	503	369	140	581	433
Ward 9, Pct. 2 .....	428	162	89	482	185
Ward 10, Pct. 1 .....	345	202	113	430	245
Ward 10, Pct. 2 .....	447	306	98	499	370
Ward 11, Pct. 1 .....	600	358	183	708	434
Ward 11, Pct. 2 .....	454	406	112	520	496
Ward 12, Pct. 1 .....	484	785	120	571	836
Ward 12, Pct. 2 .....	243	736	47	241	804
Ward 12, Pct. 3 .....	286	453	68	297	515
Ward 13, Pct. 1 .....	403	542	114	433	637
Ward 13, Pct. 2 .....	440	380	112	492	465
Ward 14, Pct. 1 .....	639	452	224	816	516
Ward 14, Pct. 2 .....	649	584	263	799	739
Ward 15, Pct. 1 .....	404	560	86	439	620
Ward 15, Pct. 2 .....	398	786	66	344	927
Ward 15, Pct. 3 .....	404	652	71	390	747
Ward 16, Pct. 1 .....	582	409	183	650	575
Ward 16, Pct. 2 .....	513	399	131	608	464
Ward 17, Pct. 1 .....	470	451	136	555	532
Ward 17, Pct. 2 .....	581	439	175	643	564
Ward 18, Pct. 1 .....	373	660	92	386	735
Ward 18, Pct. 2 .....	513	478	154	597	575
TOTAL .....	27,045	28,028	7,457	30,335	32,348
RICHLAND CO.					
Akan .....	71	103	17	99	87
Bloom .....	90	155	29	110	157
Buena Vista .....	145	226	35	174	220
Dayton .....	71	139	9	98	118
Eagle .....	68	137	20	88	131
Forest .....	32	108	16	39	116
Henrietta .....	67	101	22	96	86
Ithaca .....	113	143	22	147	120
Marshall .....	58	158	14	72	154
Orion .....	63	155	18	103	131
Richland .....	132	312	32	179	279
Richwood .....	69	107	21	104	90
Rockbridge .....	71	168	17	98	155
Sylvan .....	65	105	21	92	95
Westford .....	160	67	16	167	64
Willow .....	65	117	19	79	115
Boaz, vil. ....	26	29	6	28	32
Cazenovia, vil. ....	64	59	11	71	59
Lone Rock, vil. ....	103	101	14	112	104
Viola, vil. ....	44	166	14	63	146
Yuba, vil. ....	38	2	6	40	6
Richland Center, city:					
Ward 1 .....	66	196	13	90	185
Ward 2 .....	74	235	17	94	230
Ward 3 .....	56	200	12	70	195
Ward 4 .....	101	199	5	112	200
Ward 5 .....	119	139	21	139	234
Ward 6 .....	98	186	12	125	168

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
RICHLAND CO.—Cont.					
Richland Center, city:—Cont.					
Ward 7 .....	61	126	10	65	126
Ward 8 .....	98	202	16	102	207
TOTAL .....	2,288	4,141	485	2,856	4,010
ROCK CO.					
Avon .....	71	96	40	90	115
Beloit:					
Pct. 1 .....	520	593	169	556	659
Pct. 2 .....	255	421	71	244	488
Pct. 3 .....	603	611	127	564	735
Bradford .....	112	264	43	162	253
Center .....	109	208	20	130	201
Clinton .....	98	260	35	119	272
Fulton .....	396	366	93	485	371
Harmony .....	196	219	32	194	224
Janesville .....	323	513	63	374	518
Johnstown .....	83	195	27	105	195
La Prairie .....	91	264	42	116	280
Lima .....	138	200	34	163	203
Magnolia .....	69	128	21	97	120
Milton .....	283	307	53	332	303
Newark .....	170	245	75	199	277
Plymouth .....	117	276	40	170	255
Porter .....	164	178	31	200	159
Rock .....	369	415	104	439	435
Spring Valley .....	83	173	37	102	184
Turtle .....	388	621	99	345	720
Union .....	150	182	27	167	182
Clinton, vil. ....	195	374	57	200	416
Footville, vil. ....	104	173	16	114	174
Milton, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	220	338	53	237	369
Pct. 2 .....	243	468	22	227	487
Orfordville, vil. ....	130	224	21	131	233
Beloit, city: (part)					
Ward 15 .....	82	335	15	70	362
Ward 29 .....	544	643	125	525	747
Ward 30 .....	419	516	87	410	612
Ward 31, Pct. 1 .....	371	278	40	358	344
Ward 31, Pct. 2 .....	169	143	32	168	181
Ward 32 .....	410	520	104	440	629
Ward 33 .....	354	459	91	327	583
Ward 34 .....	409	536	83	396	668
Ward 35 .....	262	380	82	266	480
Ward 36 .....	402	220	38	347	287
Ward 37 .....	569	392	113	580	499
Ward 38, Pct. 1 .....	449	564	94	429	700
Ward 38, Pct. 2 .....	374	479	62	331	593
Ward 39 .....	423	658	58	365	784
Ward 40 .....	417	456	39	356	592
Edgerton, city .....	903	842	82	964	922
Evansville, city .....	559	704	70	584	742
Janesville, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	357	571	65	379	604
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	443	969	68	423	1,043
Ward 2 .....	553	814	79	538	944
Ward 3 .....	627	546	65	637	595
Ward 4 .....	505	475	46	517	532
Ward 5 .....	423	778	53	420	856
Ward 6, Pct. 1 .....	432	799	33	391	874
Ward 6, Pct. 2 .....	533	763	41	496	834
Ward 7 .....	507	350	76	551	388
Ward 8 .....	932	787	162	1,046	837
Ward 9 .....	612	360	67	633	386
Ward 10 .....	627	422	64	650	494
Ward 11 .....	470	362	60	494	398
Ward 12 .....	750	796	109	772	852
TOTAL .....	20,567	25,229	3,655	21,125	28,190

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>RUSK CO.</b>					
Atlanta .....	79	103	27	112	90
Big Bend .....	60	62	24	86	56
Big Falls .....	20	23	10	29	24
Cedar Rapids .....	2	4	3	7	2
Dewey .....	75	67	18	106	55
Flambeau .....	122	161	47	146	167
Grant .....	147	150	39	171	155
Grow .....	66	73	32	97	70
Hawkins .....	46	20	15	55	20
Hubbard .....	20	11	23	36	15
Lawrence .....	19	30	10	42	18
Marshall .....	98	77	40	138	72
Murry .....	32	47	23	55	41
Richland .....	43	29	15	54	31
Rusk .....	85	48	25	116	39
South Fork .....	54	12	19	75	9
Strickland .....	86	39	20	110	27
Stubbs .....	104	110	49	154	102
Thornapple .....	91	89	48	116	108
True .....	44	77	23	66	75
Washington .....	27	58	14	41	57
Wilkinson .....	7	13	1	12	8
Willard .....	72	43	18	91	41
Wilson .....	19	4	0	18	5
Bruce, vil. ....	123	227	20	154	214
Conrath, vil. ....	13	23	8	19	24
Glen Flora, vil. ....	9	27	0	10	26
Hawkins, vil. ....	104	58	13	83	90
Ingram, vil. ....	30	16	5	35	15
Sheldon, vil. ....	47	62	17	54	65
Tony, vil. ....	25	42	4	36	33
Weyerhauser, vil. ....	74	50	8	87	42
Ladysmith, city:					
Ward 1 .....	92	95	12	88	110
Ward 2 .....	90	111	17	87	131
Ward 3 .....	102	127	12	92	145
Ward 4 .....	157	126	28	135	172
Ward 5 .....	85	154	9	93	157
Ward 6 .....	104	93	12	105	97
Ward 7 .....	86	105	18	84	123
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>2,731</b>
<b>ST. CROIX CO.</b>					
Baldwin .....	131	199	20	161	186
Cady .....	99	106	33	128	104
Cylon .....	109	84	42	148	88
Eau Galle .....	141	144	28	164	143
Emerald .....	120	61	18	124	70
Erin Prairie .....	135	61	21	147	66
Forest .....	151	76	35	186	73
Glenwood .....	186	89	12	191	89
Hammond .....	129	167	28	132	183
Hudson .....	136	179	9	110	211
Kinnickinnic .....	127	130	26	129	151
Pleasant Valley .....	59	50	10	60	58
Richmond .....	209	126	18	159	184
Rush River .....	80	86	5	85	81
Somerset .....	201	158	25	204	177
Springfield .....	154	110	31	180	110
Stanton .....	147	187	15	131	213
Star Prairie .....	244	139	19	233	169
St. Joseph .....	277	212	30	253	256
Troy .....	267	270	18	243	299
Warren .....	119	96	20	126	104
Baldwin, vil. ....	260	454	25	245	473
Deer Park, vil. ....	55	47	14	59	56
Hammond, vil. ....	158	157	15	144	180
North Hudson, vil. ....	365	291	18	283	380
Roberts, vil. ....	99	72	9	88	81
Somerset, vil. ....	186	101	25	165	141
Star Prairie, vil. ....	60	93	4	57	100

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.</b>					
Wilson, vil. ....	39	29	3	37	34
Woodville, vil. ....	114	137	15	99	155
Glenwood City, city:					
Ward 1 .....	48	76	7	48	84
Ward 2 .....	55	63	2	51	69
Ward 3 .....	56	77	13	78	86
Hudson, city:					
Ward 1 .....	219	238	17	144	317
Ward 2 .....	151	169	10	115	204
Ward 3 .....	187	174	6	113	237
Ward 4 .....	196	189	6	163	223
Ward 5 .....	170	156	7	121	193
Ward 6 .....	227	258	12	179	312
New Richmond, city:					
Ward 1 .....	186	189	15	120	262
Ward 2 .....	152	98	7	96	160
Ward 3 .....	83	169	8	100	155
Ward 4 .....	111	134	7	66	182
Ward 5 .....	92	131	5	61	169
Ward 6 .....	115	130	6	74	176
River Falls, city: (part)					
Ward 1 .....	202	233	16	137	308
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>6,595</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>7,752</b>
<b>SAUK CO.</b>					
Baraboo .....	166	268	49	188	288
Bear Creek .....	126	52	25	144	56
Dellona .....	87	57	27	103	60
Delton .....	128	164	22	149	156
Excelsior .....	74	150	36	109	141
Fairfield .....	96	107	12	116	96
Franklin .....	127	106	27	174	76
Freedom .....	48	108	18	78	88
Greenfield .....	102	143	34	151	128
Honey Creek .....	88	176	23	126	153
Ironton .....	80	135	30	117	124
La Valle .....	102	101	30	122	103
Merrimac .....	86	90	12	105	80
Prairie du Sac .....	106	134	12	107	140
Reedsburg .....	161	219	26	204	202
Spring Green .....	117	109	16	132	111
Sumpter .....	171	162	37	200	164
Troy .....	116	152	22	157	136
Washington .....	80	191	38	133	173
Westfield .....	76	191	21	128	154
Winfield .....	70	84	15	77	88
Woodland .....	90	123	26	108	124
Ironton, vil. ....	32	48	6	45	38
Lake Delton, vil. ....	186	241	45	218	255
La Valle, vil. ....	68	101	16	88	103
Lime Ridge, vil. ....	26	67	6	50	47
Loganville, vil. ....	40	56	11	55	52
Merrimac, vil. ....	81	49	9	105	35
North Freedom, vil. ....	80	136	12	103	119
Plain, vil. ....	186	141	13	196	140
Prairie du Sac, vil. ....	312	489	29	290	554
Rock Springs, vil. ....	85	87	21	108	83
Sauk City, vil. ....	545	355	26	579	433
Spring Green, vil. ....	302	288	17	266	290
West Baraboo, vil. ....	105	161	21	116	171
Baraboo, city:					
Ward 1 .....	150	325	20	139	353
Ward 2 .....	162	234	13	135	270
Ward 3 .....	111	93	14	131	87
Ward 4 .....	164	188	23	177	188
Ward 5 .....	128	188	13	140	196
Ward 6 .....	116	227	22	127	232
Ward 7 .....	208	307	16	178	341
Ward 8 .....	146	267	15	121	306
Ward 9 .....	136	247	8	129	261

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.					
Reesdburg, city:					
Ward 1 .....	225	511	29	275	479
Ward 2 .....	323	458	25	338	461
Ward 3 .....	179	299	25	189	304
Wisconsin Dells, city: (part)					
Ward 1 .....	13	23	6	18	18
TOTAL .....	6,406	8,608	1,019	7,244	8,657
SAWYER CO.					
Bass Lake .....	171	178	34	144	235
Couderay .....	61	23	11	47	38
Draper .....	61	85	11	67	86
Edgewater .....	55	86	21	85	77
Hayward .....	279	406	61	244	483
Hunter .....	99	79	4	74	97
Lenroot .....	115	153	35	114	174
Meadowbrook .....	19	51	15	40	41
Meteor .....	28	42	2	37	32
Ojibwa .....	34	46	14	38	48
Radisson .....	68	65	4	70	63
Round Lake .....	108	154	30	107	181
Sand Lake .....	104	152	27	103	177
Spider Lake .....	32	122	32	45	139
Weirgor .....	59	72	19	82	61
Winter .....	170	191	54	187	214
Couderay, vil. ....	24	23	3	21	29
Exeland, vil. ....	40	59	11	53	51
Radisson, vil. ....	39	50	12	39	54
Hayward, city:					
Ward 1 .....	86	106	13	68	124
Ward 2 .....	66	134	5	49	133
Ward 3 .....	51	127	14	56	130
Ward 4 .....	61	71	3	45	84
TOTAL .....	1,830	2,475	435	1,815	2,751
SHAWANO CO.					
Almon .....	66	107	22	108	86
Angelica .....	195	213	81	269	213
Aniwa .....	46	61	25	80	51
Bartleme .....	69	36	10	88	28
Belle Plaine .....	124	421	41	198	377
Biramwood .....	40	83	27	86	60
Fairbanks .....	63	132	28	98	120
Germania .....	66	72	28	93	69
Grant .....	53	263	34	122	227
Green Valley .....	73	255	29	141	217
Hartland .....	29	248	29	94	214
Herman .....	61	202	33	101	196
Hutchins .....	36	95	24	69	84
Lessor .....	81	164	44	150	136
Maple Grove .....	200	206	61	283	169
Morris .....	63	114	14	99	92
Navarino .....	53	97	18	81	85
Pella .....	44	226	32	105	187
Red Springs .....	84	85	22	95	91
Richmond .....	138	383	70	230	342
Seneca .....	31	139	29	77	116
Washington .....	59	258	34	126	214
Waukechon .....	112	182	25	149	167
Wescott .....	298	633	73	400	597
Wittenberg .....	73	151	32	130	124
Aniwa, vil. ....	22	47	11	39	44
Biramwood, vil. ....	70	166	25	97	155
Bonduel, vil. ....	62	375	16	93	364
Bowler, vil. ....	51	78	8	76	54
Cecil, vil. ....	38	139	28	92	119
Eland, vil. ....	57	45	5	65	43
Gresham, vil. ....	48	137	16	78	139
Mattoon, vil. ....	56	96	10	81	76
Tigerton, vil. ....	132	199	31	153	202
Wittenberg, vil. ....	129	320	11	171	288

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
SHAWANO CO.—Cont.					
Shawano, city:					
Ward 1 .....	125	369	20	166	354
Ward 2 .....	147	433	32	187	419
Ward 3 .....	185	454	41	251	433
Ward 4 .....	119	270	24	156	252
Ward 5 .....	204	490	38	302	421
TOTAL .....	3,602	8,444	1,181	5,479	7,625
SHEBOYGAN CO.					
Greenbush .....	182	217	24	201	216
Herman .....	178	390	32	207	380
Holland .....	208	741	32	231	655
Lima .....	234	666	35	259	664
Lyndon .....	158	255	20	168	258
Mitchell .....	89	106	23	91	124
Mosel .....	159	228	29	184	224
Plymouth .....	329	416	45	351	430
Rhine .....	228	249	46	264	259
Russell .....	84	78	5	98	66
Scott .....	176	294	44	206	296
Sheboygan .....	918	720	80	912	789
Sheboygan Falls .....	411	416	45	374	354
Sherman .....	183	324	34	216	322
Wilson .....	637	579	75	586	685
Adell, vil. ....	78	110	8	67	129
Cascade, vil. ....	105	117	12	120	110
Cedar Grove, vil. ....	105	552	18	116	492
Elkhart Lake, vil. ....	160	199	24	148	230
Glenbeulah, vil. ....	106	90	8	97	103
Howards Grove-					
Millersville, vil. ....	166	220	15	161	236
Kohler, vil. ....	278	610	25	220	716
Oostburg, vil. ....	78	596	16	87	594
Random Lake, vil. ....	211	260	17	206	276
Waldo, vil. ....	70	99	12	57	123
Plymouth, city:					
Ward 1 .....	445	377	30	440	409
Ward 2 .....	224	326	22	231	349
Ward 3 .....	342	487	34	330	563
Sheboygan, city:					
Ward 1 .....	403	845	29	318	958
Ward 2 .....	510	557	23	430	668
Ward 3 .....	491	457	28	431	551
Ward 4 .....	477	274	42	444	345
Ward 5 .....	499	182	36	480	244
Ward 6 .....	533	441	45	493	519
Ward 7 .....	624	152	32	605	226
Ward 8 .....	713	346	29	636	440
Ward 9 .....	810	398	39	751	505
Ward 10 .....	962	490	37	845	641
Ward 11 .....	706	240	21	689	276
Ward 12 .....	759	387	55	712	502
Ward 13 .....	634	190	48	620	272
Ward 14 .....	552	167	30	544	210
Ward 15 .....	614	293	44	579	393
Ward 16 .....	909	424	42	814	560
Ward 17 .....	559	197	27	541	250
Ward 18 .....	572	475	38	518	578
Ward 19 .....	599	289	54	584	364
Ward 20 .....	633	301	30	607	380
Sheboygan Falls, city:					
Ward 1 .....	369	314	18	373	351
Ward 2 .....	327	328	20	286	380
Ward 3 .....	373	295	15	332	354
TOTAL .....	20,170	17,764	1,592	19,260	20,019
TAYLOR CO.					
Aurora .....	91	67	30	129	52
Browning .....	87	92	54	143	86
Chelsea .....	76	98	35	142	66



## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
TAYLOR CO.—Cont.					
Cleveland .....	54	33	29	78	33
Deer Creek .....	102	110	36	148	91
Ford .....	54	26	21	76	19
Goodrich .....	61	62	29	116	32
Greenwood .....	112	65	40	157	53
Grover .....	29	56	27	61	45
Hammel .....	108	68	30	143	50
Holway .....	70	65	20	79	67
Jump River .....	48	63	19	74	54
Little Black .....	146	181	61	257	123
Maplehurst .....	70	39	20	89	36
McKinley .....	43	84	47	85	87
Medford .....	225	303	101	376	236
Molitor .....	38	29	14	52	27
Pershing .....	34	55	22	64	44
Rib Lake .....	113	82	45	166	67
Roosevelt .....	120	57	32	168	35
Taft .....	71	51	15	98	35
Westboro .....	146	121	26	182	110
Gilman, vil. ....	107	53	3	103	60
Lublin, vil. ....	57	19	10	67	15
Rib Lake, vil. ....	190	141	46	210	169
Stetsonville, vil. ....	50	87	16	79	74
Medford, city:					
Ward 1 .....	134	251	48	196	222
Ward 2 .....	149	318	34	170	317
Ward 3 .....	199	215	24	220	203
Ward 4 .....	126	152	25	163	134
TOTAL .....	2,910	3,043	959	4,091	2,642
TREMPEALEAU CO.					
Albion .....	74	110	20	110	92
Arcadia .....	350	185	86	422	187
Burnside .....	138	48	23	155	36
Caledonia .....	36	99	16	46	100
Chimney Rock .....	53	37	11	69	31
Dodge .....	128	41	27	139	45
Ettrick .....	162	248	38	171	260
Gale .....	127	326	45	159	319
Hale .....	203	162	27	246	137
Lincoln .....	108	95	12	115	95
Pigeon .....	173	107	25	174	132
Preston .....	154	180	27	167	184
Sumner .....	102	119	17	125	108
Trempealeau .....	188	205	63	205	233
Unity .....	97	90	10	104	90
Eleva, vil. ....	83	131	19	101	124
Ettric, vil. ....	85	154	13	76	168
Pigeon Falls, vil. ....	45	72	3	39	80
Strum, vil. ....	174	178	10	191	156
Trempealeau, vil. ....	155	179	45	166	185
Arcadia, city:					
Ward 1 .....	68	105	10	70	110
Ward 2 .....	188	131	31	200	139
Ward 3 .....	170	132	38	204	120
Blair, city:					
Ward 1 .....	19	69	9	25	74
Ward 2 .....	36	161	3	50	149
Ward 3 .....	77	120	15	61	148
Galesville, city:					
Ward 1 .....	48	123	13	49	136
Ward 2 .....	64	142	11	55	154
Ward 3 .....	22	131	5	24	132
Independence, city:					
Ward 1 .....	72	30	11	81	30
Ward 2 .....	61	39	9	63	36
Ward 3 .....	53	29	6	54	34
Ward 4 .....	42	53	7	47	50
Osseo, city:					
Ward 1 .....	54	115	6	63	111
Ward 2 .....	97	155	10	69	115
Ward 3 .....	48	106	8	64	94

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.—Cont.</b>					
Whitehall, city:					
Ward 1 .....	62	126	2	57	124
Ward 2 .....	71	154	4	58	167
Ward 3 .....	84	174	12	94	177
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>4,368</b>	<b>4,862</b>
<b>VERNON CO.</b>					
Bergen .....	114	191	43	132	204
Christiana .....	157	149	29	172	158
Clinton .....	112	116	37	148	110
Coon .....	148	135	32	148	159
Forest .....	46	121	39	69	124
Franklin .....	127	214	34	155	218
Genoa .....	85	129	27	98	130
Greenwood .....	80	97	20	111	88
Hamburg .....	69	178	34	84	192
Harmony .....	95	127	28	115	123
Hillsboro .....	111	113	34	121	126
Jefferson .....	158	182	52	167	214
Kickapoo .....	50	93	27	64	95
Liberty .....	28	51	9	33	45
Stark .....	64	76	19	72	79
Sterling .....	36	194	38	61	199
Union .....	50	59	32	71	55
Viroqua .....	206	245	63	236	263
Webster .....	123	102	29	151	100
Wheatland .....	29	115	16	33	118
Whitestown .....	72	85	28	75	99
Chaseburg, vil. ....	22	89	12	35	87
Coon Valley, vil. ....	91	207	25	119	199
DeSoto, vil. ....	31	59	9	32	67
Genoa, vil. ....	58	65	15	19	78
LaFarge, vil. ....	123	172	37	129	184
Ontario, vil. ....	46	115	20	48	119
Readstown, vil. ....	61	96	23	67	107
Stoddard, vil. ....	96	150	48	104	173
Viola, vil. ....	30	65	1	33	63
Hillsboro, city:					
Ward 1 .....	58	78	9	58	82
Ward 2 .....	70	74	13	64	86
Ward 3 .....	67	68	8	60	76
Ward 4 .....	60	107	3	56	109
Viroqua, city:					
Ward 1 .....	99	175	41	102	198
Ward 2 .....	115	190	20	108	205
Ward 3 .....	115	202	21	114	228
Ward 4 .....	92	232	13	102	226
Ward 5 .....	102	256	20	104	264
Ward 6 .....	89	164	18	89	174
Westby, city:					
Ward 1 .....	118	126	9	108	142
Ward 2 .....	99	250	11	116	246
Ward 3 .....	64	112	16	62	124
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>6,136</b>
<b>VILAS CO.</b>					
Arbor Vitae .....	192	274	59	239	273
Boulder Junction .....	89	254	21	92	266
Cloverland .....	72	87	28	94	91
Conover .....	132	196	27	173	182
Flambeau .....	249	375	48	274	393
Land O' Lakes .....	88	220	43	119	227
Lincoln .....	200	369	88	275	377
Manitowish Waters .....	75	202	25	89	208
Phelps .....	157	200	57	233	176
Plum Lake .....	60	151	12	59	164
Presque Isle .....	40	111	22	63	107
St. Germain .....	96	228	30	128	225
Washington .....	128	193	60	185	202
Winchester .....	33	64	32	63	65

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
VILAS CO.—Cont.					
Eagle River, city:					
Ward 1 .....	27	71	3	24	79
Ward 2 .....	71	107	12	66	116
Ward 3 .....	57	165	23	54	186
Ward 4 .....	32	72	8	37	73
TOTAL .....	1,798	3,339	598	2,267	3,410
WALWORTH CO.					
Bloomfield .....	374	593	96	416	623
Darien .....	110	339	58	153	350
Delavan:					
Pct. 1 .....	229	428	68	269	452
Pct. 2 .....	230	371	46	235	401
East Troy .....	465	475	93	506	531
Geneva .....	321	728	113	397	746
LaFayette .....	94	217	31	116	221
LaGrange .....	183	368	43	212	369
Linn:					
Pct. 1 .....	143	503	44	172	505
Pct. 2 .....	48	132	9	50	143
Lyons .....	252	470	81	323	469
Richmond .....	133	225	29	149	233
Sharon .....	84	256	43	130	250
Spring Prairie .....	140	285	52	153	318
Sugar Creek .....	181	397	36	207	393
Troy .....	208	246	48	223	284
Walworth .....	126	363	36	139	382
Whitewater .....	134	234	37	146	240
Darien, vil. ....	89	217	30	103	231
East Troy, vil. ....	299	432	53	337	472
Fontana, vil. ....	152	546	43	178	551
Genoa City, vil. ....	104	315	43	114	334
Sharon, vil. ....	141	250	33	155	268
Walworth, vil. ....	182	526	45	187	554
Williams Bay, vil. ....	194	521	59	164	606
Delavan, city:					
Ward 1 .....	220	388	47	228	422
Ward 2 .....	227	372	45	212	423
Ward 3 .....	285	579	57	297	613
Elkhorn, city:					
Ward 1 .....	193	323	46	192	346
Ward 2 .....	193	374	27	184	403
Ward 3 .....	218	485	30	187	541
Lake Geneva, city:					
Ward 1 .....	176	611	34	230	572
Ward 2 .....	173	342	26	169	358
Ward 3 .....	169	370	38	169	400
Ward 4 .....	104	279	23	96	312
Whitewater, city:					
Ward 1 .....	162	234	31	206	232
Ward 2 .....	320	440	27	278	513
Ward 3 .....	190	265	31	222	290
Ward 4 .....	259	541	24	251	590
TOTAL .....	7,505	15,040	1,755	8,155	15,941
WASHBURN CO.					
Barronett .....	93	30	16	92	43
Bashaw .....	98	104	31	118	106
Bass Lake .....	40	35	12	32	54
Beaver Brook .....	99	87	15	101	97
Birchwood .....	40	43	18	53	45
Brooklyn .....	52	41	11	52	47
Casey .....	54	87	23	86	75
Chicoq .....	46	32	6	47	30
Crystal .....	42	30	7	42	33
Evergreen .....	114	113	17	121	117
Frog Creek .....	20	22	4	19	23
Gull Lake .....	9	36	10	16	39
Long Lake .....	90	105	12	101	98
Madge .....	45	12	16	57	13

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>WASHBURN CO.—Cont.</b>					
Minong .....	80	113	20	86	115
Saronia .....	67	72	17	93	60
Spooner .....	65	81	5	71	80
Springbrook .....	65	92	11	67	96
Stinnett .....	23	46	6	27	49
Stone Lake .....	50	91	9	55	97
Trego .....	103	92	28	114	104
Birchwood, vil. ....	91	105	12	98	107
Minong, vil. ....	82	92	17	83	104
Shell Lake, city:					
Ward 1 .....	50	55	9	47	61
Ward 2 .....	85	52	4	70	69
Ward 3 .....	47	66	3	44	66
Ward 4 .....	56	85	5	45	103
Spooner, city:					
Ward 1 .....	126	108	7	121	115
Ward 2 .....	103	127	10	96	145
Ward 3 .....	105	142	4	92	156
Ward 4 .....	135	153	12	120	172
Ward 5 .....	98	76	7	99	87
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2,606</b>
<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>					
Addison .....	265	435	110	396	398
Barton .....	192	314	60	276	279
Erin .....	210	324	69	255	350
Farmington .....	182	351	44	245	326
Germantown .....	36	68	37	63	76
Hartford .....	345	449	113	358	511
Jackson .....	217	623	78	302	610
Kewaskum .....	134	238	32	169	229
Polk .....	226	591	165	329	646
Richfield .....	669	931	315	866	1,044
Trenton .....	454	669	137	465	597
Wayne .....	120	257	45	196	225
West Bend .....	338	562	78	322	583
Germantown, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	211	381	96	277	406
Pct. 2 .....	307	425	85	343	465
Pct. 3 .....	342	391	101	386	441
Jackson, vil. ....	74	157	14	77	163
Kewaskum, vil. ....	284	470	47	318	474
Slinger, vil. ....	203	260	35	241	252
Hartford, city:					
Ward 1 .....	243	318	24	233	350
Ward 2 .....	229	254	19	216	279
Ward 3 .....	218	267	28	223	288
Ward 4 .....	331	488	64	357	515
West Bend, city:					
Ward 1 .....	475	602	59	510	626
Ward 2 .....	309	373	30	316	413
Ward 3 .....	288	674	14	243	803
Ward 4 .....	322	624	38	311	691
Ward 5 .....	327	362	43	352	391
Ward 6 .....	216	300	25	220	331
Ward 7 .....	337	281	60	384	313
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>8,104</b>	<b>12,439</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>9,249</b>	<b>13,075</b>
<b>WAUKESHA CO.</b>					
Brookfield:					
Pct. 1 .....	128	216	23	130	234
Pct. 2 .....	176	369	43	158	416
Pct. 3 .....	213	483	40	201	533
Delafield .....	456	637	120	458	743
Eagle .....	195	277	49	230	290
Genesee .....	372	640	88	403	683
Lisbon .....	543	726	202	645	816
Merton .....	578	988	156	629	1,083
Mukwonago .....	228	326	86	265	371

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.					
Oconomowoc:					
Pct. 1 .....	443	899	116	428	1,023
Pct. 2 .....	349	351	62	334	374
Ottawa .....	211	337	69	246	365
Pewaukee:					
Pct. 1 .....	390	415	68	381	489
Pct. 2 .....	491	644	100	477	746
Pct. 3 .....	254	257	62	258	306
Summit:					
Pct. 1 .....	322	567	82	319	641
Pct. 2 .....	228	425	54	229	466
Vernon .....	385	518	119	444	573
Waukesha:					
Pct. 1 .....	345	592	84	342	665
Pct. 2 .....	273	534	51	310	566
Big Bend, vil. ....	194	209	40	192	247
Butler, vil. ....	409	303	126	442	386
Chenequa, vil. ....	36	261	10	25	278
Dousman, vil. ....	73	104	14	75	118
Eagle, vil. ....	137	178	21	154	182
Elm Grove, vil.:					
Pct. 1 .....	158	916	36	95	1,028
Pct. 2 .....	211	1,009	58	171	1,101
Pct. 3 .....	304	681	19	198	809
Hartland, vil. ....	367	546	65	345	628
Lac La Belle, vil. ....	63	96	4	47	102
Lannon, vil. ....	160	169	58	176	200
Menomonee Falls, vil.					
Pct. 1 .....	560	672	109	558	800
Pct. 2 .....	479	768	98	481	898
Pct. 3 .....	832	784	174	804	1,239
Pct. 4 .....	646	828	137	651	975
Pct. 5 .....	540	806	164	530	975
Pct. 6 .....	417	543	140	472	649
Pct. 7 .....	425	551	99	450	646
Pct. 8 .....	446	638	123	470	726
Merton, vil. ....	72	135	28	83	152
Mukwonago, vil. ....	380	492	61	394	524
Nashotah, vil. ....	55	108	23	59	123
North Prairie, vil. ....	80	166	34	106	173
Oconomowoc Lake, vil. ....	39	246	4	35	256
Pewaukee, vil. ....	524	606	110	532	725
Sussex, vil. ....	473	382	112	473	483
Wales, vil. ....	90	142	17	81	167
Brookfield, city:					
Ward 1, Pct. 1 .....	306	438	74	292	522
Ward 1, Pct. 2 .....	168	595	48	168	656
Ward 2 .....	663	1,461	166	654	1,666
Ward 3 .....	494	1,628	142	456	1,816
Ward 4, Pct. 1 .....	187	536	37	157	600
Ward 4, Pct. 2 .....	282	831	62	237	941
Ward 5 .....	407	1,442	63	294	1,648
Ward 6 .....	343	536	65	306	639
Ward 7 .....	646	1,162	123	602	1,375
Delafield, city:					
Ward 1 .....	79	164	25	65	197
Ward 2 .....	126	156	35	118	193
Ward 3 .....	130	193	27	121	217
Ward 4 .....	112	241	26	103	278
Muskego, city:					
Ward 1 .....	598	593	134	598	751
Ward 2 .....	262	274	96	287	345
Ward 3 .....	320	230	73	298	333
Ward 4 .....	267	201	91	275	269
Ward 5 .....	345	240	70	358	297
Ward 6 .....	199	231	114	246	293
Ward 7 .....	230	190	71	288	223
New Berlin, city:					
Ward 1 .....	262	471	53	260	751
Ward 2 .....	771	949	176	777	1,112
Ward 3 .....	598	754	141	644	867
Ward 4 .....	666	755	178	707	919

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.</b>					
New Berlin, city:					
Ward 5 .....	439	761	87	418	871
Ward 6 .....	948	931	185	892	1,188
Oconomowoc, city:					
Ward 1 .....	369	790	30	346	835
Ward 2 .....	248	513	33	211	580
Ward 3 .....	318	418	46	308	467
Ward 4 .....	330	442	36	310	498
Waukesha, city:					
Ward 1 .....	500	434	77	500	525
Ward 2 .....	325	226	35	291	280
Ward 3 .....	478	355	56	467	429
Ward 4 .....	431	392	63	432	461
Ward 5 .....	550	422	106	564	514
Ward 6 .....	327	467	47	314	533
Ward 7 .....	401	555	58	378	637
Ward 8 .....	361	463	47	302	579
Ward 9 .....	290	814	39	230	891
Ward 10 .....	315	388	39	277	466
Ward 11 .....	342	698	46	295	779
Ward 12 .....	319	360	38	292	422
Ward 13 .....	452	363	59	425	445
Ward 14 .....	576	688	93	555	805
Ward 15 .....	417	266	53	394	349
TOTAL .....	31,947	47,557	6,921	31,498	55,219
<b>WAUPACA CO.</b>					
Bear Creek .....	53	232	26	122	191
Caledonia .....	26	239	30	72	221
Dayton .....	112	301	36	158	289
Dupont .....	32	188	16	68	170
Farmington:					
Pct. 1 .....	111	191	21	143	174
Pct. 2 .....	224	300	47	285	278
Fremont .....	52	149	36	93	143
Harrison .....	96	55	13	120	45
Helvetia .....	47	100	22	81	88
Iola .....	91	123	30	112	127
Larrabee .....	133	348	46	196	318
Lebanon .....	91	198	27	143	174
Lind .....	71	206	47	127	198
Little Wolf .....	54	276	30	88	242
Matteson .....	73	150	25	104	140
Mukwa .....	124	277	36	183	247
Royalton .....	92	276	38	139	246
Scandinavia .....	60	163	24	105	142
St. Lawrence .....	65	118	24	82	120
Union .....	41	260	27	87	238
Waupaca .....	92	195	45	154	172
Weyauwega .....	34	135	58	72	152
Wyoming .....	54	57	2	68	42
Big Falls, vil. ....	24	39	3	33	34
Embarrass, vil. ....	39	126	10	61	121
Fremont, vil. ....	42	181	34	71	184
Iola, vil. ....	140	345	24	169	335
Ogdensburg, vil. ....	19	64	3	26	61
Scandinavia, vil. ....	28	97	4	39	94
Clintonville, city:					
Ward 1 .....	188	507	32	228	486
Ward 2 .....	87	139	19	120	121
Ward 3 .....	92	169	18	124	148
Ward 4 .....	126	341	24	160	337
Ward 5 .....	105	363	20	128	363
Manawa, city:					
Ward 1 .....	22	82	10	29	84
Ward 2 .....	35	110	7	40	96
Ward 3 .....	35	122	11	49	120
Ward 4 .....	16	67	6	19	67
Marion, city:					
Ward 1 .....	33	153	9	39	145
Ward 2 .....	25	124	9	31	112
Ward 3 .....	25	82	10	37	179

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
<b>WAUPACA CO.—Cont.</b>					
New London, city: (part)					
Ward 1 .....	171	362	19	200	317
Ward 2 .....	96	258	20	113	269
Ward 4 .....	139	312	19	167	308
Ward 5 .....	105	137	23	148	130
Waupaca, city:					
Ward 1 .....	101	283	22	111	293
Ward 2 .....	52	191	16	68	188
Ward 3 .....	74	199	26	112	191
Ward 4 .....	84	299	21	100	297
Ward 5 .....	111	443	38	160	430
Weyauwega, city:					
Ward 1 .....	50	189	18	79	182
Ward 2 .....	49	191	15	67	187
Ward 3 .....	37	94	10	47	94
TOTAL .....	3,978	10,606	1,206	5,577	10,130
<b>WAUSHARA CO.</b>					
Aurora .....	98	240	17	115	235
Bloomfield .....	41	212	49	114	185
Coloma .....	36	63	14	55	57
Dakota .....	54	201	34	70	208
Deerfield .....	24	124	14	39	118
Hancock .....	29	101	13	49	92
Leon .....	79	154	18	89	156
Marion .....	110	259	36	130	273
Mt. Morris .....	71	168	22	75	178
Oasis .....	26	94	9	38	90
Plainfield .....	68	85	16	75	92
Poy Sippi .....	76	283	34	114	277
Richford .....	23	88	19	27	98
Rose .....	41	71	25	54	83
Saxeville .....	47	163	23	79	152
Springwater .....	74	188	32	102	165
Warren .....	96	123	18	122	112
Wautoma .....	71	206	33	63	233
Coloma, vil. ....	41	111	11	46	119
Hancock, vil. ....	41	113	22	43	129
Lohrville, vil. ....	50	24	6	55	21
Plainfield, vil. ....	93	200	19	82	233
Redgranite, vil. ....	139	108	6	156	96
Wild Rose, vil. ....	60	225	35	70	241
Berlin, city: (part)					
Pct. 2 .....	7	9	3	8	8
Wautoma, city:					
Ward 1 .....	56	148	7	44	167
Ward 2 .....	31	143	8	31	150
Ward 3 .....	70	283	23	74	298
TOTAL .....	1,652	4,187	566	2,019	4,266
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.</b>					
Algoma .....	424	809	122	540	806
Black Wolf .....	249	670	84	332	665
Clayton .....	170	473	52	268	421
Menasha .....	2,404	1,465	172	1,168	1,398
Neenah .....	346	726	66	428	697
Nekimi .....	92	273	39	132	268
Nepeuskun .....	57	167	31	106	144
Omro .....	159	325	100	252	323
Oshkosh .....	534	737	126	605	757
Poygan .....	84	130	48	125	134
Rushford .....	150	354	33	175	359
Utica .....	77	283	52	128	281
Vinland .....	163	344	50	205	343
Winchester .....	103	281	45	160	248
Winneconne .....	165	368	58	206	365
Wolf River .....	56	235	36	104	205
Winneconne, vil. ....	235	400	43	288	381
Menasha, city:					
Dist. 1 .....	443	275	31	446	287

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie Humphrey	Nixon and Agnew Nixon	Wallace and Griffin Wallace	Bronson C. LaFollette	Warren P. Knowles
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.					
Menasha, city:—Cont.					
Dist. 2 .....	420	391	47	464	400
Dist. 3 .....	342	540	26	356	542
Dist. 4 .....	571	343	38	633	315
Dist. 5 .....	563	317	52	562	342
Dist. 6 .....	543	454	43	597	436
Neenah, city:					
Dist. 20 .....	260	634	43	286	649
Dist. 21 .....	230	834	23	216	864
Dist. 22 .....	357	1,029	46	393	1,029
Dist. 23 .....	319	571	29	336	566
Dist. 24 .....	224	413	44	280	401
Dist. 25 .....	294	413	35	406	332
Dist. 26 .....	384	538	76	478	495
Dist. 27 .....	474	796	64	582	756
Omro, city .....	289	523	75	336	519
Oshkosh, city:					
Dist. 28 .....	322	659	55	323	741
Dist. 29 .....	317	553	59	321	615
Dist. 30 .....	324	537	54	307	640
Dist. 31 .....	300	477	45	345	475
Dist. 32 .....	314	445	70	344	481
Dist. 33 .....	284	417	56	321	482
Dist. 34 .....	293	374	47	312	425
Dist. 35 .....	357	414	59	432	392
Dist. 36 .....	300	469	52	331	489
Dist. 37 .....	337	375	53	336	428
Dist. 38 .....	272	371	31	263	405
Dist. 39 .....	228	300	28	218	338
Dist. 40 .....	383	435	74	431	471
Dist. 41 .....	335	346	49	416	358
Dist. 42 .....	433	541	75	514	544
Dist. 43 .....	404	424	59	443	459
Dist. 44 .....	519	284	75	607	296
Dist. 45 .....	484	569	67	544	584
Dist. 46 .....	781	786	124	856	870
Dist. 47 .....	437	474	84	519	492
TOTAL .....	18,605	25,361	3,045	19,776	25,713
WOOD CO.					
Arpin .....	113	204	45	174	186
Auburndale .....	102	147	32	154	114
Cameron .....	43	103	20	73	91
Cary .....	60	65	8	70	59
Cranmoor .....	27	53	3	29	53
Dexter .....	64	45	8	81	37
Grand Rapids:					
Pct. 1 .....	329	280	56	403	249
Pct. 2 .....	309	516	109	392	501
Hansen .....	108	138	24	157	102
Hiles .....	48	21	15	66	16
Lincoln .....	148	189	49	187	189
Marshfield .....	144	204	55	215	179
Milladore .....	121	88	27	142	82
Port Edwards .....	224	119	33	272	106
Remington .....	68	53	23	86	46
Richfield .....	107	177	36	138	165
Rock .....	63	119	19	66	126
Rudolph .....	240	143	40	286	126
Saratoga:					
Pct. 1 .....	251	204	35	289	190
Pct. 2 .....	210	115	27	248	107
Seneca .....	174	124	35	206	117
Sherry .....	109	122	23	159	89
Sigel .....	264	196	62	347	164
Wood .....	89	112	44	151	94
Auburndale, vil. ....	69	110	15	94	93
Biron, vil. ....	190	157	18	207	151
Milladore, vil. ....	64	35	7	72	30
Port Edwards, vil. ....	387	501	54	422	518



## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

District	President			Governor	
	Humphrey and Muskie (Dem.)	Nixon and Agnew (Rep.)	Wallace and Griffin (Ind.)	Bronson C. LaFollette (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)
WOOD CO.—Cont.					
Rudolph, vil. ....	95	34	7	102	26
Vesper, vil. ....	67	96	11	80	87
Marshfield, city:					
Ward 1 .....	277	217	39	298	237
Ward 2 .....	226	232	29	225	269
Ward 3 .....	193	283	24	188	318
Ward 4 .....	235	517	33	198	595
Ward 5 .....	297	392	53	318	434
Ward 6 .....	210	301	19	223	322
Ward 7 .....	166	202	16	151	230
Ward 8 .....	207	197	23	242	183
Ward 9 .....	238	395	29	287	407
Ward 10 .....	278	369	36	307	377
Nekoosa, city:					
Ward 1 .....	201	135	22	213	136
Ward 2 .....	55	43	5	47	55
Ward 3 .....	153	138	22	160	147
Ward 4 .....	203	142	24	242	124
Pittsville, city:					
Ward 1 .....	70	65	15	77	66
Ward 2 .....	26	31	4	28	33
Ward 3 .....	39	37	7	45	32
Wisconsin Rapids, city:					
Ward 1 .....	186	88	23	221	85
Ward 2 .....	178	132	19	202	126
Ward 3 .....	205	156	22	223	149
Ward 4 .....	223	178	14	225	189
Ward 5 .....	228	191	31	248	207
Ward 6 .....	253	218	26	259	235
Ward 7 .....	233	224	17	219	256
Ward 8 .....	143	194	15	139	216
Ward 9 .....	180	199	21	187	210
Ward 10 .....	199	201	17	192	226
Ward 11 .....	189	154	17	185	177
Ward 12 .....	198	194	12	235	174
Ward 13 .....	236	285	35	257	299
Ward 14 .....	174	233	23	184	248
Ward 15 .....	166	256	3	127	400
Ward 16 .....	162	251	24	176	258
Ward 17 .....	113	147	9	134	140
Ward 18 .....	143	166	14	161	164
Ward 19 .....	131	146	12	153	138
Ward 20 .....	20	16	1	20	18
TOTAL .....	10,921	11,795	1,695	12,364	11,973

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY\*

County	Total	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
		Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
Adams .....	1,231	347	670	12	17	171	12	2
Ashland .....	3,683	1,571	1,890	3	20	188	10	1
Barron .....	5,235	1,289	3,371	59	56	416	32	12
Bayfield .....	2,460	846	1,355	26	23	203	7	....
Brown .....	25,465	5,568	17,728	547	45	1,479	60	38
Buffalo .....	1,841	404	1,127	29	22	253	5	1
Burnett .....	1,468	493	729	32	46	147	3	18
Calumet .....	3,715	602	2,666	27	15	391	....	14
Chippewa .....	6,600	1,667	4,115	84	26	669	29	10
Clark .....	4,405	938	2,799	....	....	551	40	77
Columbia .....	5,826	1,419	3,665	73	35	602	21	11
Crawford .....	2,749	628	1,729	51	23	305	....	13
Dane .....	59,467	15,006	40,522	709	261	2,838	126	5
Dodge .....	10,126	2,684	6,204	290	60	822	14	52
Door .....	3,113	651	2,021	7	21	365	12	36
Douglas .....	10,510	4,213	5,269	424	114	471	....	19
Dunn .....	3,606	929	2,174	24	84	374	15	6
Eau Claire .....	10,127	3,409	5,946	183	70	468	44	7
Florence .....	512	179	228	1	4	82	15	3
Fond du Lac .....	11,989	3,612	7,065	175	66	1,014	28	29
Forest .....	1,456	518	736	11	6	158	23	4
Grant .....	5,579	1,018	3,639	53	28	821	14	6
Green .....	3,414	558	2,447	....	9	377	12	11
Green Lake .....	2,426	555	1,473	....	....	373	....	25
Iowa .....	2,556	513	1,689	19	13	313	6	3
Iron .....	2,103	679	1,139	12	15	233	15	10
Jackson .....	1,934	527	1,110	44	15	209	25	4
Jefferson .....	8,052	2,187	4,726	145	70	832	39	53
Juneau .....	2,689	637	1,731	7	15	272	24	3
Kenosha .....	18,784	7,417	9,567	473	95	1,084	126	22
Kewaunee .....	2,753	413	1,941	12	5	367	....	15
La Crosse .....	11,212	3,750	6,758	156	41	445	58	4
Lafayette .....	2,445	437	1,662	28	5	307	....	6
Langlade .....	3,077	992	1,704	45	25	291	16	4
Lincoln .....	3,751	1,142	2,141	53	34	352	25	4
Manitowoc .....	14,642	3,967	9,260	173	46	1,139	....	57
Marathon .....	17,341	5,165	10,236	264	108	1,500	63	5
Marinette .....	6,481	2,085	3,725	....	21	601	27	22
Marquette .....	1,104	256	663	5	10	159	11	....
Menominee .....	200	67	75	2	....	56	....	....

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY\*—Cont.

County	Total	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
		Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
Milwaukee	206,753	103,215	90,780	3,619	502	6,961	1,606	70
Monroe	3,911	761	2,703	35	36	342	29	5
Oconto	3,817	888	2,321	49	13	521	17	8
Oneida	4,697	1,457	2,559	44	41	548	40	8
Outagamie	18,222	4,253	12,738	355	28	769	61	18
Ozaukee	7,163	2,091	4,305	43	45	563	101	15
Pepin	1,246	224	826	4	9	170	13	.....
Pierce	3,559	742	2,188	44	84	479	14	8
Polk	3,462	792	2,015	77	123	430	14	11
Portage	9,123	3,299	4,567	170	88	971	.....	28
Price	2,818	872	1,573	29	21	290	23	10
Racine	27,085	9,076	15,688	532	99	1,403	252	35
Richland	2,437	543	1,646	21	8	205	12	2
Rock	17,398	5,056	10,363	446	98	1,280	133	22
Rusk	2,552	695	1,516	16	22	273	29	1
St. Croix	4,700	1,065	2,795	73	141	584	30	12
Sauk	5,835	1,155	3,885	30	54	685	18	8
Sawyer	1,635	540	947	29	14	101	4	.....
Shawano	3,848	890	2,482	22	20	412	16	6
Sheboygan	17,940	7,370	9,073	434	78	921	42	22
Taylor	3,162	760	1,990	15	21	354	19	3
Trempealeau	3,035	666	1,868	44	32	413	12	.....
Vernon	3,676	972	2,303	12	46	316	19	8
Vilas	2,028	705	1,080	26	20	150	36	11
Walworth	7,422	1,881	4,424	138	44	829	74	32
Washburn	1,840	579	992	99	31	130	7	2
Washington	8,391	2,442	4,914	37	28	860	92	18
Waukesha	33,835	11,699	19,431	533	133	1,727	240	72
Waupaca	4,477	1,001	2,942	66	34	401	22	11
Waushara	1,687	418	1,021	34	14	177	18	5
Winnebago	17,626	5,392	11,104	375	56	639	44	16
Wood	11,495	2,859	7,426	152	53	905	37	63
TOTAL	733,002	253,696	412,160	11,861	3,605	46,507	4,031	1,142

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

## DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT\*

County	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
<b>First Congressional District</b>							
Kenosha .....	7,417	9,567	473	95	1,084	126	22
Racine .....	9,076	15,688	532	99	1,403	252	35
Rock .....	5,056	10,363	446	98	1,280	133	22
Walworth .....	1,881	4,424	138	44	829	74	32
TOTAL .....	23,430	40,042	1,589	336	4,596	585	111
<b>Second Congressional District</b>							
Columbia .....	1,419	3,665	73	35	602	21	11
Dane .....	15,006	40,522	709	261	2,838	126	5
Dodge .....	2,684	6,204	290	60	822	14	52
Green .....	558	2,447	....	9	377	12	11
Jefferson .....	2,187	4,726	145	70	832	39	53
TOTAL .....	21,854	57,564	1,217	435	5,471	212	132
<b>Third Congressional District</b>							
Buffalo .....	404	1,127	29	22	253	5	1
Crawford .....	628	1,729	51	23	305	....	13
Grant .....	1,018	3,639	53	28	821	14	6
Iowa .....	513	1,689	19	13	313	6	3
Jackson .....	527	1,110	44	15	209	25	4
Juneau .....	637	1,731	7	15	272	24	3
La Crosse .....	3,750	6,758	156	41	445	58	4
Lafayette .....	437	1,662	28	5	307	....	6
Monroe .....	761	2,703	35	36	342	29	5
Pepin .....	224	826	4	9	170	13	....
Pierce .....	742	2,188	44	84	479	14	8
Richland .....	543	1,646	21	8	205	12	2
Sauk .....	1,155	3,885	30	54	685	18	8
Trempealeau .....	666	1,868	44	32	413	12	....
Vernon .....	972	2,303	12	46	316	19	8
TOTAL .....	12,977	34,864	577	431	5,535	249	71
<b>Fourth Congressional District</b>							
Milwaukee (part) .....	50,742	37,243	1,586	196	2,676	705	47
TOTAL .....	50,742	37,243	1,586	196	2,676	705	47

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT\*—Cont.

County	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
<b>Fifth Congressional District</b>							
Milwaukee (part) .....	32,403	26,890	1,278	135	2,871	466	11
TOTAL .....	32,403	26,890	1,278	135	2,871	466	11
<b>Sixth Congressional District</b>							
Calumet .....	602	2,666	27	15	391	....	14
Fond du Lac .....	3,612	7,065	175	66	1,014	28	29
Green Lake .....	555	1,473	....	....	373	....	25
Ozaukee .....	2,091	4,305	43	45	563	101	15
Sheboygan .....	7,370	9,073	434	78	921	42	22
Washington .....	2,442	4,914	37	28	860	92	18
Winnebago .....	5,392	11,104	375	56	639	44	16
TOTAL .....	22,064	40,600	1,091	288	4,761	307	139
<b>Seventh Congressional District</b>							
Adams .....	347	670	12	17	171	12	2
Clark .....	938	2,799	....	....	551	40	77
Florence .....	179	228	1	4	82	15	3
Forest .....	518	736	11	6	158	23	4
Langlade .....	992	1,704	45	25	291	16	4
Lincoln .....	1,142	2,141	53	34	352	25	4
Marathon .....	5,165	10,236	264	108	1,500	63	5
Marquette .....	256	663	5	10	159	11	....
Menominee .....	67	75	2	....	56	....	....
Portage .....	3,299	4,567	170	88	971	....	28
Shawano .....	890	2,482	22	20	412	16	6
Taylor .....	760	1,990	15	21	354	19	3
Waupaca .....	1,001	2,942	66	34	401	22	11
Waushara .....	418	1,021	34	14	177	18	5
Wood .....	2,859	7,426	152	53	905	37	63
TOTAL .....	18,831	39,680	852	434	6,540	317	215

## DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT\*—Cont.

County	Choices on Ballot			Write-in Candidates			
	Lyndon B. Johnson	Eugene J. McCarthy	None of Names Shown	Hubert Humphrey	Robert F. Kennedy	George C. Wallace	Scattering
<b>Eighth Congressional District</b>							
Brown .....	5,568	17,728	547	45	1,479	60	38
Door .....	651	2,021	7	21	365	12	36
Kewaunee .....	413	1,941	12	5	367	....	15
Manitowoc .....	3,967	9,260	173	46	1,139	....	57
Marinette .....	2,085	3,725	....	21	601	27	22
Oconto .....	888	2,321	49	13	521	17	8
Outagamie .....	4,253	12,738	355	28	769	61	18
TOTAL .....	17,825	49,734	1,143	179	5,241	177	194
<b>Ninth Congressional District</b>							
Milwaukee (part) .....	20,070	26,647	755	171	1,414	435	12
Waukesha .....	11,699	19,431	533	133	1,727	240	72
TOTAL .....	31,769	46,078	1,288	304	3,141	675	84
<b>Tenth Congressional District</b>							
Ashland .....	1,571	1,890	3	20	188	10	1
Barron .....	1,289	3,371	59	56	416	32	12
Bayfield .....	846	1,355	26	23	203	7	....
Burnett .....	493	729	32	46	147	3	18
Chippewa .....	1,667	4,115	84	26	669	29	10
Douglas .....	4,213	5,269	424	114	471	....	19
Dunn .....	929	2,174	24	84	374	15	6
Eau Claire .....	3,409	5,946	183	70	468	44	7
Iron .....	679	1,139	12	15	233	15	10
Oneida .....	1,457	2,559	44	41	548	40	8
Polk .....	792	2,015	77	123	430	14	11
Price .....	872	1,573	29	21	290	23	10
Rusk .....	695	1,516	16	22	273	29	1
St. Croix .....	1,065	2,795	73	141	584	30	12
Sawyer .....	540	947	29	14	101	4	....
Vilas .....	705	1,080	26	20	150	36	11
Washburn .....	579	992	99	31	130	7	2
TOTAL .....	21,801	39,465	1,240	867	5,675	338	138

## REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY\*

County	Choices on Ballot					Write-in Candidates				
	Total	Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace	Scat-tering
Adams .....	872	658	65	119	12	2	7	3	4	2
Ashland .....	1,809	1,466	138	173	4	1	22	2	2	1
Barron .....	4,252	3,576	353	148	30	8	96	..	8	33
Bayfield .....	1,432	1,085	138	155	19	3	25	4	..	3
Brown .....	17,334	13,805	2,406	569	213	..	141	32	..	168
Buffalo .....	1,541	1,254	126	113	14	2	22	1	5	4
Burnett .....	1,122	880	100	69	14	..	40	..	..	19
Calumet .....	3,026	2,468	301	158	36	..	22	..	3	38
Chippewa .....	4,183	3,427	311	294	55	..	65	7	..	24
Clark .....	3,360	2,588	268	326	89	..	45	..	2	42
Columbia .....	4,810	3,735	297	546	44	..	129	33	9	17
Crawford .....	2,003	1,594	214	148	18	..	..	..	..	29
Dane .....	24,151	16,735	1,853	3,231	524	..	1,496	110	37	165
Dodge .....	8,701	7,053	737	470	249	12	101	32	10	37
Door .....	3,415	2,846	320	130	15	6	43	9	..	46
Douglas .....	4,268	3,329	369	332	125	..	85	..	7	21
Dunn .....	2,991	2,530	183	150	18	7	77	5	9	12
Eau Claire .....	7,127	6,215	324	315	95	..	154	5	..	19
Florence .....	423	327	59	18	3	4	6	..	4	2
Fond du Lac .....	10,241	8,578	930	371	113	..	102	33	..	114
Forest .....	934	763	98	39	9	2	7	3	10	3
Grant .....	5,520	4,410	528	386	39	14	111	11	4	17
Green .....	3,341	2,643	238	355	..	4	55	13	3	30
Green Lake .....	2,978	2,381	347	180	..	..	38	..	..	32
Iowa .....	2,127	1,568	157	311	27	..	47	5	..	12
Iron .....	961	737	86	62	15	31	7	..	..	23
Jackson .....	1,567	1,198	193	128	14	7	17	4	3	3
Jefferson .....	6,697	5,349	564	430	82	..	162	64	..	46
Juneau .....	2,354	1,793	203	287	7	10	28	..	15	11
Kenosha .....	10,196	8,069	1,159	318	226	..	96	249	45	34
Kewaunee .....	2,309	1,847	257	121	19	9	16	2	5	33
La Crosse .....	9,705	7,901	1,196	393	85	..	113	6	5	6
Lafayette .....	2,067	1,655	147	204	13	..	32	6	..	10
Langlade .....	2,261	1,830	238	133	26	3	14	9	4	4
Lincoln .....	2,911	2,343	239	247	18	..	36	8	10	10
Manitowoc .....	8,239	6,620	886	497	81	..	54	..	..	101
Marathon .....	11,051	8,861	900	996	107	16	114	34	19	4
Marinette .....	4,523	3,717	548	182	..	7	31	8	9	21
Marquette .....	1,424	1,110	126	155	10	3	12	2	6	..

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

## REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY\*—Cont.

County	Total	Choices on Ballot				Write-in Candidates				
		Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace	Scattering
Menominee .....	43	28	11	3	..	..	1	..	..	
Milwaukee .....	104,800	82,492	12,797	5,453	1,741	..	1,508	518	..	
Monroe .....	3,645	2,976	347	236	27	..	31	8	..	
Oconto .....	3,333	2,657	431	150	32	17	23	3	12	
Oneida .....	3,388	2,802	312	164	31	12	37	10	10	
Outagamie .....	16,096	13,700	1,558	504	169	13	62	45	..	
Ozaukee .....	6,931	5,365	893	272	90	..	143	75	..	
Pepin .....	805	622	81	41	4	..	33	..	4	
Pierce .....	2,808	2,329	231	95	27	8	90	..	7	
Polk .....	2,642	2,158	217	102	50	..	88	10	3	
Portage .....	4,011	3,292	323	232	48	..	78	..	..	
Price .....	2,003	1,614	168	161	14	..	24	..	5	
Racine .....	16,262	12,611	2,144	693	290	26	262	112	59	
Richland .....	2,476	1,854	204	342	17	..	37	..	..	
Rock .....	15,761	13,069	1,229	764	232	..	268	123	30	
Rusk .....	1,530	1,223	132	132	9	..	17	..	2	
St. Croix .....	3,267	2,514	364	112	69	..	183	..	..	
Sauk .....	4,745	3,488	375	715	17	..	109	17	..	
Sawyer .....	1,452	1,165	132	86	20	..	28	12	2	
Shawano .....	5,239	4,301	616	212	19	..	37	37	..	
Sheboygan .....	11,555	9,297	931	794	231	21	168	40	23	
Taylor .....	1,826	1,357	184	211	13	..	23	17	12	
Trempealeau .....	2,440	2,013	189	179	24	..	28	4	3	
Vernon .....	3,136	2,452	380	227	34	..	23	4	8	
Vilas .....	1,957	1,623	165	94	18	..	28	6	12	
Walworth .....	9,217	7,569	912	310	140	..	162	..	30	
Washburn .....	1,352	1,053	120	94	41	3	31	2	3	
Washington .....	6,827	5,454	689	347	57	..	116	50	33	
Waukesha .....	28,305	22,270	3,673	1,109	455	20	423	186	39	
Waupaca .....	6,108	4,328	745	275	50	..	61	27	..	
Waushara .....	2,540	2,075	264	144	22	1	11	3	17	
Winnebago .....	17,032	14,406	1,749	456	211	..	106	51	16	
Wood .....	8,095	6,667	559	563	93	29	89	26	17	
TOTAL .....	489,853	390,368	50,727	28,531	6,763	301	7,995	2,087	585	
									2,496	

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY COUNTY



REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT\*

County	Choices on Ballot				Write-in Candidates				
	Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace	Scattering
<b>First Congressional District</b>									
Kenosha .....	8,069	1,159	318	226	....	96	249	45	34
Racine .....	12,611	2,144	693	290	26	262	112	59	65
Rock .....	13,069	1,229	764	232	....	268	123	30	46
Walworth .....	7,569	912	310	140	....	162	....	30	94
TOTAL .....	41,318	5,444	2,085	888	26	788	484	164	239
<b>Second Congressional District</b>									
Columbia .....	3,735	297	546	44	....	129	33	9	17
Dane .....	16,735	1,853	3,231	524	....	1,496	110	37	165
Dodge .....	7,053	737	470	249	12	101	32	10	37
Green .....	2,643	238	355	....	4	55	13	3	30
Jefferson .....	5,349	564	430	82	....	162	64	....	46
TOTAL .....	35,515	3,689	5,032	899	16	1,943	252	59	295
<b>Third Congressional District</b>									
Buffalo .....	1,254	126	113	14	2	22	1	5	4
Crawford .....	1,594	214	148	18	....	....	....	....	29
Grant .....	4,410	528	386	39	14	111	11	4	17
Iowa .....	1,568	157	311	27	....	47	5	....	12
Jackson .....	1,198	193	128	14	7	17	4	3	3
Juneau .....	1,793	203	287	7	10	28	....	15	11
La Crosse .....	7,901	1,196	393	85	....	113	6	5	6
Lafayette .....	1,655	147	204	13	....	32	6	....	10
Monroe .....	2,976	347	236	27	....	31	8	....	20
Pepin .....	622	81	41	4	....	33	....	4	20
Pierce .....	2,329	231	95	27	8	90	....	7	21
Richland .....	1,854	204	342	17	....	37	....	....	22
Sauk .....	3,488	375	715	17	....	109	17	....	24
Trempealeau .....	2,013	189	179	24	....	28	4	3	....
Vernon .....	2,452	380	227	34	....	23	4	8	8
TOTAL .....	37,107	4,571	3,805	367	41	721	66	54	207
<b>Fourth Congressional District</b>									
Milwaukee (part) .....	27,941	5,152	2,110	669	....	394	227	....	127
TOTAL .....	27,941	5,152	2,110	669	....	394	227	....	127

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT\*—Cont.

County	Choices on Ballot				Write-in Candidates				
	Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace	Scattering
<b>Fifth Congressional District</b>									
Milwaukee (part) .....	20,969	3,213	1,674	499	....	374	95	....	53
TOTAL .....	20,969	3,213	1,674	499	....	374	95	....	53
<b>Sixth Congressional District</b>									
Calumet .....	2,468	301	158	36	....	22	....	3	38
Fond du Lac .....	8,578	930	371	113	....	102	33	....	114
Green Lake .....	2,381	347	180	....	....	38	....	....	32
Ozaukee .....	5,365	893	272	90	....	143	75	....	93
Sheboygan .....	9,297	931	794	231	21	168	40	23	50
Washington .....	5,454	689	347	57	....	116	50	33	81
Winnebago .....	14,406	1,749	456	211	....	106	51	16	37
TOTAL .....	47,949	5,840	2,578	738	21	695	249	75	445
<b>Seventh Congressional District</b>									
Adams .....	658	65	119	12	2	7	3	4	2
Clark .....	2,588	268	326	89	....	45	....	2	42
Florence .....	327	59	18	3	4	6	....	4	2
Forest .....	763	98	39	7	2	7	3	10	3
Langlade .....	1,830	238	133	26	3	14	9	4	4
Lincoln .....	2,343	239	247	18	....	36	8	10	10
Marathon .....	8,861	900	996	107	16	114	34	19	4
Marquette .....	1,110	126	155	10	3	12	2	6	....
Menominee .....	28	11	3	....	....	....	1	....	....
Portage .....	3,292	323	232	48	....	78	....	....	38
Shawano .....	4,301	616	212	19	....	37	37	....	17
Taylor .....	1,357	184	211	13	....	23	17	12	9
Waupaca .....	4,928	745	275	50	....	61	27	....	22
Waushara .....	2,075	264	144	22	1	11	3	17	3
Wood .....	6,667	559	563	93	29	89	26	17	52
TOTAL .....	41,128	4,695	3,673	519	60	540	170	105	208

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE BY DISTRICT\*—Cont.

County	Choices on Ballot				Write-in Candidates				
	Richard M. Nixon	Ronald W. Reagan	Harold E. Stassen	None of Names Shown	Robert F. Kennedy	Nelson A. Rockefeller	George W. Romney	George C. Wallace	Scattering
<b>Eighth Congressional District</b>									
Brown	13,805	2,406	569	213	....	141	32	....	168
Door	2,846	320	130	15	6	43	9	....	46
Kewaunee	1,847	257	121	19	9	16	2	5	33
Manitowoc	6,620	886	497	81	....	54	....	....	101
Marinette	3,717	548	182	....	7	31	8	9	21
Oconto	2,657	431	150	32	17	23	3	12	8
Outagamie	13,700	1,558	504	169	13	62	45	....	45
TOTAL	45,192	6,406	2,153	529	52	370	99	26	422
<b>Ninth Congressional District</b>									
Milwaukee (part)	33,582	4,432	1,669	573	....	740	196	....	111
Waukesha	22,270	3,673	1,109	455	20	423	186	39	130
TOTAL	55,852	8,105	2,778	1,028	20	1,163	382	39	241
<b>Tenth Congressional District</b>									
Ashland	1,466	138	173	4	1	22	2	2	1
Barron	3,576	353	148	30	8	96	....	8	33
Bayfield	1,085	138	155	19	3	25	4	....	3
Burnett	880	100	69	14	....	40	....	....	19
Chippewa	3,427	311	294	55	....	65	7	....	24
Douglas	3,329	369	332	125	....	85	....	7	21
Dunn	2,530	183	150	18	7	77	5	9	12
Eau Claire	6,215	324	315	95	....	154	5	....	19
Iron	737	86	62	15	31	7	....	....	23
Oneida	2,802	312	164	31	10	37	10	12	10
Polk	2,158	217	102	50	3	88	10	....	14
Price	1,614	168	161	14	....	24	....	5	17
Rusk	1,223	132	132	9	....	17	....	2	15
St. Croix	2,514	364	112	69	....	183	....	....	25
Sawyer	1,165	132	86	20	....	28	12	2	7
Vilas	1,623	165	94	18	....	28	6	12	11
Washburn	1,053	120	94	41	3	31	2	3	5
TOTAL	37,397	3,612	2,643	627	66	1,007	63	62	259

## DELEGATES TO 1968 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS\*

	Democratic	Republican
For Lyndon B. Johnson	For Eugene J. McCarthy	For Richard M. Nixon
	<b>Delegates-at-Large</b>	
None	Karl Andresen Eau Claire	O. W. Carpenter Milwaukee
	Michael Bleicher Madison	Ody J. Fish Pewaukee
	Mrs. Veronica Boehm Milwaukee	Fred Hartley Kenosha
	Elizabeth Bostrom Oconomowoc	Warren P. Knowles Madison
	Irv Brotslaw Milwaukee	Melvin R. Laird Marshfield
	Frank Campenni Milwaukee	John MacIver Milwaukee
	Mrs. Sue Finman Madison	Joseph Noll Kenosha
	Ted Finman Madison	Jack Olson Wisconsin Dells
	Anthony M. Fischer Cedarburg	Mrs. John Oster, Jr. Milwaukee
	Hilton E. Hanna Madison	Dr. Robert Spitzer Burlington
	Robert Kastenmeier Watertown	
	Bronson LaFollette Madison	
	Mrs. Edward Miller Madison	
	John Nikolay Abbotsford	
	Donald Peterson Eau Claire	
	Henry Reuss Milwaukee	
	Robert L. Reynolds, Jr. Madison	
	Arnold Serwer Madison	
	Ted Warshafsky Milwaukee	
	George Wilbur Madison	

\*The Democratic National Committeeman and Committeewoman from Wisconsin (David Carley, Madison; Jeanette Swed, Milwaukee) serve as unpledged delegates. The Republican National Committeeman and Committeewoman from Wisconsin (John E. Hough, Janesville; Mrs. Byron Ising, Oshkosh) serve as pledged alternate delegates.

Source: Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

DELEGATES TO 1968 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS<sup>o</sup>—Cont.

Democratic		Republican
For Lyndon B. Johnson	For Eugene J. McCarthy	For Richard M. Nixon
<b>District Delegates</b>		
<b>FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>		
None	R. W. Brandt Janesville	Eugene Seibert Janesville
	Charles Fiala Racine	Willard Walker Racine
	James Hansen Kenosha	
	Charles Sequin Beloit	
<b>SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>		
None	David Fries Watertown	Richard Huff Madison
	Thomas Hickey Beaver Dam	Ted Chase Sun Prairie
	C. Hayden Jamison Madison	
	William G. Rice Madison	
<b>THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>		
None	David Brye Coon Valley	Thomas Curran Mauston
	Richard Darr River Falls	Peter Hurtgen La Crosse
	Mrs. Jean Helliesen La Crosse	
	Steven Steinglass Platteville	
<b>FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>		
Gary Barczak West Allis		Mrs. Larry Carlson Milwaukee
Mildred Perry Franklin		Rudy Sebacz West Allis
William J. Riggins South Milwaukee		
Clement J. Zablocki Milwaukee		
<b>FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>		
Lloyd A. Barbee Milwaukee		Vincent A. Mercurio Milwaukee
Jerome Bores Milwaukee		Ernest Philipp Milwaukee
Richard D. Cudahy Milwaukee		
Thomas Jacobson Milwaukee		
<b>SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>		
None	Don Belleau Sheboygan	William Steiger Oshkosh
	Nancy Des Marais Menasha	Bernard Ziegler West Bend
	Gordon E. Loehr Fond du Lac	
	Mrs. Sandra Utech Oshkosh	

## DELEGATES TO 1968 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS\*—Cont.

Democratic		Republican
For Lyndon B. Johnson	For Eugene J. McCarthy	For Richard M. Nixon
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Donald Krueger Medford	Thomas Teschner Crandon
	Edward McClain Wausau	Howard Woodside Plover
	Milton Schneider Wisconsin Rapids	
	Gordon Shipman Stevens Point	
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Mrs. Mary Berg Sturgeon Bay	John Byrnes Green Bay
	John Duffy Green Bay	John Conway Appleton
	Michael LaMarca Appleton	
	Donald Miller Green Bay	
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Gerald Colburn Milwaukee	Glenn R. Davis Waukesha
	Jeanne Galazan Milwaukee	Mrs. Frederick Hansen Milwaukee
	Thomas Miglautsch Oconomowoc	
	Jay Sykes Milwaukee	
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
None	Dr. William Dean Ashland	Lawrence Durning Eau Claire
	Mrs. Lorna Miller Chippewa Falls	Mrs. Henry Sincock Superior
	Burt Murch Barron	
	Carl Pemble River Falls	

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT\*  
April 2, 1968

County	Leo B. Hanley	County	Leo B. Hanley
Adams	1,624	Marinette	7,924
Ashland	3,210	Marquette	2,072
Barron	7,327	Menominee	183
Bayfield	3,040	Milwaukee	240,556
Brown	26,207	Monroe	5,981
Buffalo	2,735	Oconto	5,539
Burnett	2,005	Oneida	6,865
Calumet	4,612	Outagamie	19,257
Chippewa	8,334	Ozaukee	12,082
Clark	6,065	Pepin	940
Columbia	9,194	Pierce	5,045
Crawford	3,661	Polk	4,993
Dane	57,685	Portage	6,676
Dodge	14,828	Price	3,681
Door	3,201	Racine	27,486
Douglas	10,572	Richland	3,920
Dunn	5,179	Rock	23,246
Eau Claire	10,834	Rusk	3,189
Florence	700	St. Croix	6,905
Fond du Lac	17,442	Sauk	8,780
Forest	1,665	Sawyer	2,474
Grant	9,183	Shawano	7,487
Green	5,565	Sheboygan	16,968
Green Lake	4,435	Taylor	4,059
Iowa	2,801	Trempealeau	4,338
Iron	2,052	Vernon	4,866
Jackson	2,729	Vilas	3,220
Jefferson	12,440	Walworth	14,035
Junecau	3,865	Washington	2,400
Kenosha	20,731	Washington	13,249
Kewaunee	3,089	Waukesha	44,208
La Crosse	12,730	Waupaca	6,129
Lafayette	3,495	Waushara	3,479
Langlade	4,186	Winnebago	22,627
Lincoln	5,535	Wood	9,817
Manitowoc	16,576		
Marathon	20,213	TOTAL	884,421

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

### VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES\*

March 5, 1968 Primary

#### 7th Judicial Circuit

County	Robert P. Bender	Fred A. Fink	James H. Levi
Portage	469	455	5,230
Waupaca	333	376	1,169
Wood	1,707	3,660	3,278
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>9,677</b>

April 2, 1968

#### 2nd Judicial Circuit, 3rd Branch

Milwaukee County	
John A. Decker	225,376

#### 2nd Judicial Circuit, 5th Branch

Milwaukee County	
Elmer W. Roller	235,326

#### 2nd Judicial Circuit, 17th Branch

Milwaukee County	
Dominic H. Frinzi	69,984
Hugh R. O'Connell	207,901

#### 3rd Judicial Circuit

County	Arnold J. Cane
Calumet	4,796
Winnebago	26,898
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,694</b>

#### 7th Judicial Circuit

County	Fred A. Fink	James H. Levi
Portage	2,309	10,530
Waupaca	3,301	6,318
Wood	11,669	7,603
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,279</b>	<b>24,451</b>

#### 9th Judicial Circuit, 1st Branch

Dane County	
Richard W. Bardwell	63,958

#### 9th Judicial Circuit, 2nd Branch

Dane County	
Norman C. Anderson	27,489
W. L. Jackman	47,373

#### 14th Judicial Circuit, 3rd Branch

County	William J. Duffy
Brown	29,336
Door	4,823
Kewaunee	3,450
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,609</b>

#### 21st Judicial Circuit, 2nd Branch

Racine County	
Thomas P. Corbett	23,687
William F. Jones	16,800

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.



**FORESTRY APPROPRIATIONS AND TAXATION\***  
**Amending Art. VIII, Sec. 10**  
**1965 SJR 28; 1967 SJR 18; Adopted April 2, 1968**

**Ballot Question:** "Shall article VIII, section 10 of the constitution be amended to permit additional appropriations for statewide forestry purposes when deemed necessary by the legislature from sources other than a tax on property?"

**Text of Section:** "(Article VIII) Section 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but ~~there shall not be of the moneys~~ appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount *not* to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment *may be raised by a tax on property.*"

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams .....	950	607	Marquette .....	5,350	2,645
Ashland .....	2,374	1,401	Marquette .....	1,088	868
Barron .....	4,463	2,392	Menominee .....	133	39
Bayfield .....	1,841	1,004	Milwaukee .....	185,385	50,023
Brown .....	20,825	11,070	Monroe .....	3,667	2,042
Buffalo .....	1,418	977	Oneida .....	3,087	1,972
Burnett .....	1,204	670	Oneida .....	3,828	2,446
Calumet .....	3,357	1,907	Outagamie .....	14,940	7,301
Chippewa .....	5,188	3,641	Ozaukee .....	8,906	3,085
Clark .....	3,532	2,479	Pepin .....	839	591
Columbia .....	5,803	2,736	Pierce .....	3,256	1,314
Crawford .....	2,286	1,172	Polk .....	2,886	1,784
Dane .....	56,937	14,391	Portage .....	6,628	2,980
Dodge .....	8,273	5,756	Price .....	2,408	1,281
Door .....	2,956	1,799	Racine .....	25,324	9,051
Douglas .....	6,824	4,621	Richland .....	2,364	1,275
Dunn .....	3,482	1,631	Rock .....	15,026	9,779
Eau Claire .....	8,895	3,930	Rusk .....	1,894	1,226
Florence .....	525	181	St. Croix .....	4,462	2,056
Fond du Lac .....	11,307	5,767	Sauk .....	5,582	2,589
Forest .....	941	619	Sawyer .....	1,450	965
Grant .....	5,585	2,599	Shawano .....	4,136	2,401
Green .....	3,448	1,566	Sheboygan .....	17,171	6,517
Green Lake .....	2,642	1,516	Taylor .....	2,305	1,440
Iowa .....	2,173	1,274	Trempealeau .....	2,766	1,317
Iron .....	1,336	632	Vernon .....	2,786	1,947
Jackson .....	1,467	1,116	Vilas .....	2,056	1,045
Jefferson .....	7,051	5,280	Walworth .....	9,399	4,040
Juneau .....	2,236	1,467	Washington .....	1,427	912
Kenosha .....	13,681	11,286	Washington .....	8,737	3,606
Kewaunee .....	2,321	1,567	Waukesha .....	33,060	17,053
La Crosse .....	9,053	6,708	Waupaca .....	4,876	2,795
Lafayette .....	2,265	1,089	Waushara .....	1,601	1,270
Langlade .....	2,263	1,875	Winnebago .....	16,535	8,721
Lincoln .....	3,306	1,845	Wood .....	9,404	5,319
Manitowoc .....	12,409	5,831			
Marathon .....	13,326	8,415			
			TOTAL .....	652,705	286,512

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

**FREQUENCY OF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS\***  
**Amending Art. IV, Sec. 11**  
**1965 AJR 5; 1967 AJR 15; Adopted April 2, 1968**

**Ballot Question:** "Shall article IV, section 11 of the constitution be amended to permit the legislature to meet in regular session oftener than once in two years?"

**Text of Section:** "(Article IV) Section 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, ~~once in two years, and no oftener~~, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams .....	1,044	494	Marinette .....	4,194	3,885
Ashland .....	2,514	1,120	Marquette .....	1,250	689
Barron .....	4,514	2,305	Menominee .....	137	43
Bayfield .....	2,072	748	Milwaukee .....	198,560	39,365
Brown .....	21,256	9,658	Monroe .....	3,919	1,761
Buffalo .....	1,448	915	Oconto .....	3,336	1,725
Burnett .....	1,246	624	Oneida .....	4,361	1,801
Calumet .....	3,753	1,509	Outagamie .....	16,107	5,679
Chippewa .....	4,548	4,160	Ozaukee .....	9,258	2,623
Clark .....	3,487	2,326	Pepin .....	838	594
Columbia .....	5,552	2,849	Pierce .....	3,040	1,572
Crawford .....	2,279	1,103	Polk .....	2,688	2,019
Dane .....	44,381	25,579	Portage .....	7,048	2,690
Dodge .....	8,900	5,137	Price .....	2,639	1,017
Door .....	3,220	1,504	Racine .....	26,712	7,858
Douglas .....	7,653	3,840	Richland .....	2,273	1,400
Dunn .....	2,824	2,333	Rock .....	15,663	9,419
Eau Claire .....	8,677	4,175	Rusk .....	1,959	1,113
Florence .....	550	139	St. Croix .....	3,349	3,350
Fond du Lac .....	12,371	4,625	Sauk .....	5,659	2,483
Forest .....	1,010	542	Sawyer .....	1,709	684
Grant .....	5,521	2,690	Shawano .....	4,376	2,052
Green .....	3,357	1,709	Sheboygan .....	18,164	5,511
Green Lake .....	2,818	1,305	Taylor .....	2,473	1,265
Iowa .....	2,141	1,330	Trempealeau .....	2,659	1,362
Iron .....	1,383	518	Vernon .....	2,657	2,032
Jackson .....	1,659	867	Vilas .....	2,359	718
Jefferson .....	6,692	5,630	Walworth .....	10,084	3,314
Juneau .....	2,409	1,247	Washburn .....	1,412	858
Kenosha .....	14,797	10,009	Washington .....	9,775	2,702
Kewaunee .....	2,412	1,465	Waukesha .....	35,819	14,682
La Crosse .....	8,980	6,678	Waupaca .....	5,432	2,335
Lafayette .....	2,135	1,213	Waushara .....	1,945	994
Langlade .....	1,563	2,640	Winnebago .....	17,893	6,972
Lincoln .....	3,623	1,471	Wood .....	10,203	4,313
Manitowoc .....	12,796	5,499			
Marathon .....	15,222	7,161	<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>670,757</b>	<b>267,997</b>

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

## RESERVE JUDGE SERVICE\*

Amending Art. VII, Sec. 24

1965 SJR 36; 1967 SJR 13 and 96; Adopted April 2, 1968

**Question:** "Shall section 24 of article VII of the constitution be amended to permit any person who has served eight or more years as a justice of the supreme court or as a judge of the circuit court to serve temporarily on appointment by the chief justice as a judge of a circuit court under the general laws enacted by the legislature? (Note—Supreme court justices and circuit judges now must serve until compulsory retirement age to be eligible to serve temporarily on appointment by the chief justice as a circuit court judge. If this amendment is adopted, a justice or judge leaving office prior to compulsory retirement age would be eligible for such temporary appointment if he has served eight years thereby reducing the need of creating additional courts.)"

**Text of Section:** "(Article VII) Section 24. No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily, as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams .....	1,010	485	Marinette .....	5,573	2,357
Ashland .....	2,525	1,226	Marquette .....	1,277	616
Barron .....	4,616	1,986	Menominee .....	138	39
Bayfield .....	1,914	843	Milwaukee .....	184,880	46,769
Brown .....	22,772	9,419	Monroe .....	3,828	1,773
Buffalo .....	1,587	776	Oconto .....	3,161	1,830
Burnett .....	1,268	538	Oneida .....	4,582	1,591
Calumet .....	3,708	1,446	Outagamie .....	16,272	5,326
Chippewa .....	6,025	2,504	Ozaukee .....	9,108	2,514
Clark .....	3,797	1,958	Pepin .....	885	524
Columbia .....	6,092	2,158	Pierce .....	3,351	1,218
Crawford .....	2,330	1,066	Polk .....	3,276	1,339
Dane .....	47,639	22,198	Portage .....	7,180	2,314
Dodge .....	9,298	4,624	Price .....	2,480	1,146
Door .....	3,266	1,312	Racine .....	26,689	7,058
Douglas .....	7,083	4,178	Richland .....	2,341	1,189
Dunn .....	3,356	1,505	Rock .....	16,707	8,091
Eau Claire .....	9,485	3,057	Rusk .....	2,097	932
Florence .....	533	160	St. Croix .....	4,612	1,840
Fond du Lac .....	12,358	4,425	Sauk .....	5,747	2,250
Forest .....	937	529	Sawyer .....	1,637	693
Grant .....	5,822	2,196	Shawano .....	4,378	1,929
Green .....	3,420	1,491	Sheboygan .....	18,730	4,691
Green Lake .....	2,860	1,197	Taylor .....	2,423	1,228
Iowa .....	2,256	1,131	Trempealeau .....	2,750	1,222
Iron .....	1,326	531	Vernon .....	2,778	1,851
Jackson .....	1,709	793	Vilas .....	2,183	858
Jefferson .....	7,313	4,838	Walworth .....	9,989	3,313
Juneau .....	2,392	1,156	Washburn .....	1,542	686
Kenosha .....	16,610	8,128	Washington .....	8,968	3,069
Kewaunee .....	2,411	1,427	Waukesha .....	37,825	11,555
La Crosse .....	9,869	5,725	Waupaca .....	5,624	2,052
Lafayette .....	2,238	1,137	Waushara .....	2,002	881
Langlade .....	2,481	1,458	Winnebago .....	18,916	6,249
Lincoln .....	3,425	1,518	Wood .....	10,663	3,897
Manitowoc .....	12,863	4,835			
Marathon .....	15,063	6,893	TOTAL .....	678,249	245,807

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

## RETIREMENT DATE FOR JUSTICES AND CIRCUIT JUDGES\*

Amending Art. VII, Sec. 24

1965 SJR 36; 1967 SJR 13 and 96; Adopted April 2, 1968

**Ballot Question:** "Shall section 24 of article VII of the constitution be amended to provide a uniform annual retirement date for supreme court justices and circuit judges of July 31st following attainment of retirement age, instead of the month of attaining retirement age? (Note—Supreme court justices and circuit judges now must retire at the end of the month of attaining retirement age. A "yes" vote on this amendment would provide a uniform retirement date of July 31st following attainment of retirement age for all such justices and judges and would allow time for calling an April election to choose a successor thereby effecting the transition to a new judge during the summer.)"

**Text of Section:** "(Article VII) Section 24. No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily, as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams .....	1,117	438	Marinette .....	6,196	2,246
Ashland .....	2,812	1,034	Marquette .....	1,414	538
Barron .....	5,225	1,700	Menominee .....	160	28
Bayfield .....	2,199	637	Milwaukee .....	198,181	39,686
Brown .....	25,309	7,985	Monroe .....	4,359	1,455
Buffalo .....	1,770	652	Oconto .....	3,592	1,598
Burnett .....	1,360	592	Oneida .....	5,007	1,321
Calumet .....	4,039	1,346	Outagamie .....	17,620	4,275
Chippewa .....	6,831	2,111	Ozaukee .....	9,710	2,130
Clark .....	4,267	1,691	Pepin .....	1,026	444
Columbia .....	6,645	2,007	Pierce .....	3,690	1,050
Crawford .....	2,574	965	Polk .....	3,642	1,123
Dane .....	51,029	19,978	Portage .....	7,843	2,132
Dodge .....	10,113	4,118	Price .....	2,728	981
Door .....	3,673	1,141	Racine .....	27,887	6,247
Douglas .....	8,025	3,709	Richland .....	2,648	990
Dunn .....	3,710	1,312	Rock .....	17,667	7,538
Eau Claire .....	10,268	2,547	Rusk .....	2,368	781
Florence .....	572	144	St. Croix .....	5,083	1,580
Fond du Lac .....	13,267	3,818	Sauk .....	6,288	1,932
Forest .....	1,085	499	Sawyer .....	1,858	595
Grant .....	6,542	1,866	Shawano .....	4,818	1,667
Green .....	3,737	1,361	Sheboygan .....	19,549	4,129
Green Lake .....	3,107	1,070	Taylor .....	2,740	1,047
Iowa .....	2,592	969	Trempealeau .....	3,066	1,160
Iron .....	1,527	502	Vernon .....	3,138	1,649
Jackson .....	1,870	718	Vilas .....	2,396	734
Jefferson .....	8,027	4,474	Walworth .....	10,663	2,857
Juneau .....	2,633	1,084	Washburn .....	1,714	597
Kenosha .....	18,245	7,665	Washington .....	9,959	2,567
Kewaunee .....	2,639	1,317	Waukesha .....	40,951	9,701
La Crosse .....	10,433	5,988	Waupaca .....	5,887	1,852
Lafayette .....	2,408	988	Waushara .....	2,261	775
Langlade .....	2,756	1,318	Winnebago .....	20,426	5,301
Lincoln .....	3,761	1,345	Wood .....	11,458	3,452
Manitowoc .....	13,594	4,245			
Marathon .....	16,312	6,023			
			TOTAL .....	734,046	215,455

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.



# WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As Amended through April 1969

## ARTICLE I.

### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

#### Section

1. Equality; inherent rights.
2. Slavery prohibited.
3. Free speech; libel.
4. Right to assemble and petition.
5. Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases.
6. Excessive bail; cruel punishments.
7. Rights of accused.
8. Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.
9. Remedy for wrongs.
10. Treason.
11. Searches and seizures.
12. Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.
13. Private property for public use.
14. Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.
15. Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.
16. Imprisonment for debt.
17. Exemption of property of debtors.
18. Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.
19. Religious tests prohibited.
20. Military subordinate to civil powers.
21. Writs of error.
22. Maintenance of free government.
23. Transportation of school children.

## ARTICLE II.

### BOUNDARIES

#### Section

1. State boundary.
2. Enabling act accepted.

## ARTICLE III.

### SUFFRAGE

#### Section

1. Electors.
2. Who not electors.
3. Votes to be by ballot.
4. Residence saved.
5. Military stationing does not confer residence.
6. Exclusion from suffrage.

## ARTICLE IV.

### LEGISLATIVE.

#### Section

1. Legislative power.
2. Legislature, how constituted.
3. Apportionment.
4. Assemblymen, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.
6. Qualifications of legislators.
7. Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
10. Journals; open doors; adjournments.
11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility of legislators to office.
13. Ineligibility of federal officers.
14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest and civil process.
16. Privilege in debate.
17. Style of laws; bills.
18. Title of private bills.
19. Origin of bills.
20. Yeas and nays.

#### Section

21. Compensation of members [repealed].
22. Powers of county boards.
23. Uniform town and county government.
- 23a. Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.
24. Lotteries and divorces.
25. Stationery and printing.
26. Extra compensation; salary change.
27. Suits against state.
28. Oath of office.
29. Militia.
30. Elections by legislature.
31. Special and private laws prohibited.
32. General laws on enumerated subjects.
33. Auditing of state accounts.
34. Continuity of civil government.

## ARTICLE V.

### EXECUTIVE

#### Section

1. Governor; lieutenant governor; term.
- 1m. Governor; term.
- 1n. Lieutenant governor; term.
2. Eligibility.
3. Election.
4. Powers and duties.
5. Compensation of governor [repealed].
6. Pardoning power.
7. Lieutenant governor, when governor.
8. Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.
9. Compensation of lieutenant governor [repealed].
10. Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.

## ARTICLE VI.

### ADMINISTRATIVE.

#### Section

1. Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term.
- 1m. Election of secretary of state.
- 1n. Election of treasurer.
- 1p. Election of attorney-general.
2. Secretary of state; duties, compensation.
3. Treasurer and attorney-general; duties, compensation.
4. County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.

## ARTICLE VII.

### JUDICIARY.

#### Section

1. Impeachment; trial.
2. Judicial power, where vested.
3. Supreme court, jurisdiction.
4. Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum.
5. Judicial circuits.
6. Alteration of circuits.
7. Circuit judges; election, eligibility, term, salary.
8. Circuit court, jurisdiction.
9. Vacancies; judicial elections.
10. Compensation and qualifications of judges.
11. Terms of courts; change of judges.

Section

12. Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.
13. Removal of judges.
14. Judges of probate.
15. Justices of the peace [repealed].
16. Tribunals of conciliation.
17. Style of writs; indictments.
18. Suit tax.
19. Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery.
20. Rights of suitors.
21. Publication of laws and decisions.
22. Commissioners to revise code of practice.
23. Court commissioners.
24. Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

Section

1. Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.
2. Appropriation; limitation.
3. Credit of state.
4. Contracting state debts.
5. Annual tax levy to equal expenses.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. Public debt for public defense.
8. Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.
9. Evidences of public debt.
10. Internal improvements.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

Section

1. Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.
2. Territorial property.
3. Ultimate property in lands; escheats.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

Section

1. Superintendent of public instruction.
2. School fund created; income applied.
3. District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.
4. Annual school tax.
5. Income of school fund.
6. State university; support.
7. Commissioners of public lands.
8. Sale of public lands.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

Section

1. Corporations, how formed.

Section

2. Property taken by municipality.
3. Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
- 3a. Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess.
4. General banking law.
5. Referendum on banking laws [repealed].

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS

Section

1. Constitutional amendments.
2. Constitutional conventions.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section

1. Political year; elections.
2. Dueling.
3. Eligibility to office.
4. Great seal.
5. Residents on Indian lands, where to vote.
6. Legislative officers.
7. Division of counties.
8. Removal of county seats.
9. Election or appointment of statutory officers.
10. Vacancies in office.
11. Passes, franks and privileges.
12. Recall of elective officers.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE

Section

1. Effect of change from territory to state.
2. Territorial laws continued.
3. Territorial fines accrue to state.
4. Rights of action and prosecutions saved.
5. Existing officers hold over.
6. Seat of government.
7. Local officers hold over.
8. Copy of constitution for president.
9. Ratification of constitution; election of officers.
10. Congressional apportionment [omitted as obsolete]
11. First elections.
12. Legislative apportionment [omitted as obsolete].
13. Common law continued in force.
14. Officers, when to enter on duties.
15. Oath of office.

### Preamble

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

### ARTICLE I. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

**Right to assemble and petition.** Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

**Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases.** Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.

**Excessive bail; cruel punishments.** Section 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**Rights of accused.** Section 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

**Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.** Section 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

**Remedy for wrongs.** Section 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

**Treason.** Section 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

**Searches and seizures.** Section 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

**Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.** Section 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

**Private property for public use.** Section 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

**Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.** Section 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.



**Equal rights for aliens and citizens.** Section 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

**Imprisonment for debt.** Section 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

**Exemption of property of debtors.** Section 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

**Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.** Section 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

**Religious tests prohibited.** Section 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

**Military subordinate to civil power.** Section 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

**Writs of error.** Section 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

**Maintenance of free government.** Section 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

**Transportation of school children.** Section 23. Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning.

## ARTICLE II. BOUNDARIES.

**State boundary.** Section 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nichollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

**Enabling act accepted.** Section 2. The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

## ARTICLE III.

## SUFFRAGE.

**Electors.** Section 1. Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

(1) Citizens of the United States.

(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

**Who not electors.** Section 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

**Votes to be by ballot.** Section 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

**Residence saved.** Section 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

**Military stationing does not confer residence.** Section 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

**Exclusion from suffrage.** Section 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

## ARTICLE IV.

## LEGISLATIVE.

**Legislative power.** Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

**Legislature, how constituted.** Section 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

**Apportionment.** Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding 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.

**Qualification of legislators.** Section 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

**Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance.** Section 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

**Rules; contempts; expulsion.** Section 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

**Officers.** Section 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

**Journals; open door; 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, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

**Ineligibility of legislators to office.** Section 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

**Ineligibility of federal officers.** Section 13. No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive.

**Filling vacancies.** Section 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

**Exemption from arrest and civil process.** Section 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

**Privilege in debate.** Section 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

**Style of laws; bills.** Section 17. The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

**Title of private bills.** Section 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

**Origin of bills.** Section 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

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

**Compensation of members.** Section 21. Repealed Apr. 1929, Jt. Res. 6, 1929.

**Powers of county boards.** Section 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

**Uniform town and county government.** Section 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, except that the requirement of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section.

**Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.** Section 23a. Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected

to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval.

**Lotteries and divorces.** Section 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery.

**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 except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature.

**Suits against state.** Section 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

**Oath of office.** Section 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

**Militia.** Section 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

**Elections by legislature.** Section 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

**Special and private laws prohibited.** Section 31. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

**General laws on enumerated subjects.** Section 32. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

**Auditing of state accounts.** Section 33. The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary.

**Continuity of civil government.** Section 34. The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of this section.

## ARTICLE V.

### EXECUTIVE.

**Governor; lieutenant governor; term.** Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

**Governor; term.** Section 1m. Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a governor to hold office for a term of four years.

**Lieutenant governor; term.** Section 1n. Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a lieutenant governor to hold office for a term of four years.

**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. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

**Powers and duties.** Section 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

**Compensation of governor.** Section 5. Repealed Nov. 1932, Jt. Res. 52, 1931.

**Pardoning power.** Section 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

**Lieutenant governor, when governor.** Section 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

**Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.** Section 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

**Compensation of lieutenant governor.** Section 9. Repealed Nov. 1932, Jt. Res. 53, 1931.

**Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.** Section 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

## ARTICLE VI.

### ADMINISTRATIVE.

**Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term.** Section 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

**Election of secretary of state.** Section 1m. Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a secretary of state to hold office for a term of four years.

**Election of treasurer.** Section 1n. Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a treasurer to hold office for a term of four years.

**Election of attorney general.** Section 1p. Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen an attorney general to hold office for a term of four years.

**Secretary of state; duties, compensation.** Section 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

**Treasurer and attorney-general; duties, compensation.** Section 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

**County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.** Section 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; 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 officers 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, and courts of probate. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and may authorize the establishment of inferior courts in the several counties, cities, villages or towns, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

**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 have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary of not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

**Circuit judges; election, eligibility, term, salary.** Section 7. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

**Circuit court, jurisdiction.** Section 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

**Vacancies; judicial elections.** Section 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of 10 years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges elected under section seven of this article. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election.

**Compensation and qualifications of judges.** Section 10. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall re-

ceive 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 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 court, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

**Justices of the peace.** Section 15. Repealed April 1966, Jt. Res. 50, 1965.

**Tribunals of conciliation.** Section 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

**Style of writs; indictments.** Section 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

**Suit tax.** Section 18. The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

**Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery.** Section 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

**Rights of suitors.** Section 20. Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

**Publication of laws and decisions.** Section 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

**Commissioners to revise code of practice.** Section 22. The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

**Court commissioners.** Section 23. The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.



**Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges.** Section 24. No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact.

## 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. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

**Appropriation; limitation.** Section 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

**Credit of state.** Section 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

**Contracting state debts.** Section 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

**Annual tax levy to equal expenses.** Section 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

**Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.** Section 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

**Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes.** Section 7. (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or

payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such non-profit corporation of such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period.

**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 or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property.

## ARTICLE IX.

### EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

**Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.** Section 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the

carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

**Territorial property.** Section 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

**Ultimate property in lands; escheats.** Section 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

## ARTICLE X.

### EDUCATION.

**Superintendent of public instruction.** Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

**School fund created; income applied.** Section 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

**District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.** Section 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

**Annual school tax.** Section 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

**Income of school fund.** Section 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

**State university; support.** Section 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

**Commissioners of public lands.** Section 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

**Sale of public lands.** Section 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

## ARTICLE XI.

### CORPORATIONS.

**Corporations; how formed.** Section 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

**Property taken by municipality.** Section 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature.

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** Section 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation.

**Acquisition of lands by state and subdivision; sale of excess.** Section 3a. The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use

and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication.

**General banking law.** Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

**Referendum on banking laws.** Section 5. Repealed Nov. 1902, Jt. Res. 2, 1901.

## ARTICLE XII

### AMENDMENTS.

**Constitutional amendments.** Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

**Constitutional conventions.** Section 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

**Political year; elections.** Section 1. The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

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

**Eligibility to office.** Section 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

**Great seal.** Section 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

**Residents on Indian lands, where to vote.** Section 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suf-

frage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

**Legislative officers.** Section 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

**Division of counties.** Section 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

**Removal of county seats.** Section 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

**Election or appointment of statutory officers.** Section 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

**Vacancies in office.** Section 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

**Passes, franks and privileges.** Section 11. No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent or any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

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

**Recall of elective officers.** Section 12. The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition.

After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

## ARTICLE XIV

### SCHEDULE.

**Effect of change from territory to state.** Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

**Territorial laws continued.** Section 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

**Territorial fines accrue to state.** Section 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

**Rights of action and prosecutions saved.** Section 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

**Existing officers hold over.** Section 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

**Seat of government.** Section 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

**Local officers hold over.** Section 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

**Copy of constitution for president.** Section 8. The president of this convention shall immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

**Ratification of constitution; election of officers.** Section 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be

entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the 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.

**Congressional apportionment.** Section 10. Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

**First elections.** Section 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the 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.

**Legislative apportionment.** Section 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be.

[Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete]

**Common law continued in force.** Section 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

**Officers, when to enter on duties.** Section 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

**Oath of office.** Section 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.



## HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to people		Date of election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor		
												For	Against			
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms ....	Ch.	95	1853	Ch.	89	1854	Nov.	1854	6,549	11,580	..... <sup>1</sup>			
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"			
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions ....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"			
V	5	Governor's salary, chang from \$1,250 to \$2,500 a year .....	SJR	35	JR 4 1861	SJR	15	JR 6 1862	Ch.	202	1862	Nov.	1862	14,519	32,612	..... <sup>1</sup>
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to \$350 a year .....	SJR	26	JR 9 1865	SJR	16	JR 3 1866	Ch.	25	1867	Nov.	1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary, changed from \$1,250 to \$5,000 a year .....	AJR	13	JR 9 1868	SJR	6	JR 2 1869	Ch.	186	1869	Nov.	1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. governor's salary increased to \$1,000 a year .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified ....	AJR	6	JR 7 1869	SJR	3	JR 3 1870	Ch.	118	1870	Nov.	1870	48,894	18,606	146,953 <sup>2</sup>
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects .....	SJR	14	JR 13 1870	AJR	29	JR 1 1871	Ch.	122	1871	Nov.	1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices .....	SJR	12	JR 2 1871	AJR	16	JR 8 1872	Ch.	111	1872	Nov.	1872	16,272	29,755	..... <sup>1</sup>
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5% .....	AJR	17	JR 11 1872	SJR	6	JR 4 1873	Ch.	37	1874	Nov.	1874	66,061	1,509	..... <sup>1</sup>
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices .....	SJR	16	JR 10 1876	SJR	2	JR 1 1877	Ch.	48	1877	Nov.	1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit .....	SJR	14	JR 7 1876	SJR	5	JR 4 1877	Ch.	158	1877	"	"	33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,11	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms ..	SJR	9	none 1880	AJR	7	none 1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to \$500 a year .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration ..	AJR	26	none 1881	SJR	18	JR 5 1882	Ch.	272	1882	Nov.	1882	36,223	5,347	..... <sup>1</sup>
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment	AJR	16	none 1881	SJR	20	JR 3 1882	Ch.	290	1882	"	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature .....	AJR	16	JR 34 1885	AJR	2	JR 4 1887	Ch.	357	1887	Nov.	1888	12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court .....	SJR	19	JR 5 1887	AJR	7	JR 3 1889	Ch.	22	1889	Apr.	1889	125,759	14,712	211,111 <sup>3</sup>
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law .....	SJR	13	JR 4 1889	SJR	13	JR 4 1891	Ch.	362	1891	Nov.	1892	15,718	9,015	371,559

## HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to people		Date of election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
												For	Against	
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law .....	AJR 15	JR 10	1893	SJR 7	JR 2	1895	Ch. 177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties .....	SJR 9	JR 8	1895	SJR 10	JR 9	1897	Ch. 69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572 <sup>3</sup>
X	1	*State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law .....	SJR 21	JR 16	1899	SJR 24	JR 3	1901	Ch. 258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized .....	AJR 16	JR 13	1899	SJR 25	JR 2	1901	Ch. 73	1901	" "	64,836	54,620	"
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited .....	SJR 12	JR 8	1899	AJR 8	JR 9	1901	Ch. 437	1901	"	67,781	40,697	"
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms .....	AJR 33	JR 8	1901	AJR 5	JR 7	1903	Ch. 10	1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468 <sup>3</sup>
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only ..	AJR 16	JR 15	1905	AJR 47	JR 25	1907	Ch. 661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days .....	AJR 45	JR 14	1905	AJR 46	JR 13	1907	Ch. 661	1907	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax .....	AJR 12	JR 12	1905	SJR 19	JR 29	1907	"	"	"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for ..	SJR 14	JR 11	1905	SJR 22	JR 18	1907	Ch. 238	1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census .....	SJR 18	JR 30	1907	SJR 35	JR 55	1909	Ch. 478	1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$1,000 a year ..	AJR 8	JR 35	1907	AJR 33	JR 7	1909	Ch. 508	1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	**Water power and forests, appropriations for .....	SJR 43	JR 31	1907	SB 553	**	1909	Ch. 514	1909	"	62,468	45,924	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment .....	AJR 36	JR 34	1909	AJR 26	JR 24	1911	Ch. 665	1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XI	3	*City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years .....	SJR 32	JR 44	1909	SJR 26	JR 42	1911	"	"	"	46,369	34,975	"
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc. ....	SJR 63	JR 38	1909	SJR 25	JR 48	1911	"	"	"	48,424	33,931	"
IV	1	Initiative and referendum .....	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	Ch. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$600 a year, 2¢ a mile for additional round trips .....	AJR 78	JR 66	1911	AJR 8	JR 24	1913	"	"	"	68,907	157,202	"
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges .....	AJR 134	JR 67	1911	AJR 11	JR 26	1913	"	"	"	63,311	154,827	"
VIII	new	State annuity insurance .....	SJR 72	JR 65	1911	AJR 38	JR 35	1913	"	"	"	59,909	170,338	"
VIII	new	State insurance .....	AJR 119	JR 56	1911	AJR 9	JR 12	1913	"	"	"	58,490	165,966	"
XI	new	Home rule of cities and villages ..	SJR 31	JR 73	1911	SJR 19	JR 21	1913	"	"	"	86,020	141,472	"
XI	new	Municipal power of excess condemnation .....	AJR 104	JR 37	1911	AJR 10	JR 25	1913	"	"	"	61,122	154,945	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submissions after 3/5 approval by one legislature .....	SJR 57	JR 71	1911	SJR 22	JR 17	1913	"	"	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to people		Date of election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor			
												For	Against				
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR	36	JR 74	1911	AJR	4	JR 22	1913	"	"	"	68,435	150,215	"	
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR	9	JR 41	1911	SJR	18	JR 15	1913	"	"	"	81,628	144,386	"	
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR	16	JR 23	1917	AJR	13	JR 37	1919	Ch.	480	1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	..... <sup>1</sup>
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR	74	JR 20	1917	SJR	100	JR 92	1919	Ch.	604	1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR	26	JR 58	1919	AJR	14	JR 17	1921	Ch.	504	1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR	22	JR 38	1919	AJR	39	JR 36	1921	Ch.	437	1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR	21	JR 53	1919	AJR	16	JR 37	1921	Ch.	566	1921	"	105,234	219,639	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$750 a year	SJR	8	JR 28	1921	SJR	5	JR 18	1923	Ch.	241	1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137 <sup>3</sup>
VII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR	24	JR 24	1921	SJR	27	JR 64	1923	Ch.	408	1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
VIII	10	*Forestry, appropriations for	SJR	30	JR 29	1921	AJR	70	JR 57	1923	Ch.	289	1923	"	336,360	173,563	"
XI	3	*Home rule for cities and villages	SJR	5	JR 39	1921	SJR	18	JR 34	1923	Ch.	203	1923	"	299,792	190,165	"
V	5	*Governor's salary fixed by law	AJR	88	JR 79	1923	AJR	50	JR 52	1925	Ch.	413	1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	SJR	39	JR 39	1923	SJR	12	JR 16	1925	Ch.	270	1925	"	205,868	201,125	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$1,000 for session	AJR	16	JR 33	1925	AJR	2	JR 12	1927	.....	.....	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885 <sup>3</sup>	
VIII	1	*Severance tax: forests, minerals	AJR	51	JR 61	1925	AJR	3	JR 13	1927	.....	.....	"	179,217	141,888	"	
IV	21	*Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law	SJR	61	JR 57	1927	SJR	7	JR 6	1929	.....	.....	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912 <sup>2</sup>	
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms	AJR	8	JR 24	1927	AJR	8	JR 13	1929	.....	.....	"	259,881	210,964	"	
V	10	*Item veto on appropriation bills	SJR	35	JR 37	1927	SJR	40	JR 43	1929	JR 41 of 1925,	.....	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825	
V	5	*Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law	SJR	81	JR 69	1929	SJR	6	JR 52	1931	which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis.	.....	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502	
V	9	*Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law	SJR	82	JR 70	1929	SJR	7	JR 53	1931	legislature,	.....	"	427,768	267,120	"	
VII	1	*Wording of section corrected	SJR	103	JR 72	1929	SJR	8	JR 58	1931	established a new procedure	.....	"	436,113	221,563	"	
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR	61	JR 74	1929	AJR	14	JR 71	1931	to incorporate the "submission to the people"	.....	Nov. 1934	401,194	279,631	"	
III	1	*Woman suffrage	AJR	52	JR 91	1931	SJR	74	JR 76	1933	clause into the proposal at second approval.	.....	Nov. 1936	411,088	166,745	953,797	
XIII	11	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR	50	JR 63	1933	AJR	67	JR 98	1935	.....	.....	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095	
VIII	1	*Installment payment of real estate taxes	AJR	37	JR 88	1939	AJR	15	JR 18	1941	.....	.....	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 <sup>2</sup>	
VII	15	*Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities	SJR	9	JR 27	1943	SJR	6	JR 2	1945	.....	.....	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192 <sup>3</sup>	

## HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to people	Date of election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor	
											For	Against		
VIII	10	*Aeronautical program .....	SJR	16	JR 37	1943	SJR	7	JR 3	1945	"	187,111	101,169	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms .....	AJR	6	JR 36	1943	AJR	10	JR 47	1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354 <sup>3</sup>
IV	33	*Auditing of state accounts .....	SJR	35	JR 60	1943	SJR	24	JR 73	1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
VI	2	*Auditing (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school .....	SJR	48	JR 73	1943	SJR	19	JR 78	1945	"	437,817	545,475	"
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities .....	SJR	30	JR 89	1945	SJR	15	JR 48	1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II	2	Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed .....	AJR	26	JR 33	1947	SJR	6	JR 2	1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606 <sup>3</sup>
VIII	10	*Veterans' housing .....	SJR	2	JR 1	1948	SJR	5	JR 1	1949	"	311,576	290,736	"
II	2	*Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed .....	AJR	64	JR 11	1949	AJR	7	JR 7	1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822 <sup>3</sup>
XI	3	*City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes .....	SJR	11	JR 12	1949	SJR	9	JR 6	1951	"	313,739	191,897	"
IV	3,4,5	***Apportionment based on area and population .....	SJR	50	JR 59	1951	AJR	7	JR 9	1953	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860 <sup>3</sup>
VII	9	*Judicial elections to full terms .....	SJR	3	JR 41	1951	SJR	5	JR 12	1953	"	386,972	345,094	"
VII	24	*Judges: qualifications, retirement .....	SJR	6	JR 46	1953	SJR	10	JR 14	1955	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554 <sup>3</sup>
XI	3	*School debt limit, equalized value .....	SJR	17	JR 47	1953	AJR	18	JR 12	1955	"	320,376	228,641	"
IV	26	*Teachers' retirement benefits .....	SJR	21	JR 41	1953	SJR	8	JR 17	1955	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411 <sup>3</sup>
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms .....	AJR	13	JR 23	1953	AJR	22	JR 53	1955	"	269,722	328,603	"
XI	3a	*Dedication of land to cities, etc. Free passes, not for public use ..	SJR	29	JR 35	1953	SJR	9	JR 36	1955	"	376,692	193,544	"
XIII	11	*Port development .....	AJR	12	JR 61	1953	AJR	47	JR 54	1955	"	188,715	380,207	"
VIII	10	*Port development .....	AJR	39	JR 58	1957	SJR	20	JR 15	1959	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160 <sup>4</sup>
XI	3	*Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized .....	SJR	47	JR 59	1957	SJR	53	JR 32	1959	Nov. 1960	686,104	529,467	1,728,009
IV	26	Salary increases during term .....	SJR	21	JR 29	1959	SJR	6	JR 11	1961	Apr. 1961	297,066	307,575	765,807 <sup>3</sup>
IV	34	*Continuity of civil government ..	AJR	48	JR 50	1959	SJR	1	JR 10	1961	"	498,869	132,728	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms .....	AJR	31	JR 48	1959	AJR	7	JR 9	1961	"	283,495	388,238	"
VIII	1	*Personal property classified for tax purposes .....	AJR	120	JR 77	1959	SJR	34	JR 13	1961	"	381,881	220,434	"
XI	2	*Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity ..	AJR	22	JR 47	1959	SJR	8	JR 12	1961	"	348,406	259,566	"
XI	3	*Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school district	SJR	6	JR 35	1959	AJR	1	JR 8	1961	"	409,963	224,783	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to people	Date of election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
											For	Against	
IV	3	*"Indians not taxed" exclusion removed from apportionment formula	SJR 12	JR 30	1959	SJR 11	JR 32	1961	.....	Nov. 1962	631,296	259,557	1,265,900
IV	23	*County executive officer; 4-year term	AJR 121	JR 68	1959	AJR 61	JR 64	1961	.....	"	527,075	331,393	"
VI	4	*County executive (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	"	"	"	"
IV	23a	*County executive veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	"	524,240	319,378	"
IV	3	Apportionment at second session	AJR 162	JR 96	1961	AJR 23	JR 9	1963	.....	Apr. 1963	232,851	277,014	635,510 <sup>3</sup>
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 76	JR 68	1961	SJR 4	JR 7	1963	.....	"	216,205	335,774	"
XI	3	*Equalized value debt limit	AJR 92	JR 71	1961	AJR 19	JR 8	1963	.....	"	285,296	231,702	"
VIII	10	Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased	AJR 133	JR 90	1961	AJR 73	JR 32	1963	.....	Apr. 1964	440,978	536,724	1,046,801 <sup>3</sup>
XI	3	Property valuation for debt limit adjusted	AJR 134	JR 91	1961	AJR 74	JR 33	1963	.....	"	336,994	572,276	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition	SJR 15	JR 30	1961	SJR 1	JR 1	SS'63	.....	"	317,676	582,045	"
VI	4	*Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000	AJR 14	JR 30	1963	SJR 17	JR 5	1965	.....	Apr. 1965	380,059	215,169	738,831 <sup>3</sup>
IV	24	*Lotteries, definition revised	SJR 42	JR 35	1963	SJR 13	JR 2	1965	.....	"	454,390	194,327	"
IV	13	*Legislators on active duty in armed forces	SJR 24	JR 34	1963	SJR 15	JR 14	1965	.....	Apr. 1966	362,935	189,641	564,132 <sup>3</sup>
VII	2	*Establishment of inferior courts	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	.....	"	321,434	216,341	"
VII	15	*Justices of the peace abolished	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	.....	"	"	"	"
XI	3	*Special district public utility debt limit	SJR 59	JR 44	1963	SJR 11	JR 51	1965	.....	"	307,502	199,919	"
						AJR 10	JR 58	1965	.....	"	"	"	"
I	23	*Transportation of children to private schools	AJR 70	JR 46	1965	AJR 7	JR 13	1967	.....	Apr. 1967	494,236	377,107	856,650 <sup>3</sup>
IV	26	*Judicial salary increased during term	AJR 162	JR 96	1965	AJR 17	JR 17	1967	.....	"	489,989	328,292	"
V	1m, 1n	*4-yr. term for governor & lt. gov.	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	.....	"	534,368	310,478	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	.....	"	"	"	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lt. gov.	AJR 3	JR 45	1965	SJR 11	JR 11	1967	.....	"	507,339	312,267	"
						AJR 8	JR 14	1967	.....	"	"	"	"
VI	1m	*4-yr. term for secretary of state	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	.....	"	520,326	311,974	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	.....	"	"	"	"
VI	1n	*4-yr. term for state treasurer	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	.....	"	514,280	314,873	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	.....	"	"	"	"

## HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to people	Date of election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor	
											For	Against		
VI	1p	*4-yr. term for attorney general ..	AJR	4	JR 80	1965	AJR	9	JR 15	1967	"	515,962	311,603	"
							SJR	12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms .....	AJR	72	JR 61	1965	SJR	7	JR 12	1967	"	508,242	324,544	"
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium ....	AJR	5	JR 57	1965	AJR	15	JR 48	1967	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996 <sup>8</sup>
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges .....	SJR	36	JR 101	1965	SJR	13	JR 22	1967	"	734,046	215,455	"
							SJR	96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges .....	SJR	36	JR 101	1965	SJR	13	JR 22	1967	"	678,249	245,807	"
							SJR	96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR	28	JR 43	1965	SJR	18	JR 25	1967	"	652,705	286,512	"
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified .....	AJR	18	JR 49	1967	SJR	8	JR 2	1969	Apr. 1969	ratified		
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power .....	AJR	18	JR 49	1967	SJR	8	JR 2	1969	"	ratified		
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed .....	AJR	1	JR 58	1967	AJR	1	JR 3	1969	"	ratified		

\*Ratified.

\*\*Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331.\*\*\*Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.<sup>1</sup>No election for state-wide office.<sup>2</sup>Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.<sup>3</sup>Total vote for State Superintendent.<sup>4</sup>Total vote in presidential delegate election.

Source: Information copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State.

## STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Vote			
			For	Against		
<b>Territorial</b>						
*Formation of a state government .....	Territorial Laws 1846, p. 5 (Jan. 31)	Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487		
Approval of first constitution .....	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution	Apr. 1847	14,119	30,231		
Equal suffrage to colored persons .....	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	Apr. 1847	7,664	14,615		
*Ratification of second constitution .....	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384		
<b>State</b>						
*Extend suffrage to colored persons** .....	Ch. 137	1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075	
*Banks or no banks; advisory referendum .....	Ch. 143	1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126	
*General banking law .....	Ch. 479	1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711	
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum .....	Ch. 101	1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109	
Extend suffrage to colored persons** .....	Ch. 44	1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345	
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes .....	Ch. 98	1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837	
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes .....	Ch. 242	1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515	
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year .....	Ch. 203	1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794	
Extend suffrage to colored persons** .....	Ch. 414	1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591	
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders .....	Ch. 102	1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151	
	JR 12	1867				
*Abolish office of bank comptroller .....	Ch. 28	1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948	
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies .....	Ch. 384	1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069	
*Woman suffrage upon school matters .....	Ch. 211	1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998	
Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commissioner .....	Ch. 303	1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607	
*Primary election law .....	Ch. 451	1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102	
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems .....	Ch. 522	1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139	
Woman suffrage*** .....	Ch. 227	1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024	
*Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax .....	Ch. 667	1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324	
*Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger) .....	Ch. 556	1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876	
*U. S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend .....	SJR 42	JR 47	1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum .....	SJR 14	JR 16	1929	Apr. 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum .....	SJR 14	JR 16	1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum .....	SJR 26	JR 11	1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal advisory referendum .....	AJR 116	JR 114	1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum .....	AJR 42	JR 64	SS'33	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum .....	AJR 67	JR 100	1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524

## STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote	
					For	Against
Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation	Ch. 525		1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum	SJR 24	JR 4	1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR 58	JR 62	1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum	SJR 11	JR 13	1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum	Ch. 728		1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,032
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice-president	Ch. 76		1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR 74	JR 66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time	Ch. 6		1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656
*Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice-president	Ch. 512		1961	Nov. 1962	627,279	229,375
Gasoline tax increase for highway construction	AJR 3	JR 3	SS'63	Apr. 1964	150,769	889,364
New residents entitled to vote after 6 months	Chs. 88,	89	1965	Nov. 1966	582,389	256,246
State control and funding of vocational education	AJR 12	JR 4	1969	Apr. 1969		rejected
Recreational lands bonding	AJR 17	JR 5	1969	Apr. 1969		approved
Water pollution abatement bonding	AJR 17	JR 5	1969	Apr. 1969		approved

\*Ratified.

\*\*In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

\*\*\*Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

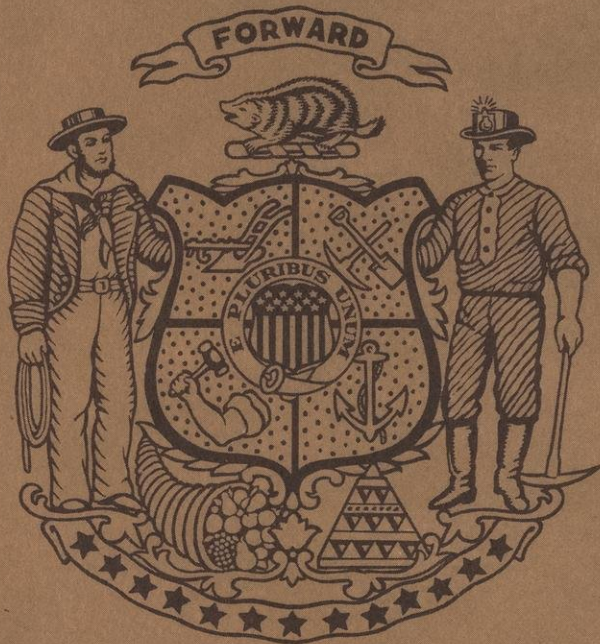
Source: Information copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State.











On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!  
Grand old Badger State!  
We, thy loyal sons and daughters,  
Hail thee, good and great.

On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!  
Champion of the right,  
'Forward', our motto—  
God will give thee might!