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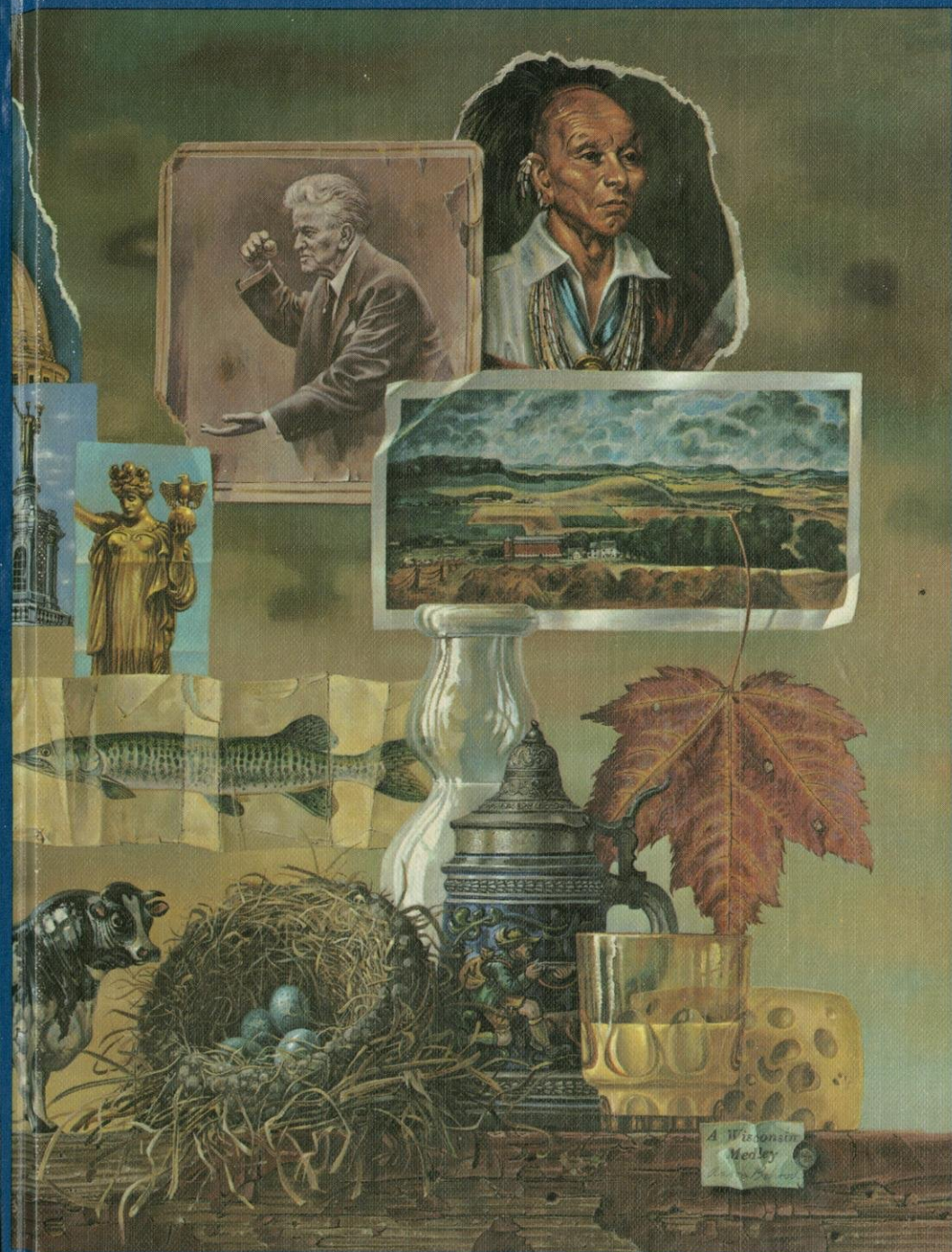
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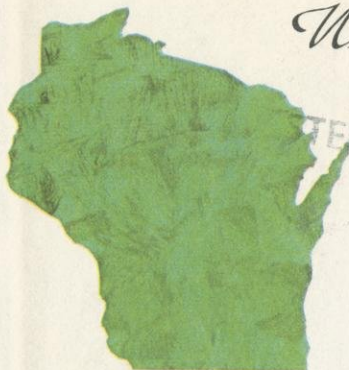
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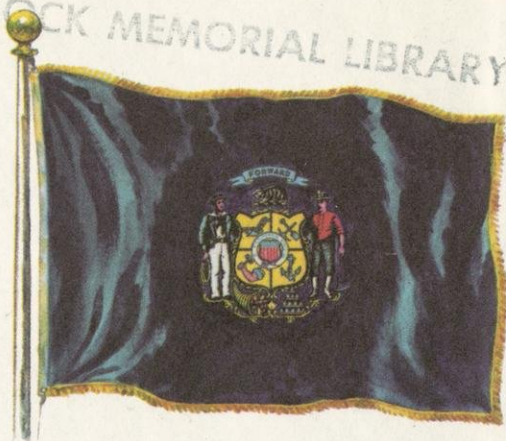
The State of Wisconsin
BLUE BOOK

1975

Wisconsin symbols



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State Flag



Sugar Maple

STATE TREE



Robin

STATE BIRD



Badger

STATE ANIMAL



Granite

STATE ROCK



White-tailed Deer
STATE WILDLIFE ANIMAL



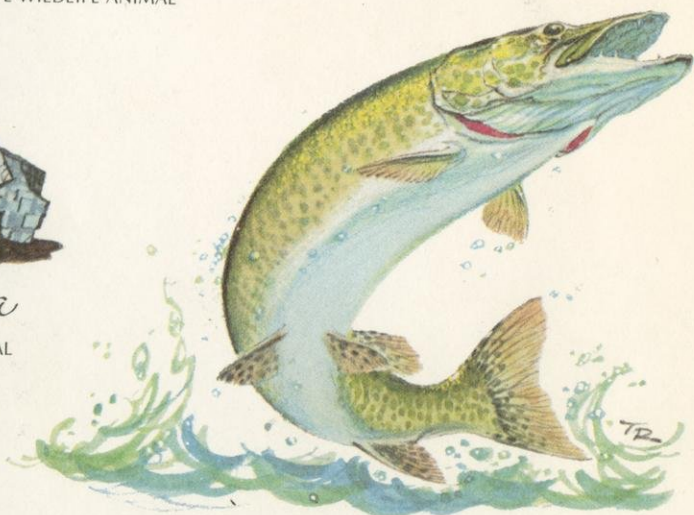
Mourning Dove
SYMBOL OF PEACE



Wood Violet
STATE FLOWER

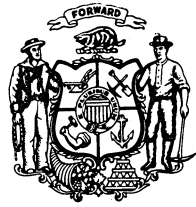


Galena
STATE MINERAL



Muskellunge
STATE FISH

The State of Wisconsin



1975 BLUE BOOK

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STATE OF WISCONSIN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53702

PATRICK J. LUCEY
GOVERNOR

June 1, 1975

In the past several years state governments across the country have been recognized for their increasingly important role in our national system. This attention should have a special meaning for those of us in Wisconsin because our state government has been held up as one of the best in the nation.

The 1975 Wisconsin Blue Book, therefore, gives us an opportunity to not only become informed about state government in general, but a chance to learn in a unique and special way about a state government that has been acknowledged to be one of the most innovative and progressive in the country. It allows us to better understand how our constitutional officers, legislators, civil servants and many concerned citizens work together to research problems, propose solutions and enact policies that are in the best interests of the state. A simple glance at the table of contents and index in the 1975 Blue Book illustrates the many areas in which state government has an interest or responsibility. Each Blue Book page is packed with valuable information and insights into the workings of government or vital statistics on Wisconsin's people and places.

In addition, it is important to recognize that state government, in the past four years, has made a significant effort to become more efficient, to achieve a level of productivity never before attempted. Through cost-cutting and more efficiency, we have been able to save millions of dollars that in the past were simply wasted through unproductive policies and work habits. The state also drew upon the experience of the private sector in our effort to eliminate waste. Through a "management fellows" program, a number of Wisconsin businesses and industries loaned some of their most promising management personnel to state government to help us improve efficiency. Through their efforts, and the efforts of conscientious state employes, we hope to do a better job for more people within our resource limits.

In conclusion, I am proud to again say that this latest Wisconsin Blue Book maintains the tradition of informational excellence its predecessors established. To those who take the time to review its contents, a wealth of knowledge and insight into a government that works will be theirs.

Sincerely,

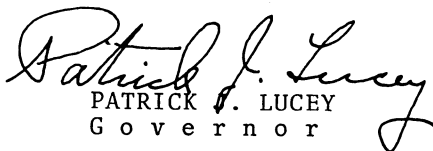

PATRICK J. LUCEY
G o v e r n o r

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The State of Wisconsin

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MADISON, WIS. 53702

DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD
CHIEF

INTRODUCTION

The *Wisconsin Blue Book* is a book for browsing. It is also, perhaps paradoxically, a book for locating precise information with all possible speed. The 1975 edition, like its predecessors, invites the reader to use it both as a necessary reference tool in searching for specific facts about the state, and as a compendium to roam through in order to become genuinely acquainted with the government of Wisconsin: how it is organized, what it does, and how well it is doing it. Whether for browsing or for fact-finding, the *Blue Book* offers the most comprehensive source of information available on Wisconsin state government.

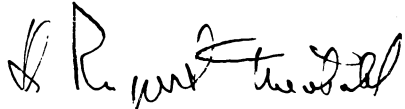
The results of the April 1975 election once again demonstrate the continuing validity of the Legislature's 1971 decision to provide for publication of the biennial *Wisconsin Blue Book* "as soon as practicable after the spring election" of each odd-numbered year. At the spring election, the voters of Wisconsin were asked to decide 4 propositions to amend the Wisconsin Constitution; of these, one (municipal debt limits) was clearly defeated, two (bonding for veterans housing, and repeal of the obsolete dueling provision) were clearly adopted, and the fourth (transportation facilities) was first thought narrowly adopted but, on recount, was found to have been narrowly defeated. Thanks to the new publication date, it was possible to reflect the results of the April 1975 election in the text of the Wisconsin Constitution shown on pages 197 to 242 of the *Blue Book*.

The feature article of this *Blue Book* by Professor William H. Hodge of the Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, deserves special note. Entitled "*The Indians of Wisconsin*", the article is a scholarly effort to help the non-Indian citizens of Wisconsin to gain some understanding of the special problems affecting our state's Indian population. The article speaks with a quiet voice. It uses life histories of 4 Wisconsin Indians to illustrate experiences which may be fairly prevalent among Indians generally. The article is *about* Indians; it does not presume to *speak for* Indians. It does not pretend to present a composite of a "typical" Indian citizen. What it does provide is an opportunity to readers of this *Blue Book* to gain some insight into Indian life, even though few readers will ever become personally acquainted with a Chippewa, Menominee, Stockbridge-Munsee or Winnebago member of Wisconsin society.

A striking feature of the book itself is its extraordinary artwork. Our special thanks go to Aaron Bohrod, U.W.-Madison artist in residence and the creator of A WISCONSIN MEDLEY displayed in full color on the outside cover (a complete black-and-white reproduction of the composition is shown on page 862 of this *Blue Book*), as well as to the picture's owner, UNITED BANK AND TRUST OF MADISON (Robert C. O'Malley, president), and the picture's publisher, WISCONSIN TRAILS (Howard Mead, publisher), for permission to use the composition for the *Blue Book*. The pen drawings in the feature article are the work of Ms. Meryl Ann Meisler of Madison; she also developed the divider-page illustrations using photographs (some over 70 years old) provided by the Iconographic Collection of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Most of the manuscript work for the current *Blue Book* edition was performed by the Reference and Library Section of the Legislative Reference Bureau, and required dedicated staff services far beyond the regular work-week hours. The biennial summaries of "legislative action" (see page 275) and of "Wisconsin Supreme Court decisions" (see page 540) were contributed by attorneys in the Legislative Attorneys Section of the Reference Bureau.

While the *Blue Book* is compiled by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the work could not possibly be completed without the generous help of every branch, department, agency or division of Wisconsin state government. Each unit contributes by reviewing the descriptive materials, providing material for the summary of "recent accomplishments" of the Executive Branch (beginning on page 328), revising the listings of supervisory personnel, addresses and telephone numbers, and by helping to make the "statistical information" (beginning on page 567) as current, as accurate and as informative as possible.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. Rupert Theobald". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "H" and "R".

Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, Chief

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Patricia V. Robbins". The signature is cursive, with a large initial "P" and "R".

Patricia V. Robbins, Deputy Chief

BLUE BOOK EDITORS

Biographies

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



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CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

Patrick J. Lucey (Dem.): Born La Crosse, March 21, 1918; married; 3 children. Educated Campion high school, Prairie du Chien; attended St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn.; B.A. in philosophy, UW-Madison 1946. Veteran of World War II; served in the Caribbean theater from 1941 until discharge as captain in 1945. Grocery store manager 1937-1940; managed 14 farms in Southwestern Wisconsin 1945-51; executive director, Democratic party of Wisconsin 1951-53; founded real estate business in Madison in 1954. Served as state chairman of Democratic party of Wisconsin from 1957 to 1963; represented President John F. Kennedy at the International Trade Fair in Cyprus, 1963.

Elected to the assembly 1948; elected lieutenant governor 1964. Elected governor in 1970; reelected 1974.

Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, April 8, 1939; married; 4 children. Grad. Milwaukee Lutheran high school; studied at Valparaiso univ., B.A. in urban affairs UW-Milwaukee 1960; LL.B. Marquette univ. 1963; grad. studies UW-Milwaukee. Mbr. State Bar of Wis., Milw. County Bar Assn. natl. conf. of lt. gov. (exec. bd., chm. 1972-73).

Elected to senate 1962 for balance of unexpired term; reelected 1964 and 1968. Dem. caucus chm. 1967 and 1969. Senate committee assignments: **1969** — education (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; labor, taxation, insurance and banking (also 1965 and jt. interim com.); bd. on govt. operations; legis. programs study com.; legis. council's adv. com. on uniform consumer credit code and insurance laws revision com. (chm., also 1967). **1967** — jt. com. on legis. org.'s subcom. on staffing and committee procedure. **1965** — gov.'s com. on eminent domain; children's court center com. **1963** — conserv.; public welfare; gov.'s comm. on status of women; legis. council's judiciary com. and state fiscal situation com. (vice-chm.).

Elected lieutenant governor 1970; reelected 1974. Wisconsin nursing home ombudsman, gov.'s council for consumer affairs (chm.), Wis. American revolution bicentennial comm. (chm.), legis. council's insurance laws revision com. (chm.), interstate coop. comm.

Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Douglas J. LaFollette (Dem.): Born Des Moines, Iowa, June 6, 1940; single. Grad. North Side high school; B.S. Marietta college 1963; M.S. Stanford univ. 1964; Ph.D. Columbia univ. 1967. Former assistant professor, UW-Parkside; author of *Wisconsin Survival Handbook*. Member Council on Economic Priorities, Lake Michigan Federation, S.E. Wis. Coalition for Clean Air, Wis. Ecological Society, Wis. Environmental Decade (dir. 1971-72), Wis. Resource Conservation Council, Wilderness Watch; former member Amer. Fed. of Teachers.

Elected to senate 1972. Biennial committee assignment: **1973** — urban affairs; appt. by gov. to work with Upper Great Lakes reg. comm. to develop model off-the-road recreation vehicle legislation; energy conservation advisory council (senate representative and secretary).

Elected secretary of state 1974. Member board of commissioners of public lands.

Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.



Governor
PATRICK J. LUCEY

STATE TREASURER

Charles P. Smith (Dem.): Born Chicago, June 18, 1926; married; 4 children. Graduated West high school, Madison; B.S. Milton college 1950. Former corporation production supervisor and insurance field representative. Veteran of World War II; served in marine corps 1944-45. Member National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers; past president Madison rivers and lakes commission 1965-71; McGovern delegate to 1972 Democratic presidential nominating convention, Miami. Served on Dane county board of supervisors 1952-53.

Elected state treasurer 1970; reelected 1974. Member commissioners of public lands, state board of canvassers, board of curators of state historical society; treasurer for state investment board and Wisconsin retirement fund.

Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.): Born Washington, D.C., February 2, 1936; single. Educated Landon school, Bethesda, Md.; B.A. UW-Madison 1958, J.D. 1960. Attorney. Assistant U.S. attorney, Western district of Wisconsin, 1962-64. Served as chairman of President's Consumer Advisory Council 1966-68; elected to board of directors of Consumers Union 1968, reelected 1974; elected president of Wisconsin Consumer's League 1969.

Elected attorney general 1964, reelected 1966 and 1974. Grantee, 1965, American Specialists Abroad Program, lecturing in India and Ceylon on *The Administration of Justice in the U.S.* Member of board of commissioners of public lands, board of state canvassers, board of trustees of the state library, judicial council, council on drug abuse, controlled substances board, group insurance board, council on criminal justice, Great Lakes Compact Comm.

Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Barbara Thompson (nonpartisan office): Born McFarland, Oct. 15, 1924; married. Educated McFarland and Madison schools; attended UW-Madison, Edgewood college; B.S. UW-Platteville 1956; M.S. 1959, Ph.D. 1969, UW-Madison; honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Carroll College 1974.

Former educ. consultant, DPI; teacher; reading specialist; school psychometrist; school administrator. Mbr. Natl. Council of Adm. Women in Educ., Natl. Council of State Consultants in Elem. Educ. (pres.), S.E. Wis. Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development (past pres.), DPI Educ. Assn. (past. pres.), Natl. Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Devel., Natl. Dept. of Elem. School Principals, Pi Lambda Theta, NEA, Natl. Dept. of Elem.-Kindergarten-Nursery Educ., Assn. Childhood Educ. Internatl., Wis. Assn. of School District Administrators, Wis. Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Devel., Wis. Elem. School Principals' Assn., PTA, WEA, Wis. Educ. Research Assn., Council of Chief State School Officers, NAACP; editorial adv. bd. National Educ. Journal; *Distinguished Alumnus Award*, UW-Platteville, 1974; *Woman of the Year*, Natl. Council of Admin. Women in Educ., 1974; recognized by *Personalities of the West and Midwest — Distinguished and Outstanding*, 1969-70, and in Dictionary of Internatl. Biography 1971.

Elected state superintendent April 1973. Mbr. bd. of regents of UW system, bd. of voc., tech. and adult educ., educ. communications bd., higher educ. aids bd., manpower council.

Mailing address: 126 Langdon St., Madison 53702.



**Secretary of State
D. LAFOLLETTE**



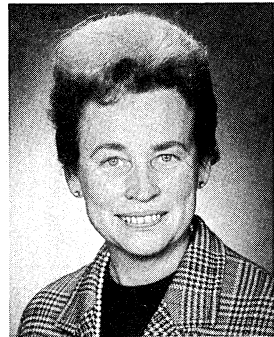
**State Treasurer
SMITH**



**Lieutenant Governor
SCHREIBER**



**Attorney General
B. LA FOLLETTE**



**State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
THOMPSON**

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mailing address:

Supreme Court, State Capitol, Madison, Wis. 53702.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Horace W. Wilkie: Born Madison, Jan. 9, 1917; married; 5 grown daughters. Educated Madison public schools; B.S. UW-Madison 1938; LL.B. George Washington univ. 1944; graduate work univ. of Minn., American univ. national institute of public affairs; graduate natl. college for state judiciary. Attorney 1945-62; former U.S. budget analyst. Veteran of World War II; served in coast guard 1942-45. Member Amer. Judicature Society (bd. of dir.); State Chm. Brotherhood Week 1974-75; moderator Natl. Judicial Conference on Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice; Wis. delegate, Council of Natl. Center for State Courts; Amer., Wis. and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; Fellow of the Amer. Bar Fdn.; Institute of Judicial Administration; Amer. Law Institute; Phi Beta Kappa; honorary member, Order of Coif; Amer. Legion; Amer. Veterans Com.; Federal-State Judicial Council (past chm.); appellate judges seminar 1963, faculty 1971; former mbr. Wis. Judicial Council; Madison housing authority (chm.); mayor's metropolitan development com. (subc. chm.). Elected to state senate 1956, reelected 1960 (served on several standing committees of senate and committees of legislative council).

Appointed to the supreme court May 25, 1962 to fill vacancy caused by death of Chief Justice Grover Broadfoot; elected to full term April 1964; reelected April 1974. Became chief justice August 1, 1974.

JUSTICES

Bruce F. Beilfuss: Born Withee, Jan. 8, 1915; married. Graduate Neillsville high school; B.A. UW-Madison 1936; LL.D. 1938. Veteran of World War II; served in navy 1943-46. Member Amer., Wis. and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Society; Institute of Judicial Administration; Natl. Association of Appellate Judges; Big Brothers of Dane Co. (past pres.); Amer. Legion; V.F.W. (past cmd.); Amer. Law Institute; former member Kiwanis (past pres.); Rotary; Lions. Served on Clark co. bd. of supervisors 1940-41; district attorney 1941-48; appointed circuit judge of 17th judicial circuit April 15, 1948; elected 1951 and 1957. Served as chairman of the governor's commission on law enforcement and crime (now council on criminal justice).

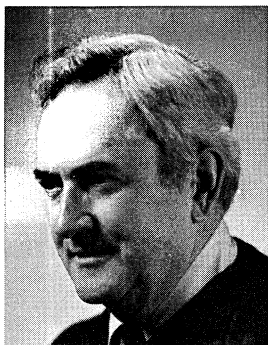
Elected to supreme court April 1963; reelected April 1973.

Nathan S. Heffernan: Born Frederic, August 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Educated Sheboygan public schools; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; LL.B. 1948; attended Harvard graduate school of business administration 1943-44. Formerly in private law practice; counsel, League of Wis. Municipalities; research assistant to Gov. Rennebohm. Veteran of World War II; served in navy 1942-46. Member Order of Coif; Amer., Wis., Sheboygan and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; bd. of visitors, UW law school (chm.); bd. mbr., Methodist hospital (Madison); Amer. Law Institute, Institute of Judicial Adm.; Amer. Judicature Soc.; Amer. Legion; V.F.W.; bd. of curators, state historical society; trustee, UW-Madison Memorial union and Wis. state library. National Conference of Christians and Jews (past Wis. chm.), *distinguished service award* 1968; city attorneys assn. (past pres.); member ABA Committee for Administration of Criminal Justice. Asst. district attorney Sheboygan co. 1951-53; Sheboygan city attorney 1953-59; deputy attorney general 1959-62; U.S. attorney, western district of Wis. 1962-64. Lecturer, UW law school 1961-64 and since 1971; faculty, N.Y.U. appellate judges seminar since 1972.

Appointed to supreme court August 1966 to succeed the late Justice Dieterich; elected to full term April 1965; reelected April 1975.



**Justice
BEILFUSS**



**Justice
HEFFERNAN**



**Justice
HANLEY**



**Chief Justice
WILKIE**



**Justice
C. T. HANSEN**



**Justice
R. W. HANSEN**



**Justice
DAY**

Leo B. Hanley: Born Milwaukee, April 27, 1908; married. Educated Milwaukee parochial and public schools; LL.B. Marquette univ. Veteran of World War II, served in navy 1943-45. Member Amer., Wis. and Dane Co. Bar Associations; board of directors, St. Joseph's home for children and St. Catherine's home, Milwaukee; American Legion; V.F.W.; Navy Club; Knights of Columbus; Eagles; former trustee Alverno college; former member Elks, Milwaukee county board of judges (past chm.). Appointed assistant city attorney for Milwaukee county April 1936, also served 1946-49; appointed civil court judge for Milwaukee county February 1949 (served 1949-53); elected circuit court judge 1953; reelected 1959 and 1965.

Appointed to supreme court August 1966 to succeed resigned Justice Thomas E. Fairchild; elected April 1968.

Connor T. Hansen: Born Freeman, South Dakota, Nov. 1, 1913; married; 4 children. Educated Eau Claire public schools; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1934; J.D. UW-Madison 1937. Practicing attorney 1945-58; special agent F.B.I. 1943-44. Member State Bar of Wis., Jefferson and Eau Claire County Bar Assns., Wis. Welfare Council (dir.), Amer. Law Institute, Lions Club; former member Wis. District Attorneys Assn. (past pres.); Northwest Peace Officers' Assn. (past pres.); board of visitors, UW law school; life member Wis. board of county judges (past secy.) and board of juvenile court judges (past pres.); served as county judge representative, court administrative com. for Wis.; Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews (past Wis. chm.), *distinguished service award* 1972. Elected Eau Claire county district attorney 1938, 1940, 1942; county board of supervisors 1945-49 (past chm.); circuit court commissioner 1947-58; county judge 1958-67.

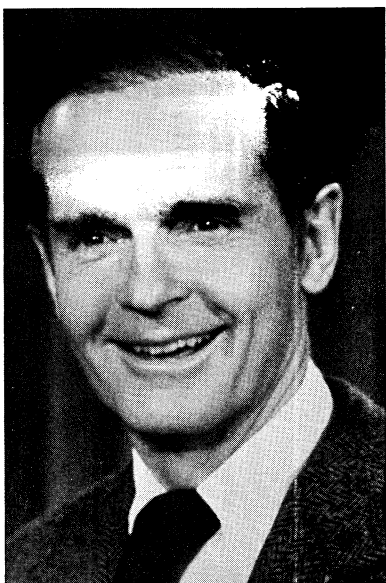
Appointed to supreme court March 15, 1967 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Justice Myron L. Gordon; elected April 1970.

Robert W. Hansen: Born Milwaukee, April 29, 1911; married. Graduate Washington high school; LL.B. Marquette university 1933. Chief examiner Milwaukee board of fire and police commissioners 1951-54. Milwaukee county district judge 1954-61; circuit judge, 2nd judicial circuit, family court division, 1961-68.

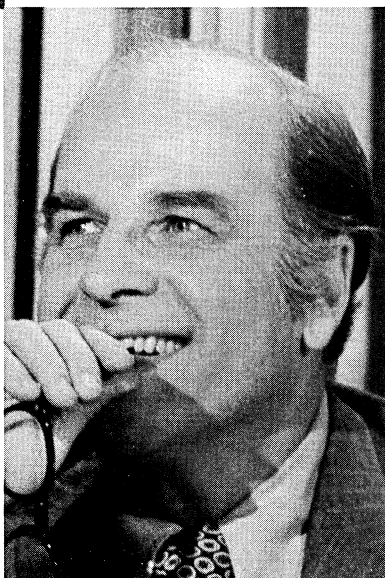
Elected to supreme court April 1967.

Roland B. Day: Born Oshkosh, June 11, 1919; married; one daughter. Graduate Eau Claire senior high school; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; J.D. 1947. Former practicing attorney. Veteran of World War II; served in army 1942-46. Member American, Wis. and Dane County Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; American Trial Lawyers Association; Ygdrasil Literary Society (past pres.); Madison Literary Club; Madison Club; former member, Madison housing authority 1960-64; first assistant Dane co. district attorney 1949-52; special counsel to governor in 1963 supreme court reapportionment case; UW system board of regents 1972-74.

Appointed to supreme court August 1974 to fill vacancy created by retirement of Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows.



**U.S. Senator
PROXMIRE**



**U.S. Senator
NELSON**

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 94th CONGRESS (1975-76)

Mailing address:

U. S. Senators: U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C. 20510

Congressmen: U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 20515

SENATORS

William Proxmire (Dem.)

Born November 11, 1915; married. B.A. Yale university 1938; M.B.A. Harvard university 1940; M.P.A. 1948. Former newspaperman and part-owner of printing business. Veteran of World War II; served in army 1941-46. Member of Wisconsin assembly 1951-52.

Elected to U.S. senate in special August 1957 election; reelected 1958, 1964 and 1970. Committee assignments: **94th congress** — banking, housing and urban affairs (chairman, also mbr. 93rd and 92nd cong.), and chm. its subcom. on oversight; appropriations (also 93rd and 92nd cong.), and chm. its HUD-independent agencies subcom. **93rd congress** — joint economic committee (vice chairman, chairman 92nd cong.); joint committee on budget control; joint committee on defense production.

Washington office: (202) 224-5653; district offices: (414) 272-0388; (608) 252-5338.

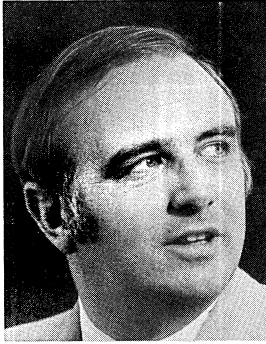
Home: 4613 Buckeye Road, Madison 53716.

Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.)

Born Clear Lake, June 4, 1916; married; 3 children. Educated in Clear Lake grade and high schools; B.A. San Jose state college, California, 1939; LL.B. UW-Madison 1942. Practicing attorney since 1942. Veteran of World War II, served 46 months in army. Elected to Wisconsin senate in 1948; reelected 1952 and 1956; vacated state senate seat when elected governor in 1958; reelected governor in 1960.

Elected to U.S. senate in 1962; reelected 1968 and 1974. Committee assignments: **94th congress** — select com. on small business (chairman, also mbr. 93rd and 92nd cong.); labor and public welfare (also 93rd and 92nd cong.), and chm. its subcommittee on employment, poverty and migratory labor; finance (also 93rd and 92nd cong.), and chm. its subcommittee on private pension plans.

Washington office: (202) 224-5323; district office: (414) 224-3965 or 224-3966.



U.S. Representative
ASPIN



U.S. Representative
KASTENMEIER

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Les Aspin (Dem.), 1st Congressional District.

Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1938; married. Educated Shorewood high school; B.A. Yale university 1960; M.A. Oxford university 1962; Ph.D. Massachusetts institute of technology 1965. Economist and professor of economics. Served in army 1966-68. Member American Legion, Wisconsin Phi Beta Kappa.

Elected to U.S. house of representatives 1970, 1972 and 1974. Committee assignments: **94th congress:** armed services (also 93rd cong.); government operations.

Washington office: (202) 225-3031; district office (414) 632-8194.

Home: 206 Fifteenth Street, Racine 53403.

1st Congressional District: Green (part), Jefferson (part), Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth counties.

Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.), 2nd Congressional District.

Born Beaver Dam, January 24, 1924; married. Educated Beaver Dam high school; attended UW-Madison 1941-43, 1948-52; LL.B. UW-Madison 1952. Practicing attorney 1952-58, branch office director in Phillipines for U.S. war department claims service 1946-48. World War II veteran; served in army 1943-46. Served as justice of the peace 1955-58.

Elected to U.S. house of representatives since 1958. Committee assignments: **94th congress:** interior and insular affairs (also 93rd cong.); judiciary (also 93rd cong.).

Washington office: (202) 225-2906; district office: (608) 252-5206.

Home: 745 Pony Lane, Sun Prairie 53590.

2nd Congressional District: Columbia, Dane, Dodge (part), Fond du Lac (part), Green (part), Iowa, Lafayette and Sauk counties.



U.S. Representative
BALDUS



U.S. Representative
ZABLOCKI

Alvin Baldus (Dem.), 3rd Congressional District.

Born Hancock county, Iowa, April 27, 1926; married. Graduate Elkton high school, Elkton, Minn.; received Associate of Arts Austin junior college, Minn. Former investment broker, farm machinery firm employee. Served in merchant marine, World War II; served in army 1951-53, veteran of Korean Conflict. Mbr. Amer. Legion and D.A.V.

Elected to Wisconsin assembly 1966, 1968, 1970 and 1972. Assistant majority leader 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1973** — insurance and banking (vice-chm.); state affairs (vice-chm., chm. 1971, mbr. 1969); rules; bldg. comm. and chm. its higher educ. subcom. (also mbr. and subcom. chm. 1971); jt. survey com. on retirement systems, retirement research com. (vice-chm.; vice-chm. 1971, mbr. 1969); state bond board (mbr. 1971). **1971** — environmental quality; tourism. **1969** — revision. **1967** — taxation; jt. com. on legis. org.'s subcom. on staffing and com. procedures.

Elected to U.S. house of representatives 1974. Committee assignments: **94th congress** — agriculture, and its subcoms. on conservation and credit, dairy and poultry, family farms and rural devel.; select committee on small business, and its subcoms. on small bus. administration oversight and minority enterprise, and activities of regulatory agencies.

Washington office: (202) 225-5506; district office: (715) 835-4671.

Home: 1901 S. Broadway, Menomonie 54751.

3rd Congressional District: Barron, Buffalo, Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe (part), Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Richland, St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon counties.

Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.), 4th Congressional District.

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 1912; married; 2 children. Ph.B. Marquette univ. 1936; grad. work in educ.; honorary Dr. of Law Marquette univ. 1966, Alverno coll. 1969, Sogang univ. Seoul, Korea 1974. Former teacher, church organist, choir dir. Air force reserves 1956-65. Mbr. Wis. St. Com. for Millennium of Poland's Christianity (gen. chm.); Air Force Reserve Officers Assn.; Alpha Sigma Nu; honorary American Legion; honorary AMVETS, *silver helmet award* 1965; Adv. Bd., Center for Strategic Studies, Georgetown univ.; Citizens Natural Resources Assn. of Wis.; Milw. Century Club; Milw. Soc., PNA; Polish Assn. of Amer.; delegate to 1960, 1964, 1968 Dem. Natl. Convs. Elected to state senate 1942; reelected 1946.

Elected to U.S. house of representatives since 1948. Committee assignments: **94th congress** — international relations (also chm. subcom. on international security and scientific affairs). **93rd congress** — delegate to 14th general assembly of the UN; cong'l advisor, U.S. delegation to 1973 session of com. on disarmament; mbr. com. on org. of govt. for conduct of foreign policy.

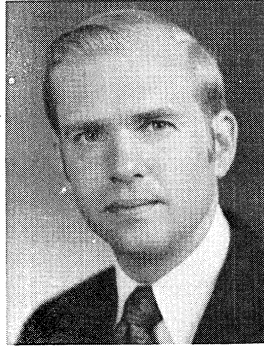
Washington office: (202) 225-4572; district office: (414) 383-4000.

Home: 3245 West Drury Lane, Milwaukee 53215.

4th Congressional District: villages of Greendale, Hales Corners, West Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis and that part of Milwaukee south of St. Paul Ave.



U.S. Representative
REUSS



U.S. Representative
STEIGER

Henry S. Reuss (Dem.), 5th Congressional District.

Born Milwaukee, February 22, 1912; married. Educated Milwaukee schools; B.A. Cornell univ. 1933; LL.B. Harvard univ. 1936. Former practicing attorney, college lecturer, magazine writer. Veteran of World War II; served in army 1943-45. Author of *The Critical Decade* and *Revenue Sharing, Crutch or Catalyst*; Milw. county asst. corp. counsel 1939-40; asst. general counsel OPA 1941-42; deputy general counsel Marshall Plan, Paris, France 1949; special prosecutor Milw. county grand jury 1950; counsel to Wis. secretary of state in 1953 supreme court reapportionment case.

Elected to U.S. house of representatives since 1954. Committee assignments: **94th congress** — banking, currency and housing (chm., also mbr. 93rd cong.); joint economic committee; joint defense production. **93rd congress** — joint economic committee; joint budget committee; government operations.

Washington office: (202) 225-3571; district office: (414) 272-1226.

Home: 1028 East Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee.

5th Congressional District: that part of the city of Milwaukee north of St. Paul Avenue.

William A. Steiger (Rep.), 6th Congressional District.

Born Oshkosh, May 15, 1938; married. Graduate Oshkosh high school; B.S. in economics UW-Madison 1960. Member bd. of dir., Lutheran Home of Oshkosh; Joslin Diabetes Foundation; Amer. Political Science Assn. Adv. Com. on Congressional Fellowships; bd. of trustees, People-to-People; named one of Wis. Jaycees *Five Outstanding Young Men in Wisconsin* 1964, one of Jaycees *Ten Outstanding Young Men in America* 1968; delegate Republican National Convention 1968 and 1972. Chm. of Natl. Rules Study Com. of Rep. Natl. Com. Elected to Wisconsin assembly 1960, 1962 and 1964.

Elected to U.S. house of representatives since 1966. Committee assignments: **94th congress** — ways and means. **93rd congress** — education and labor; select com. to study the house committee structure.

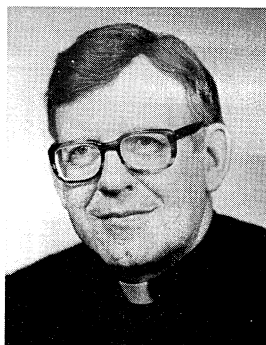
Washington office: (202) 225-2476; district office: (414) 231-6333.

Home: 645 Wisconsin Street, Oshkosh 54901.

6th Congressional District: Adams, Brown (part), Calumet, Fond du Lac (part), Green Lake, Juneau, Manitowoc, Marquette, Monroe (part), Sheboygan, Waushara and Winnebago counties.



U.S. Representative
OBEY



U.S. Representative
CORNELL

David R. Obey (Dem.), 7th Congressional District.

Born Okmulgee, Okla., Oct. 3, 1938; married. Educ. Wausau high school; B.S. 1960, M.A. 1962, UW-Madison. Elected to Wis. assembly 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1968. Asst. minority leader 1967 and 1969. Named one of 3 outstanding freshman assemblymen by several newspaper writers 1964; recipient of *Legislative Leadership Award* by Eagleton Institute of Politics 1966; named *Outstanding Education Legislator* by Natl. Educ. Assn.'s rural division 1968. Assembly committee assignments: 1969 — education (also 1967). 1967 — commerce and manufactures; rules. 1965 — jt. com. on finance (vice-chm.); bd. on govt. operations; legis. council's education com. (also 1963); gov.'s medicare task force; assembly Dem. policy com. Authored or coauthored 1967 air pollution act and educational TV act; 1965 vocational education act, high school dropout act, civil rights act, highway safety act.

Elected to Congress in April 1, 1969 special election, reelected 1970, 1972 and 1974. Committee assignments: 94th congress — appropriations (also 91st, 92nd and 93rd cong.); house Democratic steering and policy committee.

Washington office: (202) 225-3365; district office: (715) 842-5606.

Home: 317 First Street, Wausau 54401.

7th Congressional District: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida (part), Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn and Wood counties.

Robert J. Cornell (Dem.), 8th Congressional District.

Born Gladstone, Michigan, Dec. 16, 1919; single. Educ. Green Bay and De Pere parochial schools; B.A. St. Norbert college 1941; M.A. 1947, Ph.D. 1957, Catholic University. Teacher-clergyman.

Elected to Congress 1974. Committee assignments: 94th congress — education and labor; veterans' affairs.

Washington office: (202) 225-5665; district offices: (414) 739-7882 (Appleton), (414) 465-3931 (Green Bay), (715) 735-9530 (Marinette).

Home: 103 Grant Street, De Pere 54115.

8th Congressional District: Brown (part), Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida (part), Outagamie, Shawano, Vilas and Waupaca counties.



U.S. Representative
KASTEN

Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.), 9th Congressional District.

Born Milwaukee, June 19, 1942; single. B.A. univ. of Arizona 1964; M.B.A. in finance Columbia univ. graduate school of business 1966. Vice president and director shoe manufacturing firm. U.S. air force; air national guard. Director of Wis. Society for the Prevention of Blindness; regional director of Milwaukee Coalition for Clean Water; member Mequon-Thiensville Jaycees (past dir.); named *Jaycee of the Year*, 1972; Student Leadership Services (dir.); member National Audubon Society, Toastmasters International, Milwaukee Council of Alcoholism, Comprehensive Health Planning Agency of S.E. Wis.

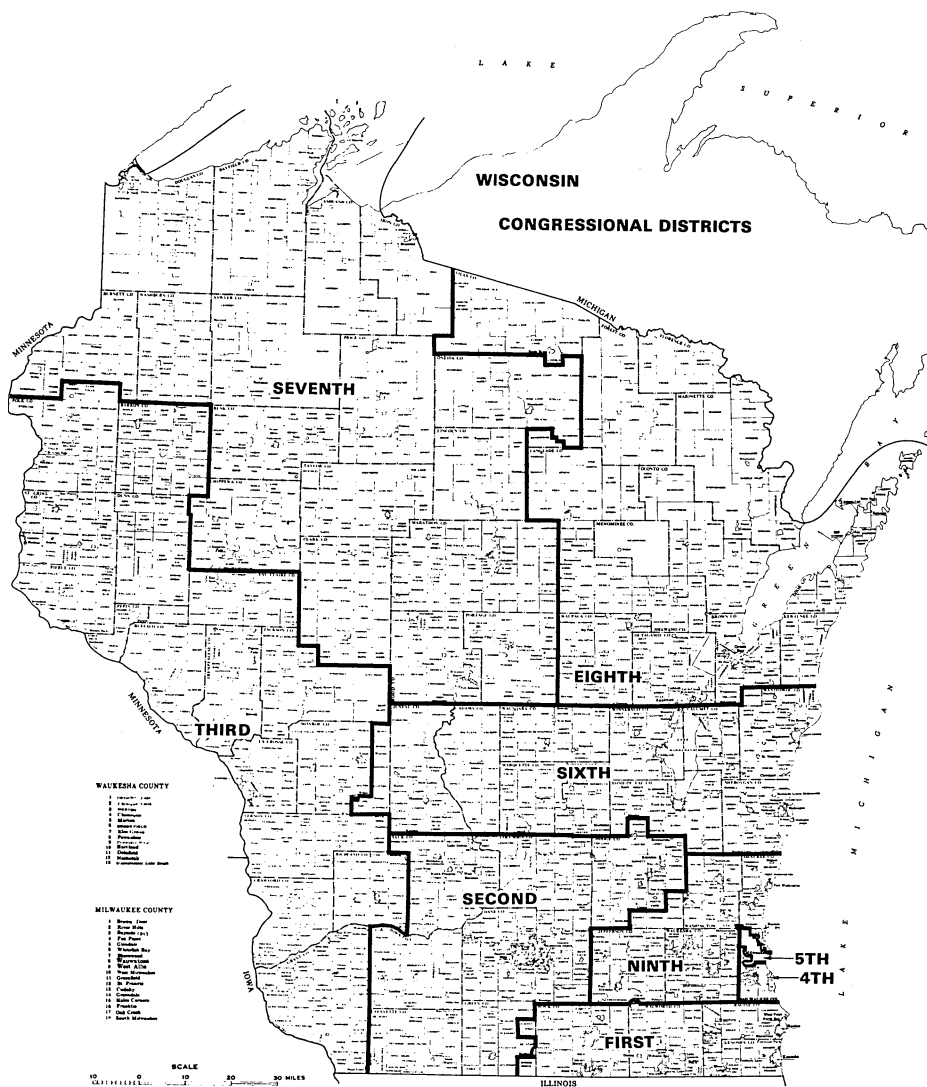
Elected to Wis. senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1973** — jt. com. on finance; jt. com. on tax exemptions (chm.); urban affairs (vice-chm.); governmental and veterans' affairs; jt. legis. com. to visit state properties.

Elected to Congress 1974. Committee assignments: **94th congress** — government operations; select com. on intelligence.

Washington office: (202) 225-5101; district office: (414) 784-1111.

Home: 125 West Freistadt, Thiensville 53092.

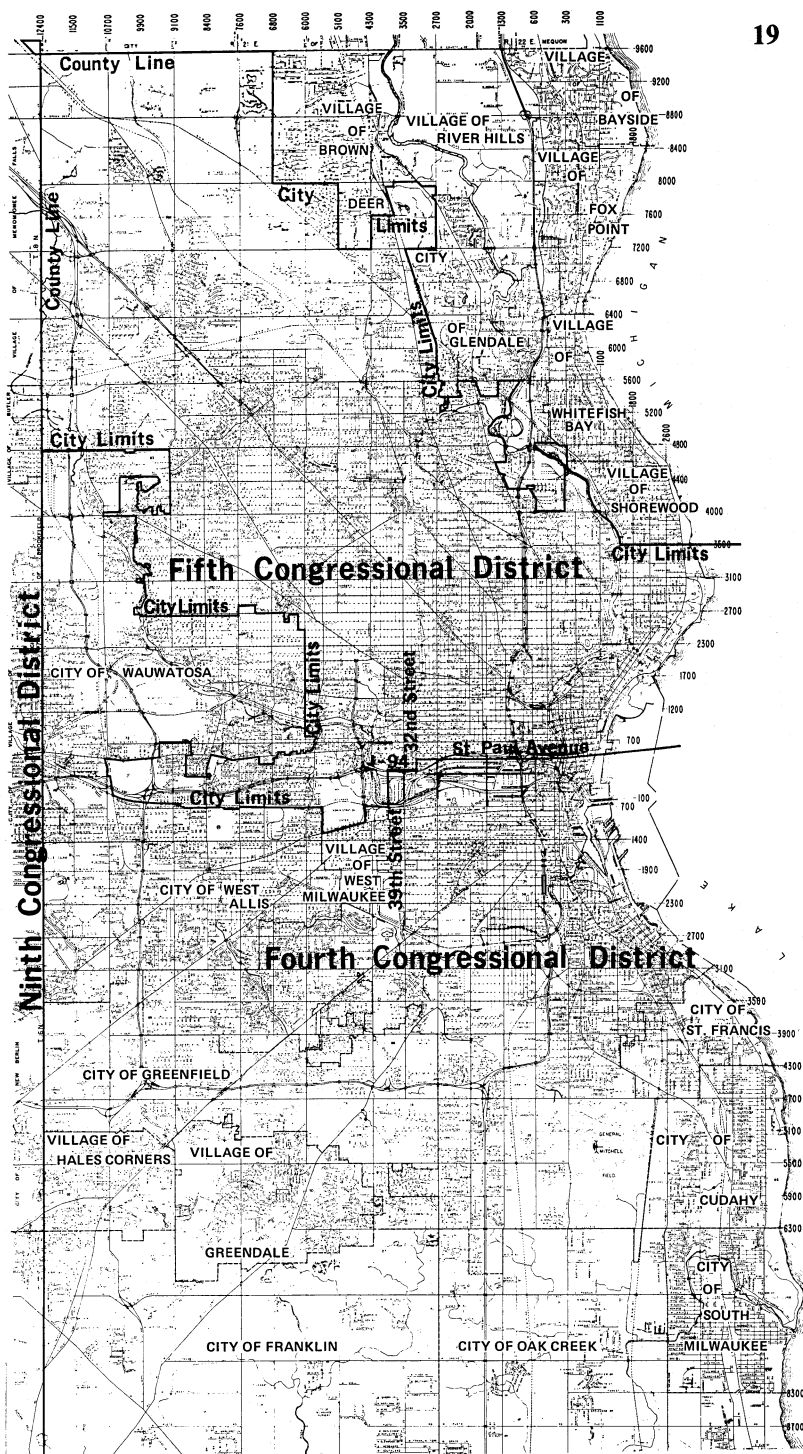
9th Congressional District: Dodge (part), Jefferson (part), Milwaukee (part), Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha counties.



1970 Population 4,417,933

Congressional Districts	Population*	Deviation	Percent
1	490,817	- 64	-0.01
2	490,941	+ 60	+0.01
3	491,034	+153	+0.03
4	490,725	-156	-0.03
5	490,700	-181	-0.04
6	490,934	+ 53	+0.01
7	491,030	+149	+0.03
8	490,974	+ 93	+0.02
9	490,778	-103	-0.02
Average population	490,881		
Total misrepresentation		1,012	0.21
Average deviation		+112	+0.02

* Based on revised census data.

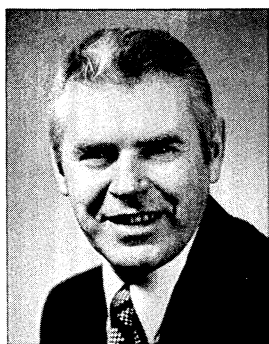




**President
Lieutenant Governor
SCHREIBER**



**President pro tem
RISSE**



**Majority Leader
WHITTOW**



**Minority Leader
KRUEGER**



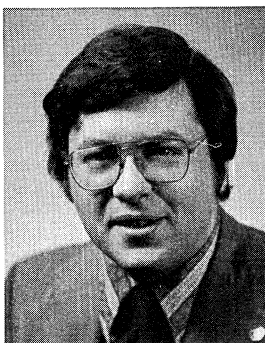
**Chief Clerk
BULTMAN**



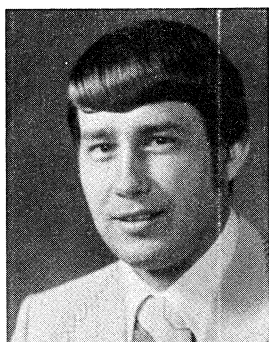
**Sergeant at Arms
THOMPSON**



Speaker
N. ANDERSON



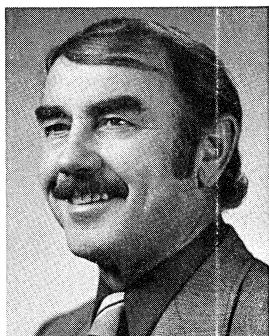
Speaker pro tem
JACKAMONIS



Majority Leader
WILLKOM



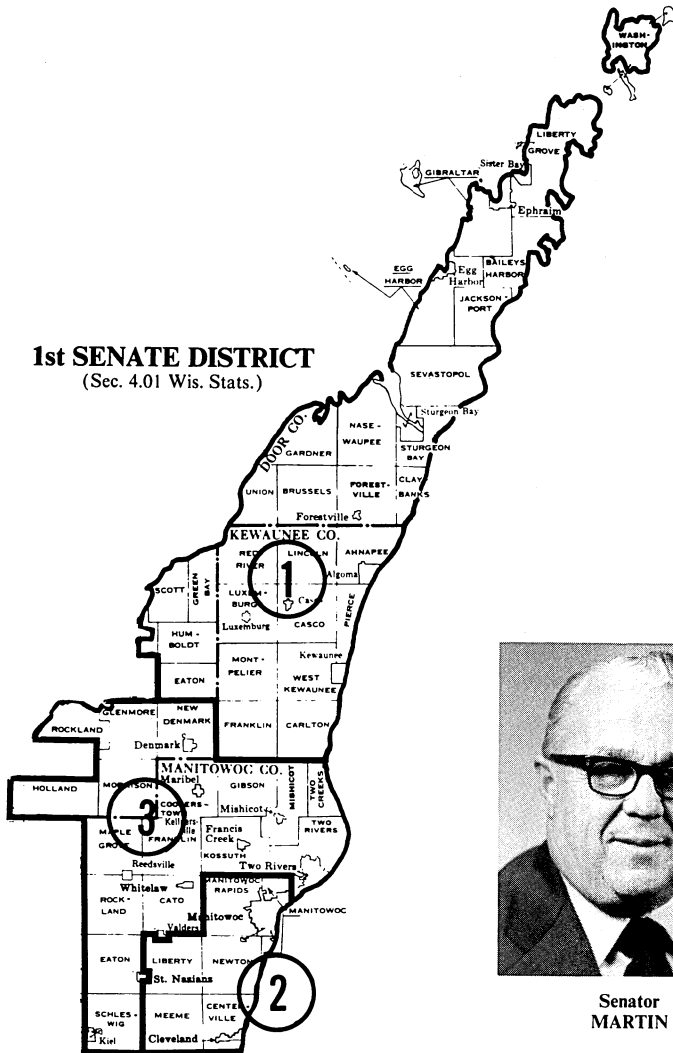
Minority Leader
SHABAZ



Chief Clerk
BOLLE



Sergeant at Arms
TOBIASZ



Senator
MARTIN

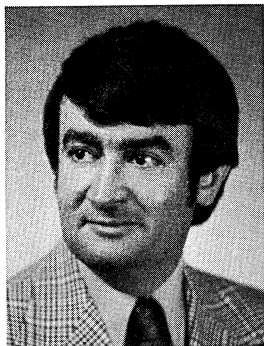
Jerome A. Martin (Dem.), 1st Senate District.

Born town of Rockland, Brown county, September 24, 1908; married. Educ. local sch.; attended St. Norbert coll. 2 years. Bank Director. Member of Cath. Order of Foresters (former chief ranger), Serra Club of Manitowoc (former pres.), Manitowoc Co. Conserv. and Educ. President village of Whitelaw 1969-71, county supervisor 1968-70, board chairman 1962-70.

Elected to senate 1970, 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — natural resources (chm.; mbr. 1973, 1971); commerce; legislative council. **1973** — governmental and vet. affairs; legis. council's natural resources com. and its adv. com. on perpetuation of Canada goose flock and its subcom. on trust lands; legis. council's public utility tax distribution com. (vice-chm.); special study comn. on manufacturing equipment and personal property tax exemptions. **1971** — agric., and interim com.; legis. council's special com. on mobile home taxes; gov.'s com. on priorities for natural resources and environmental protection.

Telephone: (414) 684-5125.

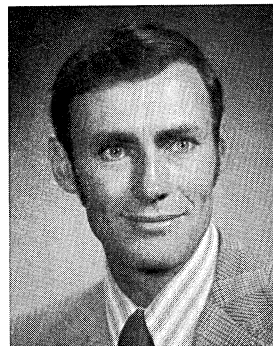
Mailing address: 1339 N. 9th Street, Manitowoc 54220.



**Representative
SWOBODA**



**Representative
LALLENSACK**



**Representative
LASEE**

Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.), 1st Assembly District.

Born Luxemburg, May 28, 1939; married. B.S. in speech and education UW-Milwaukee 1963; M.S. in political science UW-Milwaukee 1968. Legislator; former teacher. Member Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, Kappa Delta Phi Natl. Honor Society in Education, Luxemburg-Casco Jaycees, Casco Men's Club, Holy Name Society, Knights of Columbus, county Democratic party, Wis. Education Assn.; former member Phi Eta Sigma Natl. Freshman Honor Society.

Elected to assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — enrolled bills (vice-chm., also vice-chm. 1973); tourism (vice-chm.); agriculture (also 1973, 1971 and joint interim com.); veterans and military affairs. **1973** — excise and fees; legis. council's special com. on recreation industry. **1971** — environmental quality; legis. council's special com. on private retirement plans.

Telephone: (414) 845-2295.

Mailing address: 507 Oak Street, Luxemburg 54217.

Francis J. Lallensack (Dem.), 2nd Assembly District.

Born Manitowoc, January 16, 1916; married; 4 children. Graduate Manitowoc Lincoln high school; attended law enforcement schools. Legislator; retired police inspector, former farm laborer, construction laborer, salesman. Veteran of World War II; served in army 1945-46. Member Manitowoc and Wis. Professional Police Assns. (former pres. and dir.), Wis. State Assn. of County Veterans' Service Commissions (past pres.), V.F.W., AMVETS, Eagles; former dir. Wis. Juvenile Officers Assn.; former member labor unions, Natl. Juvenile Officers Assn.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — veterans and military affairs (vice-chm.; mbr. 1973); highways (also 1973 and 1973 joint interim com.); natural resources.

Telephone: (414) 684-4070.

Mailing address: 1812 S. 23rd Street, Manitowoc 54220.

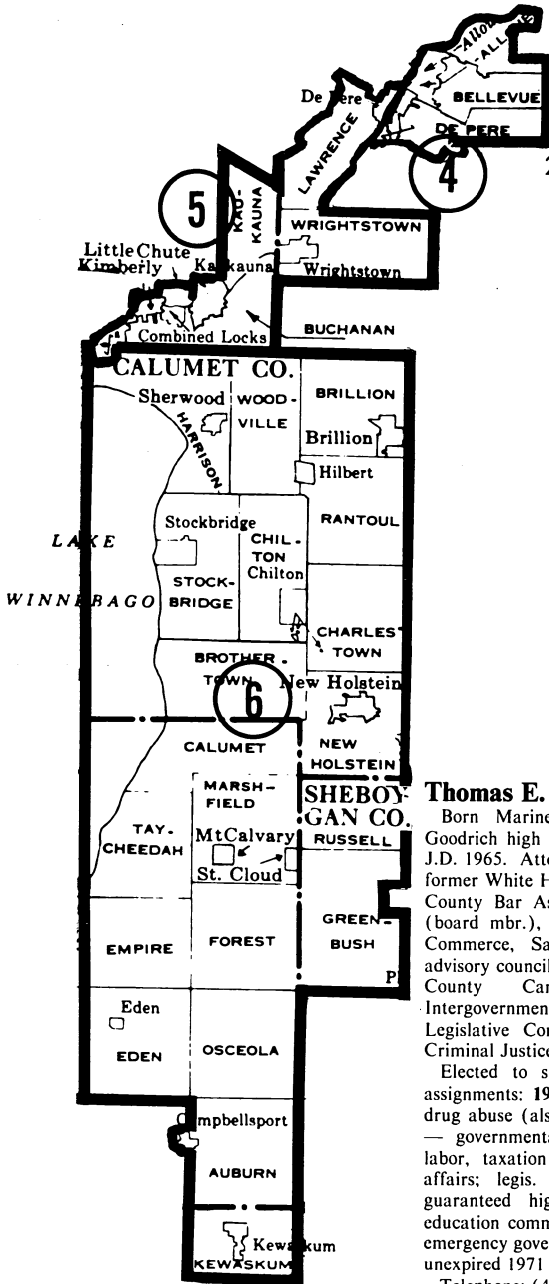
Alan J. Lasee (Rep.), 3rd Assembly District.

Born town of Rockland, Brown county, July 31, 1937; married. Graduate De Pere St. Norbert high school. Dairy farmer. Member various farm organizations, bd. of dir. Farm Bureau, 4-H Leaders of Brown county, Wis. Towns Assn.; former member and chm. Brown county Young Farmers. Member Fiscal Control Bd. 1973-75, town supervisor 1971-73, town chairman 1973-75.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignment resources; veterans and military affairs.

Telephone: (414) 336-8247.

Mailing address: Route 2, Lasee Road, De Pere 54115.

**2nd SENATE DISTRICT**

(Sec. 4.02 Wis. Stats.)

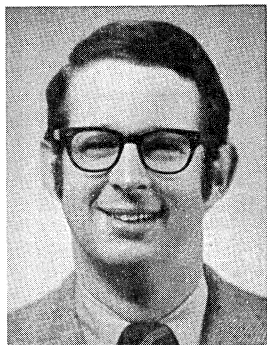
**Senator
PETRI**

Thomas E. Petri (Rep.), 2nd Senate District. Born Marinette, May 28, 1940. Graduate Goodrich high school; B.A. Harvard college 1962; J.D. 1965. Attorney; former peace corps volunteer, former White House aide. Member of Fond du Lac County Bar Assn. (former treasurer), Y.M.C.A. (board mbr.), American Bar Assn., Chamber of Commerce, Salvation Army and Heart Fund advisory councils; former chairman of Fond du Lac County Cancer Crusade. Member Intergovernmental Relations Com. of National Legislative Conference, National Conference on Criminal Justice.

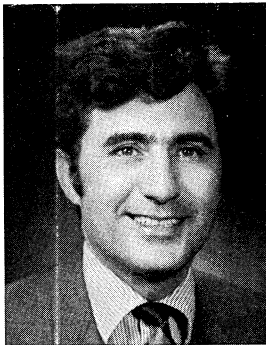
Elected to senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — audit; education; council on drug abuse (also for 1971 unexpired term). **1973** — governmental and veterans' affairs; industry, labor, taxation and banking (vice-chm.); urban affairs; legis. council's special com. on Wis. guaranteed higher education plan. **1971** — education commission of the states and council on emergency government (both in 1973 for balance of unexpired 1971 terms).

Telephone: (414) 921-6300.

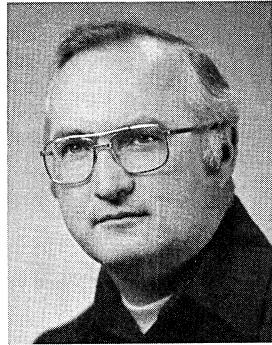
Mailing address: 43 S. Main Street, Fond du Lac 54935; (home) town of Empire.



**Representative
GOWER**



**Representative
ROGERS**



**Representative
HEPHNER**

John C. Gower (Rep.), 4th Assembly District.

Born January 10, 1941; married; 3 children. Graduate Kankakee high school; A.B. Marquette university 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney. Member Wis. and Brown County Bar Assns., Community Council on Drug Abuse (co-founder), Allouez Kiwanis Club (charter member), South Side Civic Assn., Elks, Knights of Columbus, Jaycees, National Rifle Assn., Republican party of Wis. (6th vice-chm. 1966-69), Brown County Republican party; held local, district, state positions in Wisconsin Young Republicans (state chairman 1967-69); received *Distinguished Service Award* for 1973 from Green Bay Jaycees. Served as county supervisor 1972-74 and district attorney 1967-71.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — elections; judiciary; transportation. **1973** — health and social services; joint committee for review of administrative rules. Legis. council's special com. on criminal penalties; legis. council's special com. on filing of uniform commercial code documents; select committee on health and social services.

Telephone: (414) 336-5479.

Mailing address: 312 Terraview Drive, Green Bay 54301.

William J. Rogers (Dem.), 5th Assembly District.

Born Appleton, Dec. 9, 1930; married. Educ. St. John's high sch., Little Chute, and Kaukauna high sch.; attended Mexico City coll.; B.S. St. Norbert coll. 1958. Legislator; former teacher. Korean Conflict vet.; army 1952-54. Member V.F.W. City councilman 1960-70.

Elected to assembly since 1962. Majority caucus chairman (also 1973, 1971). Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — education (also 1973, 1967); highways (vice-chm. 1975, 1973; mbr. 1971); vet. and mil. affairs (also 1973); jt. com. for review of admin. rules (also 1971). **1973** — legis. council's educ. com. and its adv. com. on certification and licensing of school personnel (chm.); legis. council's highway com. and its motor vehicle code adv. com.; legis. council's Menominee Indians com. (also 1971, 1965). **1971** — health and social services (vice-chm. and mbr. jt. interim com.); municipalities; council for home and family (chm.). **1969** — public welfare (also 1967, vice-chm. 1965) and jt. interim com.; rules. **1967** — legis. council's mental health adv. com. (vice-chm. 1965). **1965** — elections; labor; com. to visit state institutions. **1963** — agric.

Telephone: (414) 766-2684.

Mailing address: 1800 Peters Road, Kaukauna 54130.

Gervase A. Hephner (Dem.), 6th Assembly District.

Born town of Rantoul, Calumet county, February 5, 1936; married. Graduate Chilton high school; attended St. Norbert college; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1960. Legislator and farmer; former systems analyst. Veteran; served in army 1954-56. Member Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Chilton American Legion Post; served as secretary of Calumet county Democratic party 2 years.

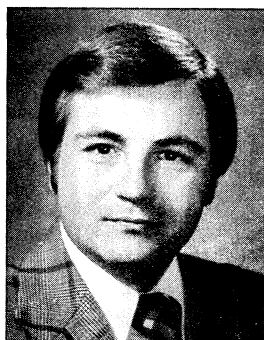
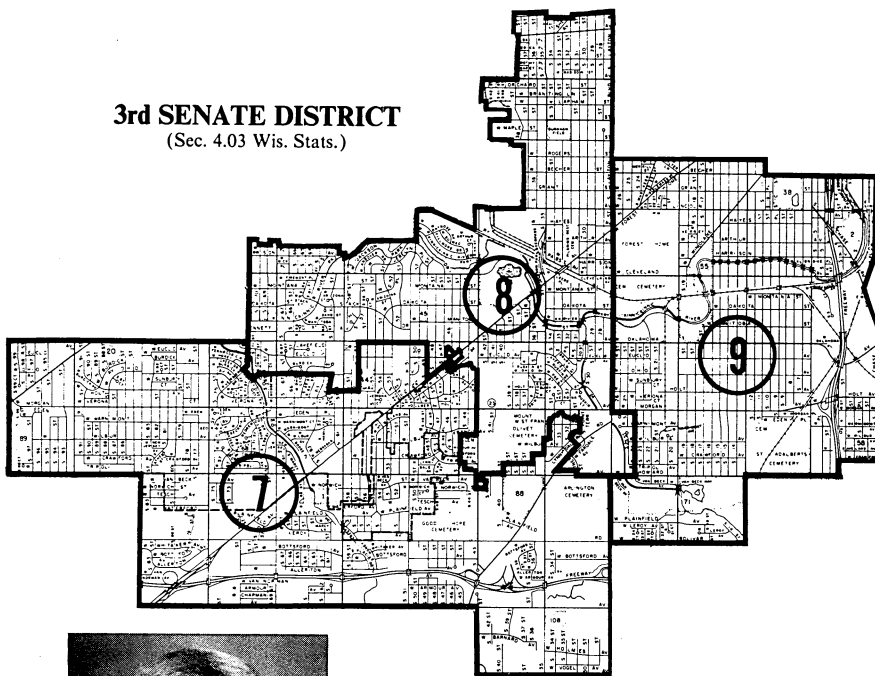
Elected to assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — enrolled bills (chm., also 1973); agriculture (also 1973; vice-chm. 1971 and mbr. jt. interim com.); excise and fees (also 1971); taxation (mbr. since 1967, vice-chm. 1971). **1973** — printing (also 1969, 1967); assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities (chm.); legis. council's adv. com. to natural resources com. on perpetuation of Canada goose flock; state capitol and exec. residence bd. (chm. of capitol subcommittee). **1971** — legis. council's special com. on private retirement plans (chm.); natural beauty council.

Telephone: (414) 849-2033.

Mailing address: Route 4, Box 287, Chilton 53014.

3rd SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.03 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
KLECZKA

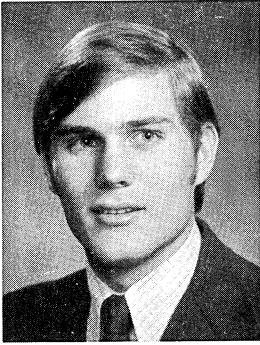
Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.), 3rd Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 26, 1943; single. Grad. Don Bosco high school; attended UW-Milwaukee. Accountant. Served as medic in Wis. air natl. guard 1963-69. Mbr. St. Helen's Holy Name Soc. (former pres., vice-pres., treas.), Wilson Park Advancement Assn. and July 4th Assn. (former pres., vice-pres.), Polish Natl. Alliance, Milw. Soc., Polish Assn. of Amer., South Side Businessmen's Club, 9th Dist. Dem. Unit, Greenfield Jaycees; deleg. to Dem. State Conv. 1964-73 and Milw. county Dem. Council 1966-69.

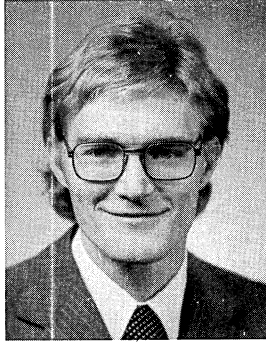
Elected to assembly 1968-72. Vice-chm. Dem. caucus 1969 and 1971. Elected to senate 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance; urban affairs; council on highway safety; state capitol and exec. residence bd. (also 1971); bd. on govt. operations. Assembly committee assignments: **1973** — jt. com. on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (chm.); elections (also 1971); insurance and bkg. (also 1971, 1969 and jt. interim com.); legis. council's special com. on collective bargaining impasses in public employment. **1971** — printing; legis. council's insurance laws revision com. (also 1969).

Telephone: (414) 482-1747.

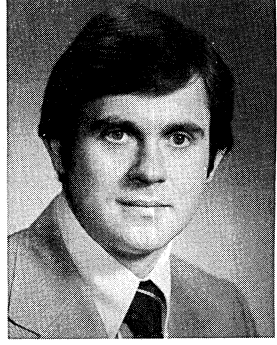
Mailing address: 3427 S. 9th Place, Milwaukee 53215.



**Representative
SOUCE**



**Representative
NORQUIST**



**Representative
TUCZYŃSKI**

Kevin Soucie (Dem.), 7th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, February 2, 1954; single. Graduate Milwaukee Hamilton high school; attended UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee. Student. Member Democratic party (Unit vice-chm.), Allied Council for Senior Citizens, H.M.R. E. & B. Union local, Greenfield Jaycees; former member Taxes and Taxpayers Coalition, Concerned Parents, Taxpayers and Citizens Com. of Greenfield; served as delegate to Dem. district and state conventions.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce and consumer affairs; transportation.

Telephone: (414) 543-2664.

Mailing address: 3259 S. 53rd Street, Milwaukee 53219.

John Olof Norquist (Dem.), 8th Assembly District.

Born Princeton, New Jersey, October 22, 1949. Graduate Springfield, Ill. high school; attended Augustana college; B.A. in political science UW-Madison 1971. Former community worker, former factory worker. U.S. army reserve. Member Neighborhood Centers Council, South Division Civic Assn., Natl. Ave. Advancement Assn., 8th Assembly District Democratic Unit; former member union local; editor *Local 169 News*.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce and consumer affairs; municipalities; transportation.

Telephone: (414) 383-3654.

Mailing address: 2903 W. National Avenue, Milwaukee 53215.

Phillip James Tuczyński (Dem.), 9th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, January 11, 1947; single. Grad. Milwaukee tech high school 1965; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1970; M.A. in public administration UW-Milwaukee 1975. Legislator; former electrical tester, graduate research analyst and administrative intern for Milwaukee county board of supervisors. Member 9th Assembly District Democratic Unit (former chm.), World Affairs Council of Milw., U.W.-Milw. Alumni Assn., Polish Assn. of America, Milwaukee Society of P.N.A., South Side Businessmen's Assn.; former member United Electrical Workers, Retail Clerks, Teamsters.

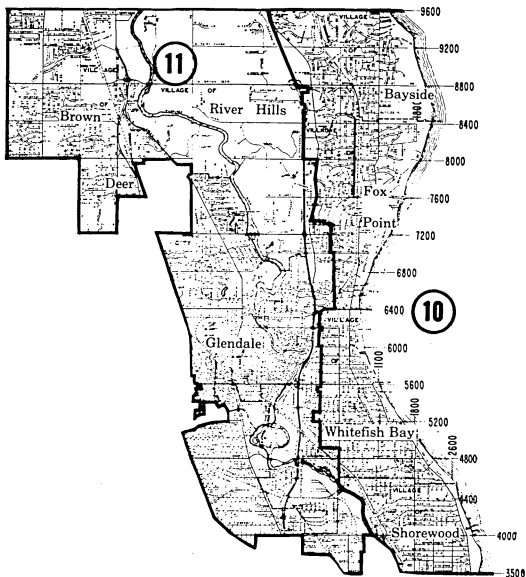
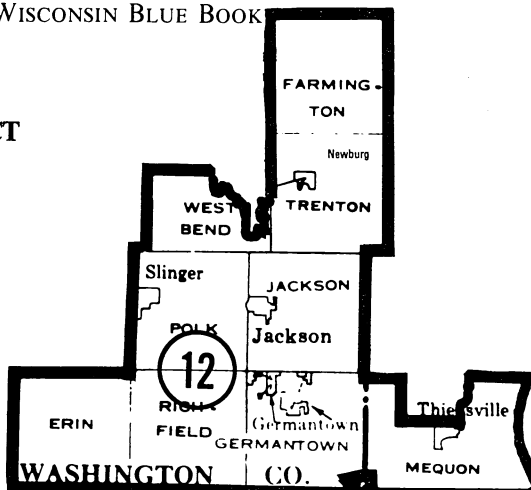
Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — insurance and banking; municipalities.

Telephone: (414) 643-6098.

Mailing address: 1322 W. Cleveland Avenue, Milwaukee 53215.

4th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.04 Wis. Stats.)



- 1 Brown Deer
- 2 River Hills
- 3 Bayside (pt)
- 4 Fox Point
- 5 Glendale
- 6 Whitefish Bay
- 7 Shorewood



**Senator
SENSENBRENNER**

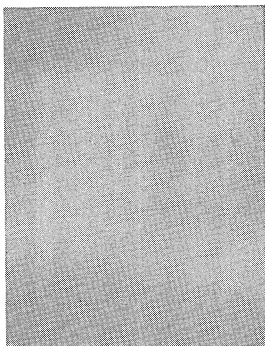
F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.), 4th Senate District.

Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; single. Graduate Milwaukee country day school; A.B. Stanford university 1965; J.D. UW-Madison 1968. Attorney; former assistant to ex-Senate Maj. Leader Leonard and to the late Congressman Younger. Member Amer., Wis., Milwaukee County and Ozaukee County Bar Assns., Whitefish Bay Jaycees, Shorewood Men's Club, Riveredge Nature Center, Amer. Institute of Parliamentarians, Friends of Museum, Amer. Philatelic Society.

Elected to assembly 1968-1972; elected to senate in April 1975 special election. Biennial senate committee assignments: **1975** — governmental and veterans affairs; urban affairs; assembly committee assignments: **1975** — elections (also 1973, 1971; chm. 1969); judiciary (also 1973 and jt. interim com., 1969 and jt. interim com.). **1973** — assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities. **1971** — jt. com. on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (chm. 1969); taxation; legis. council's adv. com. on the Milwaukee public school system. **1969** — legis. council's age of majority study com. (cochm.).

Telephone: (414) 332-5518.

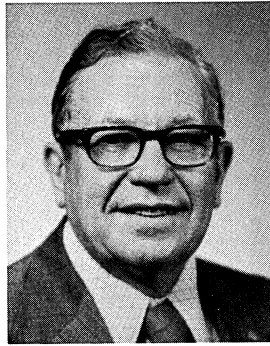
Mailing address: 1601 E. Lake Bluff Blvd., P.O. Box 11641, Shorewood 53211.



10th Assembly Dist.
Vacancy



Representative
MENOS



Representative
SCHROEDER

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.), 10th Assembly District.

Elected to senate in April 1975 special election.

Gus G. Menos (Dem.), 11th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, December 5, 1920; married. Graduate Lincoln high school; Gemological institute of America. President jewelry and carpet firm, decorator, certified gem appraiser; formerly air conditioning service and metal finisher and turbine assembly work. Served in army air force. Lifetime member U.A.W., AFL-CIO; member West Allis Toastmaster's Club, Villard Ave. Business Assn.; former mbr. Civil Air Patrol, Milw. Journal Golden Gloves Team; former treas. St. Nicholas Holy Name Soc.

Elected to assembly in September 1971 special election; reelected 1972, 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — printing (vice-chm.); highways (also 1973 and joint interim com.); labor (also 1973, 1971); commission on interstate cooperation. **1971** — transportation; veterans' and military affairs.

Telephone: (414) 462-7000.

Mailing address: (home) 1850 W. Daisy Lane, Glendale; (business) 3432 W. Villard Avenue, Milwaukee 53209.

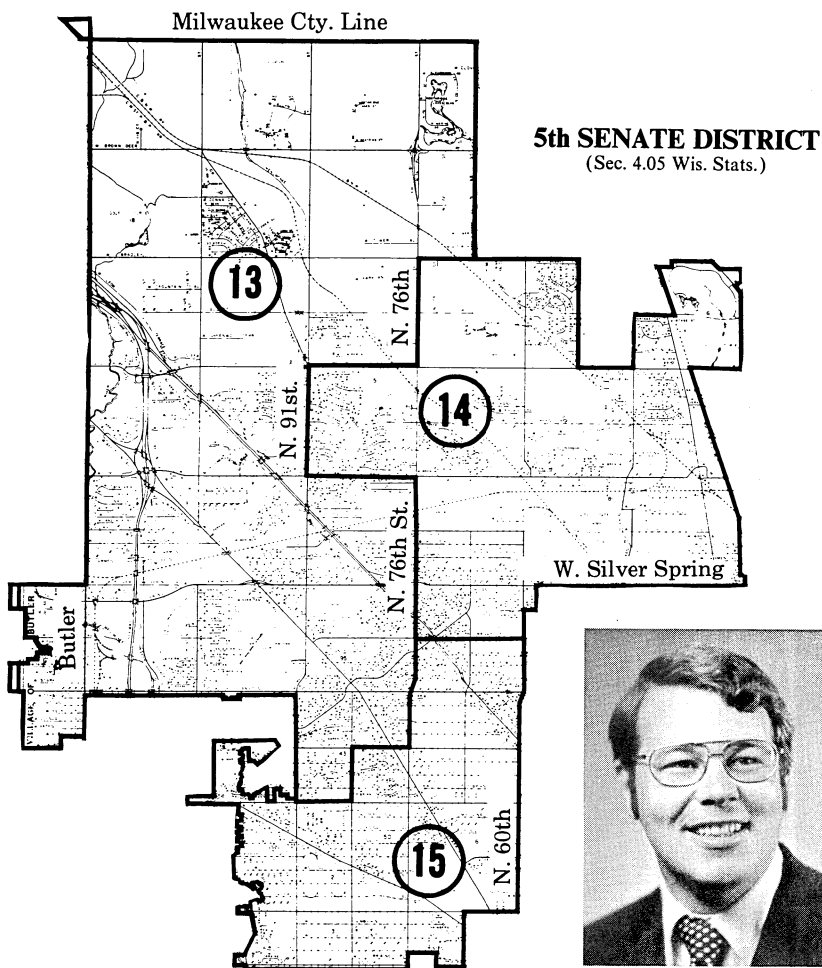
Frederick C. Schroeder (Rep.), 12th Assembly District.

Born West Bend, Jan. 19, 1910; married. Educated West Bend elementary and high schools; took special agriculture courses at UW-Madison. Farmer; former retail dairy operator. Member Washington-Ozaukee Co. DHIA bd. (pres.); served on county Holstein Assn. bd. of dir. 18 years (past chm.), 10 years on county ASC Com. (chm. 4 years). Awards: *Progressive Breeder Award* of the Holstein-Friesian Assn. of America and *1967 State 4-H Alumni Award*.

Elected to assembly since 1964. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture (mbr. since 1965, vice-chm. 1967, jt. interim com. 1969 and 1971); commerce and consumer affairs (also 1973); jt. legis. study and adv. com. on state supported programs. **1973** — natural beauty council. **1969** — commerce and manufactures (chm.; mbr. 1967); excise fees; com. to visit state properties (also 1967); legis. council's licensing law com. **1967** — printing (chm.). **1965** — enrolled bills.

Telephone: (414) 334-3989.

Mailing address: 2472 Hwy 143, West Bend 53095; (home) town of Trenton.



Senator
BERGER

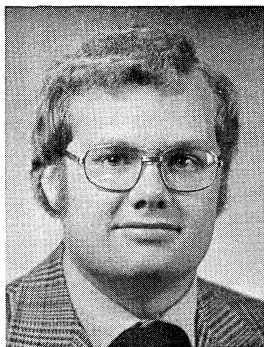
David G. Berger (Dem.), 5th Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, October 27, 1946; single. Graduate John Marshall high school; B.A. UW-Madison 1969; M.A. in political science Marquette university. Legislator; former college lecturer. Member National Political Science Honor Society, American Political Science Assn., Knights of Columbus, Jaycees, labor union local, Young Democrats, Dem. Party of Wisconsin, 13th District Dem. unit; former member Mid-Continental U.N., Milwaukee county library planning committee (chm.), Milwaukee Co. Federated Library Bd. (pres.).

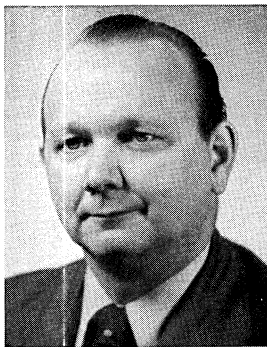
Elected to assembly 1970 and 1972; elected to senate 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — joint com. for review of administrative rules (senate chairman); joint survey com. on tax exemptions (1973 chm., 1971 vice-chm.); commerce; governmental and veterans affairs; educational communications board. Assembly committee assignments: **1973** — elections (vice-chm.); taxation (vice-chm.; mbr. 1971); municipalities (also 1971).

Telephone: (414) 463-5675.

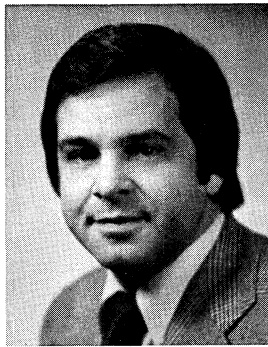
Mailing address: 4443 N. 82nd Street, Milwaukee 53218.



**Representative
KIRBY**



**Representative
BEHNKE**



**Representative
WAHNER**

Michael G. Kirby (Dem.), 13th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, April 2, 1952; single. Graduate Wauwatosa West high school; B.S. in political science UW-Oshkosh 1974. Full-time legislator.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — highways; state affairs. Telephone: (414) 463-2553.

Mailing address: 10631 W. Hampton Avenue, Milwaukee 53225.

Robert E. Behnke (Dem.), 14th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, April 7, 1932; married; 5 children. Graduate Wautoma high school. Warehouseman, partner advertising company, bumper sticker specialist. Member Masons, Scottish Rite bodies, Tripoli Shrine, Great Lakes Clown Assn., Old Time Baseball Club, Eagles, Elks, 9th Ward Democratic Unit (chm. 1969-71), Milwaukee County Democratic Party (vice-chm. 1971-72), delegate to State Democratic Convention since 1968, AFL-CIO Conservation Committee, COPE Committee, United Steelworkers of America local (pres. 1966-72 and mbr. exec. board prior to 1966).

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — labor (vice-chairman; mbr. 1973); excise and fees; committee on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (assembly vice-chairman). **1973** — natural resources and its interim committee and subcommittee on wetland legislation.

Telephone: (414) 352-9537.

Mailing address: 4001 W. Calumet Road, Milwaukee 53209.

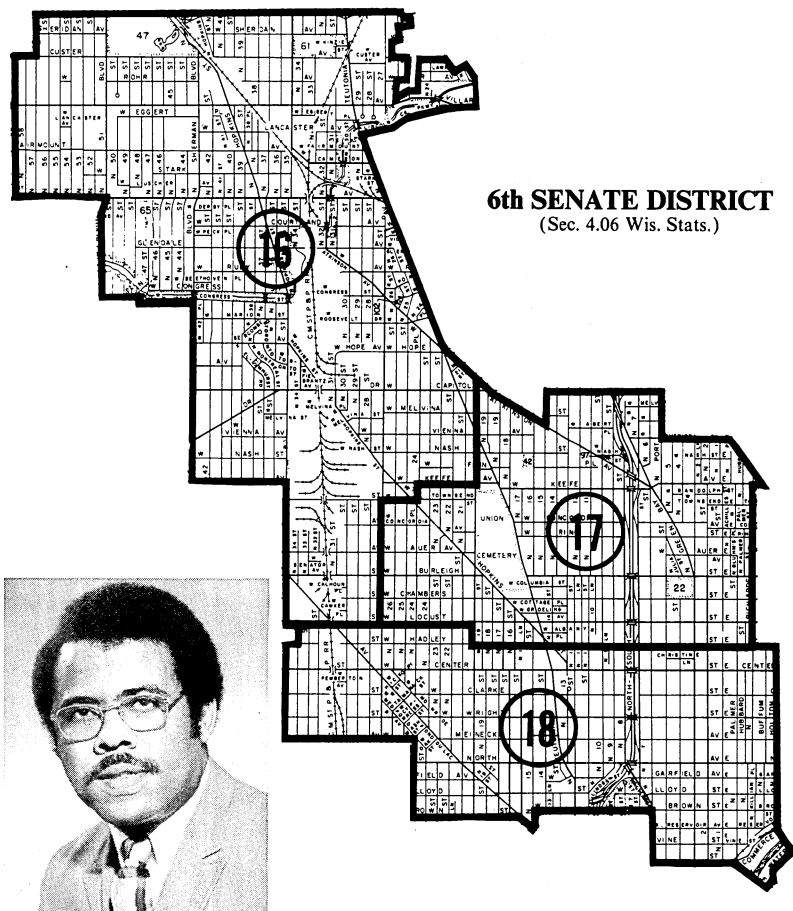
James W. Wahner (Dem.), 15th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 10, 1939; single. Grad. Mercer high school; B.A. American univ., Washington, D.C. 1966; M.A. in govt. 1967; Ph.D. studies in pol. sci. UW-Milwaukee 1967-69. Legislator; former lecturer in govt. Mount Mary coll., UW-Parkside, Marquette univ., and Milwaukee area tech. coll.; staff advisor to mayor of Milw.; grad. teaching assistant UW-Milw.; U.S. capitol policeman; staff asst. to Cong. John McCormack. Veteran; served in army 1957-60. Member Natl. Paraplegia Fdn., National Conference of State Legislators, Common Cause, Wis. Coalition for Balanced Transportation.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Assistant majority leader. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — environmental quality (vice-chm., chm. 1973); health and social services; municipalities (vice-chm. 1973, mbr. 1971); rules. **1973** — legis. council's special com. on preserving agricultural and conservancy lands; chairman gov.'s task force on problems of people with physical handicaps. **1971** — judiciary; gov.'s task force on land resources.

Telephone: (414) 444-8509.

Mailing address: 6766 W. Appleton Avenue, Milwaukee 53216.



**Senator
SWAN**

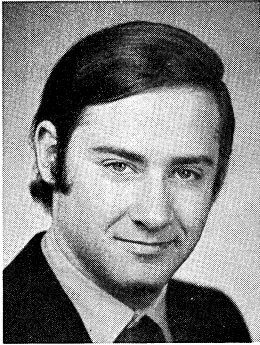
Monroe Swan (Dem.), 6th Senate District.

Born Belzoni, Mississippi, June 2, 1937; married; 4 children. Graduate Springfield Technical high school Springfield, Mass.; A.A. Milwaukee area technical college 1964; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1967. Former administrator employment and training program. Member Northtown Planning and Development Center, Afro Urban Institute, Milwaukee Northside Democratic Unit, Organization of Organizations (former pres.); former temporary chairman People's Committee for Model Cities, head steward U.A.W. local, committee chairman Community Action Program Resident's Council, state Sunday school superintendent.

Elected to senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — governmental and veterans affairs (chm.; mbr. 1973); commerce; joint legislative study and advisory com. on state supported programs; council on emergency government; gov.'s com. on migratory labor (chm.; also mbr. 1973); jt. com. for review of administrative rules. **1973** — urban affairs; legis. council's special com. on the Wisconsin guaranteed higher education plan.

Telephone: (414) 224-4811.

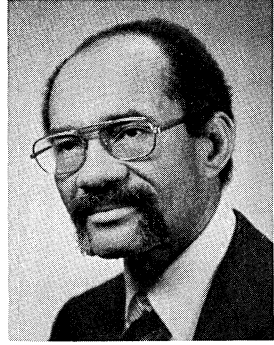
Mailing address: 2430 W. Auer Avenue, Milwaukee 53206.



**Representative
ELCONIN**



**Representative
WARD**



**Representative
BARBEE**

Michael H. Elconin (Dem.), 16th Assembly District.

Born Cleveland, June 20, 1953; single. Attended Brown university and UW-Milwaukee. Legislator; former computer programmer. Member Citizens Regional Environmental Coalition, Wis. Coalition for Balanced Transportation, Democratic party of Wisconsin; former unit chairman Young Democrats.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — municipalities (vice-chm.; mbr. 1973); taxation; transportation (also 1973). **1973** — labor.

Telephone (414) 871-5807.

Mailing address: 4246 N. Sercombe Road, Milwaukee 53216.

Walter L. Ward, Jr. (Dem.), 17th Assembly District.

Born Camp Forest, Tennessee, October 28, 1943; single. Graduate Rufus King high school; attended Milwaukee Area technical college; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1969; graduate work Marquette university. Counseling work. Member Junior Chamber of Commerce (chairman); OIC industrial advisory board (vice-chairman); Martin Luther King organization board.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — third reading (vice-chm.); municipalities (also 1973); printing; taxation (also 1973). **1973** — environmental quality.

Telephone: (414) 372-8681.

Mailing address: 3124 N. 13th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Lloyd A. Barbree (Dem.), 18th Assembly District.

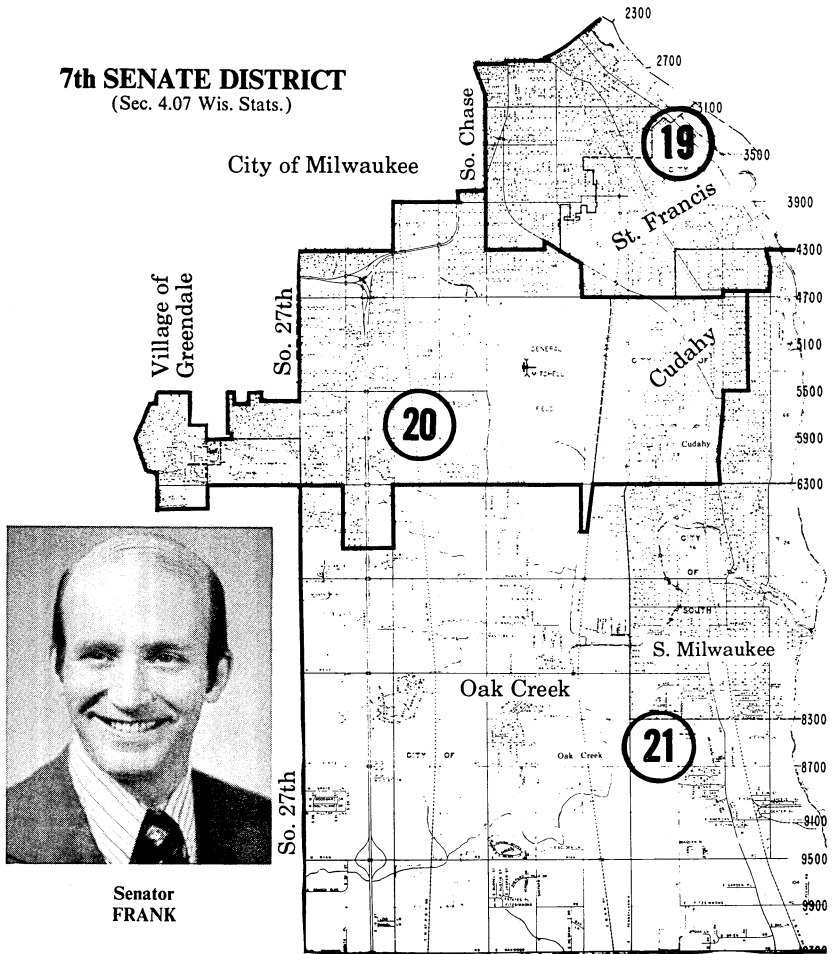
Born Memphis, Tennessee, August 17, 1925. B.A. LeMoyné coll., Memphis, 1949; J.D. UW-Madison 1956. Attorney; former law examiner industrial comm., legal consultant gov.'s comm. on human rights. WW II vet.; navy 1943-46. Mbr. Wis. Black Lawyers Assn. (pres.), Freedom Through Equality, Inc. (pres.), Bd. of Milw. Legal Services, NAACP, Wis. Black Political Caucus, Justice and Law Enforcement Com. of Midwestern Conf. of Council of State Govts., Natl. Black Assembly; League of Martin 1974, New Images Concept 1971; delegate 1968, 1972 Dem. Natl. Conv. Awards received: *Community Service Award* 1974 of the Milw. Star Times, *Community Service Award for Outstanding Service to Black Veterans*, 1974; *Zero Population Growth Humanitarian Award* 1973; *Milwaukee County Welfare Rights Organization Award*, 1972; *Black Press of Wis. Award* 1972.

Elected to assembly since 1964. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — judiciary (chm., also chmn. 1973 and cochm. jt. interim com.); transportation (also 1973, 1969); judicial council (also 1973); council on criminal justice. **1971** — enrolled bills (chm., also chm. 1965); jt. finance (also 1969, 1965); bd. on govt. oper. **1969** — commerce and mfrs. (also 1967). **1965** — legis. coun.'s public welf. com. (secy.).

Telephone: (414) 273-5755.

Mailing address: 152 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53203.

7th SENATE DISTRICT (Sec. 4.07 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
FRANK

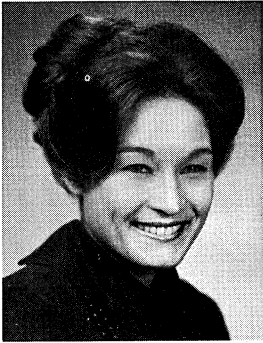
Kurt A. Frank (Dem.), 7th Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, March 20, 1945; single. Graduate Bay View high school; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1967; J.D. Marquette univ. 1971. Attorney. Served in army national guard 1968-71. Member Bay View Dem. Unit, Bay View Interorganization Council, Inc., Concerned Citizens for Proper Expressway Planning, Wis. Allied Council of Senior Citizens, Cudahy and Wis. Jaycees, Cudahy-South Milw. Isaac Walton League, Wis. Consumer's League, Veterans' Educ. Com., Natl. Honorary Adv. Com. of Voices in Vital America; former mbr. Optimist International, Y.M.C.A.

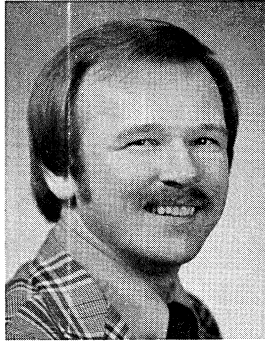
Elected to senate 1970 and 1974. Majority caucus secretary. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — urban affairs (chm.); judiciary and consumer affairs (vice-chm.); housing finance authority. **1973** — judiciary and insurance, and jt. interim judiciary com.; legis. council's insurance laws revision com. and special com. on the filing of uniform commercial code documents; gov.'s task force on the problems of the physically handicapped. **1971** — judiciary and jt. interim com.; legis. council's special com. on uniform commercial code amendments; gov.'s highway safety task force.

Telephone: (414) 744-6167.

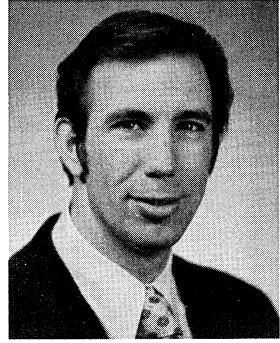
Mailing address: 933 E. Ohio Avenue, Milwaukee 53207.



**Representative
TESMER**



**Representative
PLEWA**



**Representative
GERLACH**

Louise M. Tesmer (Dem.), 19th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, December 25, 1942; single. Graduate Bay View high school; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1964; J.D. UW-Madison 1967. Attorney; appointed assistant district attorney Milwaukee county 1967-72. Member State Bar of Wis., Dem. party, Kappa Beta Pi (international legal assn.), Sigma Tau Delta (honorary English frat.), Municipal Justice Assn. (honorary mbr.), National Order of Women Legislators, American Council of Young Political Leaders - 1974 delegate to the Soviet Union; served Board of Visitors - UW law school since 1973; awarded *Carol Citation*, Cudahy Jaycees 1968; received dist. atty's. *Distinguished Service Award*, 1972; former member Milw. and American Bar Assns., Milw. Co. Protective Services Advisory Board, AFL-CIO and Milw. Co. D.A. United Fund chm. Elected municipal justice, city of St. Francis, 1966.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce and consumer affairs (vice chairman; mbr. 1973); judiciary (also 1973 and joint interim com.).

Telephone: (414) 482-3655.

Mailing address: 4552 S. Nicholson Avenue, St. Francis 53207.

John R. Plewa (Dem.), 20th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, September 22, 1945; single. Graduate Don Bosco high school 1963; B. Ed. UW-Whitewater 1968; candidate for Master's Degree UW-Whitewater. Legislator; former teacher. Member AFL-CIO-Wis. Federation of Teachers (former legislative chm.), Wilson Park Advancement Assn., Wilson Park Fourth of July Assn., Milwaukee Society - PNA-2159, Advisory Com. of Wis. Driver and Traffic Safety Education Assn., Technical Com. on Driver Educ. of Highway Safety Coordination Office, 13th Ward Democratic Unit, Cudahy Jaycees; former member Amer. and Wis. Driver and Traffic Safety Assn.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — joint committee on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (assembly chairman); education (vice-chm.; also mbr. 1973 and joint interim com. and chm. its advisory com. on compulsory attendance law); state affairs (also 1973); legislative council. **1973** — tourism.

Telephone: (414) 282-2659.

Mailing address: 1412 W. Cudahy Avenue, Milwaukee 53221.

Chester A. Gerlach (Dem.), 21st Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, June 26, 1947; single. Graduate Don Bosco high school; B.A. St. Norbert college 1969; teacher certification UW-Milwaukee 1972; graduate work in political science at New School for Social Research. Teacher. Member Common Cause, Oak Creek-South Milwaukee Unit of Democratic party, St. Johns Chorus.

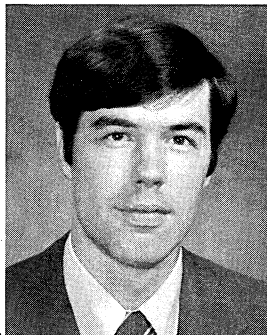
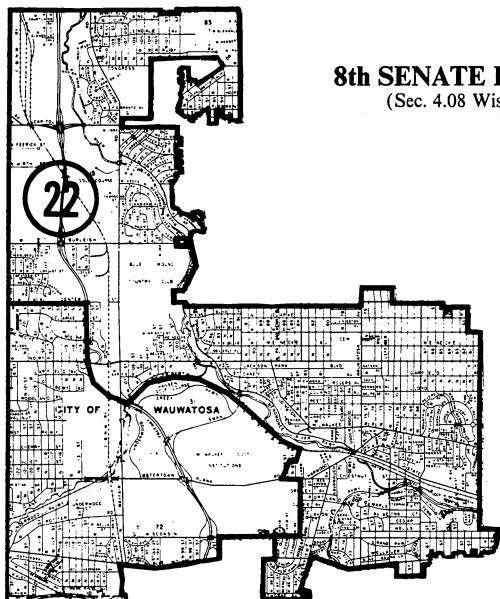
Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — insurance and banking; municipalities.

Telephone: (414) 762-1523.

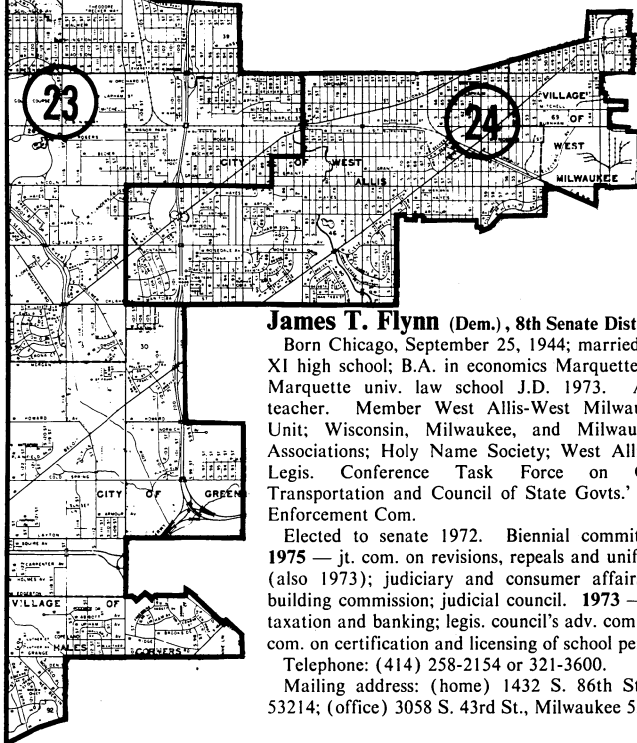
Mailing address: 724 Marion Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

8th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.08 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
FLYNN



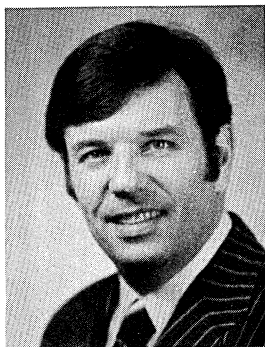
James T. Flynn (Dem.), 8th Senate District.

Born Chicago, September 25, 1944; married. Graduate Pius XI high school; B.A. in economics Marquette university 1970; Marquette univ. law school J.D. 1973. Attorney; former teacher. Member West Allis-West Milwaukee Democratic Unit; Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Junior Bar Associations; Holy Name Society; West Allis Jaycees, Natl. Legis. Conference Task Force on Commerce and Transportation and Council of State Govts.' Justice and Law Enforcement Com.

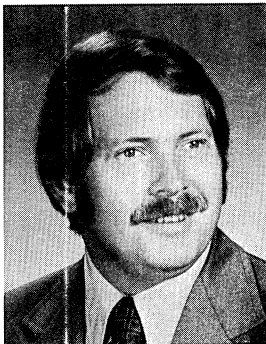
Elected to senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (chm.) (also 1973); judiciary and consumer affairs (chm.); audit; building commission; judicial council. **1973** — industry, labor, taxation and banking; legis. council's adv. com. to the education com. on certification and licensing of school personnel.

Telephone: (414) 258-2154 or 321-3600.

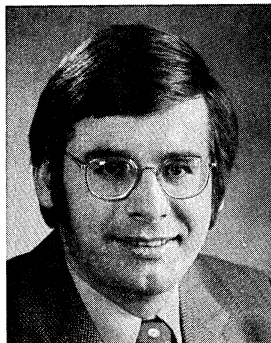
Mailing address: (home) 1432 S. 86th Street, West Allis 53214; (office) 3058 S. 43rd St., Milwaukee 53219.



**Representative
KLICKA**



**Representative
HAUKE**



**Representative
BARCZAK**

George H. Klicka (Rep.), 22nd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, December 23, 1934; married. Graduate Washington high school; attended Marquette univ. Art and antiques; formerly printing ink salesman. Served in army, Wis. national guard 32nd div. 1960 (Berlin crisis). Member Wauwatosa Police Reserves, Wauwatosa Taxpayer's Council, Liberty Lobby, exec. com. Milw. Com. on Police Support, Amer. Legion, Wauwatosa Rep. Club, Amer. Czech Civic Council (vice-pres.), Christian Anti-Communism Crusade; former member Jaycees, Eagles, Sertoma Internatl.

Elected to assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce and consumer affairs (also 1973); education (mbr. since 1967, vice-chm. 1969, mbr. jt. interim com. 1969, 1971, 1973). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on the Wis. guaranteed higher education plan. **1971** — veterans' and military affairs; printing (mbr. since 1967, vice-chm. 1967, 1969); third reading. **1969** — state affairs, and jt. interim com.

Telephone: (414) 258-2354.

Mailing address: 8442 Kenyon Avenue, Wauwatosa 53226.

Thomas A. Hauke (Dem.), 23rd Assembly District.

Born Detroit, May 4, 1938; married. Graduate Pulaski high school; B.S. Marquette university 1960; J.D. 1967; M.S. Milwaukee school of engineering 1971. Attorney; former electrical engineer. Citizens for Menomonee River Restoration, Lions, State Bar of Wisconsin, American and Milwaukee Junior Bar Assns.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — insurance and banking (vice chairman; also mbr. 1973); judiciary (also 1973 and secy. joint interim com.); legislative council and its insurance laws revision com. **1973** — natural resources and its joint interim com. and subcommittee on trust lands; legis. council's special com. on criminal penalties.

Telephone: (414) 321-6951.

Mailing address: 10235 W. Grant Street, West Allis 53227.

Gary J. Barczak (Dem.), 24th Assembly District.

Born West Allis, September 24, 1939; married. Graduate West Allis central high school; B.A. Marquette university 1961; graduate work, George Washington university. Owner public relations consultant firm; former legislative assistant to Congressman Clement J. Zablocki. Member West Allis Lions, West Allis Art Alliance, West Allis-West Milwaukee Democratic Unit; former member West Allis Jaycees, West Allis Chamber of Commerce, Wis. Society of Assn. Executives, Natl. Assn. of Home Builders (exec. off. council), Boy Scouts of America, Natl. Council of Catholic Men; representative from Assembly Dem. Caucus to Administrative Board, Dem. party of Wisconsin.

Elected to assembly in special April 1972 election; reelected 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — municipalities (chairman; also mbr. 1973); elections (also 1973, 1972); housing finance authority. **1973** — labor (also 1972); assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities.

Telephone: (414) 545-7310.

Mailing address: 2726 S. 83rd Place, West Allis 53219.

Ronald G. Parys (Dem.), 9th Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 7, 1938; married; 4 children. Grad. Riverside high sch.; completed 3-year course in industrial appraisal and tax assessments. Appraiser and assessor. Army reserves 1955-66.

Elected to assembly 1964, 1966, 1968; elected to senate in Oct. 1969 special election; reelected 1970, 1974. Majority caucus chairman. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce (chm.); jt. interim highway com. (cochm.); interstate cooperation com.; rustic roads bd. **1973** — industry, labor, taxation and bkg.; transp. (also 1971), and jt. interim hy. com. (secy. 1971) and its adv. com. on motor vehicle code (cochm.). **1971** — commerce, labor, taxation, ins. and bkg.; legis. council's educ. com.'s adv. com. on Milw. public school system; drug abuse control com. (also 1969); gov.'s task force on consumer protection; council on child labor. **1969** — health and soc. serv., and jt. interim com.; govtl. and vet. affairs, and jt. interim com.; legis. council's age of maj. study com., local govt. com., med. educ. adv. com. Assembly com. assignments: **1969** — jt. finance (also 1967); bd. on govt. operations (also 1967); legis. council. **1967** — rules. **1965** — com. and mfrs.; vets. and military affairs, printing (vice-chm.) leg. council's labor com.

Telephone: (414) 562-1877.

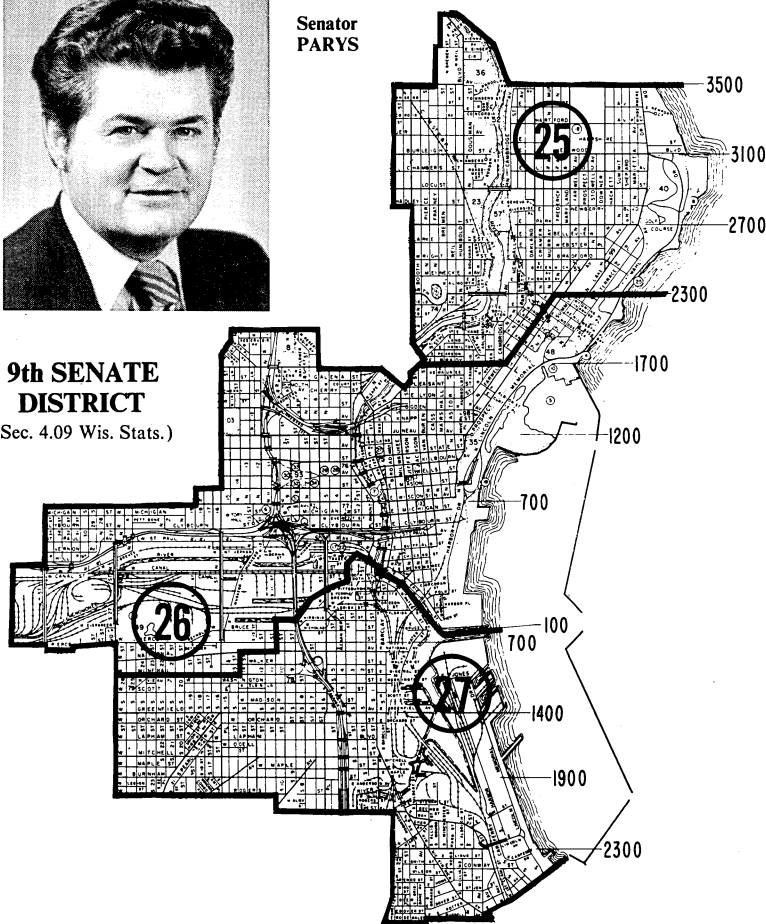
Mailing address: 1221 E. Clarke Street, Milwaukee 53212.

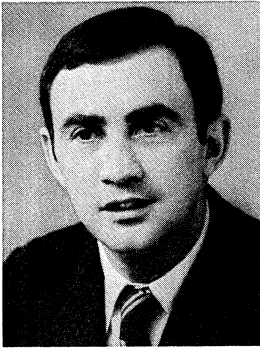


**Senator
PARYS**

9th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.09 Wis. Stats.)

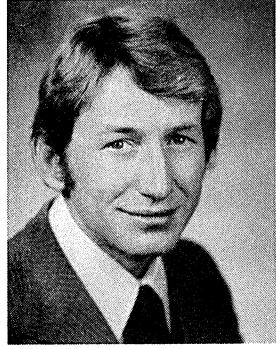




**Representative
CONTA**



**Representative
SANASARIAN**



**Representative
CZERWINSKI**

Dennis J. Conta (Dem.), 25th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, March 24, 1940; married. Grad. Pulaski high school; B.A. Ripon college 1962; M.S.W. UW-Milwaukee 1966; M.P.A. Harvard univ. 1968. Urban affairs consultant Metropolitan Milw. Assn. of Commerce; former project director for peace corps, lecturer in business admin. at UW-Milw. Served in army 1962-64.

Elected to assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance (assembly chm., also chm. 1973, mbr. 1971); com. on employment relations (also 1973); bd. on govt. operations (chm., also chm. 1973); legis. council (also 1973); claims bd. (also 1973). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on review of performance and program audit procedures and special com. on education program review project. **1971** — third reading (chm.); council on drug abuse; legis. council's adv. com. on the Milw. public school system; gov.'s com. on 1971 priorities for commerce and industry; gov.'s task force on health planning and policy; gov.'s no-fault legis. adv. com. **1969** — public welfare, and jt. interim com.

Telephone: (414) 962-3118.

Mailing address: 122 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Harout O. Sanasarian (Dem.), 26th Assembly District.

Born Baghdad of Armenian parents, March 31, 1929; married; one daughter and one son. Educ. Union high sch.; Milw. Sch. of Engineering; B.A. in pol. sci. UW-Milwaukee 1961. Legislator; former civics teacher, pol. writer, export coordinator. Former mbr. bd. of dir. Internl. Inst. of Milw., Milw. Art Center, member Academy of Pol. and Social Science, Natl. Conf. of State Legislatures' Spec. Energy Task Force, State Regulatory Adv. Com. of Fed. Energy Admin.; chm. Platform Com. on Consumer Protection at 1970 state Dem. Party Conv., elected at large delegate 1972 Dem. Natl. Conv. and served as one of 3 Wis. mbrs. of Platform Com.

Elected to assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce and consumer affairs (chm., also chm. 1973 and 1971); municipalities (also 1973); printing (also 1973). **1973** — assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities; state energy conservation adv. council; gov.'s state agency energy com. **1971** — health and social services, and jt. interim com.; gov.'s task force '71 on consumer protection. **1969** — taxation, and jt. interim com.

Telephone: (414) 271-7030.

Mailing address: 146 N., State Capitol, Madison 53702; (home) 1246 N. Cass St., Milwaukee.

Joseph C. Czerwinski (Dem.), 27th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Feb. 15, 1944; married. Attended UW-Milwaukee. Former admin. assistant to vice-pres. business affairs, UW-LaCrosse. Bd. mbr. Emergency Medical Services Examining Council, mbr. Wis. Clinical Cancer Center Com., State Legislation Com. of Council of State Govts., Natl. Conf. of Insurance Legislators, delegate to Dem. State Conv. 1965-71.

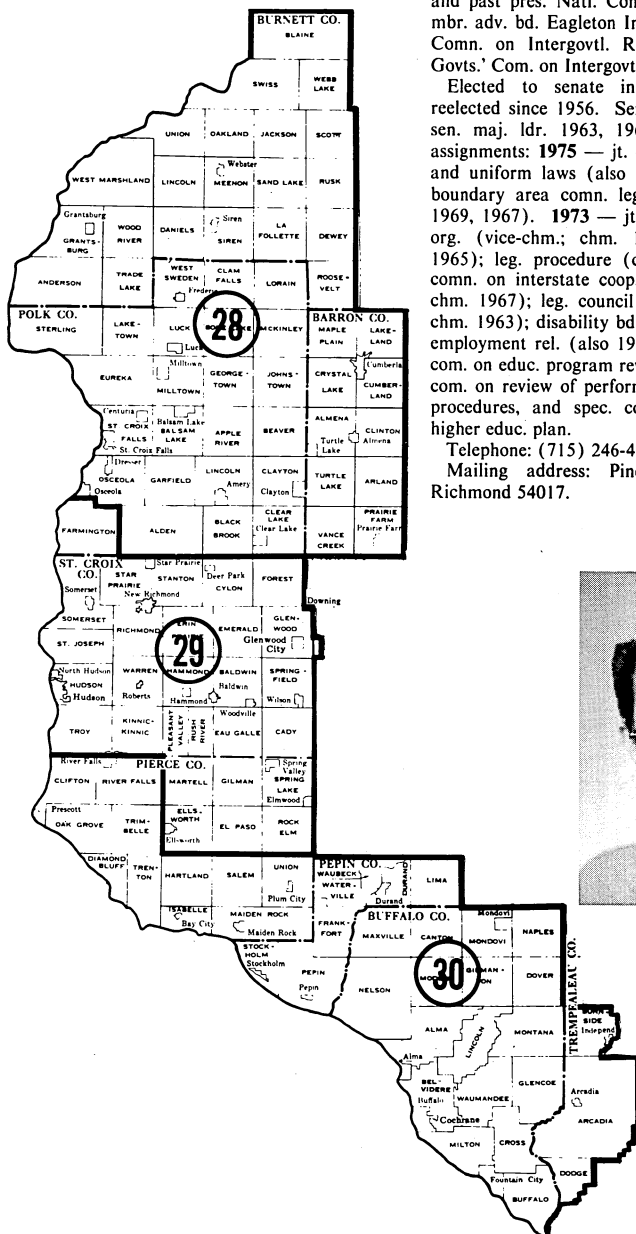
Elected to assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — health and social services (chm., also chm. 1973, 1971; cochm. 1971 jt. interim com.); insurance and bkg. (also 1973). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on liability of health professionals (vice-chm.), special com. on rights of natural fathers, and public utility tax distribution study com.; council on drug abuse. **1971** — third reading (vice-chm.); municipalities; chm. Milw. caucus; legis. advisor to health planning task force. **1969** — commerce and mfrs.; legis. council's licensing law com.

Telephone: (414) 672-6696.

Mailing address: 914 S. 4th Street, Milwaukee 53204.

10th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.10 Wis. Stats.)



Robert P. Knowles (Rep.), 10th Senate District.

Born River Falls, Feb. 25, 1916; married. B.S. UW-River Falls 1938. Full-time legislator; formerly real estate, insurance. World War II vet.; army air corps 1941-45. Received Citizens' Conf. on State Legislatures' 1974 *Legislative Leaders Award*. Dir. and past pres. Natl. Conf. of State Leg. Leaders; mbr. adv. bd. Eagleton Insti. of Politics, U.S. Adv. Comm. on Intergovtl. Relations, Coun. of State Govts.' Com. on Intergovtl. Rel.

Elected to senate in 1955 special election; reelected since 1956. Sen. pres. pro tem 1967-73; sen. maj. ldr. 1963, 1965. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — jt. com. on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (also 1973); audit; Minn.-Wis. boundary area comm. leg. adv. com. (also 1971, 1969, 1967). 1973 — jt. finance; jt. com. on leg. org. (vice-chm.; chm. 1971, 1967; mbr. 1969, 1965); leg. procedure (chm. 1971, 1969, 1967); comm. on interstate coop. (mbr. since 1963, vice-chm. 1967); leg. council (also 1971, 1969, 1967; chm. 1963); disability bd. (also 1971); jt. com. on employment rel. (also 1972); leg. council's special com. on educ. program review project (chm.), spec. com. on review of performance and program audit procedures, and spec. com. on Wis. guaranteed higher educ. plan.

Telephone: (715) 246-4770.

Mailing address: Pine Crest, Rt. 2, New Richmond 54017.



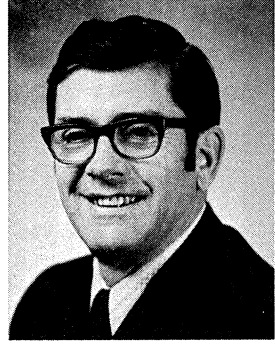
Senator
KNOWLES



**Representative
DUEHOLM**



**Representative
MOHN**



**Representative
EARLY**

Harvey L. Dueholm (Dem.), 28th Assembly District.

Born tn. of Bone Lake, Polk county, Jan. 29, 1910; married. Educ. Luck high sch. Legislator; retired dairy farmer. Mbr. various coop. exec. boards, committeeman of ASCS 1938-53. Town chm. 1945-59, county bd. chm. 1957-59.

Elected to assembly since 1958. Mbr. Dem. assembly policy com. 1961. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — taxation (chm., also chm. 1973, 1971; mbr. since 1967, mbr. 1969 jt. interim com.); rules; legis. council (chm. 1971). **1973** — educ. (also 1971 and jt. interim com., 1965, 1963), and jt. interim com.; legis. council's special study com. on mineral taxation (chm.) and adv. com. to the natural resources com. on perpetuation of Canada goose flock; Minn.-Wis. boundary area comm.'s legis. adv. com. (chm., also chm. 1971, mbr. 1969). **1971** — health and social serv., and jt. interim com.; jt. survey com. on tax exemptions (chm.). **1969** — agric. (also 1967), and jt. interim com.; legis. council's adv. com. on inheritance and gift tax study. **1967** — jt. state-city of Madison planning com. **1966** — educ. compact comm. **1965** — pub. welf. (chm.; mbr. 1961), and jt. interim com. (vice-chm.); state affairs (also 1963).

Telephone: (715) 472-2862.

Mailing address: Route 2, Luck 54853.

Leo O. Mohn (Dem.), 29th Assembly District.

Born Woodville, June 6, 1925; married. Graduate Woodville high school. Farmer; former electric company lineman. Member breeders coop. (pres.), coop. creamery (dir.), Farmers Union, Natl. Farmers Organization, Wis. Assn. of Farmer Elected Committeemen, St. Croix Dem. party (former chm.), AFL-CIO; former creamery district dir., ASCS committeeman (vice-chm.). Served on Woodville school bd.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Majority caucus sergeant at arms (also 1973). Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — third reading (chm., also chm. 1973); excise and fees (vice-chm.); agriculture (also 1973, 1971 and jt. interim com. and its adv. com. on humane treatment of animals); labor (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on town government incorporation. **1971** — Minn.-Wis. boundary area comm. legis. adv. com.

Telephone: (715) 698-2807.

Mailing address: Woodville 54028.

Michael P. Early (Dem.), 30th Assembly District.

Born New Richmond, March 10, 1918; married; 7 children. Grad. New Richmond high school 1935; Washburn technical school, Chicago, 1948. Legislator; former mechanical contractor. Veteran of World War II; served in army paratroopers 1941-45. Mbr. Amer. Legion, Moose (former gov.), V.F.W., D.A.V., K. of C., Eagles, Tri-County Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (dir.), St. Joseph's Hospital Bd. (dir.), Maple Manor Nursing Home (pres.); former dir. Wynot Rehabilitation Fdn., Wis. Assn. of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (dir.), River Falls Industrial and Civic Development Corp. Served as police commissioner 1963-71, mbr. county board (vice-chm.) 1964-71.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972, 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — vet. and mili. affairs (chm., also chm. 1973; mbr. 1971); highways; tourism; building comm. **1973** — health and social serv. (also 1971 and jt. interim com.); emergency med. services; legis. council's special com. on criminal penalties (also 1971) and public utility tax distribution study com. **1972** — gov.'s task force on problems of physically handicapped. **1971** — gov.'s highway safety task force; Minn.-Wis. boundary area comm. legis. adv. com.

Telephone: (715) 425-6543.

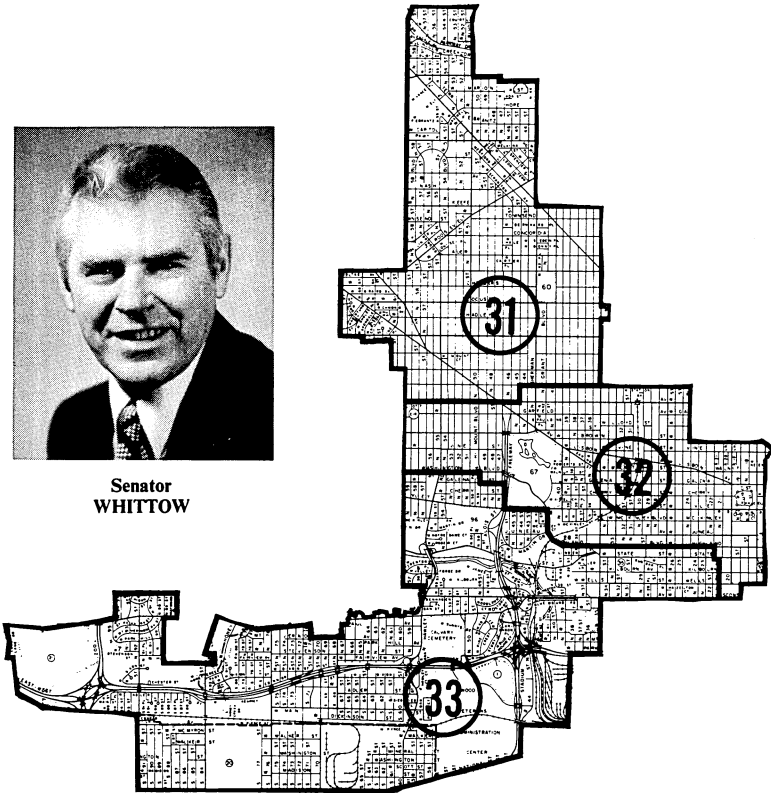
Mailing Address: 125 N. Main, River Falls 54022; (home) 1052 S. Fork Drive, River Falls 54022.

11th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.11 Wis. Stats.)



**Senator
WHITTOW**

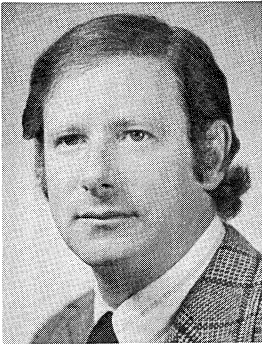
**Wayne F. Whittow** (Dem.), 11th Senate District.

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1933; married. Graduate Washington high school; B.B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1963; M.B.A. 1966. Management consultant. Veteran of Korean Conflict; served in army 1955-57. Member 33rd Assembly District Democratic Unit.

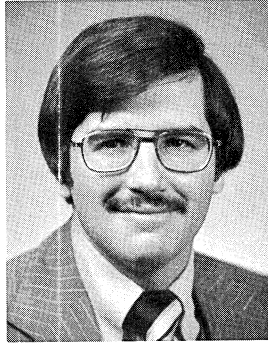
Elected to assembly 1960, '62, '64; elected to senate since 1966. Majority leader; assist. min. ldr. 1968, '71, '73. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — senate organization (also 1973); jt. com. on legis. organization; legis. council (also 1971); jt. com. on employment relations; state capitol and exec. residence board (also 1971, 1969, 1967); interstate cooperation com.; retirement research com. **1973** — health, education and welfare; legis. council's education com. and its adv. com. on compulsory attendance law; legis. council's special com. on lobbying laws (secy.); jt. com. on legis. org.'s space study com. **1971** — health and social services; housing and urban development; retirement research com. (also 1969); jt. com. for review of admin. rules (chm.). **1969** — natural resources; legis. council's adv. com. on uniform consumer credit code and task force on welfare payments; adv. com. on state employment relations. **1967** — conservation.

Telephone: (414) 476-1804.

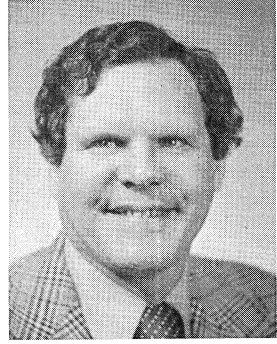
Mailing address: 4921 W. Washington Boulevard, Milwaukee 53208.



**Representative
SICULA**



**Representative
TROPMAN**



**Representative
PABST**

Paul E. Sicula (Dem.), 31st Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Jan. 31, 1939; married. Grad. Washington high sch., Milw.; B.S. UW-Madison 1962; LL.B. 1964. Attorney. Served in army reserve 1959-65. Mbr. Amer. Trial Lawyers, Washington Park B'nai B'rith, Jewish War Vets., Y.M.C.A. Businessmen's Club, State Bar of Wis., Milw. and Milw. Junior Bar Assns., 31st Dist. Dem. Unit.

Elected to assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — insurance and banking (chm., also chm. 1973, mbr. 1971, 1969 and jt. interim com.); judiciary (vice-chm.; mbr. 1973 and jt. interim com., chm. 1971 and cochm. jt. interim com.); legis. council's insurance laws revision com. (also 1973). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on lobbying laws. **1971** — tourism (also 1969); coun. for home and family. **1969** — jt. com. on revisions, repeals and uniform laws. **1967** — public welfare; legis. coun.'s adv. com. on youth service act; jt. com. on legis. organization's subcom. on ethics and conflict of interest.

Telephone: (414) 273-4950.

Mailing address: 3845 N. 56th Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Peter J. Tropman (Dem.), 32nd Assembly District.

Born Buffalo, New York, December 5, 1944; married. Graduate Avonworth high school, Pittsburgh; B.A. state university of New York 1967; M.S.S.W. UW-Milwaukee 1971. Group work supervisor, Neighborhood House of Milwaukee, Inc.; former legislative assistant, VISTA volunteer. Member Midtown Neighborhood Assn., Cooperation Westside, United Parkview Residents, Greentrees Inc. (dir.), 32nd District Democratic Unit, 10th Ward Democrats.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance. **1973** — commerce and consumer affairs; health and social services.

Telephone: (414) 342-2218.

Mailing address: 1810 W. Cherry Street, Milwaukee 53205.

Richard E. Pabst (Dem.), 33rd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 3, 1933; married; 2 children. Grad. Pius XI high school; attended UW-Milwaukee; Milw. Institute of Technology. Legislator; former advertising clerk, salesman, insurance special agent. Served in army 1953-55. Mbr. 33rd Dist. Dem. Unit, Old Time Ball Players Assn., AMVETS, Inter. Institute; served as alternate delegate 1956 Dem. Natl. Conv., secy. of Volunteers for Proxmire 1957, exec. secy. of Wis. Symington Com. 1960, delegate Wis. State AFL-CIO 1966.

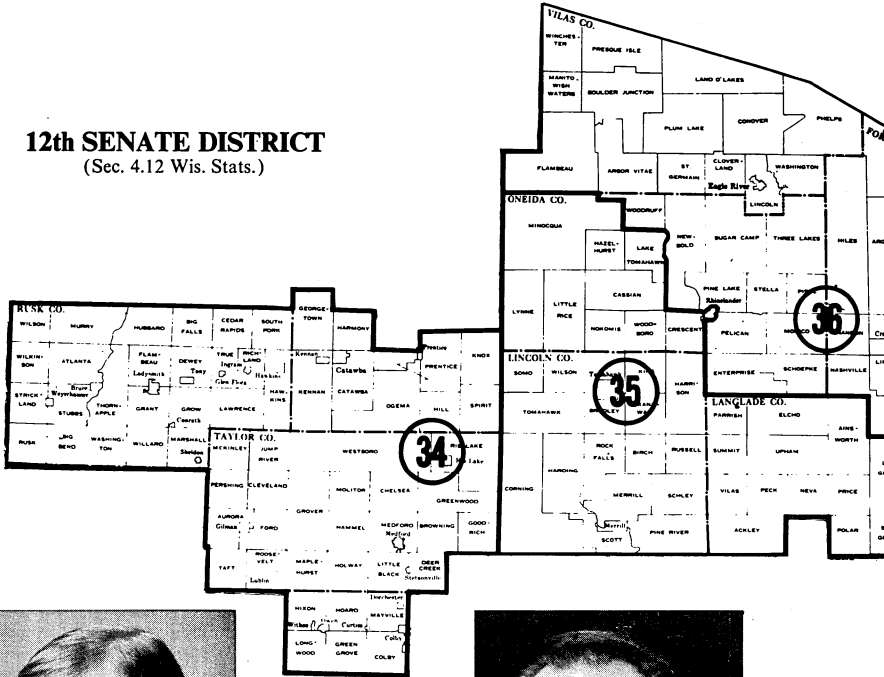
Elected to assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — engrossed bills (chm., also chm. 1973, vice-chm. 1971); labor (also 1973); vets. and mil. affairs; state capitol and exec. residence bd. (chm.). **1973** — transportation (also 1971); remedial legislation. **1971** — commerce and consumer affairs; legis. programs study com. **1969** — bd. on govt. oper.; interstate coop. comm.; jt. com. for review of admin. rules (secy., also 1967). **1967** — legis. council's state bidding procedures com. (vice-chm.).

Telephone: (414) 258-1679.

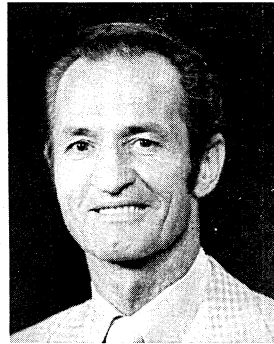
Mailing address: 5336 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee 53208.

12th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.12 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
KRUEGER



Representative
LATO

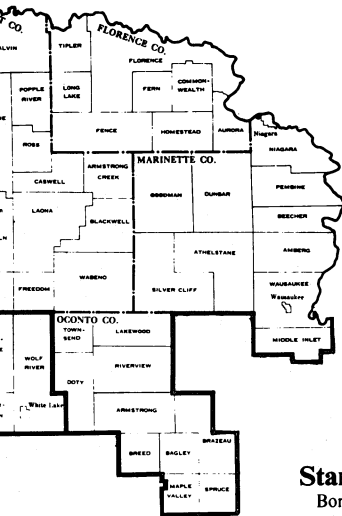
Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.), 12th Senate District.

Born Madison, June 24, 1918; married. Grad. Merrill high sch.; attended commercial college. Salesman. Mbr. Lions, Farm Bureau. Alderman 1945-46.

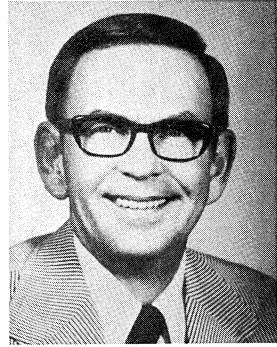
Served in senate 1947 to 1955; reelected since 1956. Minority leader. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — natural resources (mbr. since 1957, chm. 1957-73, cochm. 1969 and 1971 jt. interim coms.); senate organization; jt. com. on legis. org.; jt. com. on employment relations; legis. council (also 1971, 1969); interstate coop. comn.; disability board. **1973** — agric. and rural development; legis. procedure (since 1957); legis. coun.'s special com. on employee protection in business closings, special com. on mineral taxation, special com. on recreation industry, natural resources com. (cochm.) and its subcoms. on trust lands (chm.) and on wetland legislation. **1971** — agric. (since 1959, vice-chm. 1969, interim coms.); natural resources coun. of state agencies; legis. programs study com. (also 1969, 1965). **1966** — gov.'s task force on ORAP. **1965** — gov.'s com. on Wis. water resources; legis. coun.'s conserv. com. (chm., vice-chm. 1963, mbr. 1959) and agric. com. **1963** — legis. coun.'s elections laws com. and accelerated conserv. purchases program com.

Telephone: (715) 536-4181.

Mailing address: 122 N. State Street, Merrill 54452.



**Representative
DONOGHUE**



**Representative
KINCAID**

Stanley J. Lato (Dem.), 34th Assembly District.

Born Thorp, November 2, 1924; married. Graduate Thorp high school; associate degree UW - Medford 1974. Dairy farmer; former salesman. Veteran of WW II; served in navy 1944-46. Director Taylor County Hospital Board, Lions Club, Concentrated Employment Program, Farmers Union; chairman Taylor County Resource Committee; member American Legion, V.F.W. (trustee), Knights of Columbus, National Farmers Organization. Town chairman, supervisor, county supervisor 1970-72.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce and consumer affairs; health and social services; tourism.

Telephone: (715) 937-2696.

Mailing address: Route 2, Box 17, Gilman 54433.

Sheehan Donoghue (Rep.), 35th Assembly District.

Born Hamilton, Ohio, December 13, 1943; single. Graduate Merrill high school; B.S. in political science UW-Madison 1967. Legislator; former research associate Republican national committee, management analyst New York city dept. of health. Member National Legislative Conference Task Force on Natural Resources, Business and Professional Women's Club.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — municipalities; state affairs. **1973** — enrolled bills; natural resources (and jt. interim com. and its subcommittee on trust lands); legis. council's special com. on employee protection in business closings (secretary) and its drafting subcommittee on insurance (chairman).

Telephone: (715) 536-4758.

Mailing address: 102 Cottage Street, Merrill 54420.

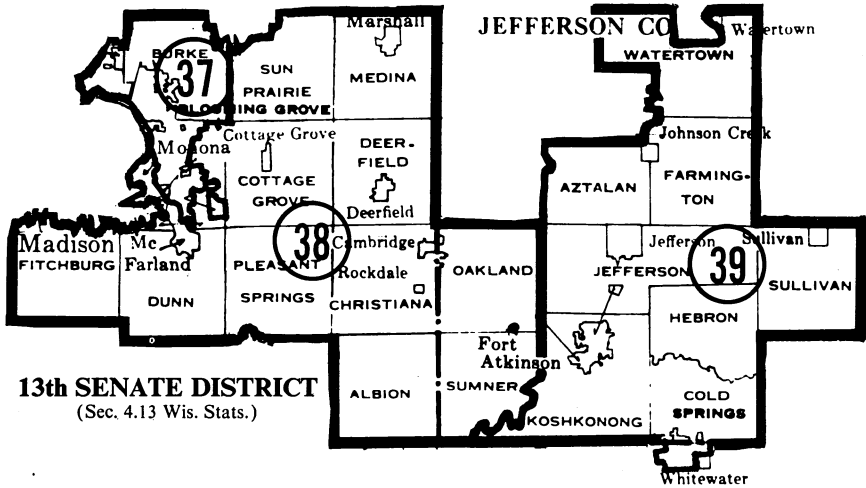
Lloyd H. Kincaid (Rep.), 36th Assembly District.

Born Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, May 8, 1925; married. Educated in Crandon elementary and high schools. Retired cabinet maker. Veterans of World War II; served in army 1943-45. Member Forest county Republican party (former secy.-treas.), church council, American Legion, Lions; bd. of dir. Nicolet College and Technical Institute 1970-73. Alderman 1970-73 (chm. committees on personnel and finance, bonding and insurance, industrial development); county board supervisor 1970-73 (secy. housing authority, secy. board of social services, chm. com. on aging, member committees on public property, bonding and insurance, taxation).

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — natural resources (also 1973 and joint interim com. and its subcom. on trust lands); tourism (also 1973).

Telephone: (608) 266-3792.

Mailing address: 110 N. Crandon Street, Crandon 54520.



13th SENATE DISTRICT
(Sec. 4.13 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
MCKENNA

Dale T. McKenna (Dem.), 13th Senate District.

Born Reeseville, May 7, 1937; married; 2 children. Graduate St. Lawrence high school, Mt. Calvary; B.A. St. Norbert college 1959; J.D. UW-Madison 1966. Attorney. Served in army 1959-62. Member V.F.W. (former judge advocate), Knights of Columbus (former pres.), Kiwanis, Federal Housing Board for the Elderly-Jefferson, County Bar Assn., Jefferson county Democratic party (exec. bd.); former member of administrative committee of state Democratic party.

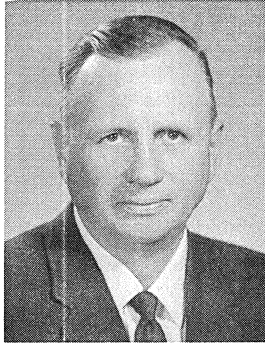
Elected to senate in November 1969 special election; reelected 1970 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — audit (chm.); joint committee on finance (vice-chm.). **1973** — agriculture and rural development; legis. council's special com. on education program review project, special com. on employe protection in business closings and its drafting subcom. on wages (chm.). **1971** — agriculture (also 1969), and jt. interim com.; judiciary, and jt. interim com.

Telephone: (414) 674-2315.

Mailing address: 336 E. North Street, Jefferson 53549.



**Representative
N. ANDERSON**



**Representative
EVERSON**



**Representative
WACKETT**

Norman C. Anderson (Dem.), 37th Assembly District.

Born Hammond, Ind., March 11, 1928; married. B.S. UW-Madison 1951; LL.B. 1954. Attorney. Army 1946-47. Mbr. Amer. Trial Lawyers Assn.; received *Citation and Centennial Medal* of Wis. Acad. of Sci., Arts and Letters for legis. achievement in natural resources, 1970; Wis. Wildlife Fed.'s *Conservation Legislator of the Year*, 1970. Served on Madison Redev. Authority 1959-66, acting Dane county coroner 1952-54, Dane county court commissioner since 1960.

Elected to assembly 1956; reelected since 1960. Speaker of the assembly since Dec. 1971; maj.ldr. 1971 until elected speaker; asst. maj.ldr. 1965; chief clerk 1959. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — assembly organization (also 1973, vice-chm. 1971); rules (also 1973, 1971); jt. com. on legis. org. (chm. 1973, mbr. 1971); legis. council (chm. 1973, mbr. 1971); disability bd. (also 1973, 1972); jt. com. on employment relations (also 1973, 1971); interstate coop. comm. (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on preserving agric. and conservancy lands (chm.) and special com. on rights of natural fathers (chm.).

Telephone: (608) 266-3387.

Mailing address: 5325 Marsh Road, Madison 53716.

Harland E. Everson (Dem.), 38th Assembly District.

Born Vernon county, July 16, 1917; married. Graduate Sparta high school; attended George Washington university; degree in economics UW-Madison 1946. Newspaper publisher, farmer. Member board of directors Albion Historical Society; former president Rotary. Member Edgerton board of education 1970-71.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972, 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — printing (chm., vice-chm. 1973); agriculture (also 1973, 1971 and jt. interim com.); natural resources (also 1973). **1973** — assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities; legis. council's natural resources com. and its subcom. on wetland legislation. **1971** — taxation.

Telephone: (608) 884-8229.

Mailing address: Route 3, Box 750, Edgerton 53534; (home) town of Albion.

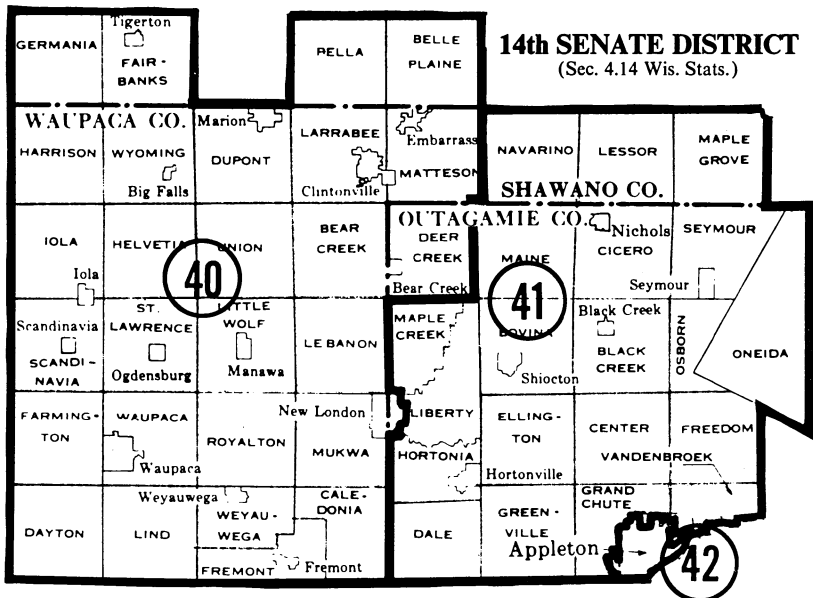
Byron F. Wackett (Rep.), 39th Assembly District.

Born Randolph, March 21, 1912; married. Educ. Randolph public sch. Service station owner; former salesman. Mbr. of Lions; past pres. Wis. Assn. of Retail Petroleum Dealers and Watertown Hist. Soc.; chm. Watertown chap. Red Cross 1950-52. Mayor of Watertown 1946-50.

Elected to assembly since 1952. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance (also 1973, 1971, 1963, 1961; assembly chm. 1969, 1967); legis. council (since 1965, its finance com. 1969). **1973** — engrossed bills (also 1971); legis. council's special com. on lobbying laws. **1971** — legis. programs study com. (also 1969, 1967). **1969** — bd. on govt. oper. (also 1967). **1965** — printing (also 1963); state affairs (also 1959); legis. coun.'s pub. welf. com. **1963** — legis. coun.'s UW medical center com. **1961** — municipalities (also 1957, 1955, 1953); legis. coun.'s taxation com. (vice-chm.). **1959** — hys.; legis. coun.'s water resources com. **1957** — vet. and mil. affairs (chm. 1957, 1955; mbr. 1953); com. on reactivation of Camp McCoy.

Telephone: (414) 261-4166.

Mailing address: 100 Oak Hill Court, Watertown 53094.



**Senator
LORGE**

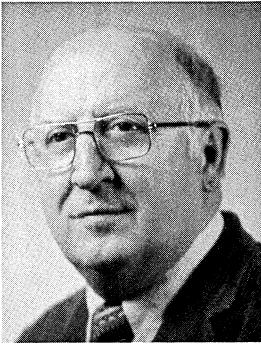
Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.), 14th Senate District.

Born Bear Creek, July 9, 1922; married; 4 children. Grad. Bear Creek high school; J.D. Marquette univ. 1952. Legislator, attorney. World War II veteran; served in marine corps. President of Natl. Conference of Insurance Legislators 1973-74 (former vice-pres. and presently member of Executive Committee); mbr. Amer. Legion, K. of C., Y.M.C.A., local conservation clubs, bar assns., Moose.

Elected to assembly 1950, '52; elected to senate in special election 1954; reelected since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — judiciary and consumer affairs; interstate cooperation comm.; Republican comm. on committees (chm.). **1973** — com. on committees (chm. 1969, 1971, 1973); legis. council (mbr. since 1963) and insurance laws revision com.

Telephone: (715) 752-3304.

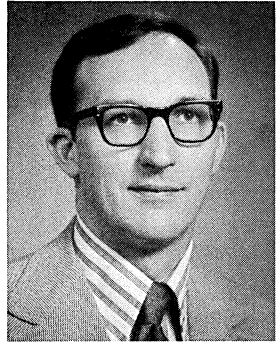
Mailing address: P.O. Box 47, Bear Creek 54922.



**Representative
BYERS**



**Representative
CONRADT**



**Representative
ROTH**

Francis R. Byers (Rep.), 40th Assembly District.

Born Marion, March 30, 1920; married. Educ. Marion elementary and high schools; Ph.B. UW-Madison 1943. Businessman; former newspaper editor. Veteran of World War II; served in navy 1943-46. Member V.F.W., Amer. Legion (past commander), Marion Rotary (former pres.), United Fund, Conservation Club, County Republican party (former chm.), Masons; former mbr. Wis. Press Assn. Member of Waupaca county board 1950-60.

Elected to assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — environmental quality (also 1973, 1971); state affairs (also 1973). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on preserving agric. and conservancy lands (secy.). **1971** — natural resources, and jt. interim com.; educ. communications board. **1969** — conservation, and jt. interim com.; labor; veterans' and military affairs.

Telephone: (715) 754-2233.

Mailing address: 357 Garfield Avenue, Marion 54950.

Ervin W. Conradt (Rep.), 41st Assembly District.

Born town of Bovina, Outagamie county, October 4, 1916; widower. Educated Springbrook elementary school. Legislator, farmer. Member Shiocton Lions, Greenville Civic Club, Outagamie county Farm Bureau; served as Republican precinct committeeman and mbr. statutory com. Town board supervisor 1951-52, member county board 1953-71, county highway committee chm. since 1966.

Elected to assembly since 1964. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — excise and fees (mbr. since 1967); highways (mbr. since 1967 and of jt. interim coms.; vice-chm. 1969, 1967). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on collective bargaining impasses in public employment. **1971** — legis. council's insurance laws revision com. **1969** — printing (chm.); transportation. **1967** — education; veterans' and military affairs. **1965** — state affairs; legis. council's public welfare com.

Telephone: (414) 986-3867.

Mailing address: Route 2, Shiocton 54170.

Tobias 'Toby' Roth (Rep.), 42nd Assembly District.

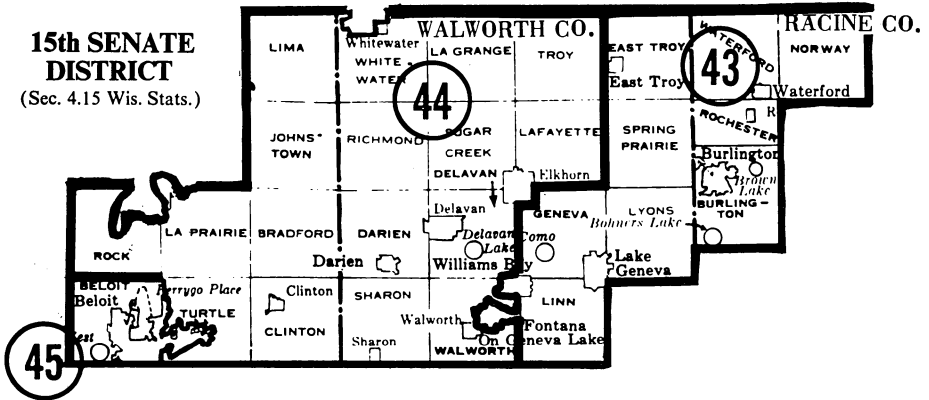
Born October 10, 1938; married. B.A. Marquette university 1961. Realtor. Served in army 1963-69. Member Northside Businessmen's Assn. (former pres.), Jaycees, Fox Valley Board of Realtors, Wisconsin Exchange Club; honorary member Optimists; American Legion.

Elected to Assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — judiciary; municipalities (also 1973); state affairs; joint committee on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (also 1973). **1973** — state capitol and executive residence board; special study com. on manufacturing and personal property tax exemptions.

Telephone: (414) 734-3636.

Mailing address: 417 E. Longview Drive, Appleton 54911.

**15th SENATE
DISTRICT**
(Sec. 4.15 Wis. Stats.)



**Senator
CULLEN**

Timothy F. Cullen (Dem.), 15th Senate District.

Born Janesville, Feb. 25, 1944; married. Graduate Janesville senior high school; B.S. in political science UW-Whitewater 1966; graduate work at Northern Illinois university. Former member staff of Congressman Les Aspin. Member of board of directors Big Brothers of Janesville; YMCA. Elected to Janesville city council 1970.

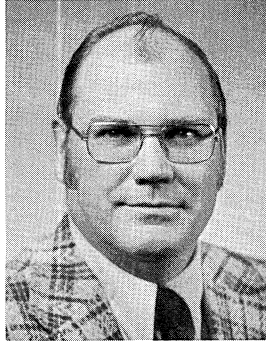
Elected to senate 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture, human services, labor and taxation; judiciary and consumer affairs; joint legislative study and advisory committee on state supported programs.

Telephone: (608) 266-1007.

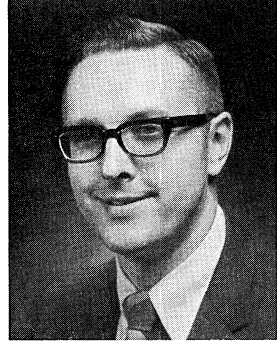
Mailing address: 3140 Canterbury Lane, Janesville 53545.



**Representative
PORTER**



**Representative
DELONG**



**Representative
JOHNSON**

Cloyd A. Porter (Rep.), 43rd Assembly District.

Born Huntley, Ill., May 22, 1935; married; 4 children. Elementary educ. in Crystal Lake, Ill. and Elkhorn, Wis.; Wisconsin state school for the deaf and Burlington high school 2 years each. Legislator; former self-employed trucking business. Member Burlington Jaycees (pres. 1967), Wis. Jaycees (1970 exec. vice-pres.), St. Mary's Athletic Assn., Burlington Soap Box Derby Com. (former dir.), Burlington YMCA Com., Burlington Air Show Com., YMCA Indian Guides. Awards received: *U.S. Jaycees Senator Membership 1974*; Burlington V.F.W. 1972 *Outstanding Citizen Award*; one of *Five Outstanding Young Men in Wis.*, 1970. Former member Racine county solid waste disposal com., county planning council for health and social services (former vice-pres.). Former member Burlington town board and planning comm.; town chairman 1971-75.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — natural resources; taxation (also 1973); transportation (also 1973). **1973** — municipalities.

Telephone: (414) 763-6827.

Mailing address: Route 3, Box 331, Burlington 53105.

Delmar E. DeLong (Rep.), 44th Assembly District.

Born Beloit, June 7, 1931; married; 4 children. Educ. in Clinton schools; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1952; J.D. 1966. Attorney, farmer; formerly feed and grain business. Served in army 1953-55. Member Sinnissippi Council of Boy Scouts (exec. bd.); Amer., Wis., Rock county and Beloit (past pres.) bar assns.; Clinton Kiwanis (former pres.); Amer. and Wis. Polled Hereford Assns.; Wis. Cattleman's Assn.; Turtle Grange; Amer. Legion; Midwestern Conf. of the Council of State Govts. Education Com. Clinton village board 1958-60; Clinton school board 1967-73 (pres. 1968-73); CESA 17 Board of Control 1971-73 (vice-chm. 1972-73); Turtle township municipal justice since 1967; mbr. Rock county board of adjustment since 1971.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Minority caucus chairman. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — education (also 1973); rules; taxation; retirement research com. **1973** — legis. council's education com. and advisory com. on compulsory attendance law (vice-chm.); legis. council's special com. on education program review project.

Telephone: (608) 676-2266.

Mailing address: Route 2, Clinton 53525.

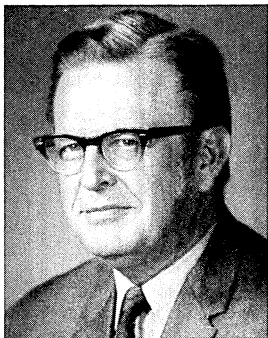
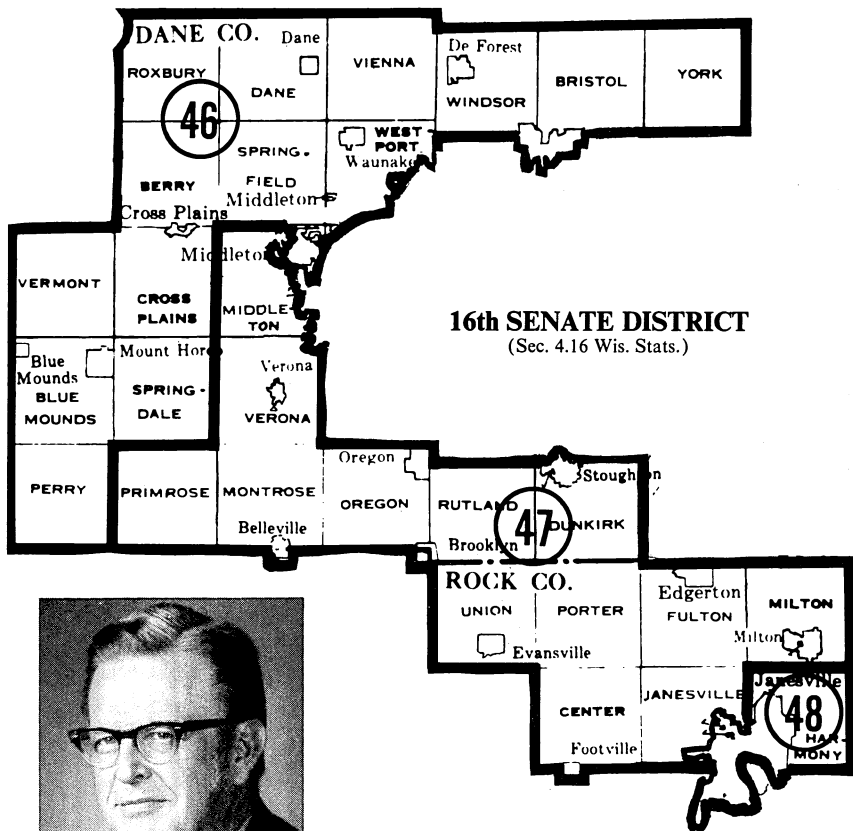
Gary K. Johnson (Dem.), 45th Assembly District.

Born Grand Forks, North Dakota, September 14, 1939; married; 2 children. Graduate Beloit memorial high school; B.A. Beloit college 1963; graduate work UW-Whitewater. Legislator; former teacher. Member Kiwanis Club of Greater Beloit, Rock county and Beloit Hist. Societies; selected for inclusion in *Outstanding Young Men of America* (1971); former mbr. Beloit Education Assn. (pres.) and Wis. Education Assn. (3rd vice-pres.).

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — joint com. on finance (also 1973, 1972); legis. council. **1973** — revision (vice-chm.); legis. council's special com. on collective bargaining impasses in public employment and special com. on education program review project; 1974 budget review conference com. **1971** — education; taxation.

Telephone: (608) 365-1044.

Mailing address: 1818 Fayette Street, Beloit 53511.



Senator
THOMPSON

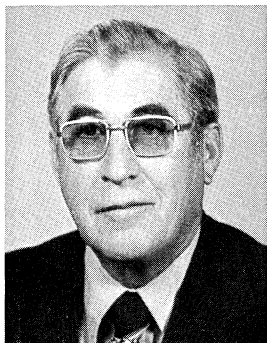
Carl W. Thompson (Dem.), 16th Senate District.

Born Washington, D.C., March 15, 1914; married; 4 children. Grad. Stoughton high sch.; Ph.B. UW-Madison 1936; LL.D. UW-Madison 1939. Legislator, attorney, real estate broker. WW II veteran; army 1942-46. Mbr. Dem. Natl. Com. 1949-56; pres. elector 1948; delegate Dem. Natl. Conv. 1952 and 1956. Served as alderman, city attorney.

Elected to assembly 1953-59; elected to senate in special 1959 election; reelected since 1960. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agric., human services, labor and taxation (chm.); educ.; legis. council (until April 3, 1975); board on govt. operations (until April 3, 1975; also 1971); jt. survey com. on retirement systems; retirement research com. **1973** — health, educ. and welfare; legis. council's educ. com. and special com. on preserving agric. and conservancy lands (vice-chm.). **1971** — educ.; health and social serv.; educ. communications bd.; gov.'s task forces on educ. financing and property tax reform, on corrections, and on health. **1969** — agric.; com. to study disruptions at U.W. **1967** — labor, taxation, ins. and bkg.; sen. select com. on U.W. **1965** — elections com. and branch bkg. com.; gov.'s com. on Wis. water resources; coun. on traffic law enforcement.

Telephone: (608) 266-3518.

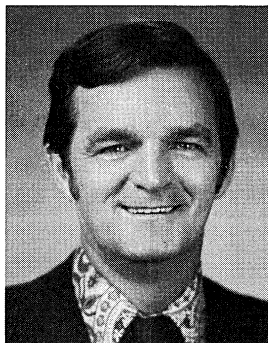
Mailing address: Room 419 Southwest, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (home) Route 5, W. Main Court, Stoughton 53589.



**Representative
O'MALLEY**



**Representative
L. ANDERSON**



**Representative
MITTNESS**

David D. O'Malley (Dem.), 46th Assembly District.

Born Waunakee, Nov. 12, 1912; widower. Grad. Waunakee high school; attended UW-Madison. Legislator; retired farmer. Mbr. Farmers Union, Farm Bureau, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Moose, Waunakee Civics Club. Village supervisor and county supervisor 1957-59.

Elected to assembly since 1958. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture (chm., also chm. 1971, 1965; mbr. since 1959; mbr. jt. interim com. 1969, cochr. 1971); excise and fees; highways (also 1973 and jt. interim com.). **1973** — vet. and mil. affairs (also mbr. 1971, vice-chm. 1965); assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities. **1971** — rules (chm.); com. to visit state properties. **1969** — taxation (also 1959), and jt. interim com. **1965** — state affairs; legis. council and its public welfare com. **1963** — contingent expenditures. **1959** — legis. council's tobacco marketing com. and conserv. com.

Telephone: (608) 266-0616.

Mailing address: 315 W. Main Street, Waunakee 53597.

Lyman F. Anderson (Rep.), 47th Assembly District.

Born Madison, February 16, 1926; married. Graduate Oregon high school; B.A. UW-Madison 1950. Farmer. Member Oregon Masonic Lodge, Madison Chapter Consistory, Farm Bureau, National Farmers Organization, A.M.P.I., Oregon Chamber of Commerce. Member Oregon town board since 1961, Dane county board since 1972.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture; printing; chairman Republican policy committee on agriculture.

Telephone: (608) 235-3727.

Mailing address: Route 2, 875 Union Road, Oregon 53575.

Lewis T. Mittness (Dem.), 48th Assembly District.

Born La Crosse, July 29, 1929; married. Grad. Tomah high sch.; attended UW-La Crosse; B.E. UW-Stevens Point 1954; M.E. UW-Madison 1959. Real estate salesman; former teacher. Korean Conflict vet.; army 1951-53. Mbr. V.F.W., Amer. Legion.

Elected to assembly since 1964. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — natural resources (chm., also chm. 1973, 1971, cochr. 1973 and 1971 jt. interim coms.); rules (also 1973); vet. and mil. affairs (also 1969). **1973** — environmental quality; legis. council's subcom. on trust lands and subcom. on wetland legis. (chm.) to the natural resources com.; appt. by gov. to work with Upper Great Lakes reg. comm. to develop model off-the-road recreational vehicle legis. **1971** — commerce and consumer affairs; state affairs; gov.'s com. on 1971 priorities for natural resources and enviro. protection; legis. programs study com. **1969** — conserv., and jt. interim com. **1967** — labor.

Telephone: (608) 754-6957.

Mailing address: 118 Sinclair Street, Janesville 53545.

Kathryn Morrison (Dem.), 17th Senate District.

Born Madison, May 22, 1942; single. Graduate Madison East high school; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1964; M.B.A. 1965; graduate work university of Minnesota 1969-70. Assistant professor UW-Platteville; formerly research and personnel work. Member American Economics Association, Common Cause, Democratic party (county executive board), Wisconsin Women's Political Caucus (former state coordinator, national policy council). Member of Platteville sewer and water commission.

Elected to senate 1974. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — agriculture, human services, labor and taxation; education; joint committee for review of administrative rules; legislative advisory committee to the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary area commission.

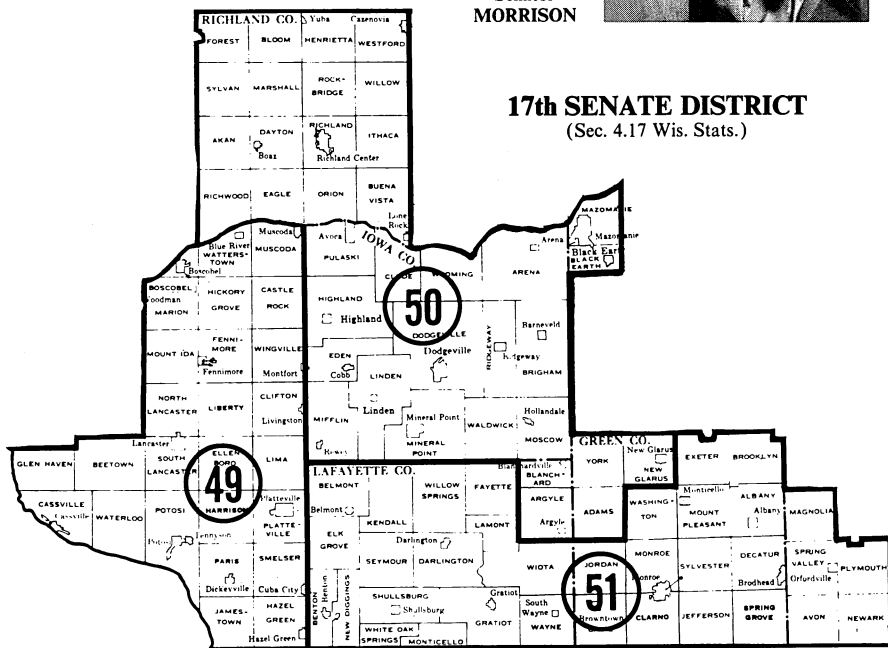
Telephone: (608) 266-1832.

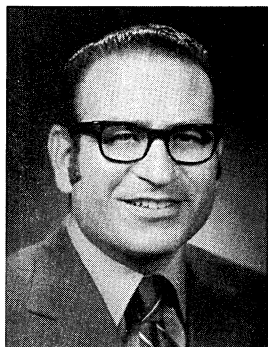
Mailing address: Box 178, Platteville 53818.

Senator
MORRISON

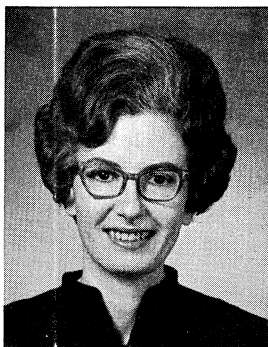


17th SENATE DISTRICT
(Sec. 4.17 Wis. Stats.)

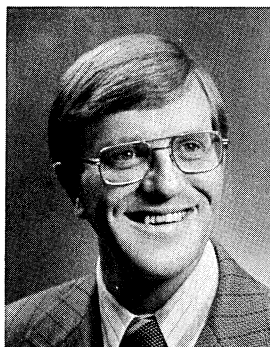




**Representative
AZIM**



**Representative
DUREN**



**Representative
TREGONING**

James N. Azim, Jr. (Rep.), 49th Assembly District.

Born Richland Center, Jan. 17, 1936; married. Grad. St. John's high sch., Muscoda; attended St. Thomas coll., St. Paul, Minn.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1957; LL.B. UW-Madison 1965. Attorney; former teacher, legis. page. Muscoda village trustee 1962-64.

Elected to assembly in April 1964 special election; reelected since 1964. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — judiciary; labor (mbr. since 1967, chm. 1969); building commission. **1973** — education (also 1971 and jt. interim com. and subcom. on school election laws), and jt. interim com. **1971** — council on child labor. **1969** — municipalities (vice-chm. 1967); taxation (also 1967, 1965), and jt. interim com.; legis. council's local govt. com.; council on traffic law enforcement (chm. 1967); adv. com. on state employment relations. **1967** — revision (vice-chm.); insurance and banking (for balance of term).

Telephone: (608) 739-3141.

Mailing address: Muscoda 53573.

Joanne M. Duren (Dem.), 50th Assembly District.

Born Cazenovia, Oct. 11, 1931; single. Grad. Cazenovia high sch.; Madison business college 1950. Owner secretarial service; former secy. for private business and public officials. Mbr. Richland Center Chamber of Commerce (a dir. 1969-70); Com. for an Effective Legislature, 3rd dist. (chm. 1969-70); Richland County Dem. Party (secy. 1969); 3rd cong. dist. Dem. Organization (secy. 1967-68); office occupations adv. com. of Southwest Wis. voc., tech. and adult school, dist. 3 (chm. 1969-71); Richland county recreational development com. (chm. 1969-70). Secretary to Cazenovia school board 1963-64.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Majority caucus secretary. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — tourism (chm.); education (also 1973, 1971, and jt. interim coms.); state affairs (also 1973); comm. on interstate coop.; jt. legis. com. on state supported programs; bicentennial comm. com. on historic preservation.

1973 — health and social services (also 1971 and jt. interim com.); assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities.

Telephone: (608) 983-2314.

Mailing address: Box 234, Cazenovia 53924.

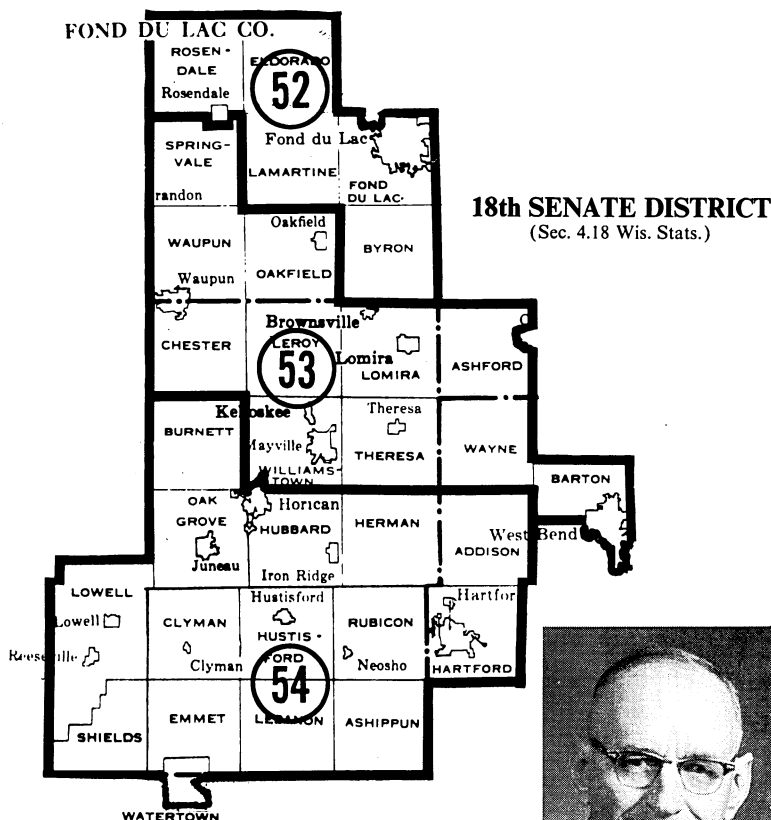
Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.), 51st Assembly District.

Born Shullsburg, May 26, 1941; married. Graduate Shullsburg elementary and high schools; Sales Training, Inc., Milwaukee. Farmer. Member Junior Chamber of Commerce, Masons, Moose, Lions; Lafayette county Republican chairman 1964-67; council of state governments' transportation and highway safety com. 1969.

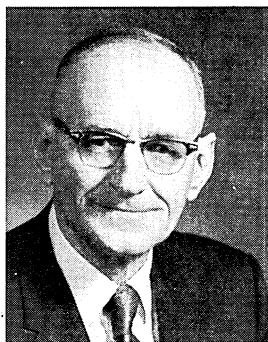
Elected to assembly in April 1967 special election; reelected since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — insurance and banking; labor (also 1973); veterans and military affairs. **1973** — agriculture (mbr. since 1967, vice-chm. 1969 and mbr. 1969 and 1971 jt. interim coms.); comm. on interstate cooperation; legis. council's adv. com. to the highway com. on the motor vehicle code; assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities. **1971** — environmental quality. **1969** — public welfare (also 1967), and jt. interim com.; transportation (also 1967).

Telephone: (608) 965-4503.

Mailing address: Shullsburg 53586.



Senator
HOLLANDER



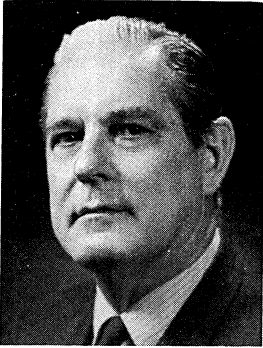
Walter G. Hollander (Rep.), 18th Senate District.

Born Fond du Lac county, Sept. 8, 1896; married. Grad. Omro high sch. Legislator; retired farmer, insurance agent. Mbr. Fond du Lac county bd. 1938-66 (chm. 1953-66).

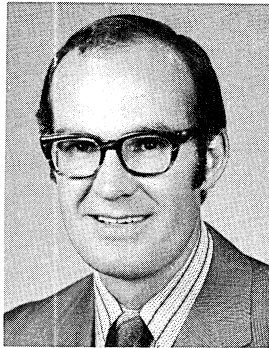
Elected to senate since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance (senate chm. 1963-73); bd. on govt. operations (since 1963, chm. 1967, 1965, 1963); legis. council (since 1967, secy. 1971, vice-chm. 1969, chm. 1967). **1973** — interstate coop. com. and comn. (also 1971); legis. procedure (also 1963-73); jt. com. on employment relations (also 1972 chm.); legis. council's adv. com. to natural resources com. on perpetuation of Canada goose flock, special com. on preserving agric. and conservancy lands, special com. on review of performance and program audit procedures, special com. on town govt. incorporation, and public utility tax distribution study com. (chm.); claims bd. (since 1963). **1971** — com. on coms. (also 1969); legis. programs study com.; state capitol and exec. res. bd. (also 1969, 1967); legis. council's special com. on county home rule; adult educ. center council. **1967** — task force on local govt. finance and org.; gov.'s task force on med. educ. **1965** — contingent expenditures; legis. council's local govt. com. **1963** — com. of 25; county bd. representation com. (chm.).

Telephone: (414) 872-2465.

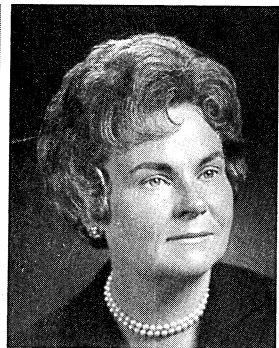
Mailing address: Route 1, Rosendale 54974.



**Representative
MCESSY**



**Representative
LEWIS**



**Representative
LUCKHARDT**

Earl F. McEssy (Rep.), 52nd Assembly District.

Born Fond du Lac county; married; 3 children. Grad. Goodrich high sch.; B.S. Marquette univ. 1939. Real estate broker; former purchasing agent, undersheriff. WW II vet.; navy 1941-46; awarded 7 battle stars and 3 citations. Mbr. Red Cross (county chm. 1957-58), U.W. (F.D.L.) Citizens Adv. Council (1974 vice-pres.). Mbr. Fond du Lac Condemnation Comm. Vice-chm. Commerce and Transportation Task Force Natl. Intergovtl. Relations Com.

Elected to assembly since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — excise and fees (mbr. since 1961, chm. 1969); highways (also 1973, 1971, 1969 and jt. interim coms.). **1973** — legis. council (also 1971). **1969** — elections (also 1963, chm. 1967); legis. council's age of majority study com. **1967** — education; gov.'s comn. on law enforcement and crime. **1965** — municipalities (chm. 1963); legis. council's insurance and banking com. **1964** — world's fair participation comn. **1963** — legis. council's highway adv. com. **1961** — engrossed bills (vice-chm.); insurance and banking (also 1959, 1957); legis. council's youthful drinking and driving com. **1959** — legis. council's taxation com. **1957** — state affairs.

Telephone: (414) 921-3418.

Mailing address: 361 Forest Avenue, Fond du Lac 54935.

James R. Lewis (Rep.), 53rd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, May 3, 1936; married; 2 children. Graduate Riverside elementary school, Glendale; Rufus King high school, Milwaukee; attended UW-Milwaukee; Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. Legislator; former sales representative. Member of Christian Businessmen's Committee, International (former regional director), Washington county Republican party (former secretary).

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — health and social services (also 1973); tourism (also 1973). **1973** — assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities; energy conservation advisory council.

Telephone: (414) 334-9537.

Mailing address: 4043 Hy. D, Route 3, West Bend 53095; (home) town of Barton.

Esther Doughty Luckhardt (Rep.), 54th Assembly District.

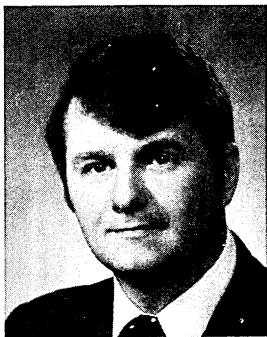
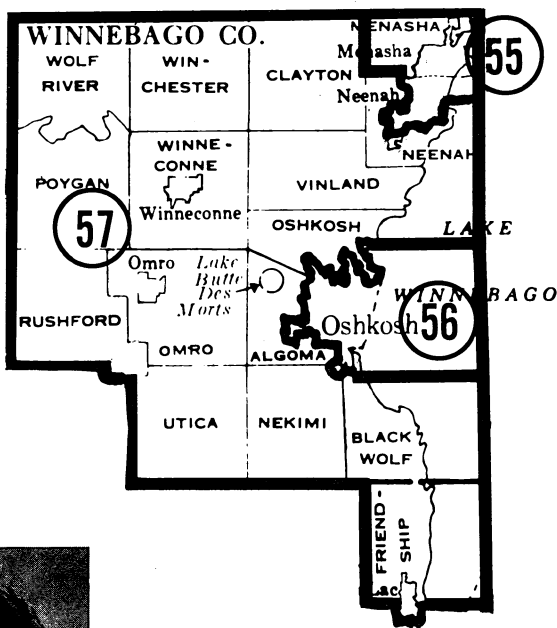
Born in Wis.; married; 3 children. Educated Horicon high school. Legislator; background in insurance and real estate. Mbr. Amer. Legion Auxiliary, Izaak Walton League, Farm Bureau, Pork Producers, V.F.W. Auxiliary, Insurance Agents Adv. Bd., Dodge county Rep. Women's Club, Dodge Co. Assn. for Mental Health, Dodge Co. Assn. for Retarded Children., Horicon Hist. Club, Ch. of Comm.

Elected to assembly since 1962. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture (also 1973); insurance and banking (also 1973, 1969, 1967, 1965, 1963, vice-chm. 1967); legis. council's insurance laws revision com. (also 1973). **1973** — legis. council's adv. com. to the natural resources com. on perpetuation of Canada goose flock (secy.), and special com. on recreation industry. **1971** — state affairs (vice-chm. 1967 and 1969 and mbr. jt. interim com.); taxation (also 1963); natural beauty council; jt. legis. com. to visit state properties; legis. council's special com. on equal rights. **1969** — engrossed bills (chm., also 1967); educ., and jt. interim com.; gov.'s comn. on status of women (also 1967, 1965).

Telephone: (414) 485-2150.

Mailing address: 211 N. Hubbard Street, Horicon 53032.

19th SENATE DISTRICT
(Sec. 4.19 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
GOYKE

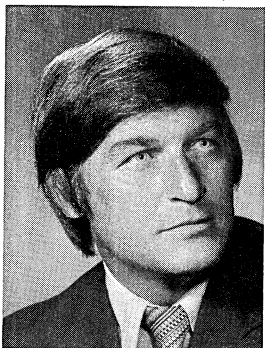
Gary R. Goyke (Dem.), 19th Senate District.

Born Oshkosh, May 9, 1947; single. Graduate Lourdes academy; B.S. St. Mary's college 1970; graduate work at university of Minnesota. Pizza parlor manager. Member Oshkosh Jaycees (former secretary), American Cancer Society (chm. residential crusade), ABC Scholarship Fund Drive (cochm.), Oshkosh Human Rights Council, League of Women Voters, Oshkosh Community Council (bd. of dir.), Management Club of Oshkosh, Serra Club, Winnebago Conservation Club, Friend of the Oshkosh Library; city of Oshkosh, 1974 *Distinguished Service Award*. Appointed to Oshkosh city plan commission 1973.

Elected to senate 1974. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — agriculture, human services, labor and taxation; governmental and veterans affairs; joint legislative committee on state supported programs; joint survey committee on tax exemptions; council on drug abuse; traffic law enforcement council; adult education center council.

Telephone: (414) 231-3379.

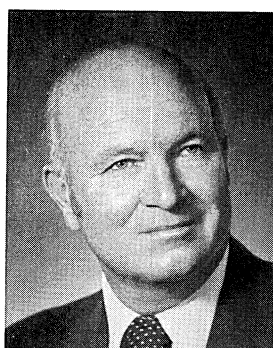
Mailing address: Room 700, 404 N. Main Street, Oshkosh 54901.



**Representative
ELLIS**



**Representative
FLINTROP**



**Representative
BRADLEY**

Michael G. Ellis (Rep.), 55th Assembly District.

Born Neenah, February 21, 1942; married. Graduate Neenah high school; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1964. Teacher. Has served as Neenah alderman since 1969.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — municipalities (also 1971); printing. **1973** — taxation (also 1971); state affairs; council on traffic law enforcement. **1971** — legis. council's special com. on uniform commercial code amendments.

Telephone: (414) 722-8151.

Mailing address: 315-1/2 N. Commercial, Neenah 54956.

Richard A. Flintrop (Dem.), 56th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, December 15, 1945; single. Graduate East Troy high school; attended UW-Oshkosh; American university and George Washington university; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1971. Former staff worker for Senator William Proxmire, field organizer Winnebago county Democratic party. Member of Oshkosh Jaycees; vice-chairman Winnebago county Democratic party.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — health and social services (vice-chm.; mbr. 1973); education; joint survey committee on tax exemptions (chm.). **1973** — commerce and consumer affairs.

Telephone: (414) 235-3380.

Mailing address: 1119 Cherry Street, Oshkosh 54901.

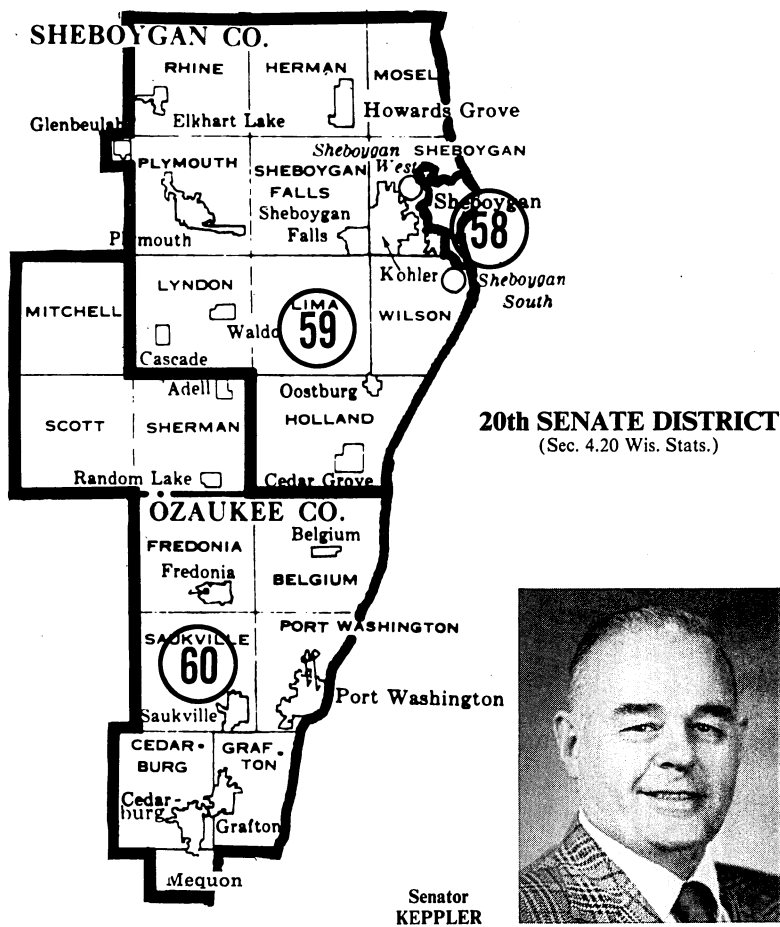
Gordon R. Bradley (Rep.), 57th Assembly District.

Born town of Utica, July 9, 1921; married. Graduate Omro high school; attended UW-Madison agriculture short course 1940-41. Retired dairy farmer. Member Kiwanis, Optimists, Elks, Omro volunteer fire department. School clerk Tice-Maple-Plainview 1947-62; town clerk 1962-67; town supervisor 1967-71.

Elected to assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — natural resources (also 1973, 1971 and joint interim committees); taxation. **1973** — veterans' and military affairs (also 1969); legis. council's subcommittee to the natural resources committee on wetland legislation; appt. by gov. to work with Upper Great Lakes regional comn. to develop model off-the-road recreation vehicle legislation. **1971** — commerce and consumer affairs. **1969** — revision (vice-chm.); conservation, and jt. interim com.; labor.

Telephone: (414) 685-5344.

Mailing address: 2644 Elo Road, Oshkosh 54901; (home) town of Omro.



Ernest C. Keppler (Rep.), 20th Senate District.

Born Sheboygan, April 5, 1918; married; 2 children. Grad. Sheboygan high sch.; B.A. UW-Madison 1949; J.D. 1950. Attorney. WW II and Korean Conflict vet.; army 1945-46 and 1950-51. Member Council of State Governments' Committee on Suggested State Legislation; Boy Scouts of Amer.-Bay Lakes Council; recipient: *Distinguished Eagle Scout Award*; *Silver Beaver Award*; Amer. Legion, V.F.W., Eagles, Masons, Travelers Protective Assn., Rotary, Rep. party, county and state hist. soc., A.A.R.P., life mbr. U.W. Law Sch. Alumni Assn., AMVETS. Alderman 1941-45, 1951-53; asst. dist. atty. 1953-54; city-county civil defense dir. 1956-61.

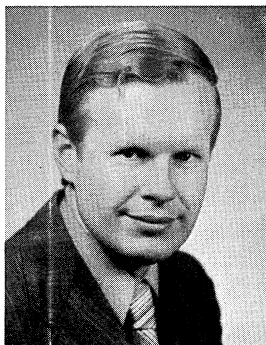
Elected to assembly 1942; elected to senate since 1960. Vice-pres. of senate 1973; maj.ldr. 1969, 1971; maj. caucus chm. 1967. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — commerce; Amer. rev. bicentennial comn. 1973 — interstate coop. (chm. 1969, mbr. since 1965); senate org. (chm. 1969, 1971, 1973); transp. (vice-chm. 1971, 1973). 1971 — jt. com. on legis. org. (vice-chm. 1969).

Telephone: (414) 452-4439.

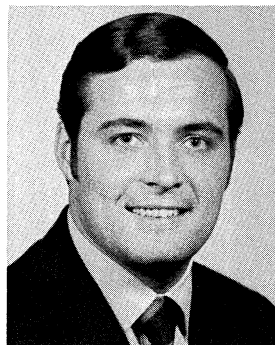
Mailing address: 909 New York Avenue, Sheboygan 53081.



Representative
OTTE



Representative
POTTER



Representative
OPITZ

Carl Otte (Dem.), 58th Assembly District.

Born Sheboygan, June 24, 1923; married; 4 children. Graduate Sheboygan central high school. Legislator; former leather company employee. Veteran of World War II; served in army 1943-45. Member A.M.C.B.W. local (former exec. bd. pres.), Amer. Fed. of Musicians, Sheboygan County Labor Council (former COPE chm.), bd. of dir. Willowglen Academy for Autistic Children, V.F.W., Amer. Legion, Lutheran Layman's League, County and Wis. Assns. of Mental Health, mbr. police and fire comn. 1962-72; county board supervisor 1962-68.

Elected to assembly in October 1967 special election; reelected since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — joint com. on finance (also 1973, 1971), and chm. its subcom. on nursing home reimbursement. **1973** — jt. legis. com. to visit state properties; legis. council's special com. on employee protection in business closings. **1971** — revision (vice-chm., mbr. 1967); jt. com. for review of admin. rules; legis. council's special com. on occupational safety and health act. **1969** — agriculture (also 1967), and jt. interim com.; printing. **1967** — engrossed bills.

Telephone: (414) 457-3280.

Mailing address: 1440 S. 22nd Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Calvin Potter (Dem.), 59th Assembly District.

Born Sheboygan, November 3, 1945; married. Graduate Sheboygan North high school; attended UW-Sheboygan; B.A. Lakeland college 1968; advanced work U.W. Full-time legislator; former teacher. Member Lakeland College Church Council; former chm. Sheboygan County Democratic Party, former chm. Plymouth Educators Politically Active and Concerned, former executive board member and treasurer Plymouth Education Assn., former member Wisconsin and National Education Assns.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — education; labor.

Telephone: (414) 452-6875.

Mailing address: 533 Lower Road, Kohler 53044.

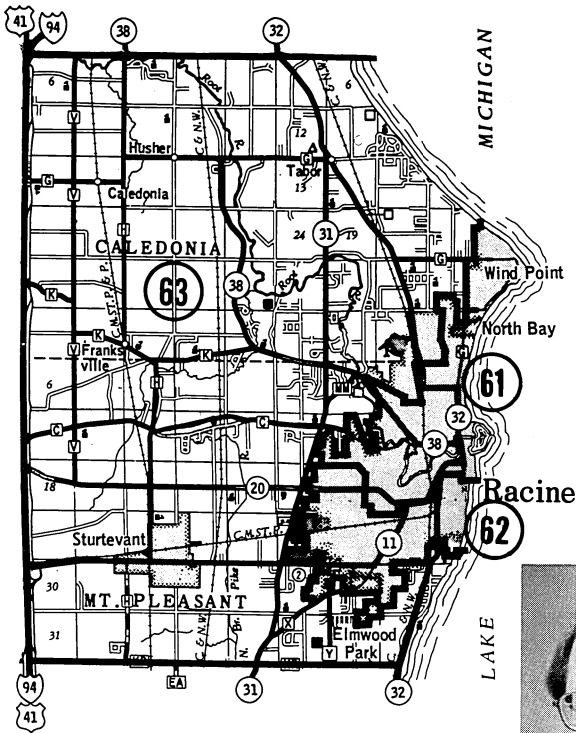
David W. Opitz (Rep.), 60th Assembly District.

Born Port Washington, December 15, 1945; single. Graduate Port Washington high school; B.S. Carroll college 1968. Biologist; vice president of an environmental consulting firm; Ozaukee county director of environmental health 1971-72.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — environmental quality (also 1973); municipalities (also 1973); third reading (also 1973).

Telephone: (414) 675-6547.

Mailing address: 2348 Shady Lane, Saukville 53080.



21st SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.21 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
DORMAN

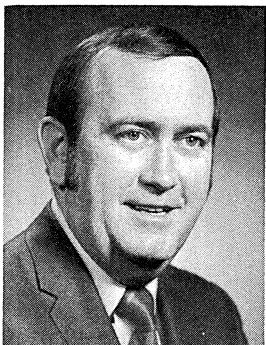
Henry Dorman (Dem.), 21st Senate District.

Born Racine; married. Grad. Horlick high sch.; Ph.B. UW-Madison 1940; J.D. 1947. Attorney. WW II vet.; army air corps 1942-45. Mbr. bar assns., Natl. Soc. of State Legislators (bd. of dir.). Mbr. county board 1956-58.

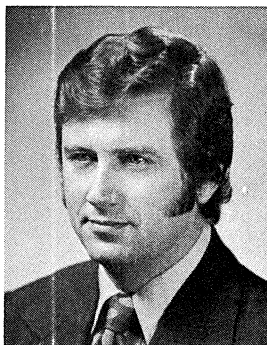
Elected to senate in March 1965 special election; reelected since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance (sen. chm., mbr. since 1967); jt. com. on employment relations; bd. on govt. oper.; legis. council (vice-chm., mbr. since 1969 and its finance com. 1967); claims bd.; interstate cooperation comn. **1973** — legis. coun.'s special com. on collective bargaining impasses in public employment, special com. on town govt. incorporation, and special com. on rights of natural fathers. **1971** — legis. programs study com.; legis. coun.'s special com. on county home rule (secy.) and special com. on private retirement plans. **1967** — jt. com. on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (also 1965); task force on local govt. finance and org.; gov.'s comn. on law enf. and crime; legis. coun.'s mental health adv. com. and adv. com. on garnishment; Wis. representative at 1st natl. conf. on law enf. and crime control.

Telephone: (414) 633-8702.

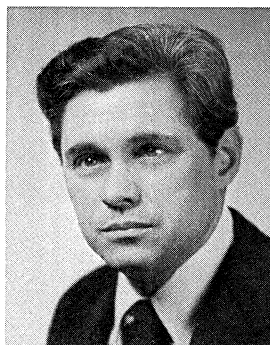
Mailing address: 220 Ninth St., Racine 53403.



**Representative
ROONEY**



**Representative
FERRALL**



**Representative
DANDENEAU**

James R. Rooney (Dem.), 61st Assembly District.

Born Racine, September 29, 1935; married; 4 children. Graduate St. Catherine's high school 1953. Business manager. Served in army 1954-56. Member Racine Yacht Club (former financial secretary and commodore), American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, Wisconsin Society of Land Surveyors. County supervisor 1966-76; chairman and member, Racine Harbor Commission 1968-76.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — highways (also 1973 and jt. interim com.); judiciary. **1973** — taxation; tourism.

Telephone: (414) 637-7822.

Mailing address: 1500 Michigan Boulevard, Racine 53402.

R. Michael Ferrall (Dem.), 62nd Assembly District.

Born Minneapolis, Oct. 3, 1936; 5 children. Grad. Gresham high school; B.S. UW-Stevens Point 1962; M.S. in political science UW-Milwaukee 1967. Educator. Served in navy 1954-57. Mbr. Natl., Wis. and Racine Education Assns., Dem. party; former mbr. Wis. Civil Liberties Union, Racine Jaycees, Wis. Young Democrats (vice-chm.).

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — education (chm.; vice-chm. 1973 and cochm. jt. interim com. and mbr. adv. com. on compulsory attendance law; mbr. 1971 and jt. interim com. and subcom. on school election laws); commerce and consumer affairs (also 1973, 1971); jt. com. for review of admin. rules (assembly chm.). **1973** — municipalities; legis. council's special com. on Wis. guaranteed higher educ. plan (chm.). **1972** — gov.'s task force on mass transp.; chm. subcom. on planning and environment. **1971** — educ. communications bd.

Telephone: (414) 637-3965.

Mailing address: 1816 Wisconsin Avenue, Racine 53403.

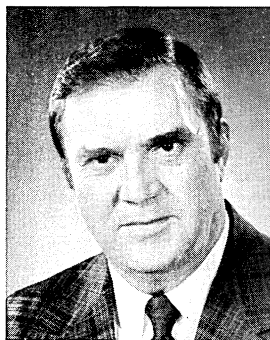
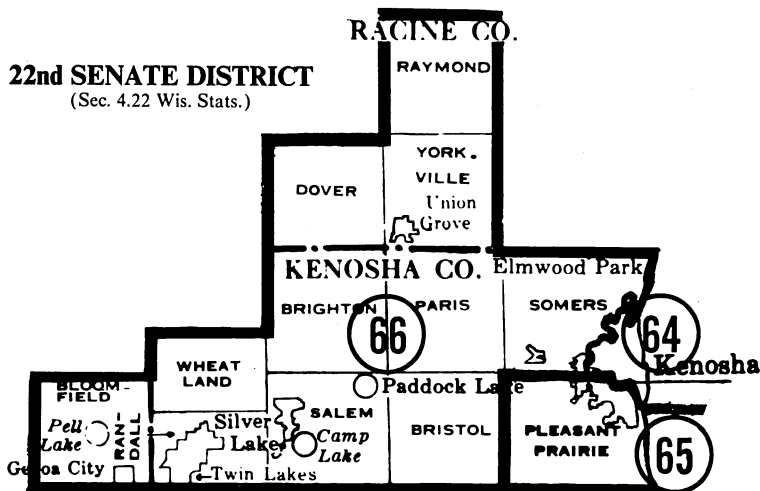
Marcel Dandeneau (Dem.), 63rd Assembly District.

Born Racine, June 28, 1931; married. Graduate St. Catherine's high school; B.A. Dominican college 1960; M.S. college of Racine 1974. Teacher. Served in army 1951-54. Member Racine County Assn. Retarded Citizens (former pres.), Racine Education Assn., 1974 National Conference of Christians and Jews (cochm.), Jaycees, Democratic party, Knights of Columbus, V.F.W., Old Timers Athletic Club, Caledonia Business and Professional Men's Assn., Crestview Men's Club; former member Racine County Day Care Service Bd., Dominican College Alumni Assn. (pres.), St. Patrick Parish Council, Y.M.C.A. bd. Town supervisor since 1971, member of developmental disabilities bd. since 1973.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — elections; tourism; natural resources; natural resources subcommittee on land acquisition practices and policies of DNR (chm.).

Telephone: (414) 639-6209.

Mailing address: 4210 N. Main St., Apt. 215, Racine 53402.



Senator
MAURER

John J. Maurer (Dem.), 22nd Senate District.

Born Kenosha, July 11, 1922; married. Graduate Kenosha high school; attended Marquette university. Commercial airline captain. Veteran of World War II; served in army air corps 1942-45. Member of Veterans of Foreign Wars and Airline Pilots Association (former council chairman). Town of Pleasant Prairie town supervisor 1961-63; town chairman 1969-75; appointed to county solid waste study committee and jurisdictional highway committee; appointed to state council of aeronautics 1972-78.

Elected to Senate in April 1975 special election. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce; natural resources; urban affairs.

Telephone: (414) 694-4874.

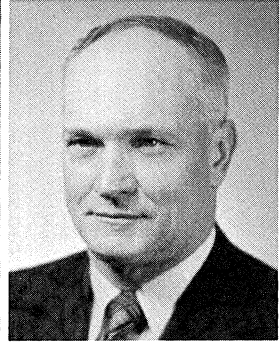
Mailing address: 5010 - 76th Street, Kenosha 53140.



**Representative
MOLINARO**



**Representative
DORFF**



**Representative
OLSON**

George Molinaro (Dem.), 64th Assembly District.

Born Kenosha, Oct. 1, 1902; married. Educated Kenosha public schools and business college. Retired; former bank president, automobile worker. Life mbr. Kenosha county fair assn.; county bd. supervisor 1938-47.

Elected to assembly since 1946. Min. caucus chm. 1967, 1963, 1961; speaker pro tem 1965; speaker of the assembly 1959; Dem. floor ldr. 1953, 1951. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance (assembly vice-chm.; mbr. 1951-57, 1963-73; assembly chm. 1965, 1971); rules (chm., also chm. 1973, mbr. 1955-65). **1973** — legis. council's special com. on employe protection in business closings (chm.). **1971** — legis. council (since 1949, chm. 1965); bd. on govt. operations (also 1965); claims bd.; jt. com. on employment relations. **1969** — legis. programs study com. (since 1963). **1967** — legis. council's finance com. **1965** — natural resources com. of state agencies; gov.'s com. on Wis. water resources; legis. council's insurance and bkg. com. and branch bkg. com.; claims comm. **1963** — enrolled bills; legis. council's UW medical center com. **1961** — conserv.; vet. and military affairs.

Telephone: (414) 654-2977.

Mailing address: 424 Forty-fourth Street, Kenosha 53140.

Eugene Dorff (Dem.), 65th Assembly District.

Born Kenosha, February 25, 1930; married. Attended Mary D. Bradford high school 1948. Sheet metal worker. Alderman 1964-70.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — excise and fees (chm., mbr. 1973); insurance and banking; veterans and military affairs. **1973** — labor (vice-chm., mbr. 1971); transportation (also 1971).

Telephone: (414) 652-5933.

Mailing address: 8045 Nineteenth Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

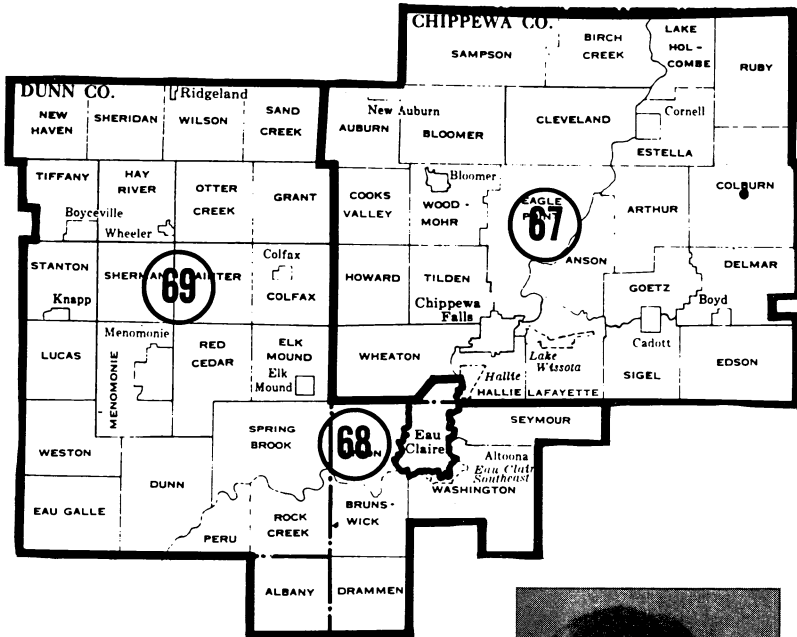
Russell A. Olson (Rep.), 66th Assembly District.

Born Chicago, Feb. 19, 1924; married. Educ. Chicago public schools; attended univ. of Illinois 2 years. Farmer; former farm implement dealer. Veteran of World War II; served in marine corps 1942-46. Member Kenosha County Fair Assn., Farm Bureau, American Legion, V.F.W., Wis. Cattlemen's Assn., Wilnot volunteer fire department.

Elected to assembly 1960, 1962, 1966, 1968, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — insurance and banking (also 1973, 1961); labor (also 1973, 1961); transportation (also 1973). **1969** — jt. com. on finance (also 1967); board on govt. operations (also 1967); legis. programs study com. (chm. 1967). **1963** — commerce and manufactures; state affairs; legis. council's UW medical center com. (secy.). **1961** — building comm.

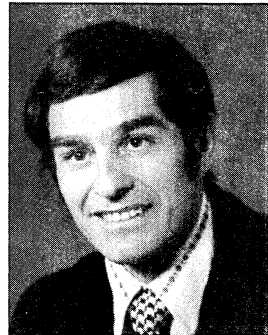
Telephone: (414) 877-2080.

Mailing address: Rolling Hills Farm, Bassett 53101; (home) town of Randall.



23rd SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.23 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
PELOQUIN

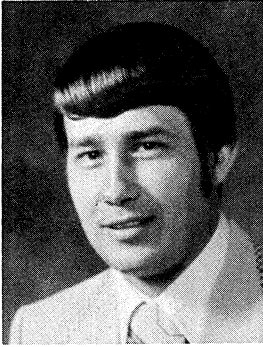
Bruce S. Peloquin (Dem.), 23rd Senate District.

Born Chippewa Falls, Nov. 3, 1936; married; 2 children. Grad. McDonell high school; B.A. in business administration UW-Eau Claire 1966; M.S.Ed. in school psychology 1973. Legislator; former statistician, rubber company supervisor.

Elected to assembly 1964, 1966, 1968; elected to senate 1970 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — education (chm., mbr. 1971 and jt. interim com.); audit; commerce (until April 9, 1975); Minn.-Wis. boundary area com. legis. adv. com. (also 1971); educ. com. of the states. 1973 — health, educ. and welfare; legis. council's educ. com. and its adv. com. on compulsory attendance law. 1971 — govt. and veterans' affairs. Assembly committee assignments: 1969 — educ. (also 1967) and jt. interim com.; tourism; council on traffic law enforcement. 1965 — elections; public welfare; com. to visit state institutions; com. for review of admin. rules.

Telephone: (715) 723-4676.

Mailing address: Route 5, Box 357, Chippewa Falls 54729.



**Representative
WILLKOM**



**Representative
LOOBY**



**Representative
AUSMAN**

Terry A. Willkom (Dem.), 67th Assembly District.

Born Stanley, February 23, 1943; married. Graduate McDonell high school, Chippewa Falls; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1966. Legislator; former hospital business manager. Member Elks, Chippewa county Democratic party (former chm.); former member Jaycees, Association for Systems Management.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Majority leader. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — taxation (vice-chm.); rules (vice-chm.); assembly organization; jt. com. on legis. organization (vice-chm.); jt. com. on employment relations; legis. council; interstate cooperation comm.; council on criminal justice. **1973** — jt. com. on finance; third reading (vice-chm.); legis. council's special com. on liability of health professionals. **1971** — excise and fees; highways; natural resources, and jt. interim com.

Telephone: (715) 723-9204.

Mailing address: Route 1, Box 20A, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Joseph L. Looby (Dem.), 68th Assembly District.

Born Eau Claire, Nov. 24, 1917; married. Graduate St. Patrick's high school. Legislator; retired rubber company employee. Veteran of World War II; served in army 1943-46. Member Wis. AFL-CIO executive board, V.F.W., Amer. Legion, Catholic War Veterans, Shamrock Club, Old Timers Baseball. City councilman 1964-68, county supervisor 1965-74.

Elected to assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — labor (chm., also chm. 1973, vice-chm. 1971, mbr. 1969); excise and fees; transportation (vice-chm. 1973); jt. survey com. on retirement systems (also 1973, 1971); retirement research com. (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — commerce and consumer affairs; legis. council's special com. on collective bargaining impasses in public employment (vice-chm.). **1971** — insurance and banking; municipalities; council on highway safety; legis. observer on council on unemployment compensation. **1969** — enrolled bills.

Telephone: (715) 834-4048.

Mailing address: 1156 E. Madison Street, Eau Claire 54701.

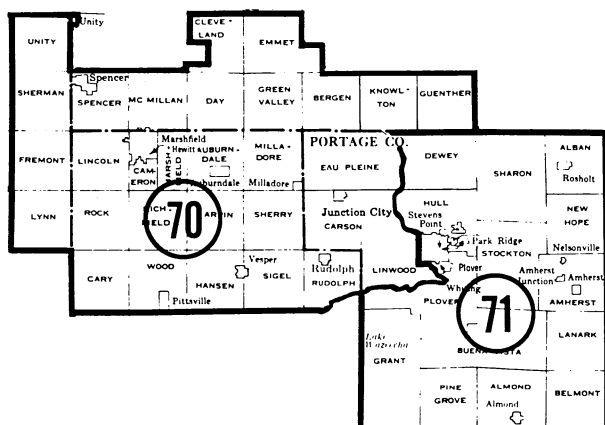
La Verne George Ausman (Rep.), 69th Assembly District.

Born Eau Claire, February 18, 1930; married. Graduate Elk Mound high school; UW farm short course 1949. Farmer. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau (former state director), Tri-State Breeders Coop. (former pres., secy.). Served as town supervisor 1961-65, jury commissioner since 1962; member of agency no. 5 school com. (chm. 1971-74); member state bd. of soil and water conservation districts since 1969 (chairman 1973-74).

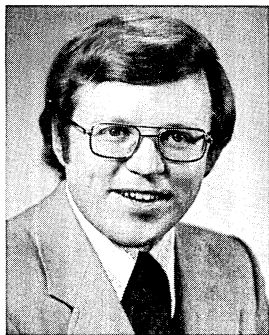
Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce and consumer affairs; transportation; Minn.-Wis. boundary area comm. legislative advisory committee.

Telephone: (715) 879-5352.

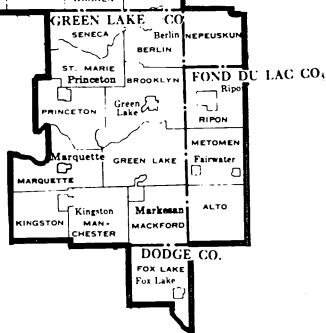
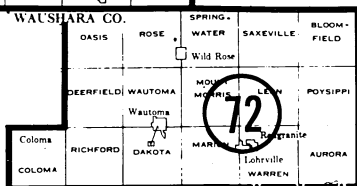
Mailing address: R.R. 2, Elk Mound 54739.



**24th SENATE
DISTRICT**
(Sec. 4.24 Wis. Stats.)



**Senator
BABLITCH**



William A. Bablitch (Dem.), 24th Senate District.

Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; married. Graduate Pacelli high school; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968. Attorney; former peace corps volunteer. Former member Wis. dept. of agriculture consumer council (chm.); Wis. District Attorneys Assn. (vice pres.); Wis. Highway safety task force (chm.); Committee on Alcohol and Traffic Safety; Portage county preservation projects. Portage county district attorney 1969-72.

Elected to senate 1972. Assistant majority leader. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance; senate organization; legislative council. **1973** — agriculture and rural development; judiciary and insurance, and jt. interim insurance com.; legis. council's special com. on collective bargaining impasses in public employment (secy.) and special com. on lobbying laws.

Telephone: (608) 266-2508.

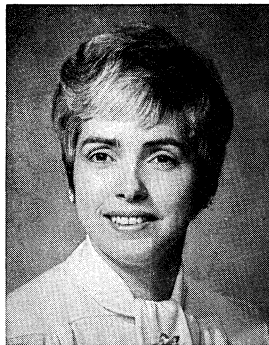
Mailing address: Route 5, Box 465, Stevens Point 54481.



**Representative
HASENOHRL**



**Representative
GROSHEK**



**Representative
GOODRICH**

Donald W. Hasenohrl (Dem.), 70th Assembly District.

Born Marshfield, November 25, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Marshfield high school. Stainless steel fabricator, farmer, full-time legislator; former production expeditor, firefighter. Member Marshfield Central Labor Body, Boilermakers union local, Democratic Party of Wood County (chairman 1963-64), Eau Pleine Boat Club, United Commercial Travelers. Member Marshfield city planning commission 1966-67.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — revision (vice-chm.); labor; natural resources.

Telephone: (715) 676-3666.

Mailing address: R.R. 1, Box 122, Pittsville 54466.

Leonard A. Groshek (Dem.), 71st Assembly District.

Born town of Stockton, Portage county, June 13, 1913; married. Graduate Emerson high school, Stevens Point; teaching certificate UW-Stevens Point. Legislator; former teacher, factory worker, retail merchant, insurance agent. Member Portage county Dem. party (former chm.), Lions, K. of C., Izaak Walton League, Tomorrow River Conservation Club, UW-Stevens Point Quarterback Club. Town assessor and town clerk 1949-67, land condemnation commissioner 1960-67.

Elected to assembly since 1966. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — transportation (chm., also chm. 1973, vice-chm. 1971); highways (also 1973, 1971 and jt. interim coms.). **1973** — veterans' and military affairs (also 1969, 1967); legis. council's adv. com. to the highway com. on the motor vehicle code (secy.); council on highway safety. **1971** — excise and fees; legis. council's special com. on county home rule. **1969** — agriculture (also 1967), and jt. interim com.

Telephone: (715) 344-3275.

Mailing address: 2125 Indiana Avenue, Stevens Point 54481.

Patricia A. Goodrich (Rep.), 72nd Assembly District.

Born Jefferson City, Missouri, January 13, 1933; married; 3 sons. Educated Jefferson City, Mo. public schools; attended Jefferson City junior college; Park college, Parkville, Mo. Homemaker. Member Athena Club (pres.), Berlin MS Investors (former treas.), Berlin Hospital Volunteers (legislative chm.), Friends of the Library-Berlin and Ripon, Green Lake Republican party and Women's Club, Republican 6th District Federation (chm.), Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women (exec. board); former member and pres. Berlin Jaycettes.

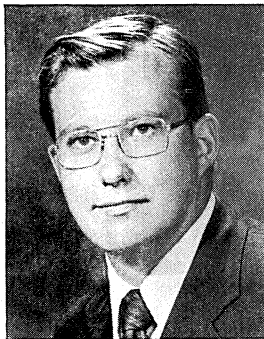
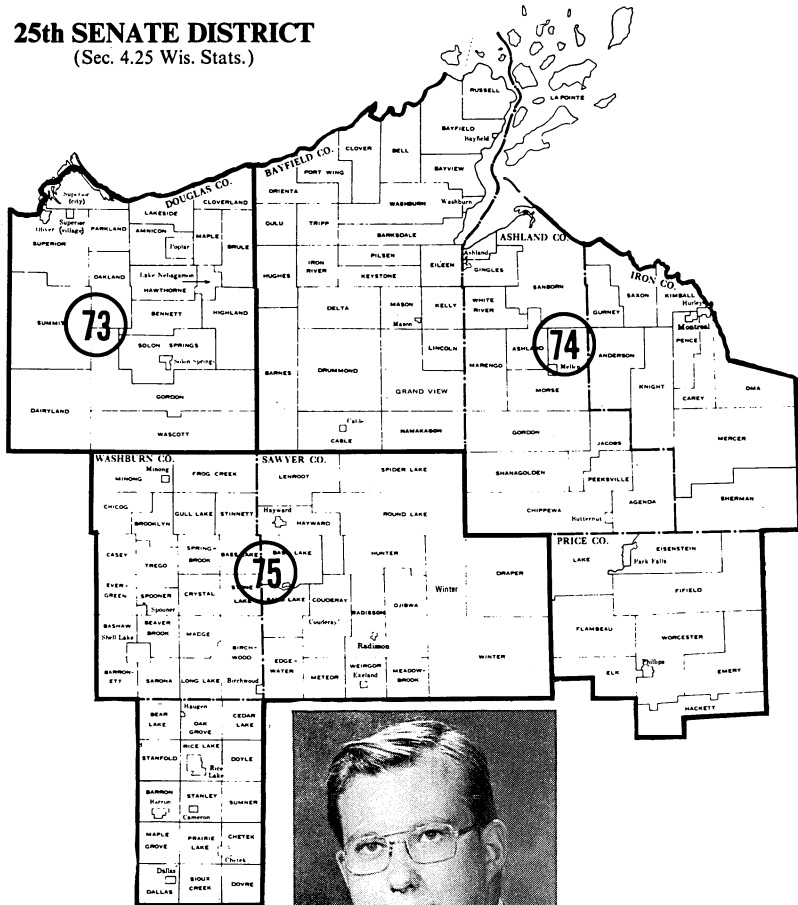
Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — education; enrolled bills.

Telephone: (414) 361-2687.

Mailing address: 159 Oak, Berlin 54923.

25th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.25 Wis. Stats.)



**Senator
THENO**

Daniel O. Theno (Rep.), 25th Senate District.

Born Ashland, May 8, 1947; married; one child. Grad. Ashland high school; B.S. UW-Madison 1969; fellowship studies in Brazil. Vocational agric. teacher. Mbr. K. of C., Elks, Jaycees, Univ. of Wis. Alumni Assn., College of Agr. Alumni Assn., Natl. Rehabilitation Assn., Ashland County Rep. Club, Iron Cross Honor Society, Rod and Gun Club, Coalition for the Poor, Chequamegon Outboard Boating Club, Natl. Wildlife Federation.

Elected to senate in special election 1972; reelected 1974. Minority caucus secretary; majority caucus secretary 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — governmental and veterans affairs; natural resources (also 1973). **1973** — transportation; remedial legislation (chm.); jt. com. for review of administrative rules (vice-chm.); legis. council highway com.; council on traffic law enforcement; Minn.-Wis. boundary area comm. legis. adv. com.

Telephone: (715) 682-3924.

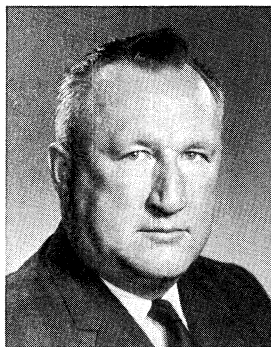
Mailing address: Sanborn Avenue, Ashland 54806.



**Representative
MURRAY**



**Representative
KEDROWSKI**



**Representative
SCHRICKER**

Thomas B. Murray (Dem.), 73rd Assembly District.

Born Superior, May 12, 1938; married; 2 children. Educated Superior public schools; A.S. UW-Superior 1974. Legislator; former undersheriff. Veteran - U.S. army. Member Douglas County Democratic Party (former vice-chm.), United Commercial Travelers, Douglas County Fish and Game League; former member North Central Law Enforcement Assn., former precinct committeeman. Former member Duluth-Superior metropolitan area planning commission and former Douglas county board supervisor.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — natural resources (also 1973 and jt. interim com. and its subcom. on trust lands), rail advisory subcom. and special subcom. on land acquisitions, practices and policies of DNR (vice-chm.). **1973** — tourism; traffic law enforcement council.

Mailing address: 1308 N. 13th Street, Superior 54880.

David R. Kedrowski (Dem.), 74th Assembly District.

Born Wisconsin Rapids, March 15, 1942; married. Graduate Adams-Friendship high school; B.S. UW-Stevens Point 1966; graduate work UW-Superior 1967-71. Legislator, teacher. Member Washburn Men's Club, 500 for a Better Way, Bayfield County Democratic Party (former chm.); former member Washburn Education Assn. (pres.), National Historical Society.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — elections (chm.); environmental quality (also 1973); state affairs (also 1973). **1973** — education, and jt. interim com. and its adv. com. on certification and licensing of school personnel; legis. council's Menominee Indians com. and special com. on recreation industry (vice-chm.).

Telephone: (715) 373-2693.

Mailing address: 417 E. 3rd Street, Washburn 54891.

Kenneth Schricker (Rep.), 75th Assembly District.

Born Washburn county, February 27, 1921; single. Graduate Spooner high school. Locomotive engineer, dairy farmer. World War II veteran; served in navy air corps 1942-45. Mbr. Wis. Towns Assn. (pres.), Spooner Rural Fire Dept. (treas.), Amer. Legion, V.F.W., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (leg. chm.), Polk-Barron Guidance Clinic (bd. of dir.), Indianhead Action Program (treas.). Mbr. Northwest Regional Planning Comm., Washburn county board of supervisors since 1957 (chm. since 1971), chm. town of Spooner since 1957; formerly town assessor.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Minority caucus sergeant at arms 1975 and 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — health and social services (also 1973, 1971 and jt. interim com. and adv. com. on revision of health and social services laws); veterans and military affairs (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — legis. council's public utility tax distribution study com.

Telephone: (715) 635-3403.

Mailing address: Route 2, Spooner 54801.

Fred A. Risser (Dem.), 26th Senate District.

Born Madison, May 5, 1927; married. Educ. Carleton college, Minn., and UW-Madison; B.A. univ. of Oregon 1950; LL.B. 1952. Attorney. WW II vet., navy. Delegate 1960, 1964 Dem. Natl. Conv.; chm. state electoral college 1964.

Elected to assembly 1956, '58, '60; elected to senate in 1962 special election; reelected since 1964. Sen. pres. pro tem; min. ldr. 1967-73; assist. min. ldr. 1965. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — sen. org. (chm., mbr. since 1967); jt. com. on legis. org. (chm., mbr. since 1967); interstate coop. comn. (since 1967, chm. 1973); legis. council (since 1967, chm. 1971); building comn. (vice-chm. 1971 and 1973, mbr. since 1969); jt. com. on employment relations; disability bd. (since 1971). 1973 — legis. coun.'s insurance laws revision com. (also 1971, 1969), special coms. on criminal penalties (chm., also chm. 1971), on review of performance and program audit procedures (chm.), and on preserving agric. and conservancy lands. 1971 — bond bd. (vice-chm.; mbr. 1969). 1969 — judiciary, and jt. interim com.; task force on local bldg. codes. 1967 — bd. on govt. oper. (mbr. 1965, 1961; chm. 1959). 1965 — jt. com. on finance (also 1963, assembly chm. 1959).

Telephone: (608) 266-1627.

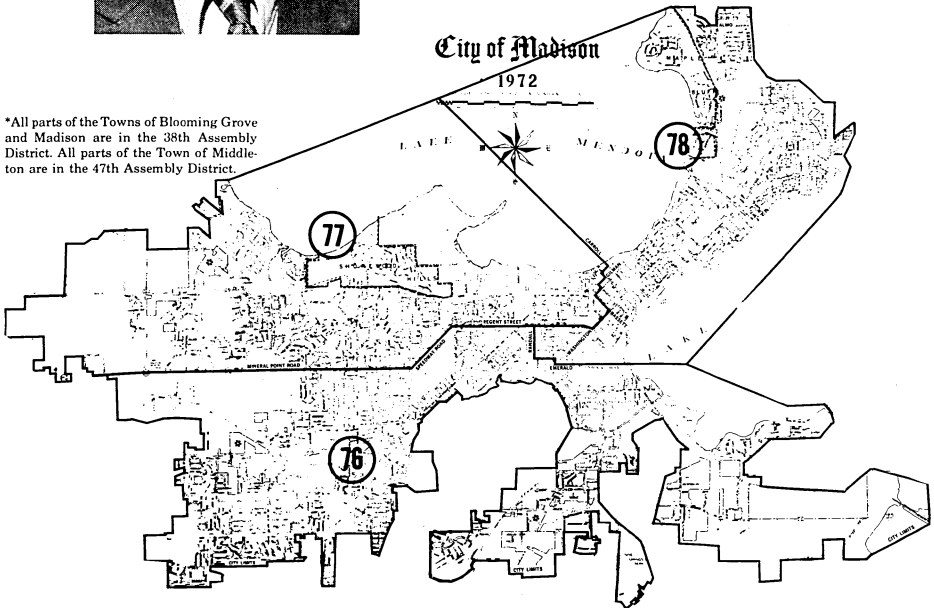
Mailing address: 140 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703; (home) 5409 Esther Beach Road, Madison.



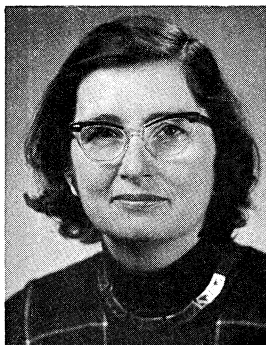
Senator
RISSE

26th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.26 Wis. Stats.)



*All parts of the Towns of Blooming Grove and Madison are in the 38th Assembly District. All parts of the Town of Middleton are in the 47th Assembly District.



**Representative
MUNTS**



**Representative
MILLER**



**Representative
CLARENBACH**

Mary Lou Munts (Dem.), 76th Assembly District.

Born Chicago, Aug. 21, 1924; married; 3 children. Grad. univ. of Chicago high sch.; attended Swarthmore coll.; M.A. univ. of Chicago 1947; attended UW law sch. Former admission secy. UW center for development, economist. Mbr. Portal Foster Center (exec. bd.), Madison Assn. for Retarded Children, Capitol Community Citizens, Nature Conservancy, League of Women Voters, Common Cause, Wis. Women's Political Caucus; Charter Comm., Wis. Dem. Party (chm.); Natural Resources Task Force (NCSL); central colony resident human and civil rights com.; protective services task com. of select com. on health and social serv. (chm.); health and social serv. adv. com. for purchase of serv.; state rail plan adv. com. of dept. of transp.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — environmental quality (chm.); judiciary; natural resources (also 1973 and jt. interim com. and its subcom. on wetland legis.); jt. com. for review of admin. rules (also 1973). **1973** — health and social services; legis. council's special com. on lobbying laws and special com. on preserving agric. and conservancy lands.

Telephone: (608) 266-3784.

Mailing address: 9 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (home) 6102 Hammersley Road, Madison 53711.

Marjorie 'Midge' Miller (Dem.), 77th Assembly District.

Born Morgantown, W. Va., June 8, 1922; married; 9 children. Grad. Charleston, W. Va. high sch.; B.A. in sociology univ. of Michigan 1944; M.S. in anthropology UW-Madison 1962; attended Spokane jr. coll., Morris Harvey coll., Ohio state univ., univ. of Ill., Yale divinity school. Former UW assistant dean, coord. of UW religious activities, Y.W.C.A. program dir., missionary. Mbr. Natl. Women's Pol. Caucus (adv. council), Wis. Women's Pol. Caucus, Organization of Women Legis., New Dem. Coalition, Y.W.C.A.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — state affairs (chm.); education (also 1973, 1971, and jt. interim coms.); educ. communications bd. **1973** — health and social services (vice-chm.; mbr. 1971 and jt. interim com.); taxation; legis. council's special com. on the Wis. guaranteed higher educ. plan; special study com. on Wis. child center (chm.). **1971** — legis. council's special com. on equal rights (chm.); council on child labor.

Telephone: (608) 266-7521.

Mailing address: 48 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702; (home) 1937 Arlington Place, Madison 53705.

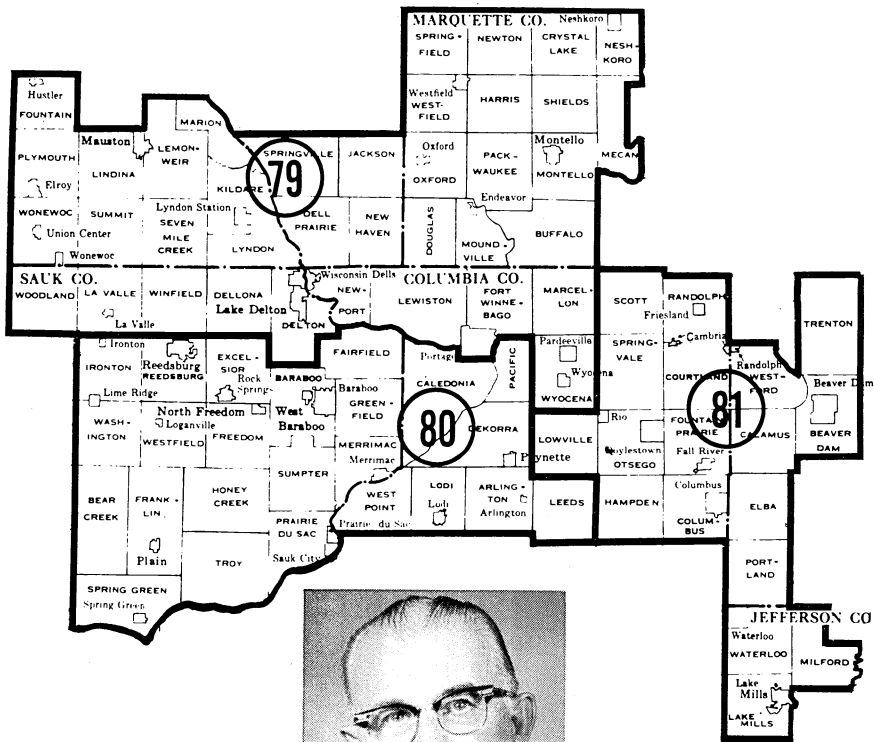
David E. Clarenbach (Dem.), 78th Assembly District.

Born St. Louis, Missouri, September 26, 1953. Educated Madison public schools; attended UW-Madison. Legislator; former administrative assistant to state Senator Carl Thompson. Member board of directors Environment Wisconsin, steering committee of Wis. Coalition for Balanced Transportation, Academic Freedoms Com. of Wis. Civil Liberties Union, Dane County Women's Political Caucus. Member Madison metropolitan drug commission 1973-74, Dane county supervisor 1972-74, Madison alderperson 1974.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce and consumer affairs, and its subcom. on health care and the consumer (chm.); elections; joint committee for review of administrative rules.

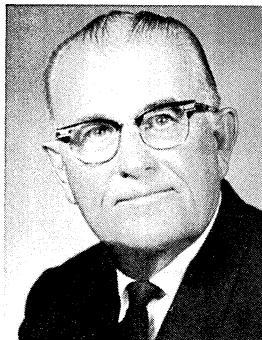
Telephone: (608) 266-8570.

Mailing address: Room 112 North, State Capitol; (home) 130 E. Gorham St., Madison 53703.



27th SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.27 Wis. Stats.)



Senator
BIDWELL

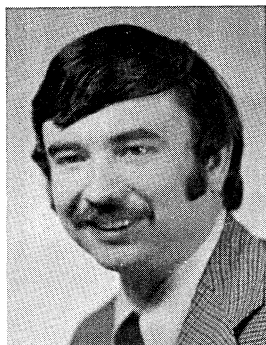
Everett V. Bidwell (Rep.), 27th Senate District.

Born Houston, Minn.; married. Educ. Minn. rural schools; attended univ. of Minn. Ice cream manufacturer, bank pres.; former salesman, farmer. Served on county board 10 years.

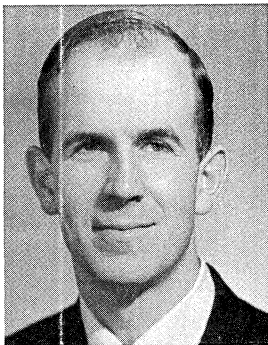
Elected to assembly 1952-64; elected to senate 1970 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce; jt. legis. com. on state supported programs. **1973** — industry, labor, taxation and banking (chm.); agriculture and rural development (vice-chm.); legis. procedure; jt. survey com. on tax exemptions (also 1971); legis. council's special coms. on collective bargaining impasses in public employment, on preserving agricultural and conservancy lands and public utility tax distribution study com. **1972** — gov.'s task force on problems of physically handicapped. **1971** — agric. (vice-chm.), and jt. interim com.; health and social services, and jt. interim com.; gov.'s com. on 1971 priorities for agric. and rural affairs; bond board; jt. legis. com. to visit state properties. Assembly committee assignments: **1965** — taxation (chm. 1963); insurance and bkg. (also 1963, 1959); legis. council's ins. & bkg. (vice-chm.); Civil war centennial comn.

Telephone: (608) 266-1363.

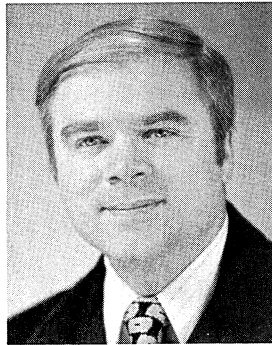
Mailing address: 612 Edgewater Street, Portage 53901.



**Representative
THOMPSON**



**Representative
GIESE**



**Representative
HANSON**

Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.), 79th Assembly District.

Born Elroy, Nov. 19, 1941; married; 2 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney, real estate broker. Mbr. Lions, Jaycees, Young Rep., Rep. party, Elroy Development Corp.

Elected to assembly since 1966. Assistant minority leader (also 1973); 1971 min. caucus vice-chm. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — excise and fees; insurance and banking (also 1973); rules (also 1973); jt. com. for review of admin. rules (also 1971; vice-chm. 1967). **1973** — judiciary (also 1971 and jt. interim coms., 1967); legis. council's special coms. on liability of health professionals and on lobbying laws; jt. com. on legis. org.'s legis. space study com. **1971** — tourism; legis. programs com.; legis. council's special com. on occupational safety and health act. **1969** — jt. com. on finance (also 1967); public welfare, and jt. interim com.; jt. com. on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (chm.). **1967** — Midwest Council of State Govts.' taxation com.

Telephone: (608) 847-4198.

Mailing address: 609 Academy Street, Elroy 53929.

Kenyon E. Giese (Rep.), 80th Assembly District.

Born Dec. 21, 1933; married. B.S. UW-Madison 1955; M.S. 1965. Former dairy farmer and agric. leader in several agri-related businesses. Served in army 1957-59. Mbr. dairy coop. (dir.), breeders coop., regional DHIA coop. (pres.), Amer. Jersey Cattle Club, Sauk county Farm Bureau (leg. chm.), Wis. Jersey Breeders Assn. (secy.-treas.), Dean's Adv. Bd.-Baraboo-Sauk county campus, Sauk City Men's Club, Optimist, Kiwanis, Rep. party, Internatl. Farm Youth Exchange Alumni; former mbr. Wis. Purebred Dairy Cattle Assn. (pres.), Adv. Com. for Young and Adult Farmer Educ., F.F.A. (state pres.), 4-H Clubs of America (*Outstanding 4-H Boy in the United States* award), Amer. Youth Fdn. (camp pres.).

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972, 1974. Minority caucus secretary (also 1973). Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture (also 1973); commerce and consumer affairs (also 1973, 1971); excise and fees (also 1973). **1973** — assembly special com. on telephone and electricity rate disparities; council on drug abuse. **1971** — transp.

Telephone: (608) 643-8727.

Mailing address: 328 Dallas Street, Sauk City 53583.

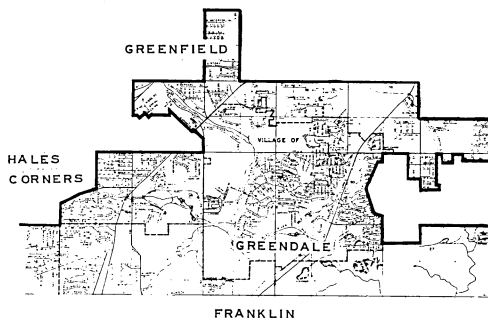
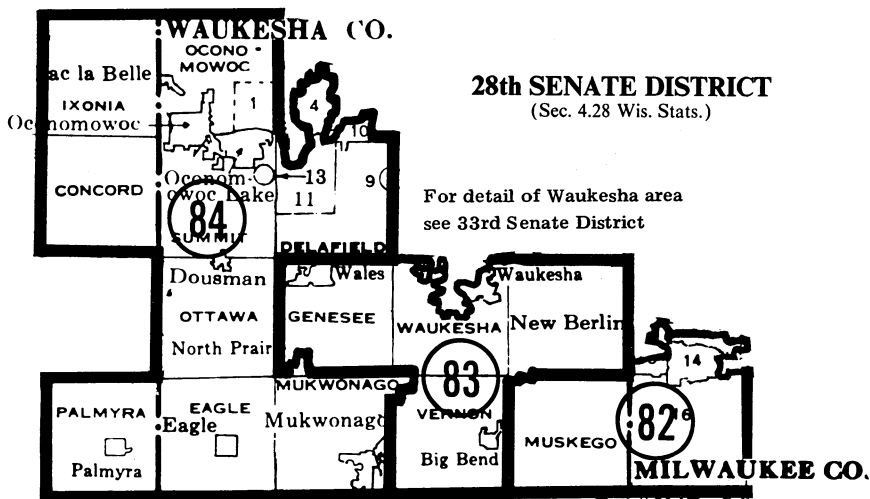
Thomas S. Hanson (Dem.), 81st Assembly District.

Born Oshkosh, September 14, 1939; married. B.S. UW-La Crosse 1962; attended Illinois institute of technology, Stevens institute of technology and Marquette university. Mathematics teacher, farmer, small businessman.

Elected to assembly 1970 and 1974. Assembly chief clerk 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture (also 1971); insurance and banking; jt. survey com. on tax exemptions. **1971** — elections.

Telephone: (414) 885-3823.

Mailing address: Route 4, Box 207, Beaver Dam 53916.



**Senator
DEVITT**

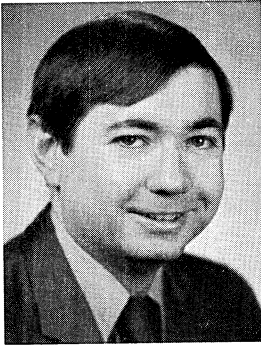
James C. Devitt (Rep.), 28th Senate District.

Born La Crosse, Oct. 12, 1929; married. Grad. St. John's Cathedral high sch., Milw. 1947; Marquette univ. 1947-50. Real estate developer. Army reserves 1947-65. Dir. David A. Hellman Fdn., Wis. Special Olympics, United Assn. for Retarded Citizens; life member Amer. Legion; mbr. K. of C., Farm Bureau, Lions. Awards received: *Outstanding Service Award*, United Assn. of Retarded Children, 1972; *Republican of the Year*, Wis. College Rep., 1971; *Law Enforcement Man of the Year*, Milw. Police Officers, 1970; *Natl. Distinguished Service to American Small Business*, 1970; *Distinguished Service Award for Community Service-Greendale*, 1965; *Outstanding Young Men in America*, 1965; *One of 5 Outstanding Young Men in Wis.*, 1964; *Explorer Scout Service Award*, 1964.

Elected to assembly 1966; elected to senate 1968 and 1972. Maj. caucus secy. 1969, 1971. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture, human services, labor and taxation; education. **1973** — health, education and welfare (chm.); legis. council's educ. com. (cochm.) and special com. on collective bargaining impasses in public employment. **1971** — health and social services (chm.); education.

Telephone: (414) 541-0088.

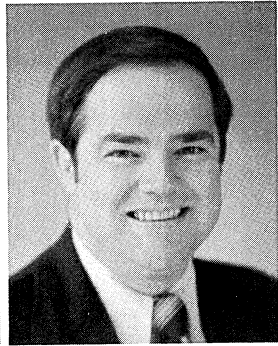
Mailing address: Room 415 S.E., State Capitol 53702; (home) 8565 W. Waterford Ave., Greenfield.



**Representative
RUTKOWSKI**



**Representative
SHABAZ**



**Representative
SNYDER**

James A. Rutkowski (Dem.), 82nd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, April 6, 1942; single. Graduate Bay View high school; B.S. Marquette university 1964; J.D. 1966. Attorney; former instructor Marquette univ., assistant instructor UW-Milwaukee. Served with army security agency of the army reserve 1966-69; judge advocate general corps 1969-72. Member Milwaukee bar assn., Knights of Columbus, Jaycees, Southwest Democratic Unit. Elected Hales Corners trustee 1970.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — elections (vice-chm.); judiciary (also 1973, 1971, and jt. interim coms.); jt. survey com. on retirement systems (assembly chm.); retirement research com. (assembly chm.). **1973** — tourism (chm.); jt. com. on revisions, repeals and uniform laws (vice-chm.); legis. council's special com. on recreation industry (chm.). **1971** — municipalities.

Telephone: (home) (414) 425-4227; (office) (414) 481-3450.

Mailing address: 10223 Kay Parkway, Hales Corners 53130.

John C. Shabaz (Rep.), 83rd Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, June 25, 1931; married. Grad. West Allis Nathan Hale high sch.; UW-Madison; LL.B. Marquette univ. 1957. Attorney. Army 1954-56. Mbr. state and county bar assns., Lions (past pres.); former mbr. Wis. Jaycees (natl. dir.), Metro. Jaycees (past pres.); Wis. Jaycees' *One of 5 Outstanding Young Men in Wisconsin 1965*.

Elected to assembly since 1964. Minority leader 1975, 1973; asst. min. ldr. 1971; asst. maj. ldr. 1969. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — assembly organization (also 1973); labor; rules (also 1973, 1971); jt. com. on legis. org. (also 1973); legis. council (also 1973, 1969); jt. com. on employment relations (also 1973); disability bd. (also 1973); comn. on interstate coop. (chm. 1973). **1973** — judiciary (also 1971, and jt. interim coms.); legis. council's special coms. on review of performance and program audit procedures and on rights of natural fathers. **1971** — elections; bd. on govt. operations (also 1969, 1967); legis. council's special com. on county home rule. **1969** — jt. finance (vice-chm. 1967); com. for review of admin. rules (chm. 1969, 1967).

Telephone: (414) 679-0649.

Mailing address: 21425 Glengarry Road, New Berlin 53151.

Harry G. Snyder (Rep.), 84th Assembly District.

Born Davenport, Iowa, February 11, 1938; married. Graduate Oconomowoc high school; attended Ripon college; B.S. UW-Madison 1961; J.D. Marquette university 1964. Attorney. Served in air force 1964-67; major, U.S.A.F.R. Member Oconomowoc Area Chamber of Commerce (pres.), Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, State Bar and Waukesha County Bar Assn., Reserve Officers Assn., Elks, Rotary, American Legion, Air Force Assn.; former member Toastmasters, Waukesha County March of Dimes exec. com., Jaycees, U.A.W. Assistant district attorney, Waukesha county 1968-69.

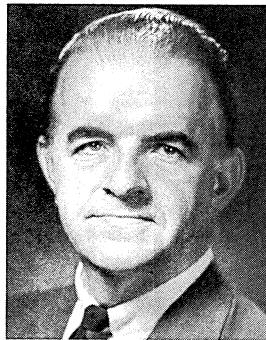
Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — judiciary; revision.

Telephone: (414) 567-6916.

Mailing address: 156 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Oconomowoc 53066.

29th SENATE DISTRICT
(Sec. 4.29 Wis. Stats.)

Map showing the 29th Senate District (Sec. 4.29 Wis. Stats.) and surrounding areas. The district is shaded in light blue. Major cities and towns within the district include Marathon City, Wausau, Rhinelander, and Shawano. Surrounding districts are labeled with numbers (e.g., 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). Surrounding counties are labeled (e.g., Marathon Co., Oneida Co., Lincoln Co., Vilas Co., Shawano Co., Waushara Co., Outagamie Co., Winnebago Co., Kewaunee Co., Manitowish Co., Waupaca Co., Waubesa Co., Dodge Co., Grant Co., Waupaca Co., Waubesa Co., Dodge Co., Grant Co., Waupaca Co., Waubesa Co., Dodge Co., Grant Co.).



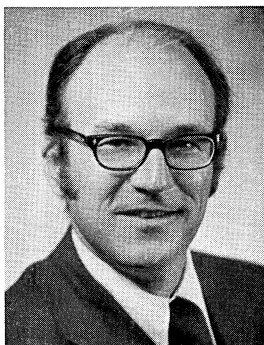
**Senator
CHILSEN**

Born Merrill, Nov. 18, 1923; married. B.S. Lawrence univ. 1949; attended Northwestern univ. Television account executive; former TV news dir. World War II veteran; army air corps 1943-45. Member Amer. Legion, V.F.W., D.A.V., K. of C., Catholic Social Services Board.

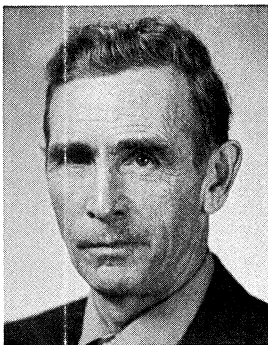
Elected to senate 1960, 1970 and 1974. Assistant minority leader; maj. caucus chm. 1969, 1971; maj. caucus secy. 1967. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture, human services, labor and taxation; senate organization; urban affairs; legis. council; educational communications bd. (also 1973). **1973** — agricultural and rural development (chm.); health, educ. and welfare; calendar and procedure (also 1971); legis. council's educ. com. and its adv. com. on compulsory attendance law; legis. council's special com. on liability of health professionals. **1971** — agriculture (chm.); educ. (vice-chm., mbr. 1967); natural beauty council (also 1969, 1967); legis. council's adv. com. on health and social services laws. **1969** — labor, taxation, insurance and banking (vice-chm.); health and social services; adv. com. on medical educ. (chm.); adv. com. on the uniform consumer credit code (cochm.); special com. on Alexian Bros. novitiate (cochm.). **1967** — public welfare; sen. select com. on U.W.; legis. council's adv. com. on Kerner rept. (chm.) and mental health adv. com.; jt. state-city of Madison planning com.; rural development council (vice-chm. exec. com.).

Telephone: (715) 842-4262.

Mailing address: 1821 Town Line Road, Wausau 54401.



**Representative
MCCLAIN**



**Representative
DAY**



**Representative
SCHMIDT**

Edward F. McClain (Dem.), 85th Assembly District.

Born Martinsburg, West Virginia, August 12, 1935; married. Graduate Parsons high school, Parsons, W. Va.; B.A. in political science West Virginia university 1961; M.A. in philosophy Southern Illinois university 1963; Ph.D. 1969. Associate professor of philosophy, UW-Marathon; former weekly newspaper editor. Served in army 1955-57. Member Assn. of University Professors, American Philosophical Assn., Wilderness Society, Marathon County Child Development Agency Board, Marathon County Democratic Party (past chm.), Citizens Natural Resources Assn. of Wis.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — engrossed bills (vice-chm.); municipalities; state affairs.

Telephone: (715) 845-5496.

Mailing address: 408 S. 9th Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Laurence J. Day (Dem.), 86th Assembly District.

Born town of Elderon, Oct. 18, 1913; married. Graduate Wittenberg high school in Shawano county; electrical and refrigeration trade schools. Legislator, farmer. Member Elks. Former county com. mbr. and chm. Marathon county agriculture stabilization and conservation organization 1954-68. Town clerk of Elderon 1940-73.

Elected to assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — revision (chm., also chm. 1973); agriculture (vice-chm., also 1973); natural resources (vice-chm., also 1973 and mbr. jt. interim com., mbr. 1971 and jt. interim com.); rules (also 1973). 1973 — legis. council's subcom. to the natural resources com. on wetland legislation. 1971 — printing (chm.); insurance and banking; legis. council's special com. on county home rule. 1969 — conservation, and jt. interim com.; special com. on possible acquisition of Alexian Bros. novitiate.

Telephone: (715) 454-6201.

Mailing address: Route 1, Eland 54427.

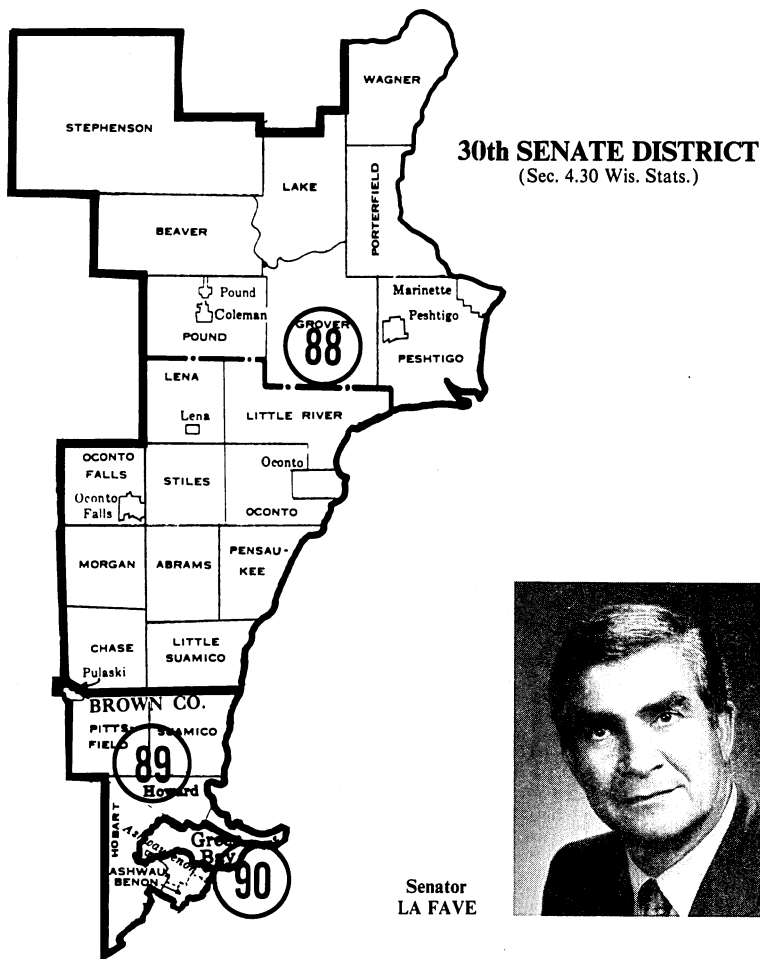
Earl William Schmidt (Rep.), 87th Assembly District.

Born Birnamwood, Shawano County, March 11, 1936; married. Graduate Birnamwood high school; B.S. in political science UW-Madison 1962; M.S. in agri. economics and public administration 1964; J.D. 1972. Attorney; former farmer, development economist in South America. Member State Bar of Wisconsin, American Bar Assn., Shawano County Bar Assn., Rotary; former member Wis. and National District Attorneys Assns., 1973 Campaign Chairman Shawano Area United Fund. Served as Shawano and Menominee counties district attorney 1973-74.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — elections; health and social services.

Telephone: (715) 526-5962.

Mailing address: Box 1-C, Route 3, Shawano 54166.



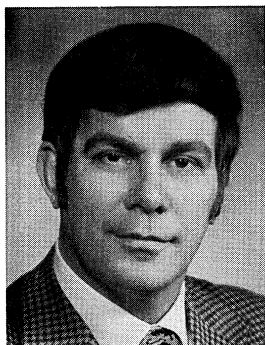
Reuben La Fave (Rep.), 30th Senate District.

Born Oconto; married. Educated public schools. Legislator; former real estate appraiser. Chm. Sportsmen's Conservation Cong.; past pres. N.E. Wis. Conserv. Council. Awards: Milw. Sentinel *Outstanding Achievement in Conservation Field* 1953; 256 Wis. conservation clubs' *Mr. Conservation* 1960. Served on county board 1947-56.

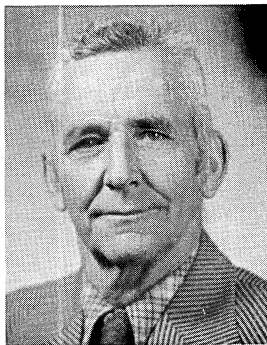
Elected to assembly 1950-54; elected to senate since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture, human services, labor and taxation; commerce; jt. com. for review of admin. rules (also 1973, 1971, 1967); council on highway safety (also 1973, 1971); jt. survey com. on retirement systems and ret. research com. (sen. chm., chm. since 1967). **1973** — transportation (chm., also chm. 1971); com. on coms. (since 1969); health, education and welfare; retirement bills; legis. procedure (since 1961); legis. council's highway com. (cochm. since 1969, mbr. 1965) and mbr. its adv. com. on motor vehicle code; legis. council's Menominee Indian com. (chm. since 1967, mbr. since 1963). **1971** — bd. on govt. oper.; legis. council's special com. on private ret. plans. **1969** — highways (chm., also chm. 1967, mbr. since 1963).

Telephone: (608) 266-3524.

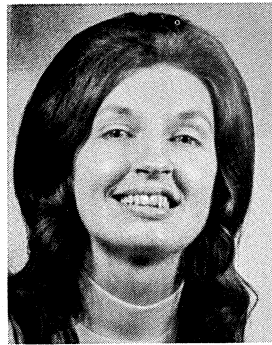
Mailing address: Box 89-A, Route 1, Oconto 54153.



**Representative
MATTY**



**Representative
VANDERPERREN**



**Representative
METZ**

Richard P. Matty (Rep.), 88th Assembly District.

Born Menominee, Michigan, September 16, 1932; married. Graduate Crivitz high school. Owner-operator of supper club and cheese house. Served in air force 1950-54. Member Wis. Conservation Congress (vice-chm.), Lions (former pres.), AMVETS (former officer), American Legion, V.F.W., Assn. of Wis. Snowmobile Clubs (past dir.), Crivitz Recreation Assn., County Sportsmen Club; former Scoutmaster 1960-64. Served as county coroner 1966-70.

Elected to assembly 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — highways; veterans and military affairs (also 1973). **1973** — revision; transportation.

Telephone: (715) 854-2479.

Mailing address: 615 Henriette, Crivitz 54114.

Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.), 89th Assembly District.

Born town of Pittsfield, Brown county, March 4, 1912; married. Educated in Mills Center school. Semiretired farmer. Member town board 28 years, county board 16 years and served on many county committees.

Elected to assembly since 1958. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — highways (chm., also chm. 1973 and cochm. jt. interim com. and its adv. com. on motor vehicle code, vice-chm. 1971 and mbr. jt. interim com.); transportation (vice-chm., chm. 1971, mbr. 1973 and 1965); excise and fees (vice-chm. 1973, mbr. 1971); building comn. (also 1973, 1971); jt. com. on state supported programs; council on highway safety (also 1973); rustic roads bd. **1973** — com. to visit state properties (mbr. since 1960, chm. 1971, 1965). **1969** — municipalities; public welfare, and jt. interim com.; legis. council's local govt. com. (also 1965). **1967** — agri. (mbr. since 1959, vice-chm. 1965); contingent expenditures. **1965** — state affairs; legis. council. **1963** — printing; taxation (also 1961). **1959** — conserv.; legis. council's water resources com.

Telephone: (414) 865-7660.

Mailing address: Route 5, Green Bay 54303; (home) town of Pittsfield.

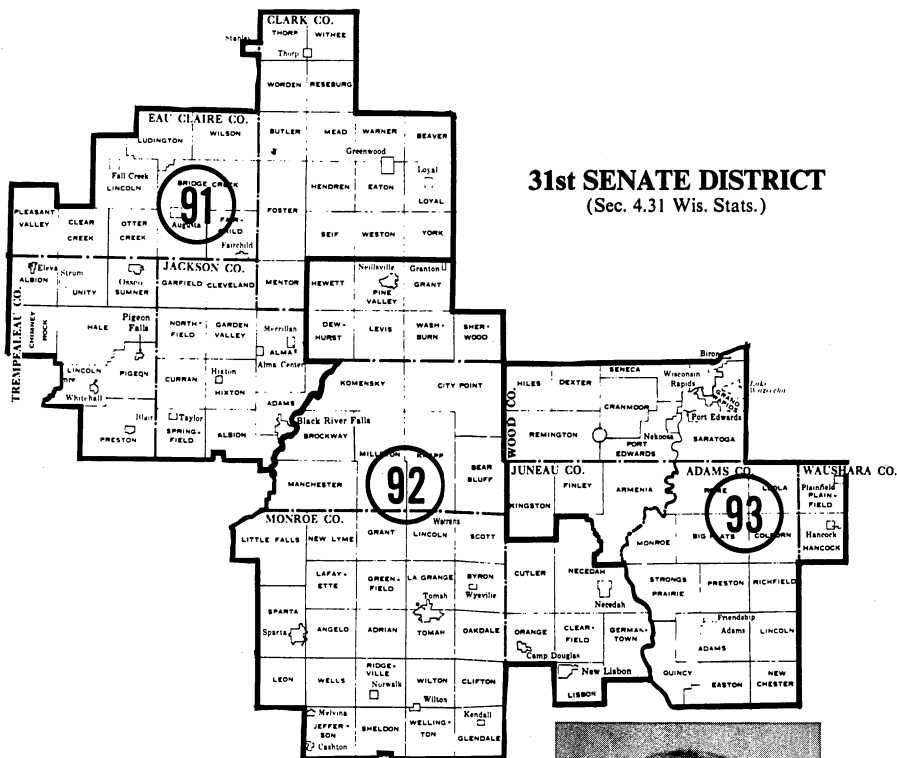
Sharon Metz (Dem.), 90th Assembly District.

Born Omro, September 13, 1934; married. Graduate Winneconne high school; attending UW-Green Bay. Student, housewife; former administrative assistant UW-Green Bay. Member Voluntary Commission for Human Rights, board of directors Streetworker Program, board of directors Co-Care Neighborhood Action Group, Women's Club of Green Bay; former pres. of church circle, secretary of Jr. Women's Club.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — environmental quality; health and social services; taxation.

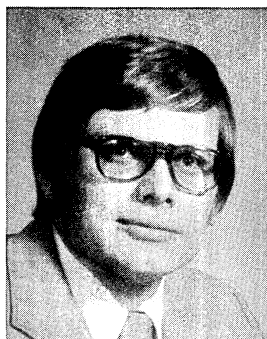
Telephone: (414) 432-5810.

Mailing address: 816 Shawano, Green Bay 54303.



31st SENATE DISTRICT (Sec. 4.31 Wis. Stats.)

**Senator
HARNISCH**



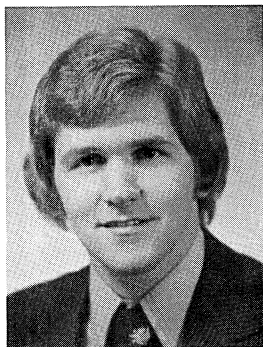
Thomas W. Harnisch (Dem.), 31st Senate District.

Born La Crosse, Jan. 16, 1947; single. Graduated Gale-Etrick high school; B.A. in history UW-Madison 1969; J.D. university of Minnesota 1972; attended school of auctioneering. Attorney; former auctioneer. Member Masonic Lodge, Salvation Army, Neillsville Chamber of Commerce, county bar assn., state bar, and Neillsville Jaycees.

Elected to senate 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture, human services, labor and taxation; natural resources; joint legis. com. on state supported programs; Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary area comm.'s legislative advisory com.; natural beauty council.

Telephone: (715) 743-3295.

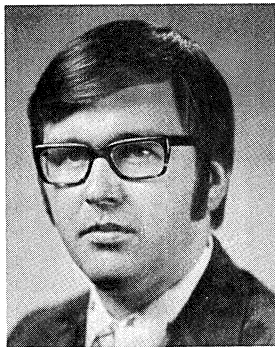
Mailing address: 161 E. 5th Street, Neillsville 54456.



**Representative
GUNDERSON**



**Representative
QUACKENBUSH**



**Representative
SCHNEIDER**

Steve Gunderson (Rep.), 91st Assembly District.

Born Eau Claire, May 10, 1951; single. Graduate Whitehall Memorial high school; B.A. in political science UW-Madison 1973; Brown school of broadcasting 1974. Customer relations and advertising manager for automobile dealership.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — health and social services, and its subcommittee on medical assistance; taxation.

Telephone: (715) 694-2208.

Mailing address: Route 2, Osseo 54758.

Robert L. Quackenbush (Rep.), 92nd Assembly District.

Born Sparta, November 15, 1923; married; 3 children. Educated Sparta public schools; B.A. UW-La Crosse 1950; graduate work UW-La Crosse and St. Mary's in Winona, Minn. Teacher; former social worker. Veteran of World War II; served in army air corps 1943-46.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — joint com. on finance. **1973** — education (also 1971 and jt. interim com.), and jt. interim com. and its adv. com. on certification and licensing of school personnel (secy.); labor. **1971** — printing.

Telephone: (608) 269-3526.

Mailing address: 510 N. Spring Street, Sparta 54656.

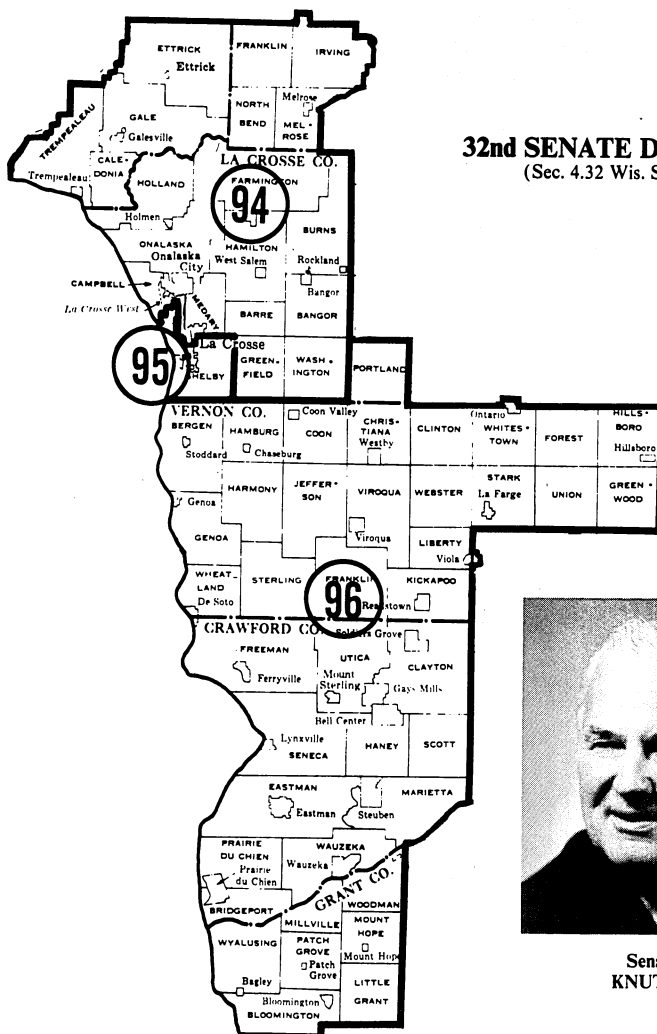
Marlin D. Schneider (Dem.), 93rd Assembly District.

Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; married. Graduate La Crosse central high school; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1965; attended UW-Stevens Point and UW-Madison. Legislator; former social studies teacher. Member Democratic party of Wisconsin, Wood County Democratic Party, Amer. Fed. of Musicians; former member South Wood County National Brotherhood Week (chm.), Big Brothers of Central Wisconsin, Wisconsin Rapids Education Assn., Jaycees.

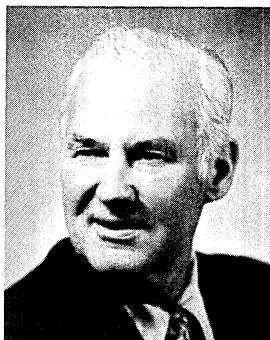
Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Majority caucus vice-chm. (also 1973). Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — joint com. on finance (also 1973). **1973** — engrossed bills (vice-chm.); legis. council's adv. com. to the education com. on compulsory attendance law. **1971** — health and social services, and jt. interim com.; taxation.

Telephone: (715) 423-1223.

Mailing address: 921 Washington Street, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.



32nd SENATE DISTRICT (Sec. 4.32 Wis. Stats.)



**Senator
KNUTSON**

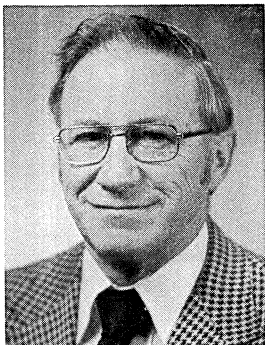
Milo G. Knutson (Rep.), 32nd Senate District.

Born Clear Lake, Iowa, Oct. 12, 1918; married. Grad. Clear Lake, Iowa high school; attended Mason City, Iowa junior college; Coe college, Cedar Rapids. Radio station news director. Mayor of La Crosse 1955-65.

Elected to senate 1968 and 1972. Min. caucus chm.; maj. caucus chm. 1973. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — commerce; building comn. (also 1973, 1971, 1969). **1973** — govtl. and vet. affairs (vice-chm. 1971 and 1973, mbr. 1969 and jt. interim com.); legis. coun.'s special com. on employe protection in business closings. **1972** — gov.'s com. on mass transit. **1971** — commerce, labor, taxation, insurance and bkg.; bond bd. (also 1969); Minn.-Wis. boundary area comn.'s legis. adv. com. (also 1969); legis. coun.'s special com. on private retirement plans (vice-chm.). **1969** — special com. to study disruptions in higher educ. insti. (chm.); special com. for possible acquisition of Alexian Bros. novitiate; legis. coun.'s age of majority com. and local govt. com.

Telephone: (608) 266-2155.

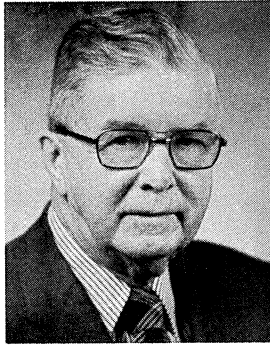
Mailing address: 804 Cass Street, Apt. 327, La Crosse 54601.



**Representative
ROBERTS**



**Representative
OFFNER**



**Representative
LEWISON**

Virgil Roberts (Dem.), 94th Assembly District.

Born Mindoro, April 13, 1922; married; 4 children. Grad. Mindoro high sch.; attended Winona state college 1958-60 and Western Wis. technical insti. 1969-70. Train dispatcher, bank director; former farmer. Member Toastmasters International, Lions (former treas.), Holmen Rod and Gun Club, La Crosse Area Fed. of Lutheran Men (former pres.), American Train Dispatchers Assn. (former office chm.), La Crosse Dem. party (past vice-pres.); former mbr. La Crosse Traffic Club, Bethany Lutheran Home Bd., Order of Railroad Telegraphers. School board clerk 1952-58.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — jt. com. on finance. **1973** — state affairs; natural resources (also 1971 and jt. interim com.), and jt. interim com. (secy.) and its subcom. on wetland legis.; bond bd. **1971** — labor; Minn.-Wis. boundary area comn.'s legis. adv. com.

Telephone: (608) 526-3435.

Mailing address: 308 Park Lane, Holmen 54636.

Paul Offner (Dem.), 95th Assembly District.

Born Bennington, Vermont, August 7, 1942; single. Graduate Groton school; B.A. Amherst college 1964; Ph.D. Princeton university 1970. Economist; former legislative assistant to U.S. Senators Mondale and Nelson. Member Eagles, Jaycees, Izaak Walton League, Heart Association, La Crosse County Democratic Executive Committee.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — education; health and social services; taxation.

Telephone: (608) 782-3256.

Mailing address: 1803 King Street, La Crosse 54601.

Bernard Lewison (Rep.), 96th Assembly District.

Born Viroqua; widower. Educated in Viroqua public schools; attended Lawrence college. Legislator, sav. and loan assn. dir.; real estate broker, auto dealer, body shop operator, farm operator. Mayor of Viroqua 1943-48, county board supervisor since 1960, pres. Viroqua park bd.

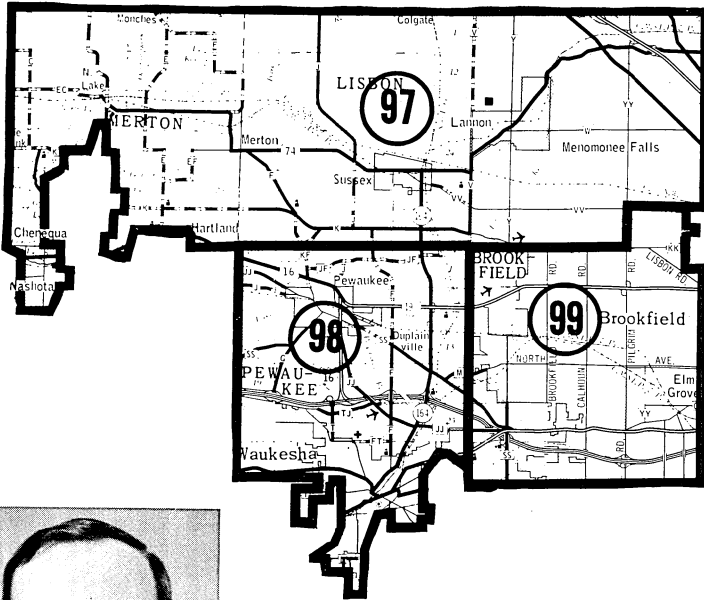
Elected to assembly since 1954. 1967 and 1969 maj. caucus secy. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — highways (also 1973, 1971, 1969 and jt. interim coms., also 1967, 1961); state affairs (also 1973, 1971, 1957, 1955; chm. 1969 and cochm. jt. interim com., also chm. 1967); Minn.-Wis. boundary area comn.'s legis. adv. com. (also 1973, 1969, 1965, vice-chm. 1971). **1971** — legis. council (also 1969, 1967). **1969** — conserv. (also mbr. 1965, vice-chm. 1967), and jt. interim com.; rules (also 1967). **1967** — legis. council's remedial legis. com. **1965** — transp. (chm. 1963 and 1961); legis. council's insurance law revision com. **1963** — agric. (also 1957, 1955).

Telephone: (608) 637-3331.

Mailing address: 12 South Washington Hgts., Viroqua 54665.

33rd SENATE DISTRICT

(Sec. 4.33 Wis. Stats.)



**Senator
MURPHY**

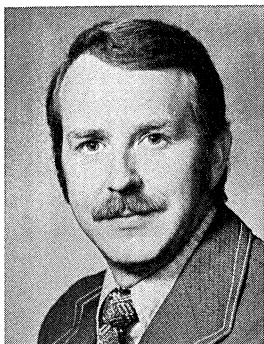
Roger P. Murphy (Rep.), 33rd Senate District.

Born Lancaster, Oct. 17, 1923; married; 3 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1948; LL.B. 1951. Attorney. WW II vet.; army air corps 1942-45. Mbr. bar assns.; Rep. party; Trial Lawyers Assns.; Elks; former mbr. Waukesha Kiwanis Club, Natl. and Wis. Dist. Attys. Assns. (state pres.), Natl. and Wis. Fed. of Young Rep. (state pres.), First Gov.'s Comn. on Crime. District attorney 1961-71 (5 consecutive terms).

Elected to senate 1970 and 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1975** — agriculture, human services, labor and taxation; judiciary and consumer affairs; state capitol and exec. residence bd.; traffic law enforcement council. **1973** — health, educ. and welfare (vice-chm.); judiciary and insurance (vice-chm.); legis. council's educ. com. and its adv. com. on certification and licensing of school personnel; legis. council's judiciary com., and special coms. on liability of health professionals, on criminal penalties (also 1971 and its subcom. on classifications), and on the filing of uniform commercial code documents, and insurance laws revision com. (also 1971); jt. com. to visit state properties (also 1971). **1971** — commerce, labor, taxation, ins. and bkg. (vice-chm.); natural resources, and jt. interim com.; legis. coun.'s special com. on uniform commercial code amdts.; gov.'s com. on 1971 priorities for commerce and industry; gov.'s task force on recycling; adv. coun. on child labor.

Telephone: (414) 782-7305.

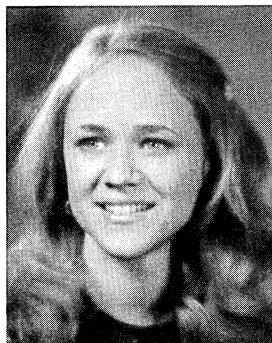
Mailing address: 1012 Hawthorn Circle, Waukesha 53186.



**Representative
LINGREN**



**Representative
JACKAMONIS**



**Representative
SHANNON**

Ronald H. Lingren (Dem.), 97th Assembly District.

Born Gowrie, Iowa, June 26, 1935; married; 2 children. Graduate Gowrie consolidated high school, Gowrie, Iowa; B.S. Iowa State university 1960; M.A. university of Iowa 1961; Ph.D. 1965. Professor UW-Milwaukee and director, center for behavioral studies; consulting psychologist. Served in army 1953-55; air force reserve 1956-1974 (ret.). Member American and Wisconsin Psychological Assns., National and Wisconsin Assns. of School Psychologists (pres.), Wis. Council of Assns. for Pupil Services (pres.), American Educational Research Assn., National and Wis. Assns. for the Behavior Therapies (exec. bd.), Tri-County YMCA (director); Milwaukee County Mental Health Assn. (exec. bd.).

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — education; health and social services.

Telephone: (414) 251-8693.

Mailing address: W140 N8162 Lilly Road, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Edward G. Jackamonis (Dem.), 98th Assembly District.

Born New Britain, Conn., Oct. 19, 1939; married. Grad. New Britain high sch.; B.A. with high honors Northeastern univ., Boston, 1962; M.S. UW-Madison 1964. Legislator; former poli. sci. instructor UW-Waukesha. Mbr. Amer. Poli. Sci. Assn., Intergovernmental Relations Com. of Natl. Conference of State Legislatures, Waukesha Co. Assn. for Retarded Children, Waukesha Co. Mental Health Assn., S.E. Wis. Coalition for Clean Air, Waukesha Co. Environmental Council, Waukesha Co. Dem. party, Common Cause; former mbr. U.A.W., poli. sci. and history honor societies, Amer. Assn. of Univ. Profs.

Elected to assembly 1970, 1972 and 1974. Speaker pro tem. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — state affairs (vice-chm., chm. 1973, mbr. 1971); environmental quality (vice-chm. 1973, mbr. 1971); natural resources; rules; legis. council; natural resources council of state agencies. 1973 — elections; legis. council's special com. on lobbying laws (vice-chm.).

Telephone: (414) 542-3685.

Home address: 622 Greenmeadow Drive, Waukesha 53186.

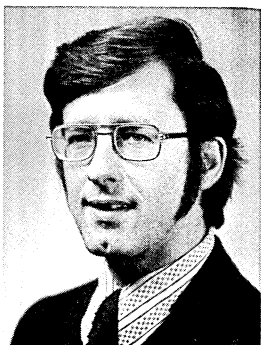
Susan Jane Shannon (Rep.), 99th Assembly District.

Born Milwaukee, March 18, 1952; single. Graduate Brookfield Central high school; B.S. in Communication Arts and English with a teaching degree in secondary education, UW-Madison 1974. Legislator; former Wisconsin state senate staff member. Mortar Board Natl. Women's Honor Society, Pi Lambda Theta Natl. Education Honor Society, American Assn. of University Women, State Policy Board of Wisconsin Women's Political Caucus, Waukesha County tech-institute student services advisory board, Elmbrook Republican Club.

Elected to assembly 1974. Biennial committee assignments: 1975 — education; engrossed bills.

Telephone: (414) 782-7602.

Mailing address: 18360 Harvest Lane, Brookfield 53005.

**Glenn E. Bultman: Senate Chief Clerk**

Born Milwaukee, Dec. 11, 1940; married. B.A. in economics Marquette univ. 1969; J.D. 1974. Attorney. Army 1966-69. Mbr. Milw. Co. Dem. Party, Wis. Consumer League, Amer. Legion. Elected to assembly 1970. Biennial committee assignments: 1971 — commerce and consumer affairs; labor; legis. council's com. on uniform consumer credit code. Public mbr. legis. council's com. on uniform commercial code 1973 (chm.) and its com. on commercial code filing 1974 (vice-chm.).

Elected senate chief clerk 1975.

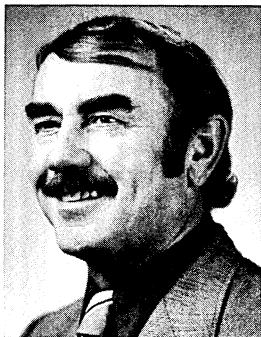
Mailing address: 305 Mulberry St., Lake Mills 53551.

**Robert M. Thompson: Senate Sergeant at Arms**

Born Madison, Nov. 25, 1927; married. Grad. Poynette high school. Independent businessman; former electric motor repair shop. Mbr. Wis. Conservation Congress (exec. council since 1962, vice-chm. 1963-68, chm. 1968-69). Clerk of Dekorra-Pacific School 1952-60; chm. Columbia county bd. of adjustments 1965-71. Elected to assembly 1970. Biennial committee assignments: 1971 — environmental quality (vice-chm.); natural resources; gov.'s Wis. environmental educ. council.

Elected senate sergeant at arms 1975.

Mailing address: Route 1, Poynette 53955.

**Everett E. Bolle: Assembly Chief Clerk**

Born town of Kossuth, Manitowoc county, August 29, 1919; married. Grad. Washington high sch., Two Rivers; U.W. extension courses in labor problems; Reish sch. of auctioneering. Real estate agent, auctioneer; former trucker, factory worker. Town supervisor 1952-60. Elected to assembly 1960-1972. Maj. caucus secy. 1971; min. caucus secy. 1969. Biennial committee assignments: 1973 — excise and fees (since 1965, chm. 1965, 1971, 1973); tourism (vice-chm., mbr. 1971); highways (also 1971 and jt. interim com., 1969 and jt. interim com., 1965). 1971 — council on highway safety. 1967 — conservation.

Elected assembly chief clerk 1975.

Mailing address: Forest Home Drive, Francis Creek 54214.

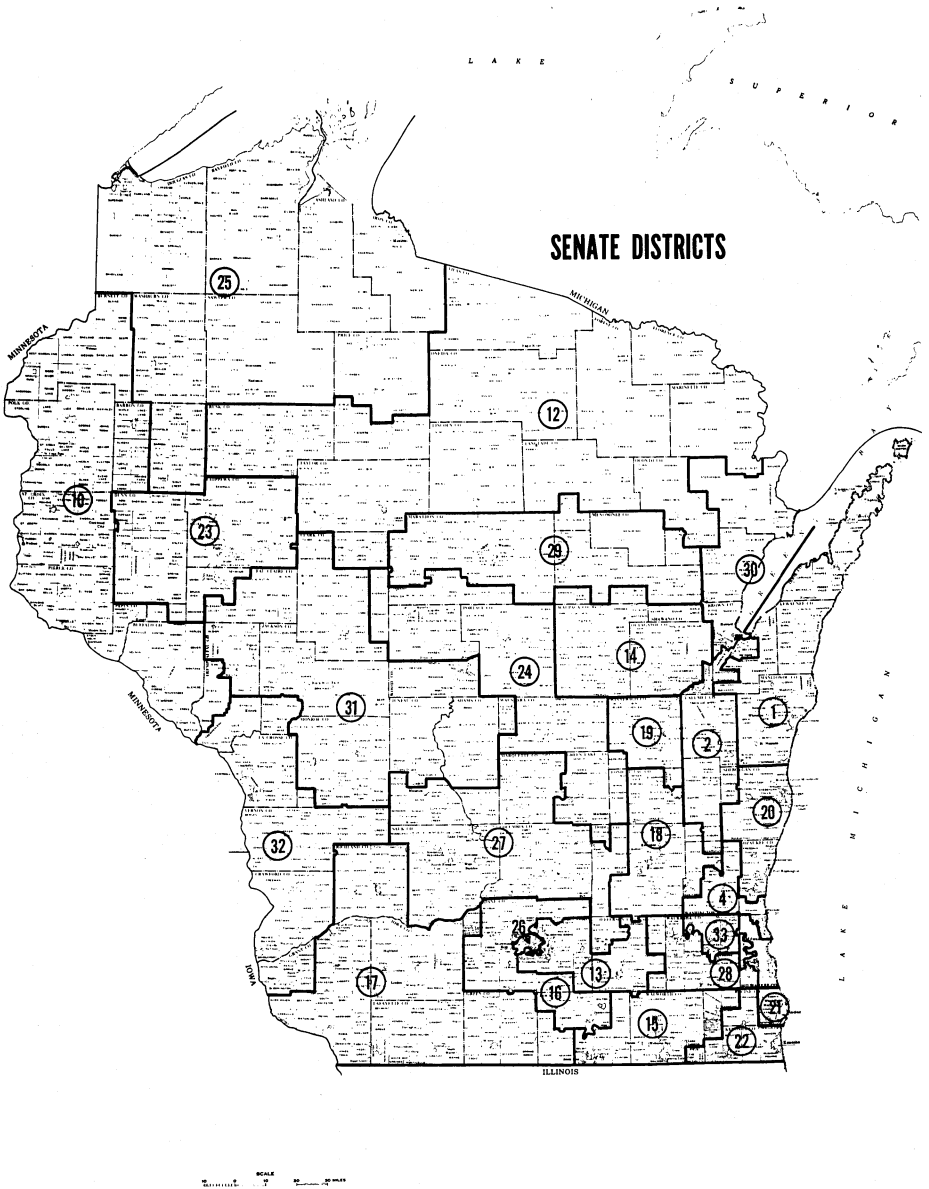
Raymond J. Tobiasz: Assembly Sergeant at Arms

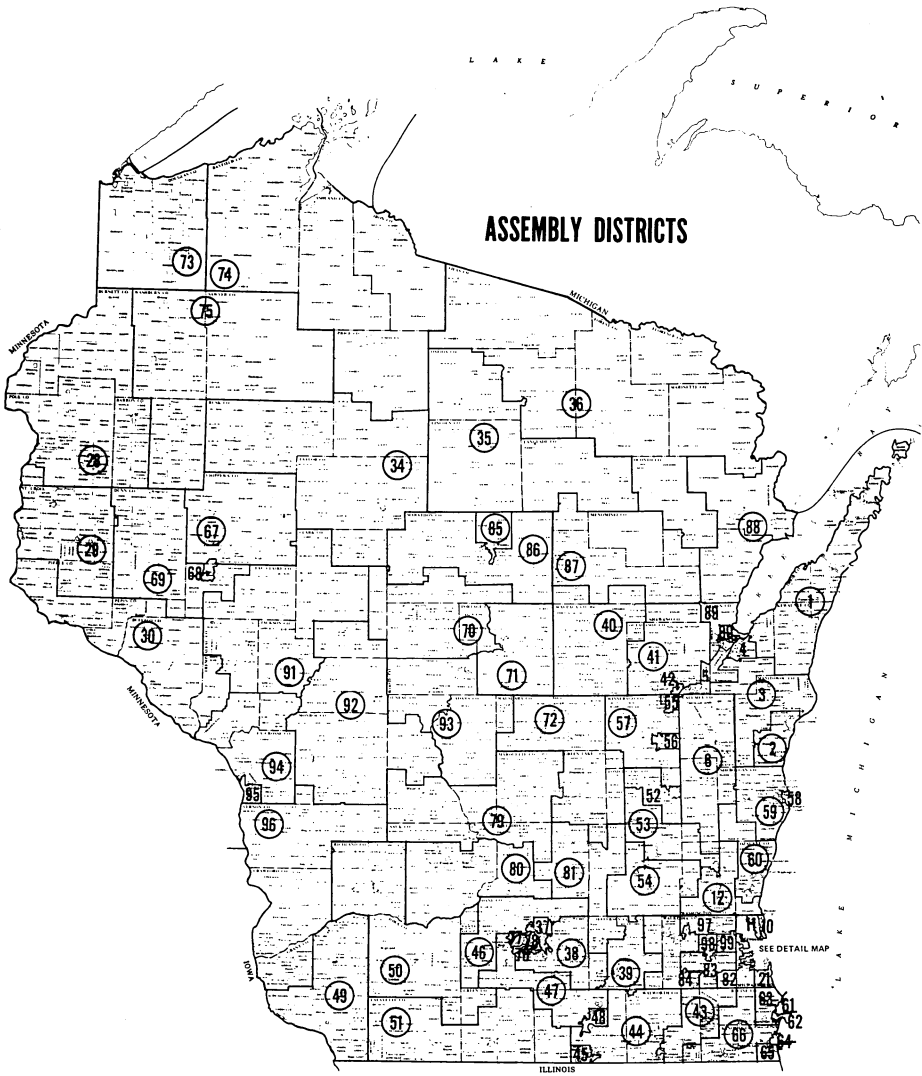
Born Milwaukee, May 10, 1916; married. Educ. South Division high sch. and Milw. vocational school. Owner of hobby shop, machine repair business; former machine rebuilder. WW II vet.; army 1945-46. Mbr. Amvets, Amer. Legion, Polish Natl. Alliance, South Div. Civic Assn., K. of C. Elected to assembly 1960-1972. 1965 vice-chm. Dem. caucus. Biennial committee assignments: 1973 — jt. com. on finance (assembly vice-chm. 1971 and 1973); gov.'s task force on educ. and finance. 1971 — printing (vice-chm.); comm. on interstate coop.; bond bd. (for balance of unexpired term). 1969 — excise and fees, municipalities; legis. council's local govt. com. 1967 — gov.'s task force on local govt. finance and org. 1965 — reorganization com.; transp. com. (chm.).

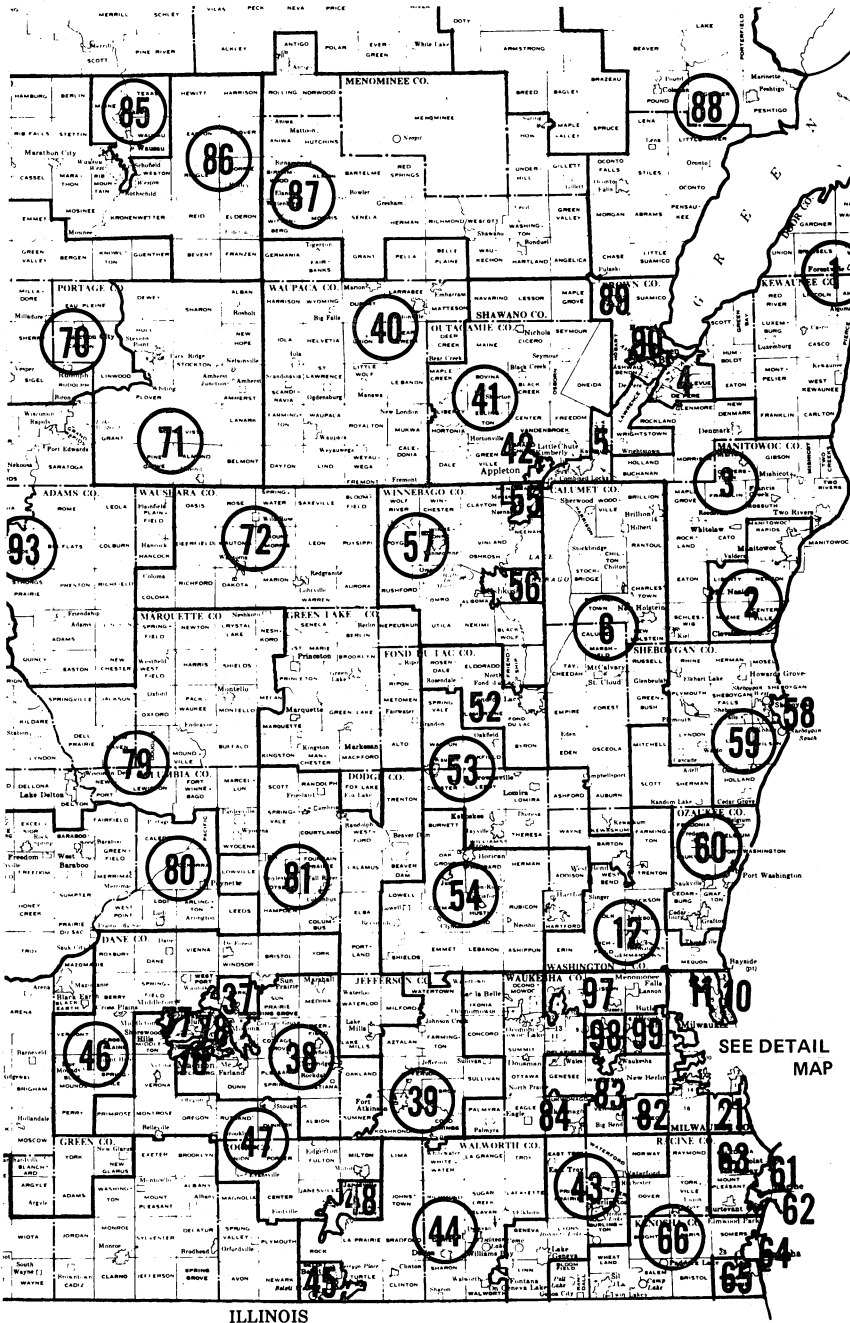
Elected assembly sergeant at arms 1975.

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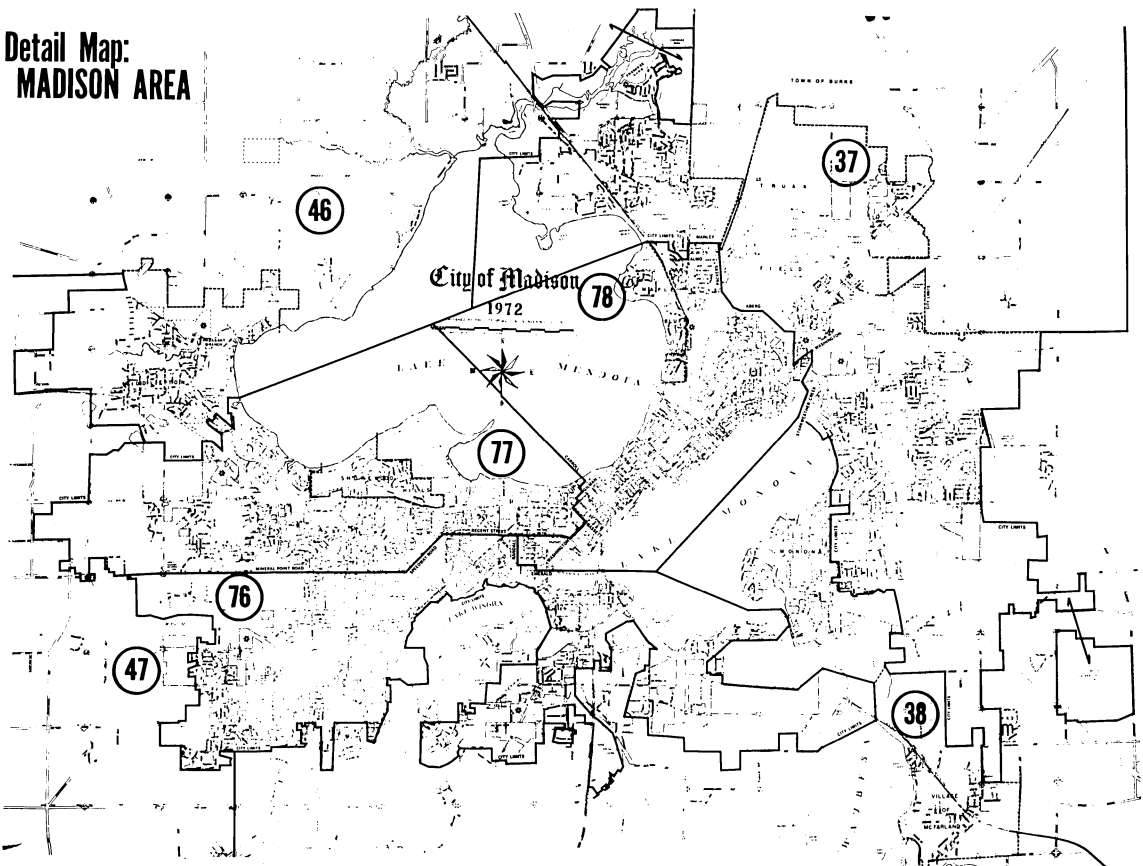




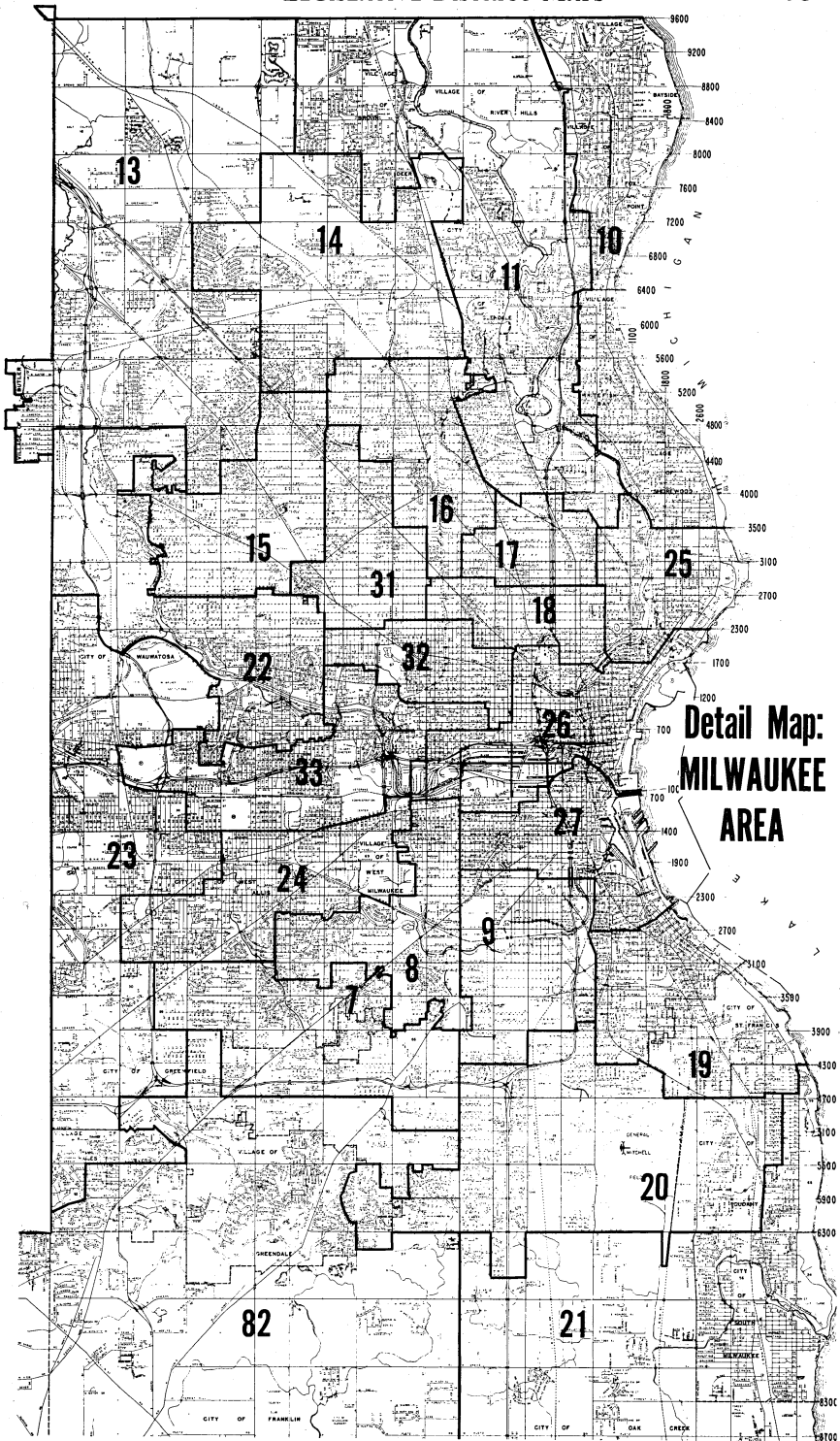




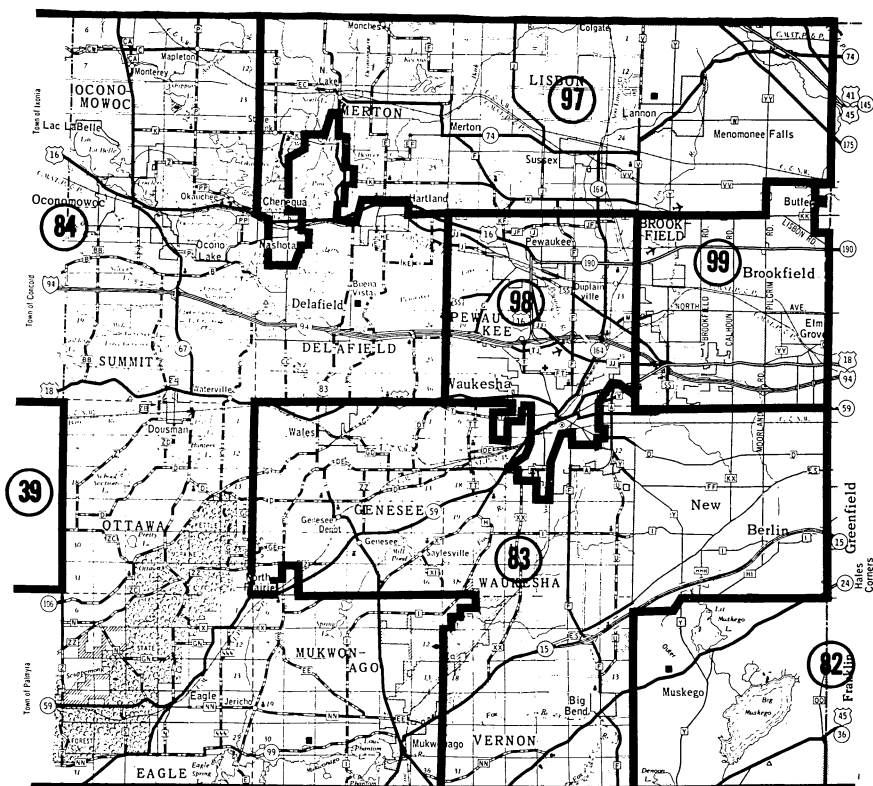
Detail Map: MADISON AREA



*All parts of the Towns of Blooming Grove and Madison are in the 38th Assembly District. All parts of the Town of Middleton are in the 47th Assembly District.



Detail Map: WAUKESHA AREA



Feature Article

The Indians of Wisconsin: highlights of their history and culture illustrated by selected life stories, with recommended additional reading



The Indians of Wisconsin

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Preface.

This article hinges on two known historical facts and a probable assumption about the future: a) Indians have lived for a very long time in that part of the American geography which is today called Wisconsin; b) even today, Americans who are also Indians continue to live in Wisconsin, and they pursue their lives in many distinctively Indian ways; and c) Indians will form a significant part of the state's life for the indefinite future.

This is an article *about* Indians. The article does not pretend to speak for Indians, since Indians can and do speak for themselves. It is written primarily for a non-Indian audience which seeks a better understanding of the first Americans. Hopefully, those non-Indians who read these remarks will listen — more closely and with better understanding than would otherwise have been the case — to Indians speaking in the future.

Many people have been of considerable help in the writing of this article. Dr. Nancy Oestreich Lurie, the Curator of Anthropology of the Milwaukee Public Museum, has been generous with her assistance in a wide variety of ways. Mr. Jim Bresette, a Chippewa from the Red Cliff Reservation and the Indian representative of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, has taken the trouble to explain carefully many of the problems associated with the current economic status of the Indians in Wisconsin and what his office is attempting to do to improve this situation. Other gifted Indians have also provided valuable assistance.

Wisconsin has been fortunate in having Dr. Robert Ritzenthaler, also of the Milwaukee Public Museum, as an able interpreter of the Indian's experience. Many other anthropologists and historians have made equally commendable efforts in this direction. The work of all these individuals has been relied upon for the task at hand, but only the author can be responsible for any errors or distortions that may appear.

This article is gratefully dedicated to the first residents of Wisconsin. It is the sincere hope of the author that the article will be a contribution to the welfare of Wisconsin's Indians, and that it will be a tribute to them as a worthy, proud people.

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Introduction

The purpose of this article is to present a straightforward, factual story of some of the highlights of the history and culture of the Indian people of Wisconsin.

This is a timely topic; as shown by the December 1973 enactment of federal legislation to restore the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin to federally recognized tribal status, our society appears at long last ready to admit that Indians do not have to emulate the white man in every way in order to be useful citizens. There is a uniqueness and persistence about Indian life which has outlasted centuries of attempts to Christianize, to acculturate, to assimilate. This will be the central theme of this article: Indians, with respect to life styles, values and needs, do not resemble the state's citizens of European, African, or Asian extraction. Wisconsin Indian residents have had a long and complicated past, live in an active present, and look forward to an equally lengthy future.

One major consideration determined the kinds of information included in the article: What topics can best illustrate the facts that Indians today want above all else to remain Indians living on their own land following a hallowed way of life, sanctioned by tradition and nurtured by the hope of an indefinite perpetuation? The form and content of Indian life has varied through the years but it remains, first, last and always, Indian.

Another qualification cannot be over emphasized. This article does not pretend to speak for Indians. It is written primarily for a non-Indian audience who seeks a better understanding of the first Americans. There are many different Indian cultures in Wisconsin, and there is no consensus among Indians or others as to the exact nature of the varieties of Indian experience.

This study of Wisconsin Indians is organized along the lines of time and topic. Initially, the article considers just what is meant by the term *Indian*. Following this, a brief general summary of the archeology or prehistory of the state is presented. This background provides a useful basis for a short discussion of Indian life during the first 200 years of European contact. Some emphasis is given to what is now known and what is not known about the way that Indians lived during these two centuries. The Indians of that time are obviously related to those who live here now, but our knowledge of these ties is frequently vague, blurred, and limited to a kind of informed guessing. Many of the questions that we have about this period will probably never be fully answered.

The major portion of the article is devoted to the contemporary Indians of Wisconsin. How many Indians live here now? Where do they live? How are their lives both similar and different from the other citizens of the state? Considerable emphasis is given to the struggle of Indians to protect their interests through litigation in local, state, and federal courts. More



Dressed for a solemn occasion, this Indian poses with an ancestral heirloom war club. The drawing is based on a picture taken about 1926. The club may be more than 100 years old.

than ever before, Indians today are reminding whites that they are citizens with special rights and obligations guaranteed them by treaties and other solemn agreements. The native Americans have kept their part of the bargains but, more often than not, white society has ignored its commitments. The struggle for Indian justice is being waged currently in courtrooms, newspapers, law offices, the state legislature, and the federal Congress. The battle has only begun. It will not end until responsible and compassionate public officials, supported by the white majority of their constituents, settle the moral and legal obligations of society to those Americans who are also Indians. Specific examples of this struggle include the Menominee Reservation termination and restoration and the fishing rights cases at the Chippewa reservations on Lake Superior.

Some aspects of the encouraging trend toward effective Indian self-government are also explored by briefly considering the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council and some of the activities of the local reservation councils.

One of the most heartening contemporary Indian concerns is the involvement in economic development on both the individual and community levels. American Indians can and do make good businessmen if they are given the same advantages as other ethnic groups. Few if any Indians expect charity from the white population, but all Indians demand equal opportunities to earn an honorable living. Several dimensions of this situation are explored.

Indians, above all else, are people. Accordingly, great emphasis is given to presenting and discussing the life histories of a Potawatomi, Chippewa, Stockbridge, and Menominee Indian so as to illustrate a variety of topics already mentioned separately and in other contexts. Such a presentation also suggests the tremendous variation in habits, tastes and attitudes that Wisconsin Indians have toward politics, religion, wage-work, and the conception of being Indian itself. There are important differences and similarities here. Attention is given to both.

The American Indian: A Definition

Today, as well as in the past, the general public maintains a vague but persistent concern with Indians. Various aspects of clothing mirror this influence through the headbands, fringed leather garments, and beaded "Indian" ornaments usually made in Hong Kong or Japan. Devoted fathers and their earnest sons study "Indian Lore" under the benevolent aegis of the YMCA.

Most white people, with the possible exception of reservation border town residents, are passively sympathetic toward the Indians' struggle for compensation for past injuries and their search for self-selected opportunities in today's society. Many laymen and, even, some anthropologists, however, have a highly

distorted image of American Indians. Some anthropologists today see the Native Americans as people with a culture that existed only in the past. Some Indians used to hunt buffalo, others gave *potlatch* ceremonial feasts, while still others lived on acorns and fish. Only the archeologist and the ethnohistorian can now view the remnants of these life styles. Other anthropologists study the Indian as an individual or a member of a group in the process of acculturating or assimilating into the general, sometimes self-satisfied and often poorly understood, currents of modern American life. Laymen find in museums the articles that Indians used to produce and shudder at the Hollywood and television versions of their past misdeeds. But, the nature of modern American Indian life today is as much of a mystery to most people as it was to the Western Europeans of the 15th and 16th centuries.

One of the most difficult problems to resolve when talking to non-Indians about Indians in a meaningful way is to explain to them what an Indian is. What is *Indianness*? Eagle feathers, buckskin, cleverly woven rugs, and beautiful silver and turquoise jewelry are only a small part of the reality. Other aspects include the prevalence of poverty, the appallingly high rates of alcoholism and of adolescent suicide, and the gnawing ache of winter hunger. Federal and private agencies have noted correctly that there is no adequate legal definition of the status "Indian". Anthropologists and other social scientists have tried, with disappointing results, to provide a definition based on general cultural content and behavior. Genetics or blood alone does not differentiate the Indian from the non-Indian. For present purposes, the problem will be met by answering the following questions: Who is an Indian? Where is an Indian? When is an Indian?

Who and Where are Indians? As a working generic definition, this article relies upon the one developed by Marshall Hanson (1962: 5): *An Indian is a person who regards himself as an Indian, is so regarded by other Indians, and on one basis or another may validly assume the legal status of an Indian.* This last provision usually implies that an individual has at least one grandparent who was a full blood, and that he himself may be found listed on a tribal roll. The crucial point to realize at this stage, however, is that while this definition will serve well enough for present purposes by setting off from the general population an aggregate of people that are, in fact, Indian, there will be considerable variation within this number.

It is reasonable to assume that there are at least one million Indians and Eskimos in North America. Some authorities are more conservative, e.g. A. M. Josephy Jr. (1969:359-360) states:

... Today the Indian population of the United States, including Eskimos, is approximately 600,000, with some 380,000 of them living on or near reservations and eligible to participate in programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. By treaty and other obligations, the

Bureau's jurisdiction includes 284 separate Indian land units (reservations, colonies, rancherias, and communities) and 35 groups of scattered public-domain allotments and other off-reservation lands. In addition, the Bureau has some service relationship with 147 Alaskan Native Communities and many scattered Native-owned town lots in Alaska.

The largest centers of Indian population in the United States today are Arizona with more than 85,000; Oklahoma with more than 65,000; New Mexico with some 57,000; Alaska with approximately 50,000; California and North Carolina, each with about 40,000; South Dakota with about 30,000; and Montana and Washington, each with about 22,000. Since the Reorganization Act of 1934, some tribes have been able to increase their land holdings, and tribal lands now total almost 40 million acres, with nearly 12 million more acres in allotted land. Individual reservations range in size from small settlements, or rancherias, of a few acres in California (California's Strawberry Valley Rancheria in Yuba County, with one acre, is the smallest) to the Navaho reservation of more than 15 million acres (about the size of West Virginia) in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. In the eastern states, particularly, are many small communities of Indians, like Pequots in Connecticut, Shinnecocks on Long Island, and Mattaponys in Virginia, who have almost blended into the surrounding white society, but still maintain their unity and their own cohesive settlements and, in some cases, enjoy recognition as Indians by the governments of the states in which they live. Many other persons, also, count themselves Indians by blood and cultural heritage, although their tribes are almost extinct, they have no reservations, and they live entirely like white men in urban or rural areas ...

When is an Indian? The question of "When is an Indian?" is much more difficult to answer than the queries *who* and *where* is an Indian. While the self-conception of Indianness probably remains constant or varies only within narrow limits once emotional maturity has been achieved, community or group consensus is vital. A comprehensive answer to this question hinges around the way in which people view themselves and their surroundings. Important also is the way in which these surroundings influence them. A Winnebago resident of Milwaukee is an Indian at all times to his family, other local relatives, and Indian friends who also live in the city. The same identification will be used by his relatives and friends in his home rural community. But to his fellow passengers on a city bus, he is not Indian. Nor do clerks in a store or those who use the same sidewalk with him view him as Indian. To these individuals he is a person or sometimes merely an object with whom they must share an extremely limited amount of urban space. In short, his Indian

identity is greatly diminished within the urban situation. The fact that it is limited in this fashion is due to the necessity of an Indian conforming to the demands of city living. Ultimately, this situation means to the urban Indian that he utilizes his full human potential only a part of the time, which is in stark contrast to the full-time humanness of the Indian as a member of his reservation or home community.

Indians Camp in Cities but They Really Don't Live There

One of the most crucial aspects of Indian life now and in the past is the migration between rural places and cities. It is estimated that at least 60% of American Indians currently are full- or part-time residents of cities. Obviously then, in studying these people their urban environments assume great importance. At the same time, attention must also be given to Indians who live on reservations or in other kinds of rural communities because for most Indians urban and rural living are part of one pattern of life or one system. Both kinds of residence must be considered if either is to be understood.

The examination of modern Indian life as movement *per se* should also be stressed.

One of the central integrating aspects of all Indian life is travel. Indians perceive travel not only as a necessity to gain that which makes life possible, but also as a great good in itself. To be Indian is to seek constantly new vistas and challenges, but then to return home. Indians would agree with Robert Frost, who defined home as "a place where, if you go there, they got to take you in."

This perpetual wandering and camping is a very old endeavor for Indians. It is as old as North American cities themselves. From Jamestown, Virginia, to the concrete wilderness of Los Angeles, Indians have come, looked, briefly lived in cities, and then moved on to be replaced by others of their kind. Throughout this process, most have remained Indians: first, last, and always.

This desire for travel used as a frame of reference and placed in sharper focus centers around the interrelationships between three variables as they relate to fluctuations in resources: migration, residence, and behavior. Fluctuations in resources, in turn, are correlated with a variety of social and cultural changes, the instability of resources, and an expanding population. These changes cannot always be readily predicted by those most closely influenced by such developments. Hence, Indian life is based upon a variety of subsistence patterns changing through time, and it consequently assumes an effervescent kind of texture characterized above as movement, travel, or migration.

The Indian population has been increasing at a significant rate for at least the past 50 years. During this period the resources, upon which Indians relied within the confines of their reservations or rural communities, either remained constant or decreased in

magnitude. The various modes of subsistence, such as pastoralism or limited dry and wet farming, supplemented by a modicum of hunting and gathering have been inadequate to support increasing population numbers. Accordingly, wage labor and some form of welfare support have been relied upon with greater frequency, both generally being sought outside the home. The utilization of wage labor and welfare imply some form of migration, often to an urban area, on the part of individuals or individuals as members of families. Hence, this growing Indian population is largely urban centered.

American Indians are not Like Other Wisconsin Citizens

Indians differ from other ethnic groups in that they view themselves as being different from other types of hyphenated Americans. In addition, the way they live — and their views of the world around them — set them apart from other state residents. Much of this article is devoted to exploring the Indian life and viewpoint, but the distinctiveness of both must be further emphasized immediately.

Most Indians do not want to live, work and be where the majority of American society is. The much-vaunted “melting pot” of American culture, which integrated the cultural differences of Americans of various (but essentially similar) European backgrounds, failed to assimilate the Indians of America because their history and cultural mystique did not include the European experience.

Today, American Indians seek their own world in their own time. This is a world which includes many material items produced by modern technology, but they are used in an Indian way. Trucks and cars can provide adventure, access to ceremonies, visits to other Indians, and not just efficient transportation from one geographical point to another. Central heating, modern sanitation, and some forms of health care can contribute to physical comfort but they don't become ends in themselves. In those cases where modern technology cannot be made to serve Indian purposes directly, it is ignored or discounted. Why — when the demands of Indian life keep him away from his home so much of the time — should an Indian spend a great deal of effort and money building and maintaining a modern house with a well kept lawn and garden? Why should he be concerned with maintaining impressive bank accounts and buying life insurance policies when the most important support which he seeks comes not from the impersonal technological comforts which cash will provide, but from the immediate direct material and emotional aid which Indian relatives and friends will supply him?

To exist and function in a satisfactory way, such aid must be mutual. To be Indian is to be near those Indians who will help and support you because you help and support them. To be Indian is to



Oshkosh; a prominent Menominee who lived more than a century ago. Commenting on his own costume, Oshkosh said: "This is how the white man's law fits the Indian."

seek out and possess those things and customs which the larger society and Indian tradition have declared to be Indian. The net result of being Indian is to behave in a way that often puzzles and angers whites, but a way that, for Indian people, makes the question of routine existence by turns amusing, challenging and, often, dangerous. As the Winnebago Reuben Snake Jr. (1972: *passim*) has said in part:

Being Indian is paying \$15 a piece for eagle feathers today when you don't have enough food for tomorrow's meals. Being Indian is to be *the best you can possibly be* at what you do, but *not* to openly compete with your fellow man to your own aggrandizement and glorification and his shame and humiliation. Being Indian is having at least one alcoholic relative put the touch on you once a day. Being Indian is having at least a dozen missionaries from twelve different faiths trying to save your heathen soul every year. Being Indian is missing work at least two days a month because so many of your friends and relatives are dying. Being Indian is living on borrowed time after your 44th birthday. Being Indian is feeling Grey Wolf, Thunder Chief, and Smoke Walker are more beautiful names than Smith, Jones, Brown or Johnson. Being an Indian is forever!

Finally, being Indian is to be aware of a distinctive history not just in an intellectual sense, but to regard that past as a guide and justification for the present and future. History is not a sequential ordering of dates, places and events for Indians, but the very essence of today and tomorrow. But what indeed of the Indian past? How did Wisconsin's Indians come to be as they are now?

The First Citizens of Wisconsin: Some of the Beginning

Indian life in Wisconsin before the coming of Europeans is impossible to reconstruct fully since Indians left no written records. What does remain of that time consists of worn-out, lost and broken tools, ornaments and weapons, and the partial remains of houses, villages and camps together with their refuse piles and storage pits. Various forms of human burials can also be found, sometimes associated with other remains but more often located apart from them.

The archeologist today who attempts to use these souvenirs from the past to recreate life as it was then faces many difficult problems. He often does not know what specific group of people used the pottery fragments and projectile points that have been plowed up in a farmer's field or dug out of the ground by systematic excavation. It is often difficult to determine the interrelations between the various sites he digs. Is only one group involved? Could there be several? How much or little of the complexity of past human behavior can be revealed by what chance

and burial have preserved for recovery? Some partial answers can be given to these and other questions, but far more will never be known.

The prehistory of Wisconsin. Robert Ritzenthaler (1953), Quimby (1960), and others have sketched the broad outlines of Wisconsin's prehistory. In the light of work done since their writings, there may be questions concerning specific dates. Nevertheless, the general implications of these interpretations are still accepted.

It was probably 24,000 years ago that small groups of people began to occupy various parts of North America by moving across the Bering Strait from northeastern Siberia. They made their living by hunting wild animals and gathering edible wild plants. Being primarily hunters, they lived where hunting produced the best returns. For a number of reasons, this practice led hunting bands to fan out gradually onto the continent in a southerly direction. While the movement was probably slow and halting, it did result in the first known populating of North America. Although much of the evolution of native cultures is of an internal nature, the possibility and contribution of transoceanic influences over a very long period of time cannot be ruled out.

About 13,000 to 14,000 years ago, skilled big game hunters arrived in what we presently call Wisconsin. The climate was colder than today and large sheets of glacial ice were still in the process of retreating northward. Game for hunting included a number of animals now extinct: the mastodon, the giant beaver, the large deer. Caribou and elk also supplied food. These hunters are referred to as specialists because of the sophistication of their hunting tools. They made large, delicately worked stone projectile points and used a variety of other stone implements in processing meat, bone, and hide.

Based on tool inventories discovered by archeologists, it is probable that the kinds of hunters living here changed about 10,000 years ago. Quimby (1960:16) refers to the new hunters as being from the Aqua-Plano cultural stage. He also believes that still other varieties of hunters were living to the south at the same time.

A further change took place around 4,000 B.C. Yet another type of hunting people emerged, referred to by some prehistorians as those having Early Archaic culture. The climate was becoming warmer, and consequently the kinds of food plants and some of the available animal food had changed. Many tools were adapted to woodworking. These people probably lived in pole-frame structures covered with hides or sheets of tree bark. Some of these people living to the north are called Old Copper Indians because they used tools made from chunks of copper ore found in the Lake Superior area. Knives, axes, spear points, awls, and other implements were made from this material. They also had two varieties of dogs, but their use of these animals is uncertain.

The Archaic culture reached a peak of maturity 3,000 years ago. Because these people showed a great interest in life after death, we know a lot about them from the way they buried their dead. The dead were placed in red ocher lined graves to which were added well-made tools, weapons, and ornaments. Marine sea shells found among the grave goods suggest trading activities over a large geographical area.

Around 2,600 years ago another distinct pattern of living emerged. This is usually referred to as Early Woodland culture. A crude form of pottery is a hallmark of this period. Hunting, fishing, and food collecting supported a scattered population. It is probable that population decreased during the Early Woodland period.

The Middle Woodland period began about 100 B.C. with a northward migrating people called Hopewell. The Hopewell had a limited type of corn agriculture and were the state's first farmers. They may also have raised pumpkins and squash, but, at the same time, the Hopewell depended upon hunting and fishing as partial food sources. Their trade contacts with other Indian peoples were wide indeed. From the Gulf of Mexico came sea shells. There was raw copper and silver from Lake Superior. The Missouri-Arkansas area furnished lead and rock crystals. Sheet mica came from the middle Atlantic Coast. Burial mounds are large and often contain richly furnished tombs. The dead were dressed in cloth robes decorated with copper and mica ornaments. Panpipes of silver or copper are present as well as good quality pottery, well carved stone tobacco pipes, and many other articles.

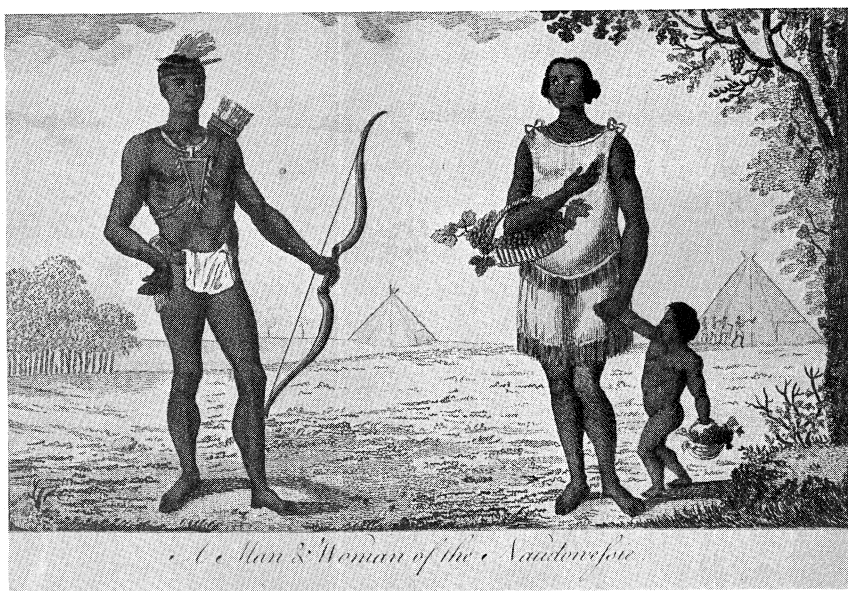
Overlapping in time with a part of the Hopewell people are the Effigy Mound builders. Quimby (1960:85-88) thinks that this way of life developed in Wisconsin about the year 800 and disappeared 500 years later. Other archeologists are convinced that the culture began earlier and ended later. In the southern half of the state, a particular group of Indians built low earthen mounds in the shapes of various birds and animals. Ritzenthaler (1969:55) states:

... one of the most spectacular examples of an effigy mound is the huge bird on the Mendota Hospital grounds near Madison; it is six feet high with a wingspread of 624 feet. A panther mound at Buffalo Lake in Marquette County is 575 feet in length, including the fantastically long tail that characterizes this form. One of the more singular mounds is the Man Mound near the town of Baraboo. Constructed in human form, low and flattish, originally it was 214 feet long, but, unfortunately construction of a road cut off the lower portion of the legs. Perhaps the most unusual type of effigy "mounds" is the so-called "intaglio" in which the earth is scooped out to leave a shallow, indented impression of the animal form ... Intaglios were never numerous and the only surviving example is that of a panther near Fort Atkinson in Jefferson County ...

By the year 800 the Hopewell way of life had disappeared in Wisconsin. However, the Woodland prehistoric people may have eventually given rise to modern Algonkian speaking groups, such as the Menominee, Potawatomi, and Chippewa or Ojibwa.

The times and peoples were changing. Ritzenthaler (1953:24ff) refers to a new group of Indians appearing in the area about the year 1,000 as the "Upper Mississippi people". One segment of the Upper Mississippi people was located in the area of Lake Winnebago; the other lived in the southwestern corner of the state along the Mississippi River. These people may well be the immediate ancestors of the modern Winnebago. They lived in villages probably having a population larger than one hundred. They hunted, fished, and gardened for food. The dead were buried in cemeteries in either extended or flexed positions. Their technology was adequate with respect to tools, weapons, and pottery, but lacked the dramatic flare which many of the earlier craftsmen had produced.

The remains of the Indian settlement of Aztalan near Lake Mills, Jefferson County, dates from about 1,200. Aztalan reveals an elaborate style of living. The settlement covered an area of more than 21 acres and was protected by a log stockade 12 feet high. This surrounding wall was 4,400 feet in circumference; it was equipped with block houses or towers located at intervals of 80 feet. Within the walls were two large mounds that were possibly



'A man and woman of the Naudowehsie' is the title of this illustration of an artist's impression of 18th century Wisconsin Indians. The illustration was published in *Travels through the interior parts of North America* in the years 1767 and 1768 by J. Carver, Esq. (third edition, London 1781) at page 230.

used as ceremonial structures, one in the southwest corner of the compound and another at the northwest. People lived within the stockade in either circular or rectangular shaped houses, presumably with pole-and-wattle walls and thatched roofs. A horticulture based upon corn, beans and squash, and supplemented by hunting and gathering, furnished food supplies. Mussels taken from lakes, creeks, and rivers were a favorite kind of dish. Stone, bone, shell, antler, and copper were used for implements and ornaments.

Only disconnected fragments of Aztalan village life are known. The people gambled for gain, religious reasons, or amusement. They sometimes ate other people, although not often. Many of their pots were painted white, red, and black. They had their share of personal vanity, but most village inhabitants were forced to spend the majority of their time growing food in the nearby fields or hunting it in the surrounding forests. Much of their lives out of necessity centered around preparation for raiding enemies at some distance from the village and in preparing to defend their own homes against the attacks of others.

What did those stationed in the guard towers think about as they looked out across the fields, past the adjacent forests toward the horizon? Were their lives filled with equal portions of triumph and disappointment, gain and tragedy, as most of ours seem to be? Whatever the case might have been, the people of Aztalan disappeared several centuries before the first Europeans found their way here.

Wisconsin's prehistory has an important lesson to teach. The vast time period involved, the large and highly varied number of peoples concerned, and our scanty, fragmentary knowledge about them reminds us of our own mortal, ephemeral natures. A thousand years from now, how much will be known of our lives and times? Omar Khayyam's *Rubaiyat* provides one answer:

We are no other than a moving Row
of magic Shadow-Shapes that come and go
Round with the Sun-illumin'd Lantern held
in Midnight by the Master of the Show;
But helpless Pieces of the Game He plays
Upon this Chequer-board of Nights and Days;
Hither and thither moves, and checks, and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.

First European contacts. While the Aztalan farmers were growing corn and defending their village, western Europe was experiencing a series of events that eventually were to turn its attention to the New World. Prince John signed the Magna Carta; the Crusades were well underway. Merchant classes in selected Italian cities were beginning to understand the implications of the mercantile system, which soon had ardent supporters throughout

western Europe. Defined in very general terms, the mercantile system was a system of political and economic policy, evolving with the modern national state, which attempted to gain the political supremacy of a state in its rivalry with other states. Money was regarded as a store of wealth, and the supreme object of a state was the acquisition of precious metals by exporting the utmost possible quantity of its products and importing as little as possible, thus establishing a favorable balance of trade. The foundations of the Renaissance began to appear.

During the next 350 years, Europeans thought and experimented and traveled. They made a number of important discoveries about others and themselves. They decided that a powerful government and far-flung business enterprises were highly advantageous to those who developed them first. Other peoples, tribes, and nations who were slower to realize the virtues of economic and political advancement could be used to promote both. The descendants of the native peoples who have been considered up to this point were chosen, among others, to assist selected European governments and individuals in this task. Together, Europeans and Indians plus those from Asia and Africa who came later were to make Wisconsin what it has become today.

The origin of the name Wisconsin can probably never be fully determined. Stewart (1970:538) believes that it may be a combination of French and Algonkian Indian language terms which refer to the "place of the long and wide river." The river referred to is, of course, that which we call the Wisconsin whose drainage area covers more than half the state. For an interesting discussion of the problems concerning the origin of this term, cf. V. J. Vogel. "Wisconsin's Name: A Linguistic Puzzle", *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, 48:3 (Spring, 1965) pp. 181-186.

When the first Europeans arrived here in the 17th century, they found a number of Indian groups whose ways of life were the result of thousands of years of development. The Miami, Fox, Sauk, Winnebago, Menominee, Mascouten, Kickapoo, Illinois, Chippewa, Huron, Santee Sioux, Ottawa, and Potawatomi were well represented residents. Jean Nicolet is the first known European to visit Wisconsin. He arrived in the Green Bay area in 1634 for the purpose of arranging a peace between the powerful Winnebago tribe, or as they were known to the French, the Puans, and the Ottawa. The French believed that profitable business transactions were more likely to occur under conditions of peace rather than of war. If the Winnebago were to stop fighting with the Ottawa, who served as middlemen for the French with respect to other Indian tribes living to the west, profits would increase. Nicolet and those Europeans who followed him were to find peacemaking to be a difficult task since the presence of Europeans and their commercial interests disturbed the precarious pre-colonial balance between native population levels, technology and resources. In the 340 years which have passed since that time, a balance satisfactory to Indians has yet to be achieved. Much of

the nature of Indian-white relations can be explained in these terms.

Changing patterns of existence. What sort of life did those in this area live just prior to European contact? Douglas (1954:1-10) has presented a useful general summary which applies to those groups mentioned above. Hunting, fishing, and the gathering of wild plants provided much of the raw materials necessary for life, although most groups raised some garden crops such as corn, squash, beans, and possibly tobacco. During the winter, the people lived in dwellings consisting of a pole framework covered by woven mats and sheets of bark. A fire built in the middle of the floor provided heat and light of a sort, while some of the smoke filtered through a hole in the roof. A small, low doorway was covered with hide. As many as eight or ten people ate and slept here. These consisted of an adult couple, their children, and perhaps an elderly relative or two. This house was used as a shelter from only the worst of the elements since it was felt that it was proper for people to be out of doors most of the time. By our standards, clothing was sparse but adequate. Tailored skin clothing was used by adults and children, and sometimes decorated with dyed porcupine quills. Moccasins were worn. In the coldest weather the people probably wrapped themselves up in extra hides and furs and tried to forget about the cold. Summer shelters were not as well constructed as winter dwellings and were designed to give some protection from the worst effects of rain and heat. Some forms of pottery were made and used. Families often lived alone or with other such groups near streams, lakes or rivers. Canoes were often used for water transportation. Most natives of that time did not live long. They often suffered from the same diseases that trouble many of us today.

Little more can be said, with certainty, about how Indians lived at that time. If the assumption can be made that their behavior resembled other people living now in various parts of the world who seem to have a similar hunting-gathering-farming technology, some useful guesses can be made regarding the other dimensions of their existence. All except the very young and the very old devoted most of their efforts to getting and processing food. While there were periods of hunger, starvation was seldom a serious problem. The education of children was largely an informal process and consisted of youngsters being encouraged to copy appropriate adult models as their emotional and physical development would permit. Discipline and social control were largely a matter of immediate public reward and censure. Deliberate, conscious means of punishment were seldom used because they were seldom necessary. The value and utility of the few rules that existed were so obvious that few questioned them. Good behavior was worthwhile because the chances of survival were much greater for the good rather than the bad. Besides, if you did do things that others disapproved of, there was an excellent chance that you would be punished sooner or later by something

from the elaborately developed, nonhuman spirit world which filled so much of your existence. This threat was all the more effective because the ways of the supernatural could not be fully understood or predicted. As human beings, these people had the same basic needs as we do: adequate food, clothing, shelter, and satisfactory interpersonal relations. They also were in need, as we are, of an adequate way of explaining the unexpected, the tragic, and the unfair. They required a form of religion. They had found answers to such basic questions as the nature of man, the nature of the universe, and the relationship between the two. These answers were largely lived out in a daily, routine kind of fashion by them and could change as experience and necessity dictated.

*An old wigwam and
a new generation.*



In short, Wisconsin Indians prior to European contact maintained a satisfactory way of life that was the product of their time and place. This life way represented a series of ingenious solutions to the problems involved in meeting fundamental human needs. It was a uniquely Indian and non-European form of living. In less than a century after Nicolet's arrival, the various kinds of Indian life in the western Great Lakes area represented the differential response to or reworking of European ideas, inventions,

and customs within an Indian frame of reference. For good or ill, by the beginning of the 18th century, Indian life began to be a response to European political, social, and economic influences. It had not become European, but it was radically different from what it had been 150 years before. The scope and momentum of this trend was to increase, causing some groups to reorganize themselves totally within a few generations or to disappear as distinct ethnic units from the region. By the period 1700-1760, because of increasing European influence and domination, the Ottawa, Miami, Illinois, Mascouten, Kickapoo, Sauk, Fox, and Huron were no longer viable social units within the area.

At present, the modern Indian residents of the state are Chippewa, Winnebago, Potawatomi, Menominee, Stockbridge-Munsee, and Oneida. How did such a change come about? The involved answers to this question are associated with the beginning of the early seventeenth century. Charles E. Cleland (1973:xiii-xiv) has summarized some of the details.

While intertribal wars did occur occasionally before European contact, their frequency and scope increased greatly with the appearance and maturation of European colonialism. In the early 1600's, the Iroquois to the northeast started trading with the Dutch, and later the English. French traders and missionaries entered the area from the north and began to move west, establishing missions among the Huron in lower Ontario. The Huron and Iroquois became middlemen between other Indian groups who were located too far away from trade centers to do business directly with Europeans. Indians trapped and processed furs and then traded them to the Iroquois and Huron. Both in turn passed furs along to Europeans receiving guns, shot, gunpowder, and whiskey in return. In addition, the French and English demanded political loyalties and a nominal conversion to Christianity from their Indian business partners. The net effects of this commerce were, in both the long and short runs, bad for Indians. Intertribal warfare increased and resulted in the destruction of some groups. By about 1645, the Iroquois realized that their profits would significantly rise if their competition was eliminated. With encouragement from the Dutch and English traders, they killed most of the Huron and Ottawa in 1649. Those who survived fled to the west and south. The Neutral and Tobacco tribes, allies of the Huron and Ottawa, were destroyed as social entities. The few surviving refugees left the region with their Huron and Ottawa friends.

The Huron and Ottawa migrated as far west as the southwestern Lake Superior area, but here they came under attack by various Siouan groups who regarded those from the east as unwanted trespassers. By 1670, the Huron and Ottawa had been driven back to the east to the area of the Straits of Mackinac. By this time, French explorers, traders, and missionaries such as Marquette, Radisson, Dablon, Joliet, Nicolet, and Groseilliers were moving south around the Upper Great Lakes to avoid the Iroquois menace in the Lower Great Lakes region. By the early 1700's, a

series of French forts and settlements at Sault St. Marie, St. Ignace, Detroit, and St. Joseph brought French control to the Upper Great Lakes area. The French continued their southward movement until they reached the lower Mississippi River valley. Expedient political alliances and financial profits were the chief motivating forces.

During the period 1689 to 1763, the English and French fought against each other in four wars, now collectively referred to as the French and Indian Wars. Most of the major battles took place around the Lower Great Lakes. The majority of the Iroquois nations allied with the British against the French and their Indian supporters, the Huron, Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and Illinois. A significant number of other Algonkian speakers from farther south and west joined the French-Indian alliance for brief intervals lured by the prospect of adventure and potential material gains from attacking British troops and civilian settlements in Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. With the French defeat on the Plains of Abraham before Quebec City, the Indians returned to their own areas to await British reaction.

In 1760-1761, the British quickly occupied the former French posts in the Upper Great Lakes region. British-Indian hostility became intense as a result of the miserly policy of gift giving to the Indians and the gross contempt on the part of the English leadership toward the natives. This mutual hostility culminated in the rebellion led by the Ottawa leader, Pontiac, in 1763. Within a few months, eight of the ten British posts were in Indian hands and the remaining two were under siege. While the outposts were soon recaptured, this affair led to the Crown Proclamation of 1763 which permitted white settlement to the east, but not to the west, of the Appalachian Mountains. Many wealthy American colonists who hoped to add to their wealth via land speculation in the Northwest Territory, which comprised most of the Great Lakes region, became convinced that a political separation from Great Britain could be advantageous. This was one of the grievances which led to the Revolutionary War.

During the Revolutionary War most Indians were sympathetic toward the British, and only a few offered token support to the colonists. When the War ended in 1783, the intentional and coincidental British support of Indian interest lapsed. Some Iroquois peoples migrated to Canada, and other Indian groups attempted to migrate further westward with varying degrees of success. However, the bulk of the surviving native population remained well within the realm of American influence. They suffered accordingly, because while the French and British had been concerned with profitable commerce and, on occasion, spiritual salvation, the Americans were mainly interested in land ownership. And such land ownership precluded Indian use and occupation. The official attitude of the new government toward the Indians was nebulous and often contradictory; the desire of American individuals for land ownership was explicit and direct.

Because the various Indian groups refused to yield land gracefully to anyone, ruthless small scale conflicts became a chronic and characteristic dimension of frontier life. The long series of raids and counter raids culminated in 1794 in the Battle of Fallen Timbers (near today's Toledo, Ohio) where General "Mad Anthony" Wayne defeated a mixed force of Shawnee, Delaware, Huron, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Miami warriors.

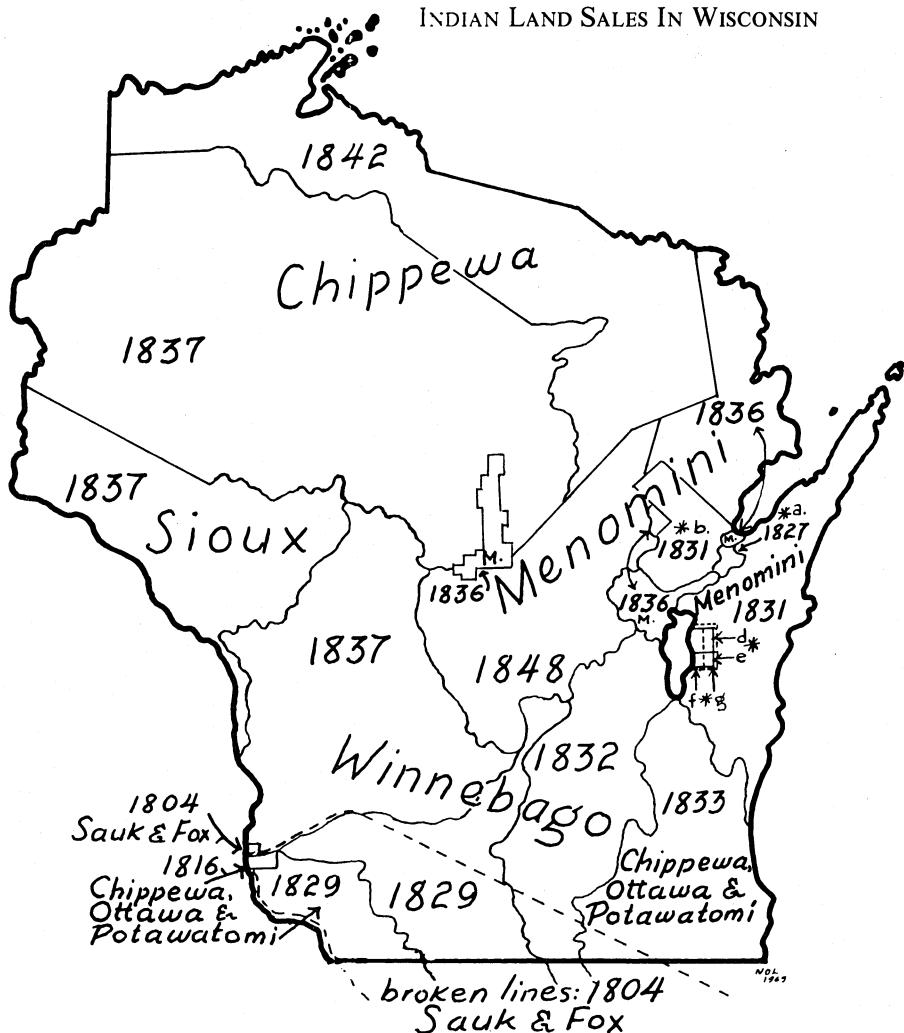
Wisconsin Indians in the 19th century. By the end of the 18th century, all British military forces had withdrawn from America to Canada. However, many Indians continued to maintain a nominal kind of British loyalty since these Europeans often gave them weapons and seductive promises of aid in the decisive removal of Americans from lands which they had previously controlled. During the first ten years of the 19th century, Indians living in the Ohio-Indiana area continued their efforts to drive American settlers back to the east. The best known and most successful Indian leader during this period was the Shawnee, Tecumseh. Although his forces were soundly defeated in 1811 at the Battle of Tippecanoe, he had managed to unite a large number of native people from varied tribal backgrounds to defend their land. In the early stages of the War of 1812, the Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and many additional groups fought against American interests again aided in a number of ways by British forces based in southern Canada. Major victories by the Indians over the Americans were won at Detroit, the Raisin River, and at Fort Dearborn at Chicago. Had the British been more intent on defeating their former colonists, the renewed Indian control of all land west of the Appalachians might well have been realized.

With the British defeated once again, Indian fortunes worsened. As Cleland (1973:xiv) states:

... After the War of 1812, the Americans were in firm control of the Old Northwest, and the U.S. Government set out to purchase territory from the Indians. Between 1819 and 1842 most of the land east of the Mississippi River, including the territory of what is now Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois was ceded by treaty. In

**(a) Land ceded by Chippewa, Menominee and Winnebago in 1827 for use of the New York Indians but because of irregularities in the treaty, the Menominee who were actually resident in the area in 1827 repudiated any claim of the New York Indians. In 1831, the area designated (b) was ceded by the Menominee for the use of the New York Indians and the present Oneida reservation was granted in the southeastern end of this tract in 1838. Meanwhile, in 1831, the Stockbridge-Munsee and Brothertown were granted areas (d) and (e). In 1839 they ceded the eastern half (f) of their*

INDIAN LAND SALES IN WISCONSIN



total holdings and in 1848 they ceded the western half (g). At that time the Brothertown opted for citizenship but the Stockbridge-Munsee chose to remain under federal jurisdiction. Like a number of other Wisconsin tribes they were supposed to move to a reservation in Minnesota but this plan was not carried out, and in 1856 the Stockbridge received their present reservation. The dates of cession are those when treaties were signed; ratification by the Senate was in some cases delayed for a year or more.

most cases the Indians did not wish to sell their lands but were forced to do so by the unscrupulous actions of government agents or the necessity of paying heavy debts incurred to white traders. Inevitably, the land was ceded and in many cases Indians were removed from the ceded area. The pattern of removal is an interesting one. Those Indian people living in the lightly settled forest areas of northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, such as the Chippewa, Ottawa and Menominee were assigned to reservation areas. The Potawatomi, Miami, Illinois, Sauk-Fox, and Winnebago farmers, who traditionally occupied the fertile farm lands to the south, came into competition with white farmers who coveted these lands. Here only a few acres of good soil were ever reserved for Indians; instead they were herded together and removed to less desirable lands in Kansas and Oklahoma. The Sauk-Fox were one of the groups who resisted attempts to take their homelands. Upholding its responsibility to protect the "property rights" of settlers, the U.S. Army descended on the small bands of the Sauk chief Blackhawk in 1832. After a brief and futile effort to preserve their homes, "Blackhawk's War" ended with the remnants of the band fleeing across the Mississippi River

...

In 1831, land originally allocated to the Menominee was given to two migrant groups from the east coast, the Stockbridge-Munsee and Brothertown. In 1838, several hundred Oneidas, one of the Iroquois tribes, came to Wisconsin from New York State. They were also given a portion of Menominee territory for a reservation. The current roster for Indian residents of Wisconsin was now complete. The two maps taken from Lurie (1969:11 and 15) provide a helpful summary of Indian land sales and relevant settlement patterns.

By 1838, more than 200 years had passed since Nicolet visited Wisconsin. What was the significance of white contact for Indian life? Perhaps the most important feature of Indian-white contact was mutual hostility. Some whites had viewed the Indians as a means for financial profit. Others were interested largely in their spiritual salvation. Most whites, however, came to want control over lands which Indians occupied and all commercial exploitable resources associated with such territory. Indians had come to desire some white weapons, whiskey, and tools, but they refused to voluntarily and permanently abandon tracts of land for exclusive white use. The whites killed or drove off Indians who would not cooperate with them. White diseases further reduced Indian numbers. Some Indians were fully aware of the implications of white conquest, but most were probably not. This majority knew only that when whites came, great trouble soon followed. They resisted by force of arms to the best of their ability. The survivors of this confrontation either retreated to areas which whites did not then want or reluctantly accepted ownership of small tracts of land

RESERVATIONS AND OTHER INDIAN SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING
PAST AND PRESENT FEDERALLY PROTECTED LAND

remote and removed from current white interests. These places came to be called reservations. In return for living here, federal protection against white encroachment was guaranteed. But Indians were not convinced of the verbal benevolence found in the many treaties that a reluctant few of their number had signed.

On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became a State. Perhaps 10,000 defeated, bought-off, and geographically contained Indians were living here. Then, as now, these Indians were convinced that they had common enemies but not common problems. While they mistrusted and disliked most whites, they saw no immediate or long-term advantages in a pan-Indian unity. And they had no

desire to become whites. The federal and state governments and the private white citizens were obviously aware that there were people who they called Indians who had a history and way of life radically different from their own. But since they had been defeated in war and lived in areas remote from major white settlements, these survivors, so they thought, would soon disappear as Indians. If any did survive the next few decades, their behavior would be indistinguishable from that of other state residents. More than 130 years have passed since that time. The state's Indian population has doubled. Distinctive Indian ways of living have persisted, although the specifics of each have changed with time. How can this survival and growth of the Indian population and culture be explained?

The persistence of Indianness in Wisconsin can be accounted for by the fact that for more than a century, Indians have been a part of the white economy, but have suffered from political impotence and an historically derived social separation from the central currents of white life. This relationship has made possible only a marginal kind of physical survival. Political impotence, which is associated with economic debility and social distance, functions to make a distinctive kind of life that is in part a retention of traditional forms of life which flourished prior to white control and the integration of a wide selection of elements from white culture which are compatible with the varieties of Indianness as defined by various native peoples.

With the gradual improvement of public health conditions and services, the Indian population has slowly increased. Federal and state assistance programs for Indians have had both positive and negative effects but have helped many Indians acquire a significant amount of formal education and a useful knowledge of white ways. The enlightened help of a very small number of whites, coupled with the improved national climate for civil rights, has made many Indians aware of what political power could potentially offer them. While the kind of Indianness flourishing now in the state has greater vitality than that in 1848, its nature is less evident to non-Indians. There seems to be a broad spectrum of possible directions and potentials with respect to the general and specific directions of modern Indian life. Only persistence itself is certain. The liabilities of a white existence are daily more evident while the desirability of being Indian has an increasing appeal for ever growing numbers. Indian fortunes everywhere probably reached their low point about 1900. However, it should be realized that while the quality of life has improved over what it was 75 years ago, Indians today face as many dangers and pitfalls as they did at any given time during the past two centuries. It is only the nature but not the number of difficulties that has changed.

The Wisconsin Indians Now

Some of the information in this section, concerning the Indian reservations or communities and their general features, is taken from Dr. Nancy Oestreich Lurie, "Wisconsin Indians: Lives and Lands", *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, 53:2 to 20 (Autumn, 1969). In Wisconsin as in many other states, much of Indian life centers around the reservation community. The reservations are located in rural areas but differ in a number of respects from non-Indian rural places. Murry Wax (1971:65) notes:

... Historically a reservation was a region of the country which was reserved by treaty for an Indian people so as to eliminate their presence from other areas that Whites were beginning to exploit. To control and "civilize" the Indians, the reservation was placed under the jurisdiction of an Indian Agent representing the authority, and supposedly the interests, of the U.S. government. Having at his disposal both military and judicial powers, as well as control of rations, the Agent was a petty tyrant who might be benevolent but was often self-serving. Over the years, the authority of the Agent has been limited, reduced, and clarified as his duties and powers have been more clearly defined by statute and tested in the courts ...

In the western Great Lakes area, the reservation system has usually taken the form of regional superintendents and local agencies on a few of the larger reservations. The Great Lakes Superintendency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, is located in the town of Ashland and is under the jurisdiction of the Minneapolis Area Office.

Where Do Wisconsin Indians Live?

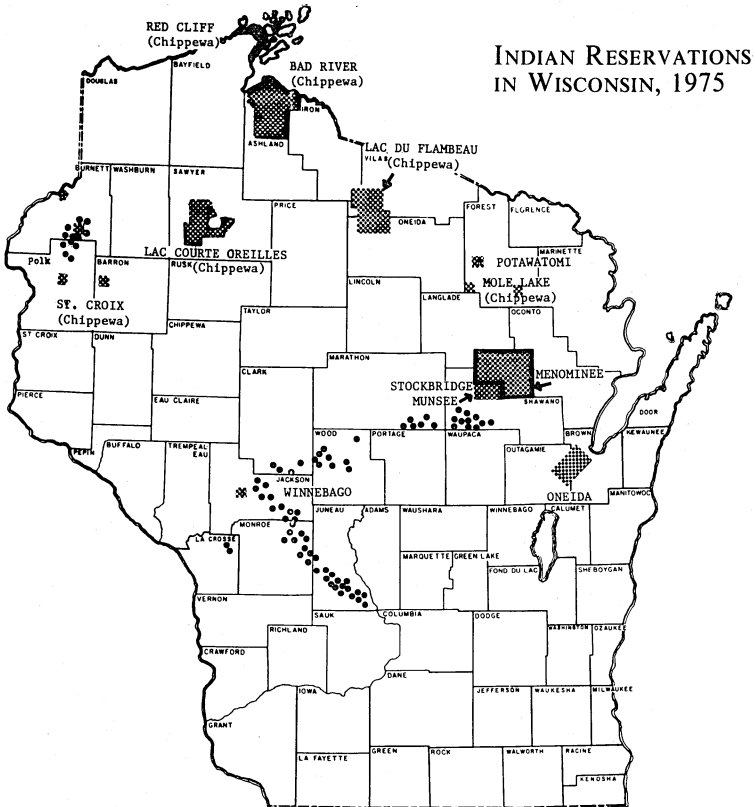
Stretching across the northern part of Wisconsin are six Ojibwa or **Chippewa** reservations (other Ojibwa peoples are found in the eastern half of southern Canada, throughout northern Michigan and Minnesota and North Dakota). The largest in area are Lac Courte Oreilles, 25,000 acres, in Sawyer County; Bad River, 70,000 acres, in Ashland County; and Lac du Flambeau, 70,000 acres, largely in Vilas but extending into Iron County. The situation with respect to land ownership is complex. Some land is owned by individuals and taxed accordingly. Other tracts are owned by the Indian community. Still other portions are legally held by whites. The remaining Ojibwa reservations are much smaller. Red Cliff in Bayfield County has 10,000 acres and Mole Lake (Sakaogon) in Forest County, 2,000. St. Croix reservation is roughly the same size as Mole Lake, but is fragmented into five small areas scattered across Burnett, Polk and Barron counties.

Each reservation is separately administered by a locally selected council, but these and all other Indian communities are closely integrated in an economic and political sense with the remainder of the state. While there exists a large degree of social alienation from non-Indians, no Indian community can be said to be independent or self-sufficient. The highly developed social and cultural difference of Indians coupled with close knit economic dependence and political domination by white interests are ultimately responsible for many of the difficulties Indians face.

About 400 **Potawatomis** live in Forest County on small parcels of land scattered over a twenty-mile area largely settled and owned by whites. Other Potawatomis are located throughout the state on small-sized farms which they have bought. Many of these places are near former Potawatomi villages reluctantly abandoned because of white pressures. Contacts with other settlements or individuals scattered over a wide area are maintained. Today Potawatomis range from Walpole Island in southern Ontario, throughout Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, south to Kansas and Oklahoma. The Wisconsin Potawatomis, like all other Indians, have a great love for travel. Consequently, there is considerable movement of individuals between the areas specified above. In all, there are more than 5,000 Potawatomis in these places. The Wisconsin segment of this population must be viewed within this larger context. In Wisconsin, a tribal council exerts a nominal kind of influence over some of the activities of Potawatomis in Forest County.

The **Menominee** tribe has about 3,300 enrolled members. The tribe occupies an area of more than 235,000 acres bordering Shawano, Oconto and Langlade counties. At the time of this writing (1974), the Menominee community is officially a county although some of the services commonly performed by county government are for Menominee County furnished by neighboring Shawano County. Menominee Enterprises, Inc., currently administers tribal business affairs and nearly all the property in the county is by that corporation held in trust for the tribe. The reservation status of the Menominee tribe was terminated by the federal government in 1961, but with the December 1973 presidential signing of the Menominee Restoration Act the community once more became a reservation. Implementing the earlier termination took several years; it is likely that, once again, several years will elapse before the legal status of the Menominee Indians — the property rights of the tribe and of individual Menominees, the property rights of non-Menominee cottage-owners in the area, hunting and fishing rights, taxation of real and personal property, income, sales, business ventures, and the furnishing and structure of public services for housing, transportation, health, education and welfare — is completely established.

The **Stockbridge-Munsee** reservation is located in the northeastern portion of Shawano County. About 15,000 acres of



Indian land remain of an original 65,000 acre tract. This residue consists of small plots scattered among larger white-owned holdings. Title to about 13,000 acres of tribal land is held by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A tribal council is active in planning some community affairs.

In Brown and Outagamie Counties near Green Bay, an **Oneida** reservation of more than 2,500 acres is located. These Oneidas split off from a parent Iroquois stock more than a century ago, and came to Wisconsin. A few of the Oneidas are farmers while others work for wages in nearby Green Bay or other urban places.

The Siouian speaking **Winnebago** of Wisconsin are the descendants of those who refused to move to a reservation area designated by the federal government in eastern Nebraska. More than 3,000 Winnebagoes are scattered in communities and isolated households across some ten counties with major settlements at Wittenberg, Wisconsin Rapids, Black River Falls, Tomah, La Crosse, and the Wisconsin Dells area. A few families live on homestead lands in southern Minnesota in addition to the 700 individuals residing in Nebraska.

Administering Indian Affairs

A large and highly varied number of federal and state agencies attempt to work in harmony with local Indian community governments to resolve current problems and promote future welfare. Because of a number of complex reasons, such results cannot always be achieved. The sheer number, highly varied composition, and the multiplicity of functions of such agencies make effective coordination of effort difficult.

It is the typical case of "damned if you do, and damned if you don't". Broadly based attempts to deal with complicated problems in a massive and general way produce disappointing results and lead to charges of "governmental inefficiency". On the other hand, overly specific approaches to individual situations which, on the surface at least, all are part of the same pervasive poverty often exacerbate the feeling of "bureaucratic frustration". One example is the governmental vacillation between program aids and general grants: program aids, designed to achieve specific goals, are often resented by the client they are meant to serve because they tend to "meddle in his affairs"; general grants, designed to afford the client an opportunity to seek his own best answers, are conversely resented because "government is abdicating its responsibilities". The national policy toward Indians, often characterized as imperfect, indecisive, inconsistent, to a large degree reflects the attitude of society — predominantly white European — to the Indian minority. To a lesser degree, it may also reflect some of the changing demands made by Indians upon their government.

The federal government has attempted to discharge its responsibilities toward Indians via the Bureau of Indian Affairs, an agency within the Department of Interior; the Public Health Service, which functions within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the Office of Economic Opportunity; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. There is often no clear practical agreement within or between these offices as to a satisfactory definition of just what their responsibilities are operationally at any specific moment or over a period of time.

General directives can and are issued regarding various policies and programs, but their implementation is normally left to the discretion and resourcefulness of the area or subarea offices on the assumption that specific solutions are best developed at the local level. As one moves up or down various bureaucratic levels, delegation and scope of authority are frequently nebulous and uncertain. The net result of this situation is that officials, no matter how well motivated they might be, often find it difficult to carry out their duties effectively in the best interests of Indians concerned.

The origin and development of federal Indian policy is involved and difficult to justify in the light of the national public interest. The problem of effective Indian administration centers around the facts that, as Castile (1974:220-221) has pointed out,

counter to government expectations, American Indians continue to maintain their cultural and social identity failing to join the "mainstream" of the national life; and further that, as a group, by all valid measures, their standard of living ranks well below that of all other ethnic groups.

Many ephemeral attempts have been made to treat or remove the superficial symptoms of gross Indian poverty without removing or even clearly identifying the basic causes of such a condition. The federal approach with respect to the social and cultural nature of Indian life constitutes a hopeless paradox. For almost a century, the official attitude has taken two approaches. Indians are viewed at times as an aggregate of isolated individuals stripped of distinctive culture and tradition who for their own good should be helped to participate fully in the larger, non-Indian society. Whether Indians realize it or not, they really *want* to be as whites, albeit whites with an Indian genetic background. On other occasions, the reverse or reciprocal approach has been adopted. This policy amounts to arguing that Indians have at least the fundamentals of a distinct, viable way of life that should be protected and extended whenever and wherever possible.

In short, Indians as such have been regarded by the federal government at times as existing and at other times as not existing. Efforts promoting one position are effectively negated by efforts supporting the opposite viewpoint. The general results of such a vacillation have been negative for all concerned. The majority of Indians, even when in the most charitable frame of mind, regard any federal effort on their behalf with suspicion. Competent, hard-working federal officials at all levels of government frequently believe that Indians would not cooperate effectively with them no matter how apt their efforts might be. The safest and most practical stance for both sides to assume all too often is one of wary and weary inertia. Frequent and sometimes arbitrary changes of personnel within federal and tribal governments can aggravate the situation. Today the Indians, and government at its various levels of operation, face challenges far more difficult than either perhaps consciously realize.

Ideally, the same state agencies and offices which serve other citizens of Wisconsin also function on behalf of Indians. In addition, now or in the recent past, a number of departments have special responsibilities toward Indian citizens, *e.g.* the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice, the Department of Natural Resources, the State Highway Commission, the Equal Rights Division, the Employment Service, the Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Health and Social Services.

The difficulties associated with Indian administration at the federal level are also reflected in the state situation. In a real sense the delivery of state government services is structured along some of the same lines as that of the national government because the state frequently works concurrently with its federal counterpart to

meet or administer its obligations. A recent example of this is Judicare, a government program designed to provide legal services in civil matters free of charge to people regardless of ethnic background who cannot afford to pay for the services themselves. Private attorneys are chosen by clients. The responsibility for eligibility determination under Judicare is ordinarily relegated to nonlegal state agencies and officials authorized to issue Judicare cards that prospective clients then present to the lawyers. Attorneys who serve under this program are paid with federal funds.

An additional impediment to the effective support of Indian interests by federal, state and local government is the assumption that the nature of Indian life is adequately understood by all those who have contact with Indians, but especially by government officials.

Common, but essentially false, assumptions are that living Indians closely resemble poor whites, who live for the most part in rural areas, or that all Indians are alike with respect to aspirations, aptitudes, community and personal problems, etc. If these assumptions were true, uniform policies of administration for Indians should have uniformly satisfactory results. The current status of most Indians throughout the country eloquently testifies to the errors inherent in these misconceptions.

White influence impinges upon Indians, of course, not only via government but in the thousands of formal and informal associations, contacts, actions, and reactions which occur between Indians and white people beyond the scope of the political process. This kind of Indian-white interaction is illustrated in life histories of some Indian individuals presented later in this article.

The modern Indian response to white society is presented from a number of perspectives: the nature of the reservation community itself, the Indian political reaction on both the national and state levels, and the multiplicity of efforts of Indians and non-Indians to improve the present and future economic status of the state's first citizens.

It is important to keep in mind that one of the most significant results of government policy, the current existence of Indian communities, of Indian politics, and of Indian efforts toward economic development, is to significantly increase the distinctive ethnic identity of Indians as individuals and as tribal community members. Indians are distinctively Indian today, and intend to stay Indian in the future.

The Reservation Community in Wisconsin

While all reservation communities in the state have unique qualities, they also have many features in common. The description which follows is a composite of several such places. Thus, it should be kept in mind that while there is no such specific

community as is discussed here, one could travel to any of the reservations and find the principal features described.

Big Hill is one segment of a small white community located in the northern part of Wisconsin. Visitors with only a casual interest and knowledge of the state would not readily classify the area as "Indian country" in the same sense that they would large portions of the southwestern United States. Heavy forest cover combined with many lakes and rivers and a low local population density makes northern Wisconsin very appealing to urban residents from the Chicago-Milwaukee metropolis anxious to briefly escape from some of the daily pressures of city living. The tourist industry is an important source of income for most of the community's permanent residents. A large number of motels and restaurants are evident, as are bars, sporting goods stores, and shops selling a vast array of antiques and souvenirs often manufactured in foreign countries. Inducements for tourists to spend money are varied and almost endless. Most of these businesses are located along the single main street and portions of a large lake front not used for private homes. Within or near the town are several places having valid historical interest which have been established and maintained by both state and private interests. Most tourists find what they have come for in their few days or weeks of fishing, sleeping, and vacationing, but they seldom if ever acquire more than a superficial knowledge of the community.

The real world of Big Hill consists of two population categories, white and Indian, which may live side by side but which are separated by a vast social, cultural, and economic gulf. In Big Hill, the world of whites centers around their small businesses which provide a limited income, and a number of churches and public schools which occupy their interest in a variety of ways. Houses and yards are well kept and the local white citizens pride themselves on their honest, efficient government and their town which they view as "a fine place to live, work, and raise children as they should be." While many of the young white adults migrate to cities, such a move is made by them with mixed feeling; they are convinced that although they may gain certain economic advantages, they have lost the emotional and social support which only small town living provides. Many return home after a time, convinced that the rewards of urban living are not worth the penalties of anonymity, intense competition, and the relentless pace usually associated with urban residence. A genteel small town existence can appear by contrast to be well worth the price of a marginal economic status.

In the community, the general white attitude toward Indians is ambivalent. There are "good Indians" and "no-good Indians." White public opinion declares that good Indians are those who support in a variety of ways the dominant position of whites in the community, and who behave similar to the white majority. The behavior of this small minority is viewed as being essentially the same as that of whites. No-good Indians are those whose public and private behavior is different from the white majority. It

ranges from a sullen, passive withdrawal to occasional overt acts that are disapproved of by whites, either because they violate the law, *e.g.* public drunkenness, illegal fishing and hunting activities, or because they threaten the social and emotional security of whites, *e.g.* public Indian celebrations such as powwows, using the Indian language in public, and being dressed in such a way as to suggest adherence to a distinctive ethnic identity.

The boundaries of the reservation are located close to the town. Signs at the roadside mark the beginning of the reservation, but this is deceptive since much of the land that appears to belong to Indians often is legally owned by whites or held by them under long-term leases. There are few paved roads. Heavy undergrowth is evident but most of the commercially exploitable timber has been cut long ago. Some Indians live in isolated, poorly constructed houses, but others occupy a variety of government-built housing. Standards of construction and maintenance of dwelling units in this category vary widely. One or more buildings larger than those used for homes provide a headquarters for the local tribal council and may also contain a community center which has a number of avowed purposes ranging from day care for children, recreation for all ages, and offices for visiting white medical personnel, to rooms where various kinds of arts and crafts are produced. Compared with the white segment of the community, the reservation to the outside observer has a quiet, decrepit air about it. Small groups of children can be seen playing outdoors when the weather permits. Old people on occasion sit on their front porches seeing everything and nothing around them. Large numbers of dogs serve as scavengers, watchmen, and public nuisances. Middle-aged adults are seldom in evidence since they are working at various unskilled and semi-skilled jobs in the white areas of the community or have temporarily migrated to distant urban areas.

To whites the reservation appears untidy. A number of cars are parked around most dwellings, some in working condition and others not. Empty beer cans, wine bottles, and other forms of trash are in evidence. The level of public sanitation is well below acceptable white standards.

Communication with the outside world is poor, although most houses have television sets and adolescents are often armed with transistor radios playing discordant music. Interest in life outside the community is highly selective and is usually limited to the small number of available methods of resource exploitation. Most adults work on a part-time, seasonal basis harvesting white farmers' crops, logging, and guiding white hunters and fishermen. Full-time wage jobs are not plentiful for whites. They are not often available to Indians. Relief, pensions, and forms of special public assistance supply much of the cash available in the community for many whites as well as Indians. However, it must be stressed that while Indians pay no taxes on reservation land, they have the same public financial responsibilities as do all other citizens of the state.

Existence has for Indians a price tag, and that cost is indeed high. The cost centers around the acceptance, or at least recognition, of white dominance and Indian subordination. Coupled with this arrangement there functions a pervasive system of mutual, complementary exploitation between Indians and whites. Indians in a variety of conscious and unconscious ways agree to be dominated and to offer various kinds of support to whites in return for a variety of "benefits" which the subordinate relationship to whites will grant them. For example, Indians are free from the pressure to excel in a number of ways which often plague whites. Because they are Indians, "success" in white terms has no meaning. Most Indians do not have to worry about keeping relatives at some social distance as do most whites, since Indians find it more disadvantageous to exploit relatives in a white way. This difficulty stems from the fact that Indians usually translate what little economic wealth they possess into social obligations by using it for the immediate benefit of themselves, kinsmen, and friends. The most crucial resource of Indian communities is the elaborate system of alliances, obligations, and privileges which have grown and are carefully maintained between Indians and a few whites within and without the community.

In the light of what has been said here, being a part of an Indian reservation population implies (Bennett:1969, 157) a group identity that exists largely in terms of discrimination and segregation patterns practiced by whites toward Indians, which is at the same time reinforced by such variables as a common language, heritage, and all that which is associated with the free sharing and transfer of possessions. Lacking white economic and political resources,

... Indians have turned to the available *social* resources, establishing manipulative strategies in order to obtain what they need. In this manner, the Indians resemble thousands of marginal communities the world over who lack control over the resources permitting productive activities of an agrarian or industrial type and whose supply of cash is too small to permit investment ...
(*Ibid*:307)

Few Indians find it possible to accept such a system gracefully. Many Indians engage in what Robert White (1970:175-197) calls "the Lower-Class *Culture of Excitement*", which he views as one common Indian response to their condition of political and economic impotence.

... we see them as a people outside the mainstream of a competitive, progress-oriented society ... who have little or no sense of building the community around them. Nor are they conscious of achieving a personal career or family aspirations ... In this atmosphere of goalless, almost monotonous, day-to-day survival relieved only by explosive bursts of emotional excitement, the only experiences that have real meaning for them are the bursts of excitement. These periods of emotional elation

may not be altogether pleasant since they involve physical violence, personal calamities, brushes with the police, etc., but they are something which distracts from the sense of failure and provide something to talk about and perhaps much to laugh about. Gradually the high points of one's life are the bursts of excitement. A strong need for these emotional outbursts develops in the personality structure of individuals — perhaps as a discharge of tension built up by fear, monotony and frustration. When a group of individuals tend to define these periodic experiences of excitement as the most significant and desirable aspects of their life (more or less unconsciously), the emotional elation accompanying this excitement becomes a central goal of life ... (*Ibid*:186-187)

Specifically, the excitement referred to by White involves a patterned set of activities where alcohol, music, and sexual adventuring are prominent.

Not all Indians participate in the "Culture of Excitement". In addition to the very young and the very old, there are at least two other varieties of Indians who behave differently. Both are attempting in a rational, constructive fashion to improve the lot of all Indians, but as a distinctive form of living well apart from that of the non-Indian majority.

One variety consists of those who have a comprehensive understanding of both Indian and white existence acquired via extensive formal white education and training and useful experience living away from the reservation. These are young adults of both sexes, frequently having university degrees and successful business careers who have consciously decided that they will attempt to make the best of all possible worlds by combining carefully selected elements of Indian and white ways. They are few in number and are regarded with suspicion by some of the other Indians and many of their white acquaintances. Their working policy is to cooperate fully with all whites who are sympathetic to Indian interests, but to work against those few whites who are openly antagonistic to them. They truly hope to use the white power structure against such individuals.

The second variety of Indian consists of some graduates of the "Culture of Excitement" and older Indians who have a significant knowledge and commitment to traditional Indian ways. They differ from these of the first variety in that they lack adequate formal education and have an incomplete and often distorted knowledge of off-reservation white life. However, their genuine dedication to making a better way for themselves and other Indians is impressive by all measures. Frequently such people are members of reservation tribal councils.

Both varieties are often referred to by Indian detractors as "red outside but all white inside." Some whites who often occupy prominent positions in the community can be equally scornful to individual whites who are attempting in an enlightened fashion to

assist their Indian activist counterparts. Such disgruntled whites sometimes call such examples of their own people "white outside, but red clean through."

Both types are few in number, realize that their goals are at best difficult to achieve, and that they will gain few if any personal benefits from their efforts. Their immediate concrete goals are the economic and political improvement of Indian life along Indian lines.

Indian Politics and Politicians

Indian politics on a local community level is a reflection of Indian political activity on a national level in that one cannot be understood without reference to the other. At the very least, it can be said that the political activities of Indians presented via the national communications media and by other means serve as models for other Indians aspiring to similar positions.

It should be kept in mind that Indian politics is radically different *vis-a-vis* black, white, and Chicano forms with regard to goals and the striking emphasis upon individuality. Indians appear to be striving for the perpetuation or often the creation of a distinctive way of life alleged by some of their number to have an unbroken continuity of several thousand years. This keen desire for distinctiveness is the reason why the politically ambitious are so anxious about what is labeled Indian and what is not. The lack of consensus among Indians adds to the anxiety here. One of the most interesting and prominent trends today in Indian politics is the attempt to create "instant tradition" which may or may not resemble valid traditional forms of Indian life as they existed 150 years ago. One must, it is felt, be truly traditional and ethnically distinct if one is to be politically effective as an Indian. Publishers of educational materials are now advertising and selling instructional aids for Indians that consist of recordings of Indian music, dance diagrams, dittoed handouts, large colored pictures of Indians costumed for powwows, and other guides for being Indian. This is not to imply that all Indians have forgotten their heritage since many have not. But those who have naturally retained a significant interest in the old ways are seldom politically active, at least in the same fashion as the less traditionally oriented Indians.

American Indian political figures are demanding, largely from the federal government, the means to maintain and extend their uniqueness through the protection, growth, and sometimes creation of a land base almost always taking the form of an Indian reservation. Those few Indians who do want the life of white suburbia or of white urban living with all its rewards and penalties often do so because they believe it could for them lead to more wealth and power as Indians. In short, Indian politicians visible at the national level seek a stabilized cultural pluralism enriched by selected white technological and economic supports. In doing so

they may deceptively appear to be "going white" to the casual observer, but the reverse is the case.

Another hallmark of Indian politics is its individuality or lack of multileveled bureaucratic organization. A basic reason for this condition is the fact that Indians have far more common enemies than problems. The enemies most feared are all those who would attempt to acquire Indian land and Indian owned natural resources which are commercially exploitable. The array of such potential or actual foes is vast. Indians do have common psychological problems, a common view of "instant tradition" and often a common culture of poverty, but these problems have few common elements which lend themselves to ready political solutions. Most Indian groups find themselves in situations which for a number of reasons they do not regard as satisfactory. Poverty and poor physical and mental health occur in a wide variety of forms, and the potential solutions — if indeed they exist — must be specifically formulated for a given local area and people. Even the presence of a commonly derived social and cultural heritage may preclude a uniform solution, as illustrated by the situational differences between the Nebraska and Wisconsin Winnebagos.

The Indians' wide cultural diversity, coupled with a highly varied response to the dominant society, produces a vastly different kind of leadership than can be found among contemporary whites or the other ethnic divisions of our society. Indian leaders such as those who become officeholders in the National Congress of American Indians or the National Tribal Chairmen's Association and similar but lesser known organizations can depend upon at best only a vague and often highly undependable following as they attempt to fulfill their own ambitions and to some extent those of their followers. Any Indian leader finds himself in an impossible dilemma since, if he is to have the support of individuals, he must attempt to cater to their specific needs and those of their home communities. To do so is to ignore issues of seemingly national Indian importance and, hence, to relinquish the right to pose as a pan-Indian leader. The reverse is equally true.

The distinctive aspects of current Indian politics center around the facts that there are Indian leaders with no real followers and Indian followers with no actual leaders. There are Indians who are formally elected to prominent office in one or more national organizations, but such people are viewed by their constituents as typifying them rather than as individuals who make decisions affecting their welfare.

Charisma, especially dramatic public conduct, is the vital ingredient in this kind of leadership. Leaders, through written and spoken words and through occasional acts, exhort followers to curse the federal and local governments, and to beware of the greed of individual white citizens. Followers respond by continuing to direct their resentment toward these targets and, occasionally, by reelecting their leaders to office. However, Indian leaders wear out their appeal quickly, simply because that which becomes familiar cannot for long continue to be dramatic and intriguing.

The American Indian Movement (AIM) may be a highly qualified exception to the above generalizations. Within the last decade, AIM has emerged as a prominent political, social, and spiritual force in American Indian life. Some whites within and without the federal government view AIM as a significant threat to law and order, but the well contained and carefully directed kind of violence which it has displayed in the past belies this accusation.

Wounded Knee II, in the spring of 1973, was a good example of such an action. An area was chosen which had great historical and emotional significance for all Indians in that it was the scene of the massacre of helpless Native Americans, largely the old, the very young, and the sick, by poorly led, inexperienced white troops more than eighty years ago. As such, this incident has remained a prominent part of the bitter heritage of Indian-white relations. The area on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota is remote from heavy population concentrations and thus any violence which did occur would affect a limited number of people. The immediate targets of aggression were federal law enforcement officers ordered by Washington to control and end the demonstration. At the end of the 60-plus day siege, two Indians had been killed by these white forces. No whites had died, but many white and Indian area residents had suffered considerable inconvenience and even economic disaster which stemmed from the long-term disruption. In the early fall of 1974, the federal case against AIM leaders was dismissed by a white judge who expressed much dissatisfaction with the validity of the federal charges against the Indians.

Many Indians have only contempt for AIM members, but equal numbers argue that they would ask AIM for help in specific situations if all other means to redress specific grievances failed. Local AIM chapters can be found in Wisconsin. National AIM leaders are asked by Indians from Wisconsin to speak in this state. While the largely Indian audience may disagree with some or all of the remarks made, speakers are given a respectful and courteous reception. AIM is most certainly one facet of contemporary Indian life which deserves careful attention by all those concerned with Indian affairs. And it should be noted that violence is only one possible ploy advocated by AIM members, since it must of necessity have unfortunate consequences for all those connected with it.

Indian organizations, both urban and rural based, appear at all levels of American life, but seldom last very long, largely because of a defective structural base and the tendency toward pervasive factionalism adhering to such aggregates from their birth. The genesis and dynamics of such factionalism vary widely with the particular kind of organization involved. Essentially, most Indian organizations seem to have failure built into them since those who join a group usually expect too much too soon in the way of material benefits and emotional support merely by virtue of the fact that they have formally become members. When neither appear in the desired fashion, gross accusations fly until either new leaders are produced to eventually suffer a similar fate, or

followers drop out and are eventually replaced by other potential malcontents. Because of this particular kind of follower-leader relationship, Indian organizations whether at a national or local level, are comparatively small in membership. The most important limiting factor in the nature of Indian politics is the fact that it is, as Robert Thomas has said (1965), "powerless politics." On those rare occasions when a national Indian organization does reach a consensus concerning issues vital to all other Indians, there is seldom a ready way to translate this accord into constructive legislative action. Letters and petitions may be sent to white elected officials and bureaucrats, who are often Indian, in Washington calling attention to grievances, but seldom do any concrete results or even reactions emerge from such maneuvers because while some may be sympathetic to Indian causes, there are usually too many barriers to effective legislative commitment or administrative remedy.

Given the limitations of only vague, fleeting support from followers, positions or offices devoid of power, and no readily feasible means to acquire power save that which stems from white financial and political support, the lot of an Indian leader is an unhappy one.

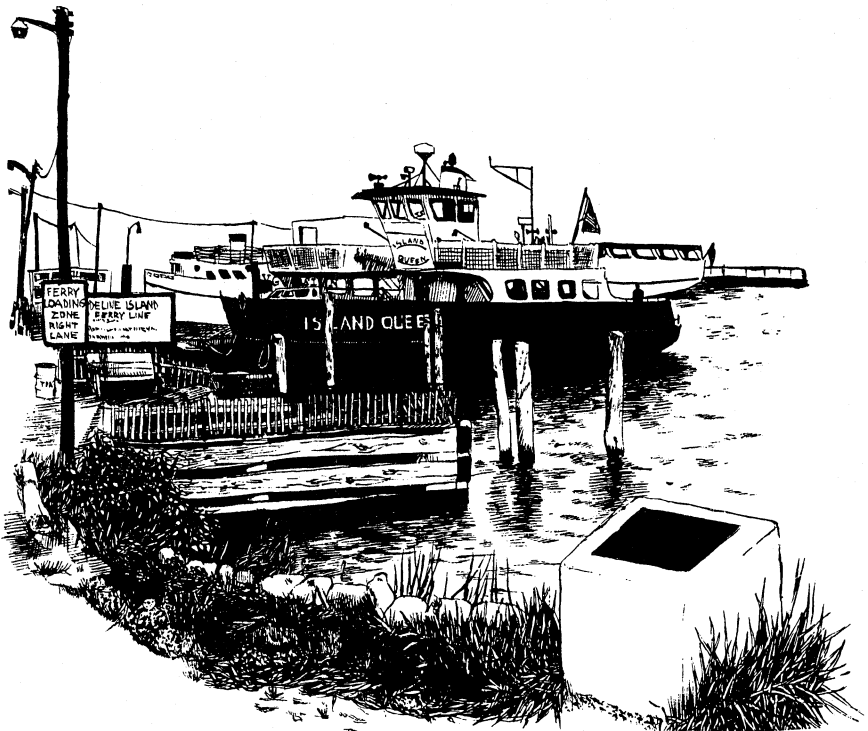
Every reservation in Wisconsin has a tribal council. While there are no direct links to national Indian organizations, many national leaders have been associated with a particular reservation council at one time or another. Leadership at the local level faces many of the same problems found at the national level referred to in the preceding paragraphs. However, there are additional factors. As F. C. Miller (1966:173-185) has pointed out, succession to the crucial position of council leader or chairman poses a serious problem since continuity of leadership is vital to the healthy functioning of a reservation. This continuity is difficult to obtain because the influence of such leaders is often based on charismatic authority, exceeding the bureaucratic authority of the office, and thus cannot be transmitted to would-be successors. Further, opposition factions frequently use a succession dispute to further their attempts to gain control of a tribal government. Tribal "free" elections are seldom in fact so, because of the elaborate system of political factions and social alliances within the reservation. But the tribal council always provides a forum for significant currents of reservation opinion regarding a broad spectrum of issues. Thus those who ignore its presence and influence do so at their peril, whether they be whites or members of other reservations. Quite often Indians, like whites, get far better leadership than they deserve given the sort of support which they give their representatives, and the exacting demands made on such leaders by forces from without the community. It should be stressed that Indians can indeed be "political animals," but in the distinctive kind of Indian fashion.

The theme of carefully directed restraint is evident in several prominent recent examples. The most dramatic example of Indian political activity in the state is the Menominee Termination-

Restoration affair. In 1953, the Menominee people lost their federal status as Indians as a result of inappropriate Indian policy drafted in Washington, supported by gross indifference on the part of too many of Wisconsin's non-Indians. The inability of the Menominee people to act as a unit to defend their interests also contributed to this disaster. Twenty years later the Menominee Restoration Act became a law (Public Laws 93-197), which will eventuate in the return of much of Menominee land to the protection which reservation status provides. The events that occurred during these two decades, and much that preceded them are later described from the perspective of a single Menominee.

The fishing rights cases involving Chippewa Indians living around the shore of Lake Superior are also prominent Indian political events of the past few years. Patricia Simms of the *Milwaukee Journal* in an article dated January 7, 1972, said:

The Lake Superior Chippewa Indians can freely fish their traditionally-used waters in Lake Superior, but they can use only centuries-old methods, the State Supreme Court ruled Thursday.



Chequamegon Bay is the heart of Wisconsin's Indian country. The village of La Pointe, on Madeline Island, was one of the earliest contact points between Indians and white traders and missionaries.

The high court said that the Indians were given fishing rights in Lake Superior under an 1854 federal treaty which supersedes any state law.

In addition, Justice Horace Wilkie said the State Department of Natural Resources must prove that any regulations it seeks to impose on the Indians' fishing must be proved to be "reasonable and necessary to prevent a substantial depletion of the fish supply."

The ruling overturned a 1970 Bayfield County Circuit Court decision that said the treaty gave the Indians the right to fish on their own tribal land but not on Lake Superior. Six members of the Red Cliff Band were arrested Sept. 17, 1969, for fishing in Lake Superior with gill nets, and two Bad River members were arrested in a similar instance on Oct. 9, 1969. "One important consideration here is that the history of the Chippewa reveals an uninterrupted history of fishing on the Lake," Wilkie said.

"In view of the more than 300 years of fishing the lake, and considering the activities of the bands after the treaty was enacted," Wilkie wrote, "we have no doubt but that it was the intention of the parties to the treaty for the Chippewa to retain fishing rights within the 1854 agreement." However, Wilkie said the methods of fishing "must also reasonably conform to the aboriginal methods and should not be extended to modern methods not intended by the 1854 treaty." Gill nets entrap fish by the gills so that they drown. Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows agreed with the opinion but took exception to the state's regulation of the Indians' fishing methods.

The opinion, Hallows said "states to the Indians you have your historic and traditional fishing rights, but the State of Wisconsin, "who did not grant you those rights in the first place is going to regulate them."

"The regulation of the Indians' right to fish could reduce them to the status of privileges of the white inhabitants of Wisconsin," the Chief Justice wrote.

"I cannot agree that the needs of the white inhabitants of Wisconsin must determine the extent of the Indians' fishing rights," Hallows said.

"Nor can I agree that the methods of fishing by the Indians must obey aboriginal methods," he added. "The Indians should be allowed a spinning rod as well as a bone hook or a spear."

The Michigan Supreme Court ruled April 5 that Michigan had no authority to regulate the hunting and fishing of Chippewa Indians in land and waters given their ancestors by the government under the 1854 treaty. The decision was followed by a storm of controversy in

the Upper Peninsula where the Michigan Department of Natural Resources said the Chippewa were depleting the lake and the Indians charged the state with inept management.

On August 14, 1971, a political action by AIM involving the threat of violence occurred in Milwaukee. About thirty Indians occupied an abandoned McKinley Beach Coast Guard Station, located on Milwaukee's lake front. At dawn, Indians moved into two vacant buildings which had been unused for two years. City police investigated almost immediately, but promised not to interfere with AIM activities "as long as things stayed peaceful and no one filed a complaint." Power and water service was maintained knowingly by local utility offices. News coverage by radio, television, and newspapers was prompt and sympathetic. Effective white support resulted. AIM leaders announced that their intentions were peaceful and that "violence will not occur unless attempts are made to remove us forcibly. Then we will resist." The intention of AIM to use the buildings for a school for Indian children and as a center for Indian alcoholics was announced by the news media and further helped to insure overt and tacit public cooperation. The only "weapons" displayed by Indians were a few sawed-off pool cues. Some Indians wore bead work and moccasins. Signs were displayed stating that the building now belonged to Indians. The Coast Guard half-heartedly told AIM to leave. They refused. More than three years have passed, and the former Coast Guard station remains "Indian Country." The buildings have been used as announced and federal grants plus a variety of continuing support from local whites have been given. An indefinite period of use by Indians seems likely.

AIM may have been encouraged to occupy the abandoned Coast Guard Station by the outcome of another confrontation between Indians and whites a few days earlier in the northern part of the state. In 1921 a power company, having a fifty-year lease, built a dam which flooded a part of the adjacent Chippewa reservation. In the summer of 1971 more than one hundred Indians, some from nearby Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation in Sawyer County and others from outside the state, took over the Winter Dam which has formed the Chippewa Flowage, a prime recreation area. After a few days, the Indians ended their "occupation" when Governor Lucey promised that "the state will offer all appropriate assistance in their efforts to litigate their long-held grievances" (Madison *Capital Times*, August 4, 1971). Local law enforcement officials stated that there had been no arrests or violence during the affair. To date, state assistance has not resulted in the return of the disputed land to the Chippewas.

In the light of these and other similar incidents, it cannot be said that the state's Indians are given to violent revolutionary activity. Indian political behavior of this type seems to consist of classically understated protest appealing to the majority's assumed inherent sense of justice. Indeed, Wisconsin's Indians have been models of restraint with a mature sense of public responsibility.

One of the most significant political developments on the state's Indian scene is the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (GLITC). It is closely related to both political action and economic development. The GLITC began in the late 1950's when a number of Indians in and out of elected office on the various reservations in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan became convinced that coordinated approach to problems might be preferable on an interstate/intertribal level rather than each reservation or tribe attempting to satisfy its own needs. A primary impetus to the formation of this group was the desire of some Indians to attempt to monitor the various federal offices associated with the land claims settlements.

The Indian Claims Commission Act was approved in 1946. This federal law grew out of an awareness of the specific need for solving problems of jurisdiction and finance in Indian litigation and a growing conviction that Indian claims should be processed more efficiently and justly than had been so in the past. As conditions stood before the law was enacted, the majority of Indian groups lacked the means and knowledge to effectively petition the government for the redress of various grievances, usually having to do with inadequate compensation for tribal land ceded to the United States by treaty. At the same time, Washington had no ready system for considering such matters. The Indian Claims Commission was an attempt to meet this need. Intertribal interest and cooperation were necessitated by the fact that many land claims of several tribes overlapped. Thus there had to be some sort of satisfactory working agreement between Indian groups on this matter before an acceptable settlement could be reached by the Claims Commission. The positive results of this cooperation between several western Great Lakes tribes led many Indians to believe that further cooperation on a permanent basis might produce even better results.

Some Indians in Michigan and Wisconsin worked together for a brief time, but soon separated. The GLITC since that time has consisted of representation from the ten reservations in Wisconsin. The Menominee people were not represented because they did not have the federal status of Indians having then been terminated by Washington. At present they are nonvoting members.

Meetings of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council are held ideally once a month on either one of the members' reservations or at Wausau, selected because of its central location to all of the state Indian communities. More than 125 people serve on GLITC committees that are concerned with promoting good physical and social conditions of the state's Indian population. Most of their efforts are directed toward improving specific conditions on particular reservations. Some members are salaried and others are not. Most are given money for travel expenses involved in attending meetings. All funds come ultimately from a variety of federal sources, most of which are within the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare, Commerce, and Interior.*

*For the mission statement of the Great Lakes inter-Tribal Council, see Appendix I at page 191.

The basic integrity of GLITC officers and committee members equals or exceeds that of white governmental organizations, but those of the GLITC face many difficulties in their attempts to do a satisfactory job. Federal aid coming directly from Washington and that mediated via the state is given in a form that often makes it impossible to use in dealing with specific reservation difficulties. However, a trend is now developing to grant funds to be used at the discretion of specific reservation councils.

Indians associated with the GLITC usually fall into two categories: young adults with good formal white educations and an adequate practical knowledge of white ways but deficient with respect to knowledge of and experience in Indian politics, and older people whose qualifications are the reverse of their younger colleagues. Many decisions which the GLITC must make require deliberation by those fully equipped in both respects. Many unresolved differences of opinion stem from this fact.

Finally, necessary loyalties to one's home community often make compromise impractical in the face of ambiguous situations. However, despite these inherent problems, the GLITC shows promise of becoming one of the most effective Indian organizations in the country in that it has the opportunity to tailor the various forms of federal aid to serve specific needs and situations on the local level in such a way that a multileveled, multiregional organization based in Washington cannot.

One of the most evident and persistent concerns of the GLITC is economic development. Many Indian leaders are convinced that money from wage labor will solve a majority of problems which Wisconsin Indians now face. But this is money used by Indians having an extensive formal white education working at various white-like business and industrial enterprises. These Indians believe that being successful businessmen will permit them to "put the feathers on right during the weekend." A white education combined with useful industrial-business experience are regarded as secular Holy Ghosts which will make all other things desired possible. Both Indian and white officials assume that if other Indians have the necessary skills to compete successfully in the white economy that they will automatically want to do, if only to escape from the various defects of an exclusively Indian reservation world such as over-dependence upon social resources for survival and the vast array of physical and emotional problems associated with economic poverty. This assumption may or may not be true, since it, in turn, is predicated on the validity of several other assumptions. Chief among these is the belief that our economy is an ever-expanding one and will permit unlimited numbers of worthy individuals to obtain more elaborate material standards of living. In short, these Indian leaders want to use the American Dream as a means of producing the Indian reality of a culturally distinct way of life supported by selected Indian participation in a white economy. This status has not yet been achieved, but some Indian leaders are now behaving as if it had been. Such is the

case, in fact, for many of them. It is impossible to determine at this time whether fulfillment of the Indian American Dream is possible or likely for the majority of the state's Indian people at some indefinite future time.

The GLITC does attempt to focus toward Indians the efforts of a number of state and federal agencies concerned with economic development for all citizens and communities, and has especially close relations with the Wisconsin State Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE). It also caters to the interests of the Black and Latin citizens of the state. A brochure (n.d.) provides the following general description:

... The Wisconsin State OMBE is a federally funded state-wide state-level organization formed to assist in the development and expansion of minority business enterprises.

State OMBE does not provide direct business services except on a very limited basis. The primary emphasis of the program is aimed at institutional change rather than the solution of individual business problems. The solutions sought are of a long term rather than a short term nature.

The essential function of the office is to marshal state resources and apply them to the solution of problems faced by minority business. First and foremost, the office serves as an advocate for the minority business community.

Following are examples of how State OMBE can assist the minority business enterprise effort.

One of the greatest needs a businessman has is for information: Where can I get assistance on a business problem? How do I get a government contract? What are my potential markets? To assist the minority businessman answer these questions, OMBE has taken the following steps:

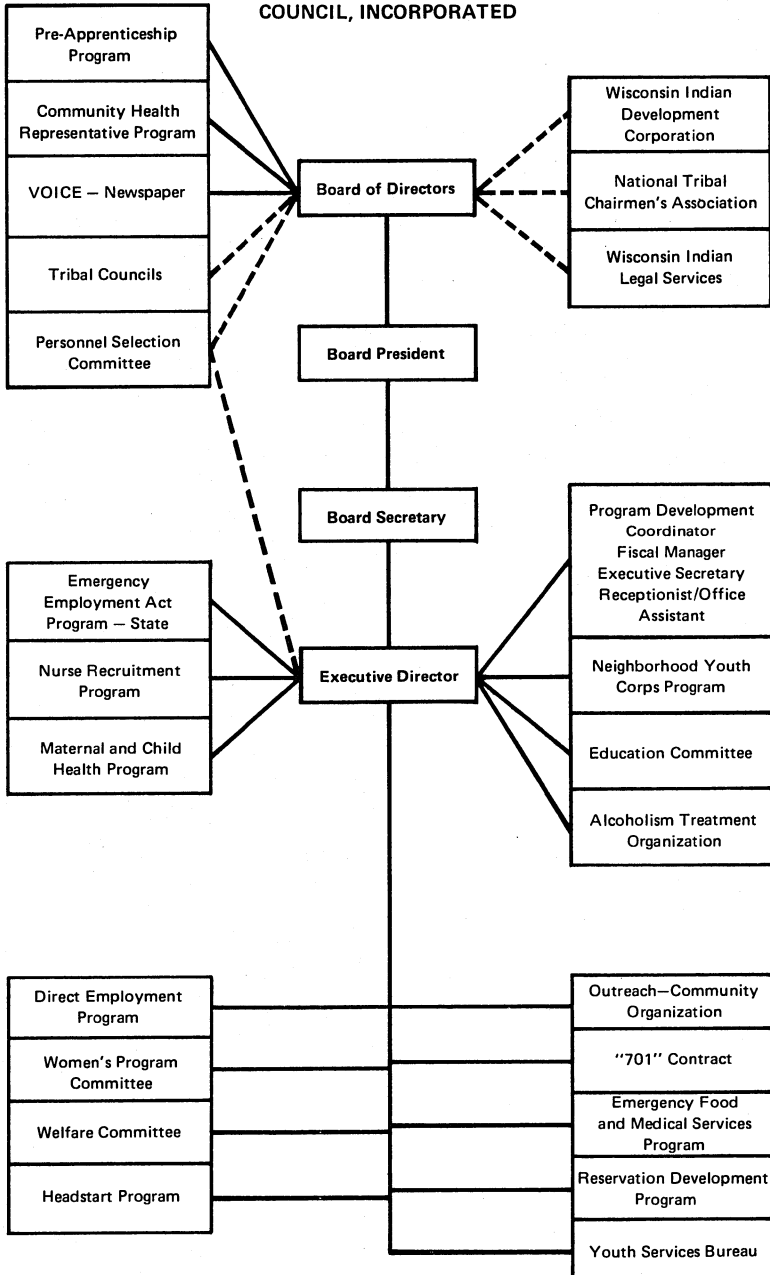
- Published a directory of minority businesses listing the names, addresses, and other pertinent information on over 230 non-retail firms. These directories have been distributed to purchasing agents in government and industry.

- Prepared a vendor's manual explaining how the state procures goods and services. This manual is available to minority businessmen interested in selling to the state.

- Provides information on upcoming state bids in highway and building construction to minority contractors.

- Arranged to have plans and specifications on state contracts available for review at the Northside Community Design Center in Milwaukee's Central City.

GREAT LAKES INTER-TRIBAL
COUNCIL, INCORPORATED



— Established a referral service to local business assistance agencies for businessmen having management and technical problems.

A key function of the State OMBE is to serve as an intermediary for the minority businessman when he is experiencing a problem which can and should be addressed by state government. *Institutional change* is our main objective. For instance, seeing that the state had done very little purchasing from minority businessmen, OMBE initiated an affirmative action program in procurement. Seeing the lack of capital as a major problem, OMBE has initiated several efforts aimed at increasing the flow of capital into the minority economy. A feasibility study has been initiated for a Latin bank in Milwaukee. A series of meetings are being held with state officials to determine how state deposits might be channeled into minority financial institutions.

Education and training programs for both present and future businessmen have been assessed and OMBE is meeting with state education leaders to determine how to improve and augment such programs.

OMBE will intercede on a case by case basis for any minority business man who is having difficulty with a government agency. State OMBE is also working with business leaders, both minority and majority to seek ways to promoting minority business development.

A Minority Purchasing Council is being considered to seek ways to increase majority industrial and commercial purchases from minority businesses.

State OMBE co-sponsored the first state-wide, Minority Business Fair in 1973. It intends to make the 1974 Fair even more successful!

Several firms have been provided direct management services either by the OMBE staff or by consulting services hired for that purpose ...

For OMBE and other similar well designed agencies, inadequate staffing — of necessity, overworked — is the main problem. OMBE has a single position on its staff for all pertinent Indian activities. Specific Indian activities which have been assisted through OMBE and other agencies include the processing and selling of wild rice at Mole Lake, a cranberry business at Lac Courte Oreilles, the Black Dirt construction company, at St. Croix (all being Chippewa enterprises), the Winnebago *Potch-Chee-Nunk* arts and crafts cooperative, located near Wittenberg (it has a branch outlet in the State Capitol in Madison), and a sawmill in the Stockbridge-Munsee community. If OMBE or any other similar agency is to be successful, its efforts must be coordinated with all appropriate agencies within the various levels of the state and federal government. Such coordination is often difficult to achieve.

The Menominee's timber operation is probably the largest single Indian business endeavor within the state. Hampered by decades of federal paternalism, obsolete equipment and inefficient business methods, this organization has not been able to compete effectively with privately owned timber operations run by non-Indians. However, with the present highly motivated and well-trained Menominee staff, rapid improvement can be expected within a short time provided that adequate and appropriate government support continues.

Some Indians have successfully gone into business for themselves, as Indians, without outside sponsorship. Mr. Roger Tallmadge Little Eagle operates a museum and Indian goods business north of Wisconsin Dells. He characterizes his operation as follows:

... The Winnebago Public Indian Museum is located in Adams County four miles north of Wisconsin Dells at the junction of the Scenic River Road and State Highway 13. It is now the largest individually owned Indian business operation in the State of Wisconsin.

I started under moderate family circumstances with no federal or state assistance, and no credit of any sort. The project started as an Indian Basket Stand along Highway 13. The tourists could watch the original Indian arts and crafts being made in front of them. Mrs. Roger Little Eagle Tallmadge was the operator and originator of the stand. I drove a sight-seeing boat on the nearby river and helped her in my spare time.

As our business volume increased, we needed more space and added an extra room on our home for this purpose. Our business continued to increase and we built a log building next to our home. Rooms have since been added on, and our store now consists of six large rooms, three devoted to the display of valuable family treasures open to the public at no charge, and three rooms where Indian craft products are sold. More than forty separate crafts are represented in the museum. We travel in excess of 40,000 miles a year to barter and buy good quality Indian products for customers, our valued friends. The Museum serves well over 3,000 visitors per day for the three months of the summer season, and we are also open from mid-March through December. A large mail-order business is maintained, mostly on leather items, the year around as well as a big business direct with members of other tribes engaged in a like enterprise. Many of our crafts are made on the grounds as the visitors watch. (*Personal communication, 8/18/74*)

There are now more than 30 Indian businesses operating in the state. Given the problems which had to be overcome for their creation, this small total is not surprising. It is safe to say that significant numbers of Indians have yet to become a part of the white economy on terms of their own choosing. This fact has

placed them far behind the other Wisconsin residents with respect to adequate standards of living, physical and mental health, formal educational achievement, and political vitality.

Today, Indians are aware of these facts more than ever before. The short- and long-term effects of this heightened awareness reinforce the continuing desire to remain Indian. Although Indians know that being Indian, in Wisconsin as anywhere else, means that the chances of being underfed, ill, and ignored are far greater than those of any other ethnic group in this country, this realization functions to keep them Indian.

Indians As Individuals

This article thus far has considered the persistence of Indian identity in general terms. A fuller understanding as to why there are Indians in the state now and will be in the future can be gained by looking at four specific examples of Wisconsin Indians. These four individuals will illustrate why Indians here (and in the rest of the country) have what E. H. Spicer (1971:795-800) refers to as a persistent cultural identity system. He argues in effect that an Indian identity has persisted because of the opposition, long term even if limited, which the politically dominant white majority has directed toward Indians. This opposition has produced and heightened a sense of ethnic difference which will continue since it has not allowed Indians to participate as fully or in the same way in our society as can whites. At the same time, Indian awareness of past Indian-white confrontation today helps to bolster Indian identity. Indianness persists and grows because of three specific factors or processes:

- 1) A set of identity symbols; *e.g.* land, language and customs;
- 2) The influence which these symbols have on Indian behavior; and
- 3) The interaction between this behavior and the larger socio-cultural setting wherein it occurs.

In presenting the four life histories, emphasis is given to the symbols, their influence on individual Indians, and the times and places in which such symbolic manipulations appear. Menominee, Potawatomi, Chippewa and Stockbridge individuals are considered. Fictitious personal names and place names are used in all life histories, but all quoted conversations are taken from tape recordings made by the author.

While no four persons can be fully typical of the state's entire Indian population, the four life histories are far from unique. The problems which these persons faced or continue to face are broadly those of the remainder of Wisconsin's Indians. But, each individual's facility in resolving difficulties, and in gracefully

adjusting to problems which cannot be solved, sets that person apart from most of his peers.

Peter Turner is a Wisconsin Indian, a Potawatomi, who enjoys country western music and has had trouble with witches. He is a member of the Medicine Lodge and follows the Dream Dance. With quiet dignity, he lives with uncomfortable memories of white violence and persecution. He has never asked for a cent of public relief money and probably never will. In the fullest sense of the terms, he is both a responsible citizen and a traditional Potawatomi. The cost of this achievement has been high indeed. Circumstances will demand additional payment, which he is preparing to meet.

Henry Adams is a Wisconsin Indian, a Menominee who is living with the effects of a crucial error of public policy, the termination of his reservation. With the help of 1973 federal legislation reversing the termination policy, Henry Adams and other Menominees are now working hard to improve the situation. In the meantime, Mr. Adams lives and works in Milwaukee as a useful citizen of the community. His Indian identity has always been a source of comfort and direction for him, despite the variety of misfortunes he has experienced.

George Williams is a Chippewa and a successful businessman who has simultaneously "put on the feathers right" and enjoyed the hard work and competitive nature of the business arena. For him, to be a Chippewa is to acquire all the outward manifestations of successful white living, but to use these things to make possible a satisfactory life as an Indian. He carries the emotional and physical scars of a turbulent, dangerous life. He also bears proudly his identity as an Indian as a symbol of considerable achievement and a challenge to all those who would dispute his right to embrace his honored heritage.

Harry Nelson is a Stockbridge and a product of more than half a century of Indian living. His commitment to an Indian identity is as much intellectual as it is emotional. He has given careful and considered thought to the implications of life either as a white or an Indian. He views being Indian as a logical alternative to other possible choices for him. At the same time, he is painfully aware of the fact that a satisfactory Indian existence is impossible without adequate white support. In turn, white support is likely only if he and the majority of other Indians in the state are willing to meet their obligations as responsible citizens to the fullest possible extent. He feels that he has kept his part of the bargain, but is convinced that many whites have fallen far short of theirs.

Peter Turner — Potawatomi

Peter Turner was born into a family living in the Marsh Hill settlement in Evergreen County. He has been working and living

continuously in Milwaukee since 1947. At the time of his birth, he would not have appeared to be a likely candidate for long-term urban residence. What combination of circumstances led him to be so? The answer to this question can be found in part by considering the history and general nature of the Marsh Hill band of Potawatomi, even though both are only superficially known.

Jones and McVean (1923:19-21) quote an anonymous reporter writing for a Marshfield newspaper in 1905 or 1906.

One of the interesting spots in [Evergreen County], for an Indian village, was at Marsh Hill on the old Chesterfield place. This Indian clearing was an ideal location ... the north wind could not find the place, for behind it were high rocks and hills covered with dense woods ... During the past summer a number of Indian families have lived on Marsh Hill near the camping grounds of their fore-fathers. These Indians were picturesquely living in their round bark houses and log huts. They all seemed to vie with one another in building and living the way their fore-fathers had lived ... A framework of poles and branches was made and bound together. Then this framework was entirely covered with large pieces of bark firmly held in place by strips of dogwood bark.

This account then goes on to say that the round bark houses were used for summer occupation only. Apparently, those Potawatomi who first formed this Marsh Hill band were remnants of several other bands whose numbers had decreased greatly and who for a combination of reasons were not given allotted lands by the government. They came together at Marsh Hill because no whites or other Indians were using this piece of ground at the time, and it was also a good location for a hunting and gathering subsistence economy. A number of fresh water springs in the area added to its attraction. Other Indian groups may have used this place earlier; Peter Turner's father once found a well-made flint projectile point about 14" long near the rock ridge at the top of the hill.

Lawson (1920:107-109) mentions these Indians in part as they appeared fifteen years later:

... the author was given information on this band of returned Potawatomi from the Reservation near Mayetta, Kansas, who had leased their allotments in Kansas, and moved back into Wisconsin preferring to live in this state. Some of them have taken homesteads and roam about over unused, cut-over lands. There are about 150 members in the band, under the care of the United States Indian superintendent ... This [Evergreen County] band is principally located near Marsh Hill.

Some of the young people farm and do manual labor. The older people have gardens. The Potawatomi receive very little government aid. They have rentals from their lands in Kansas, and what they can earn or raise. They



Dignity, years and dress worn well.

The illustration is based on a photograph taken about 1920 in the Wisconsin Rapids area.

hold small tracts of restricted lands on public domain in Evergreen County under trust patents and restricted deeds.

Most of the children of school age are enrolled at Lac Du Flambeau and Tomah in the Indian schools. The Seventh Day Adventists are doing religious work among them. Most of the band speak American, but the Winnebago tongue is as prevalent as Potawatomi ... some of them have lived about Marsh Hill for the past 52 years since 1866.

Writing in 1923, Jones and McVean (*Ibid*:14-21) provide additional pertinent description concerning Marsh Hill.

Marsh Hill ... may not at present be called an Indian village in a strict sense of the term, as there are but several Indian families still living on the Hill at all seasons of the year. However, during the time that the ceremonial dances are held, this well known Hill takes on the aspect of a real Indian village. During the first days in May, just before planting time when the "oak leaves are about half their size," the first big dance is held on the hill. Then the Indian again returns to his former hearths and amid the chanting and the beating of drums gives thanks to his God for the return of spring. Indian guests and visitors come from distant parts of the state. Former residents of this and other sites of Evergreen County come from the Potawatomi villages at McCord, Flambeau, Stone Lake in Forest County and from Laona and Wabeno. Visitors frequently come from Kansas, Michigan, and other states ... This dance the Indians call their religion dance or dance of thanksgiving (The Dream Dance). It is conducted in a dance circle. There are five drums and eight drummers, the latter going from one drum to another until all drums have been in use ... White visitors are permitted as spectators, but taking pictures of the dance is strictly prohibited ...

Another religious dance which shares with the foregoing in importance is the Medicine Lodge dance ...

Not very much is known about the Marsh Hill band of Potawatomi. One possible reason, according to Peter Turner, is that the Indians tried to keep whites away from the hill as much as possible. If a white did come there by intent or accident, the Indians would pretend not to speak English. Many would hide until the white visitor left. A variety of other tactics were used, just short of force, to conceal from the notice of non-Indians the activities of the camp and those who lived there.

Peter Turner is a slight, wiry Potawatomi with a relatively dark complexion. His posture is relaxed and he walks with a smooth, flowing gait. When sitting in a chair, he habitually clasps his hands lightly in his lap and stares blankly at a point on the floor in front of him. He can remain motionless for hours while

assuming this position. He seldom smiles or laughs, but has an easily aroused sense of humor. Peter is extremely shy, and easily one of the most traditionally oriented Indians in Milwaukee. Peter is an avid follower of the Dream Dance and the Medicine Lodge. His command of spoken English is good, but highly baroque in nature. He understands something of the Winnebago tongue but never speaks it. His grasp of Potawatomi is extensive, but he seldom has the opportunity to speak it in Milwaukee. His habitual dress both winter and summer is a long sleeved sport shirt, left to hang outside his cotton trousers. He usually wears work shoes. On the coldest days of winter, he dons a light jacket and battered felt hat. He has an elaborate costume for powwows.

Peter was born in February, 1929, about three miles southwest of Marsh Hill. His mother was a Winnebago, Dora Hawk. His father then lived on his mother's 40 acre homestead. About 1900, Peter's mother's brother had built a six-room frame house there, with three rooms on each floor and heated by a wood-burning stove. Kerosene lamps were used for lighting.

The house was set back several miles from a dirt road but could be reached by a rutted path, wide enough for a Model "T"; a crude wooden bridge spanned the creek between the house and Marsh Hill. A heavy growth of secondary timber and brush covered most of the homestead. The nearest white farmers' fields were seven or eight miles away. Peter's remarks give the impression that his father deliberately located the family seat in a relatively inaccessible spot.

Peter's father was an ultra-traditional Potawatomi who was born on Marsh Hill about 1898. According to Peter,

... he lived there except for the time 1906-1908 when his parents took him down to Mayetta, Kansas. I guess that they didn't like it there very much. My grandmother used to tell me about how she and a lot of others was moved 'way out of Wisconsin by the damn government. They took them in wagons over to the Mississippi River and then they got on barges that had canvas spread over the top. They was crowded in just like cattle. They got hauled down that river to just above St. Louis and then up the Missouri River to a place where it was closest to northeast Kansas, just north of where Kansas City is now. They had to walk over that flat hot country and there wasn't no trees much or hills. She could never forget that, so I guess that's why they came back to Wisconsin and Marsh Hill even if they did have lots of relatives down there.

A central theme which runs through his father's life is that of distrust and hostility toward whites. About the middle of the 19th century when the Potawatomis began farming the area, they utilized a large fertile portion of the valley which was relatively flat to the south of Marsh Hill. Conflict with whites probably began in the 1850's when they moved into this valley and discovered Indians

using good farm land. Indian homes were burned down, and a few Potawatomi and Winnebagoes were killed. Potawatomi leaders then moved with their survivors to Marsh Hill in 1866. The whites did not want the Hill on which the settlement was located because for more than half the year it was surrounded by an extensive marsh or swamp. In the winter, drifted snow made travel difficult. None of the land immediately adjacent to it was good for farming. Once located, the Indians made small clearings for dwellings and larger ones for the two cemeteries and the two dance grounds.

Two springs could be used year around. Narrow, winding paths connected the homes, springs, cemeteries, and dance grounds. Heavy brush growth covered the other areas that were not swamp. An uneasy truce then existed between these Indians and the white farmers who had driven them away from the better farming areas that they had once used. This truce lasted from 1866 until the late 1920's or '30's when the whites became convinced that they could use the Indian-occupied land to their advantage. During this sixty year period, the Marsh Hill Potawatomi, buttressed by a steady influx of in-marrying Winnebago and Menominee men and women, relied upon hunting and gathering, trapping, and sporadic horticulture for subsistence. If white farmers did not want to use the flat land nearest the Hill for cultivation for a given year, they allowed the Indians to farm it. The Indians worked for brief periods of time for the whites as field hands. They were seldom paid in cash and seemed to be more interested in getting farm produce. The proceeds from hunting, trapping, and gardening were stored in rectangular huts with bark walls, supported by a frame of saplings. Sometimes these bark huts were used as sleeping places in the summer. However, most of the year the Indians lived in log cabins with dirt floors dug three to four feet beneath the ground.

Shortly after Peter was born in 1929, the Marsh Hill Band began to disperse because of the death through old age of some influential band members, the renewed pressure of encroaching whites, and the attraction of living away from the Hill near or in some of the smaller towns in the region. Apparently, this drifting-out was not an abrupt event but occurred gradually. Individuals and families were away from the Hill for longer and longer periods, working at seasonal wage jobs and hunting and trapping. Eventually they came back only for the holding of Dream Dance and Medicine Lodge ceremonies. Peter's father's brother, who sometimes lived on the Hill and at other times was in Kansas, joined a Wild West show as a professional Indian. Peter's father began to spend a few weeks out of every summer dancing in the Standing Rock Indian Ceremonies, a locally sponsored tourist attraction at the Wisconsin Dells. By 1943, the last Potawatomi left the Hill at the urging of his family. Shortly after this, the Hill was made a part of Evergreen County Park.

Peter's childhood, in a frame wooden house in the middle of the forest, was tranquil. He often played in the surrounding woods with his three sisters. They went ice skating on Muskrat Creek and



Serious reflection begins early. This young Indian begins life well protected in a "cradle board". In recent years, this design has been adopted by mothers all over the world. Archeologists have traced the Indian cradle board design to at least the year A.D. 1,000 in the American southwest.

sometimes played with white children. He spent a great deal of time happily wandering alone through the woods. At his father's urging, he made it a point to study animal and plant life as closely as he could, especially those things which were associated with Potawatomi ritual and mythology. Many evenings he drew with pencil and paper what he had seen during the day.

When Peter was five years old, his Winnebago mother died in a Black River Falls hospital. The family was not told the immediate physical cause of her death, but his father was convinced that she was killed by a witch.

Witches was always botherin' us, especially Dad. He kept some dogs around, especially this one white hound that was very good at tellin' when witches were comin'. Then he knew right away what to do. But they was always there and they have always been around me too. I am still carrying things with me all the time for protection and I got to be real careful.

After his mother's death, Peter's Potawatomi grandmother assumed responsibility for rearing him and his sisters. With one reservation, he was very fond of his grandmother. She insisted on giving the children "strength tonics" made from rancid deer and turtle blood. The forced use of this medicine was "just awful" and constituted an ordeal from which he claims never to have recovered fully.

By the time he was seven or eight, he was made aware of the fact that his father had very little money and hence he and his sisters lacked many of the things that the white neighborhood children had.

A lot of times back then, it was pretty dull and too quiet. The white kids would go off to the circus or the carnival or the fair and we didn't go because we didn't have no money for the tickets. We had to walk to that white school that wasn't very good anyway, about five miles because we didn't have no wagons or horses. Sometimes we'd catch a ride with a milk wagon and with some of the white kids, but that didn't happen too often. My dad, he really hated them whites around there but he had to keep borrowin' things from them, like their horses and plow and a sled to haul wood in the winter time. I think that they loaned him things because he was always workin' for them, but he never seemed to have much money.

By the time Peter Turner was ten, his father and his father's brother had taught him how to dance at powwows. His grandmother had probably worked even harder and longer to prepare an elaborate costume for him. In early summer the annual Pittsville powwow was held. But, Peter was too shy, and this quality has lessened only slightly with the passing of years:

There I was, all dressed up in that stuff and I really could dance good. My father, he took me up to where the drums were and they were dancing and I was all ready to



A time for pride. The illustration shows excellent examples of pan-Indian powwow costumes. Various parts of each costume come from different areas. Many of them had their origins in the great plains, particularly in the Oklahoma area.

start. Then I looked around and saw so many people I didn't know and I turned and run off fast. When my father, he finally caught up with me, I told him that I was scared and he said if that's the way I felt I didn't have to do it. So I didn't dance for a powwow for maybe seven or eight years.

One of the happiest events of his childhood occurred when his father's brother visited them from Kansas bringing as a gift a battery powered radio. The family soon developed a taste for country western music, an interest that Peter still avidly follows today. The father bought two guitars and a banjo and the family was soon singing and playing along with a wide assortment of white performers as their music was broadcast from radio stations in Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago. Another important change in their lives occurred when their father bought a Model "T" Ford and learned to drive it.

Then he started workin' more places, farther away. Every summer there for a while we raised contract beans for this cannery. They'd promise to pay us so much at the first of the season for so many loads and then we'd try to grow all we could. Load that model T full of beans and go to the cannery and get a little money for them. That was a tough way to live.

At the age of sixteen, Peter quit school. Most of his teachers were not sympathetic to Indian children who lacked the stimulation of conventional white homes. He had learned to read and write much better than his father could, and was able to "speak English as good as I wanted to." He had completed seven years of school. His father also obtained employment with the Work Projects Administration, but such jobs required him to be away from home a lot. Since he was fond of his father, he wanted to travel with him. One incident finally induced the family to leave the Marsh Hill area for good:

We come home late one Saturday afternoon from town shopping, all of us, and there was the house burned down. Just the foundations left. We sure had a lot of stuff there in the way of Indian costumes, drums and things and that was gone. And we was never certain how the fire got started. We never had trouble with the stove before so maybe the whites set it on fire to get rid of us. Maybe a witch had something to do with this, but we never knew.

His father sold the land and used the money to buy ten acres of land west of Fast Creek. He soon built a small house there and the family used this as a base of operations from then on. His two oldest sisters later moved to Milwaukee because they could obtain well paying jobs in war industries. His youngest sister had been away at Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kansas, for about two years. She remained there until she graduated from high school. With the exception of Peter, none of the Turner family returned to the Marsh Hill area even for a brief visit.

Peter's father continued to move from one place to another working at short-term jobs. He urged his son to go to the Neillsville Indian School, and Peter reluctantly agreed to try it for two months. At the end of that period he told his father he would run away if he wasn't allowed to leave immediately. The bad food, harsh discipline, and rigid physical confinement were too much for him to face. From that time until he was drafted into the army, Turner either traveled with his father or worked as a laborer for various white farmers. Most of the winters were spent either living at their new home near Fast Creek or in visiting Indian friends and relatives throughout central and northern Wisconsin. When his father worked for the powder plant in Baraboo for three months, Peter attended the public school in town. Neither enjoyed their stay in the area and both were glad to return to Fast Creek when his father was laid off. About 1943, his father remarried another Winnebago, but this seems to have made little difference in Peter's life. His Potawatomi grandmother had died by this time.

In June, 1944, Peter was drafted. He was not anxious to enter the service, but the prospect of going to federal prison if he failed to report for duty appealed to him even less. He was placed in the army, trained in North Carolina, and attached to a field artillery unit that fought briefly in the Philippine Islands in 1945. He was discharged in June, 1946, after serving 23 months. He regarded his service experience as distasteful but far less annoying than the time which he had spent attending various public and Indian schools a few years before. This period of his life did provide a useful, if limited, exposure to urban living. He had never been more than 40 miles away from home until he reported to Milwaukee for his pre-induction physical.

Peter was discharged in June, 1946, and spent the next twelve months working, "but mostly loafin'" at his father's place near Fast Creek. He worked in a pulp mill for one half day, and then quit because he resented the remarks his white fellow workers made about Indians. In the fall he worked for several weeks in the cranberry marshes. When winter came, he returned to his father's place. Other than taking part in a number of Medicine Lodge ceremonies and Dream Dances, he did little but eat and sleep. When warm weather returned in late spring, his father insisted that he leave and get a job in a city. It was time for Peter to learn how to earn money regularly, how to live alone, and how to avoid all or most of the dangers which were associated with prolonged contact with whites. This could be done, his father insisted, by not gambling with dice and cards, drinking only small amounts of beer, and not associating with whites until he was sure that they could be trusted not to make trouble for him. He assured Peter that he would always be welcome to return and visit, but he had to become financially and emotionally independent of him because the father's health was beginning to fail, and no other close relatives were willing to support him. In April, 1947, with considerable reluctance, Peter left to find a permanent job and life in Milwaukee.

He moved into a single room in a large run-down apartment house near 11th Street and State Street recommended by his cousin. While the place was little more than a fire trap, it had a number of advantages for him. It was not too far from the area where the Indian bars were located, the rent was low, and the other non-Indian occupants did not resent the fact that he was an Indian. They all enjoyed country western music. Turner often sang the large number of songs that he had learned while in the service, accompanying himself on the guitar. All-night parties were frequent, with some beer drinking, but mostly singing filling the time. The white neighbors did not object to the noise and usually were invited to participate. Peter's interest in this kind of music increased and he began to accumulate a large collection of records, magazines, and sheet music concerned with country western music.

During this period, 1947 to 1951, he made some weekend trips home to visit his father and spent a part of his vacation in 1948 hunting in the northern part of the state. While hunting he claims to have been attacked by a witch:

I have always liked hunting and used to kill a lot of our meat when I was younger. This time my father and me, we were out for squirrel. I had a new repeater "22" rifle. I always was a good shot. This was around McCord where some Potawatomis still live. We had walked pretty far in the woods and it was getting on toward dark. All at once this big black owl, he flew down out of the trees and came right at me. I shot at him and missed and then he kept flying about ten feet away from me in a circle. I fired seven or eight shots at him, but still couldn't hit him. He flew back in the trees and we made camp. All night we could hear him lookin' at us. That was one of those damn witches. I could never hit anything with that gun, and get anything hunting at all after that.

He returned to Milwaukee and continued his round of working, visiting with Indians in various taverns, and enjoying country western music. The others in the apartment building now accepted him to the extent that they had no objections to his bringing Indian friends around to sing powwow songs all night. During his vacation the following year, 1949, he spent his two weeks' vacation traveling around the state attending concerts given by country western music artists. One such performance was given in Green Bay. During a rehearsal, Turner wandered back stage, drawn by his interest in show business and the people who were in it.

As one part of the show, they were supposed to sing this song about a wooden Indian, but they just couldn't find one for a prop. They were about ready to drop the number when I volunteered. They looked me up and down real good and finally they said I'd do. So right there was my big chance. They got this blanket, headdress with all the feathers, and a big club. I stood in the middle of the stage wearing them things and looked

real mean and everybody liked it. I thought that it was great to be an Indian. There was a real advantage to it. For the first time in my life I saw that.

In 1950, the house where he was living was condemned as being unsafe and those who had lived there scattered to a number of widely separated rooming houses and sleeping rooms located throughout the low rent districts of the city. Peter married a Menominee woman, and his life changed to the extent that he no longer frequented Indian bars on a regular basis. He began spending time with his wife's relatives on the Menominee reservation. He bought a second-hand car and he and his wife moved into a lower flat apartment. He mentioned one unnerving incident that occurred on a muggy summer night in 1955.

Well, the wife and I, we was sittin' in the living room with the radio on and all the windows open. It was maybe 9:00 o'clock. We had all the lights on and everything. All of a sudden there was this big green flash of light right outside the window, and this awful bad smell all over. Then this big black dog came into the living room looking at us. We knew right then what this was all about. We was bein' attacked by a witch. Them witches have to travel every four days or they lose their power and they really can travel fast, so this one could have come from up north and have gotten back before the next morning without any trouble at all. This one had on the jacket (had assumed the form) of a black dog. But my wife, she has the power just like my father does, so she just looked at him and he backed out of the door. About one month after that I was comin' home late and there was this tree right outside my window. There was this whippertail just sittin' there and singin'. Right then, I knew that I was gonna have some trouble. That was another witch in another jacket. Sure enough, about ten days later my second cousin was in a bad car accident and then my father got sick and had to go to the hospital for a long time. Then a year or so after that my wife was out in the back yard and this little bird tried to fly right at her, so she picked up this long stick and hit it right across the throat. The bird flies off and then four days later we hear that this old Menominee woman in town, she had died. We went to the funeral and she had a great big bruise all over her neck. It don't pay to be a witch, since they always get that badness back on them sooner or later. We ain't had no trouble since then, but I always carry some stuff for protection that my father gave me and I gave some of it to my wife for her to carry. I got my shooter and all the things that go with it too, but that really don't help you against witches. That just goes to show you that witches can bother you any place in town or back up north. It's all the same to them.

Within a few years after his marriage, his life seems to have

assumed the even predictable tempo that it takes now. The Turners have no children. They live in an upstairs four room flat simply furnished and well away from black residential areas. His work day begins at 5:30 a.m. when he wakes up and has his wife prepare breakfast. He begins work at the railroad warehouses by 7:00 and helps unload freight cars filled with obsolete or worn out equipment. Other menial jobs fill his working hours such as winter snow removal. He leaves work at 3:00. He seldom talks with his fellow non-Indian workers and they seldom converse with him. They never see each other after working hours. His interest in country western music at times seems to take the form of an obsession. He belongs to the fan clubs of three western singers and has a great interest in buying their phonograph records and attending their performances throughout the midwest. His record collection is now more than 2,000. He and his wife have traveled to Minneapolis, Detroit, and other places to hear a single performance of their favorite star, Loretta Lynn. During his vacation in the summer of 1969, they drove to Nashville, Tennessee, to attend the Grand 'ole Opry, the most prestigious country western music troupe, to visit the music museum, and take a guided tour around the homes of a number of famous performers who live in the area. On the drive down Peter stopped at the banks of the Wabash River in Indiana, scattered tobacco on the water, and said a prayer in Potawatomi "because that is a sacred place for us."

With the exception of his father, stepmother, and oldest sister, he has little or no contact with his kinsmen. When his health permits, his father conducts at least one Medicine Lodge and Dream Dance ceremony a year. Peter usually attends these, but has commented ruefully a number of times that both are rapidly dying out since young people including those of his generation are not learning the proper rituals and associated mythology. He is convinced that other Indians who take part in such proceedings "just go through the motions." Finally, when the ceremonies are held, they are "dull because they last too long." He is not able to be with his father enough to gain the requisite knowledge and his father has repeatedly stressed the fact that such things can only be learned on a first-hand basis. Books written by anthropologists dealing with such ceremonies are wrong, according to his father, and all forms of Indian religion must be experienced to be known. Peter Turner is within 15 years of retirement and a pension from the railroad, yet his plans as to residence and general style of life for that time are uncertain.

Due to a combination of circumstances, he and his wife have become increasingly involved in Indian affairs. The city now has a number of relatively active Indian groups and the Turners usually attend several meetings a week. Peter dances three or four times a year in the powwows that are held and has participated as an Indian in a number of miscellaneous public events. He danced on the Indian float for the July 4th Circus Parade in 1969. A number of white social groups have requested Indians to dance for them as

a part of an evening's entertainment. Peter has been a part of the dance troupe many times. He and his wife seem to have willingly made their life in the city a demanding one. Most of their hours are devoted to activity with little or no time left for reflection and sleep.

Would Peter want to change anything if he had his life to live over again? His reply:

Well, I think if I hadn't been so damn scared and bashful, I could have made it as a country western music star. The life of those long distance truck drivers has always looked good to me too because of the traveling involved, seeing everything like that. My dad always told me when I got out of the army that I should do something in electronics. He was right, but I didn't have enough education. I'm too old now to go to school or even if I did, I'd be too old anyway for those things. No matter what I'd do, I'd still be an Indian and a Potawatomi. I'd never want to get away from that.

Henry Adams — Menominee

Charles Callender (1962:33) provides a succinct description of the major social and economic aspects of early Menominee life:

... In the seventeenth century the Menomini seem to have lived in one large village at the mouth of the Menomini River (where the city of Milwaukee is now located). After 1740, part of its inhabitants founded a second settlement near the French post at Green Bay. Because of the increased mobility demanded by the fur trade, both villages broke up before 1800 and were replaced by a system of nine or ten bands, each exploiting its own hunting territory. An expansion of tribal area accompanied this fragmentation. The main body of the tribe centered in the Fox River Valley, extending north to the Menomini River and south along Lake Winnebago, with scattered groups ranging west to the Mississippi and south to Milwaukee. To the north and south were transitional bands mixed respectively with Ojibwa and Winnebago. The bands were often described as localized clans ... these initially tended to consist of family groups and therefore roughly coincided with clans. Some bands retained this aspect until well into the nineteenth century, but in most cases freedom of movement among the bands altered the pattern ... (33)

... In 1800 the Menomini were forest dwellers ... the Menomini used wild rice. Fishing was a major activity, the role of agriculture was comparatively slight ... The Menomini maintained summer villages along the Fox River or at the mouths of the other rivers emptying into Green Bay. In September the tribe moved inland to

gather around lakes for the rice harvest, and in winter spread out in search of game and furs ... (33)

By 1854, the Menominees had negotiated their seventh treaty with the federal government granting them a total of about 235,000 acres or about 360 square miles for a reservation located in the northeastern part of Wisconsin. The tribe did not subscribe to the General Allotment Act of 1887 and thus kept their land holdings intact. In 1908, Congress passed a law enabling the Menominees to establish a selective logging operation on a sustained yield basis. With a relatively secure land base and a viable modern economic potential, the future of the Menominees, as of sixty years ago, appeared to be bright. However, the influences of tribal factionalism, white interest in reservation land, and other less obvious factors were to take their toll.

Keesing (1971:222-243) states that at least by 1900 the Menominees "became increasingly acquainted with the new urban life now growing up at a number of points accessible to the area" (222). The reservation community of Neopit was formed in 1906 and attracted Menominees from other parts of the reservation to work at various aspects of the lumber industry. By 1910 some Menominees were living off the reservation, some in cities and others in rural non-reservation areas. Keesing's prognosis regarding Menominee adjustment to the modern world is gloomy:

... Even when individual Indians have become competent to participate in the general American life, their attempts to establish themselves outside their own community have been thwarted by racial prejudice and discrimination. The Indian in his own setting may be an object of romance, but outside the immediate vicinity of his reservation he is generally taken for a "colored" person and treated accordingly; even when he identifies himself the old slogan about the only good Indian being a dead Indian often still holds. At best he is likely to find a place along the unstable economic and social margins of white society as a kind of American gypsy. Until, therefore, the folk who have occupied his country and turned his feet along the new cultural trail are prepared to receive him with equality, it seems wise to fit him for life in his own group — in the case of the Menominee, the reservation community ... (247-248)

Termination — or, "defederalization" — of the Menominee Reservation was the culmination of an involved series of efforts within the state and the U.S. Congress. The process was set in motion in 1954; termination became "final" in 1961 and was, when it proved economically disastrous, superseded by restoration in 1973.

When termination of the Menominees' status as a federally recognized Indian tribe was enacted, state legislation organized the reservation area as a town government and constituted the Town of Menominee as a separate county. This town government encompasses the entire former reservation of 10 congressional

townships, or about 365 square miles. No property taxes are levied on lands and improvements in federally recognized Indian reservations; with termination of the reservation status the real property in Menominee County became subject to the property taxes levied for county, town, school and special district purposes. Menominee Enterprises, Inc. (MEI), was formed to secure, maintain and extend the economic and cultural status of the tribal community. Each Menominee enrolled on the final tribal roll received \$1,500 in per capita payments from tribal assets, a voting trust certificate representing 100 shares of voting stock in MEI, and a 4% bond maturing to \$3,000 in the year 2,000.

Termination did not work to the advantage of the Menominee people. For several years, the county was without medical or dental facilities when the old reservation hospital was closed because it failed to meet state health and safety standards. Generally the reservation land, owned communally by the tribe for more than 100 years, was placed under MEI management to continue sustained-yield foresting, but in the unincorporated villages of Keshena, Neopit, Zoar and South Branch some of it was sold in individual parcels to Menominee homeowners. Both the MEI and the individual Menominee property owners became responsible for paying property taxes. Flexible work and leisure patterns of the Menominee culture were soon diminished by the necessity of assuming financial responsibility for the support of self-government within the established patterns of white society. Some additional lands were subsequently sold to non-Menominee owners in the vain attempt to shift the tax burden.

The Menominee had always been individualistic. Now, the tribe was torn by factionalism. Some Menominees were convinced that the tribe had no real control over its lands; they believed that MEI leadership consisted of other Menominees who served largely their own personal interests. Further, the First Wisconsin Trust Company of Milwaukee, under the provisions of termination, controlled the shares, and hence the votes, of minors and incompetents. As of 1971, more than 20% of the shares were controlled by this firm.

In an attempt to correct this and other alleged injustices and to improve the operation of the MEI, one faction of the tribe in late 1969 formed an organization called DRUMS, "Determination of Rights and Unity of Menominee Stockholders." Chapters were formed in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Menominee County.

From the standpoint of general Menominee welfare, the worst aspect of termination was the fact that MEI encouraged land developers to sell tracts of land to non-Menominees. Pressures for land sale stemmed largely from the belief that expanding the property tax base through private development would help to meet the expenses of running the county.

Although all of this land development was confined to a 14-section area east of Keshena (about 3.7% of the county's 360 sections) in which privately owned parcels remained intermixed with lands owned by the tribal corporation, the emotional impact of the land sales cannot be overestimated. This impact was

perhaps greatest among the urban Menominee in Milwaukee and Chicago who tended to regard any alienation of ancestral lands as a threat to their tribal identity. In addition, development of a tax base through private land sales failed to have the desired economic effect, as MEI, still the county's major property owner, remained the county's main property taxpayer. When development in the Lakes of the Menominees state and federal aids area was stopped in the summer of 1972, it was estimated that the homesites owned by non-Menominee, fully developed, would constitute 35% of the county's tax base.

Economically, "termination" was an almost complete failure. The Menominee had been among the state's original ecologists, operating their reservation forest according to the sustained-yield principle under management by the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs. A claim that these principles had been violated resulted, in 1951, in a U.S. Court of Claims judgment against the BIA for \$7,650,000, increasing the liquid assets of the tribe to nearly \$10 million. Distributing about \$5 million of the judgment award in \$1,500 per capita shares to the enrolled members of the tribe required congressional authorization (the per capita distribution was the rough equivalent of money lost to individual Menominee during the years the sustained-yield principle had been violated). The congressional bill authorizing the per capita distribution was amended to require Menominee acquiescence in the "principle of termination".

By the time termination was implemented in 1961, the tribe's liquid assets were diminished first by about \$5 million through the per capita distribution, second by another \$2 million of dividends on forestry operation profits, which the BIA had failed to distribute, and third by miscellaneous expenses incurred in planning for termination.

If the "principle of termination" had in the early 1950's been based on the assumption the Menominee forest operations were a moneymaker, by 1960 the actual operating deficit was about \$250,000 per year and the loss of regular federal aids available to Indian tribes generally (resulting from termination of federal recognition of the Menominee people as an Indian tribe), obviously made the economic situation that much worse.

As the successor to the BIA as custodian and manager of the Menominee forestry operations, Menominee Enterprises, Inc., started its life with an operating deficit. This was aggravated by the fact that MEI had to pay local property taxes on the forest lands, which the BIA had operated without that burden.

Termination ended with "restoration" of the Menominee people as a federally recognized Indian tribe on December 22, 1973. Statistics for the 1961 to June 30, 1971, decade indicate that the failure of termination occurred in spite of substantial federal and Wisconsin state government subsidies: the two governments in combination paid over \$19 million. Specifically, the State of Wisconsin during the 10-year period paid Menominee County \$7,496,019.97 including \$2,674,442.39 based on special legislation or programs available only to Menominee County and

\$4,821,577.58 in regular aids and grants; and the federal government paid \$9,226,238.38 under special legislation or programs and \$2,476,346.37 in regular aids and grants. In detail, the State of Wisconsin paid Menominee County \$2.4 million for special education aids (this is in addition to the regular school aids to Joint School District No. 8, of which Menominee County is a part but which did not keep statistics regarding the amount of aids, received by it, attributable to enrollment from Menominee County), \$0.7 million for health, \$2.5 million for highways, \$2.4 million for housing, \$0.6 million for property tax relief, \$0.9 million for sewers and sanitation, \$0.3 million for shared taxes, \$5.6 million for welfare, and \$3.8 million for miscellaneous governmental functions and services.

Additional factors contributed to the general insecurity of the Menominee people during termination: Weidemann and Fuguitt (1963), in discussing the population characteristics of Menominee County, made a number of observations relevant for this study:

... A relatively high birth rate and an apparent exodus of young age people result in a high proportion of youth in the county who are dependent on those of working age [1] ... the decline in population during the 1950-1960 decade, despite the high fertility ... suggest a movement of people out of the county of considerable dimensions [13] ... Employment opportunities for the people of Menominee County are limited [16].

In 1962 (U.S. Congr.:735) an official of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission was pessimistic about the economic future of the tribe:

... Unemployment is a chronic situation with the Menominee Indians. The local office has worked closely with the Department of the Interior in recent years; testing and counseling is a part of the Indian relocation program and also vocational training. Neither program in our opinion was successful. In most cases the relocated Indian failed to remain relocated; and training arrangements were usually terminated before completion

...

M. R. Jenny (1964:27) echoes Keesing's remarks when she discusses the current status of the Menominee vis-a-vis the white world:

... They have learned many of the white man's practices and customs that have value to them. They will surely learn more in the course of time; however, it is highly unlikely that they will ever fit entirely into a white man's pattern no matter how ideal it may seem ...

It is against this background that the major dimensions of the life of a single Menominee, Henry Adams, are viewed. He has shared many experiences with his approximately 3,200 fellow tribal members, and has both the intelligence and experience to understand fully his precarious position as a Menominee. He also

has the courage and resolution to attempt to improve his lot, despite the tremendous odds against such improvement.

Henry Adams or "Anahmesit" is a stocky, robust individual of 47. Because of his energy and alertness, he seems much younger. He was born about 1927 as the oldest of eight children. He is married to a Menominee woman and has one son and six daughters. He is the only member of his Milwaukee household with a vague speaking knowledge of the Menominee language. He and the rest of his family are working hard to extend their knowledge of traditional Menominee life through the use of data supplied by older kinsmen and the anthropological literature concerning the tribe.

Physical violence, often associated with alcohol abuse, is a persistent theme knitting together the central events of his life. His father and mother died from the effects of a car accident which occurred because of their drunk driving. Henry drank excessively for most of his early adult life and now regards himself as a convalescent alcoholic. Many of his kinsmen and close friends in Menominee County have had similar experiences.

His story can be told in a more graphic and direct fashion if his own words are used for the most part.

We lived just behind the hospital there at Keshena and my Dad happened to be an employe there. I can remember living right by the Wolf River and playing with some of the younger hospital patients. To me it was a happy life because I guess that I was too young then to understand the problems that my folks and all the rest of the Menominees were faced with. We happened to be one of the first ones in the village to own a radio and one of the first ones to have electric lights. This was a frame house we lived in. It's torn down now and my sister, she's built a house right on the exact same spot.

My mother also had a big influence on me. She graduated from Haskell Institute there in Lawrence, Kansas. Even when I was real little, she used to tell me that I should go to Notre Dame (university). If she had lived, I believe that I would have. My father went to Tomah to go to shcool but he didn't get very far. He learned how to play baseball pretty well and he was a real athlete. He was a deputy sheriff off and on for the tribe, and he had a reputation for being honest.

Mother was always telling me to stay away from strangers, especially whites. Never to get in the car with them. Maybe she said that because lots of gypsies used to come through the reservation every year. Maybe they were trying to steal something, but that place was so poor that I bet even the gypsies couldn't find nothing to steal. But I was always scared of everybody that I didn't know. One time that Model "A" Ford drove up beside me on the road when I was walking along and the way the sun



This Menominee woman lived in harmony with all of creation according to the dictates of traditional Menominee life. The illustration is based on a photograph taken about 1920.

was shining on the windshield I couldn't see inside. This man said, "Get in," and right then is when I ran into the woods yelling my head off. These two guys jumped out of the car and it turned out it was my dad and a friend of his, but they had to chase me for about five minutes before I stopped being scared and quit running. That road was kind of bad for me in another way because once a car hit me and knocked me in the ditch. My head was cut up pretty bad. I guess that something like that would have killed a normal person.

When I was about six and just starting the first grade, we moved about three or four miles out of the village way out in the woods with the nearest neighbor being about a quarter of a mile from us. I don't remember what my father was doing. We always had a car I know. From there we moved to Keshena Falls where my father was an engineer at the power plant there. We lived right next to the power plant. And I finally started school. I was a very reluctant student. I didn't like it so much that I kicked a disciplinarian right in the mouth. I was very close to my mother then and I guess it was that I didn't want to leave her. I was also the oldest in the family and the first to go to school. I put up this awful struggle for the first half year or so and then I got to like it. I was a good student.

When we lived near the power house, right across the river from us every Sunday and on holidays they used to have a powwow. Most of them dancing there was the real old timers who didn't speak much English, maybe none. I was maybe seven or eight then, and I learned how to dance from watching them and also a lot about speaking Menominee language. My folks spoke it real well, but they were always good at English too. That dancing, that's when I knew that I was really a Menominee. After I'd been going over there at the powwow grounds for a while, this old man one day he handed the gourd rattle and this black goose wing fan to me. This was the pipe dance. It's a contest dance. It's being able to dance, and on the last beat of the drum to have both feet on the ground with no bells jingling (from the dance costume) or anything like that. It's a fancy dance, whatever you choose to do, you dance. The main thing is to have both feet on the ground at the last beat of the song. This is really hard to do. You got to know them songs good. Of course, I didn't win the first time, but I did pretty soon. But when I started in the Catholic school later they told us that all that stuff was pagan. We had to stop doing it.

The nuns' insistence that all things Indian were bad when confronted by his deep interest in traditional Menominee culture established a pervasive conflict that still may influence some of

Henry's behavior. He developed a considerable respect and even liking for formal education which the Catholic Church was giving. Through the school he learned how to play the trumpet and to sing from a written score of music. His family had always been nominal Catholics. And yet, the attraction of Menoninee ways was irresistible.

You know, the powwows when I was a kid were about the happiest times of my life. They were always on Sunday. I wanted to be out there dancing because I knew that I belonged there. Yet there was this inner fear, and all the others my age had it too, that we were violating the sacred laws or the rules of our church. We were all taught that, see. But the other times the Indian in us would just break out. Nothing could stop it. Like we'd be playing basketball or baseball and this would come up. A guy would start drumming or something, just with a stick on a board, and all at once we're all whooping and dancing and hollering. Something would get ahold of us. We knew that we were where we had to be. But then we'd think of what the nuns taught us. Maybe being mixed up like this wouldn't have been so hard on me if I had known more about the old ways. None of my relatives or friends was in that Medicine Lodge so I had nothing to do with it. I heard that most of the Menominees who used peyote was over around Zoar and I didn't know anybody over there real well so I didn't find out much about it. I sure never used it or even wanted to.

Dad never got much money and so we had to start to take in some boarders to get money. The whites were putting a new highway through that place, Highway 47, and some of them lived with us for a while. I guess that it was from them that my folks' drinking habits got a lot worse. They always did drink, and really enjoyed themselves when they were drunk. They had drinking parties and square dances that lasted three or four days at a time. At least on pay day which was twice a month there was always plenty of drinking. We lived around there until I was about ten or eleven I guess, and then we moved back out in the woods again.

This was out in the same direction as our last move was before we came to the place near the power house. Our nearest neighbor was part Negro and part Indian. He had a lot of pigs and cows, and some of us kids used to go over and ride the pigs. This place of ours was a virtual paradise. It was three or four miles out of Keshena. There were two lakes right there — Peshtigo and Spring Lakes. The area where we lived was called Rabbit Ridge by the Menominees. Plenty of trees and brush all around. You could go off and be all by yourself any time.

I started high school when I was about fourteen. This was St. Joseph's Catholic High School. I quit that high

school in March, 1943. I had been accepted to go to Haskell where my mother went, but I just didn't want to. I was tired of always being the only boy left in the class with all the rest girls. This was an Indian only high school. I guess that it was irresponsible quitting, but I didn't like the place. The entire enrollment was never more than 100. The high school wasn't accredited and they talked too much all the time about Indian things being bad. I was pretty lazy too. I could loaf along and then a test would come up and I'd make the highest grade in the class. That would just make the nuns mad again.

Henry joined the navy a few weeks after leaving school in 1943, but was discharged after about three months. He returned to the reservation in late summer of that year and worked only occasionally at a number of logging operations for the remainder of the fall, winter, and spring. His idleness was made possible, at least in part, by the fact that he had brought more than \$400 home with him from the navy. In the early summer of 1944, along with eleven other Menominee men, he went to Iowa to work harvesting corn. The group apparently enjoyed their work and got along well with all other non-Indians that they met. The crop workers organized a softball league, and played until their work was finished in September. A white teammate and friend suggested that Henry and three other Menominees go with him to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where they could work for a roofing company for an indefinite period of time. Henry and his friends lived and worked in Cedar Rapids until December, 1944, when he was notified that his mother and father had been critically injured in an auto accident. He returned to the reservation immediately.

Both parents had been drinking heavily and were driving to a party when they ran into another car. His mother died within a week. His father, after several months in a hospital, was able to return home, but he remained a helpless invalid for the rest of his life. He died in 1959.

This sudden, unexpected tragedy forced Henry to face squarely a harsh reality. If he did not support his seven younger brothers and sisters and his father, no one else would. The family would be broken up by welfare officials. Their house at this time was near that of his mother's sister, so that he could count on her help in caring for his household while he worked during the day. He found a job with a white logger and began working five or six days a week. His aunt taught him to sew and cook so that he could perform most of the routine domestic tasks around the house. Their standard of living was marginal. Henry and his siblings often went to bed at night hungry. Apparently, neither his father's nor his mother's close kinsmen were willing or able to contribute to the support of the survivors. The house where they lived was in poor condition with several gaping holes in the roof. Henry slept in the loft or attic of the house and often remarked that the condition of the roof was responsible for his extensive knowledge of astronomy. When not working in the woods, he was employed at the tribal sawmill.

Henry was 19 years old when he assumed his heavy responsibility and he was to meet this self-imposed obligation until about 1951 when he married. He and his wife were both 24 at the time of their marriage. He was able to marry at this time because his brother and two of his sisters were old enough to begin to help the younger siblings. The three older children were, at best, indifferent to their obligations. A combination of circumstances forced him to leave the reservation soon after he was married. He was not getting along with his brother and older sisters because they still expected him to continue to do most of the tasks that he had done as a matter of course before he was married. His new wife resented the demands which her in-laws were trying to impose, and wage work on the reservation was no longer available to him.

Accordingly, in 1951, he came to Milwaukee alone to look for a job. He found it at American Motors working on the assembly line. Unfortunately, this job could not provide steady enough employment and the frequent layoffs usually consumed the small amounts of money that he was able to save. The unsatisfactory job situation plus the absence of his wife produced a pervasive kind of dissatisfaction. He looked for solace in the companionship of other Indians at the various taverns in the city. Unlike Peter Turner, who used the taverns primarily for social purposes, Henry Adams regarded an Indian tavern as a place where he could get drunk with other Indians. His ideas as to the use and function of alcohol which he had primarily learned from his parents permitted no other sort of behavior. The other Menominees who he knew back on the reservation also eagerly sought intoxication. Henry's drinking often led to a temporary oblivion but did not increase his appreciation of city life or his ability to cope with its problems.

In 1952, his job provided him with enough cash to support his wife and daughter while they lived with him in town, but the family remained in Milwaukee for only a few months. The city then was not a comfortable place for him to live because of what it offered and what it lacked. He did have a job that provided about 45 weeks of work per year, but too much of this money was being used to buy beer and whiskey for himself and other Indian drinking friends. Most important of all, he found that he missed the serenity and isolation of the reservation in spite of all the potential hazards which it offered.

There I was working on this assembly line with all the noise and the dirt, and the people who I was working with were giving me a lot of heat because I was an Indian. About the only place to go from work was to some bar which was very bad news for me by that time, or back to that flea bag apartment of ours which was no good. We had enough money to eat and keep that crummy roof over our heads, but that was all. Why should we live in this damn town just for that? When I'd really get fed up with this place, all the memories from the reservation would come back, at least the good ones. About how it felt to be

walking around in the woods alone and listening to the sounds of the birds and animals and the wind blowing through the trees. If you are an Indian, all those things mean a lot more to you than they would to most whites. The more I'd think about things like that, the more I'd want to go back. About then, and this was 1954, a time keeper's job opened up at the mill there in Neopit, so we could go back to the reservation.

Henry and his family had returned to the reservation at a time when the tribal factionalism, long endemic, was reaching even greater proportions than it had assumed over the past fifty years. The causes of this increased factionalism centered around termination and a variety of aspects closely associated with it.

In 1934, the Menominee tribe sued the federal government for maladministration of their affairs and the illegal cutting of timber. In 1951, after seventeen years of litigation, the Menominee won \$7,650,000 in damages, this sum being put in trust for the tribe in an account in the U.S. Treasury. This, plus other interest bearing funds built up over the years, increased tribal funds to almost \$10,000,000. In 1953, legislation was launched in the House of Representatives which would provide for the payment of \$1,500 to each Menominee, the money being taken from the tribe's treasury accounts. In the Senate, the bill was revised in such a way that the tribe had to agree to termination if the Menominees were to be paid and awarded the "shares" in a tribal corporation to be formed after termination.

Senator A. V. Watkins (1957:47-55) of Utah was one of those in the Senate who was convinced that any sort of federal supervision for Indians such as the current reservation system provided was wrong. If termination took place, especially for the prosperous Menominees, a hated yoke of oppression would be removed and their prosperity would increase. Many other uninformed or misinformed legislators agreed with him. The law making termination a fact was passed in 1954 by the Congress and signed by the President. The federal and the state governments were to work closely together to implement its provisions. Most of the people in the state government in Wisconsin were not anxious to have termination since they felt that its net effect would be to add to the already over-burdened relief rolls. However, Governor Gaylord Nelson eventually came to endorse termination.

Then, as Lurie (1972:262) has stated:

... serious economic problems began to emerge, even before termination became final. Congress had authorized payment of the 1951 judgment per capita as part of the termination package itself, which automatically took about \$5,500,000 out of the tribal treasury. Then it was discovered that in the period immediately preceding termination, the BIA had erred in calculating annual individual payments to the tribe from mill profits. Consequently, about \$2,000,000 more had to be disbursed from the treasury to rectify the mistake.

Operating on the assumption that the tribe had a far more sizable treasury than it actually had, Congress had decreed that the Menominee should bear the costs of legal termination which they had not wanted in the first place. As a result, the tribe was operating at a substantial annual deficit by 1961 when termination became final. Yet, in the face of such obvious evidence that termination could only be a disaster for the Menominee, the government would not be swayed from its intent to terminate them as scheduled ...

At this point, many of those in the state government of Wisconsin began to take an even more pessimistic view of Menominee termination and its commencement was put back to 1961. The state appropriated an emergency sum of more than \$200,000 to assist the tribe, but this amount was far too little to be of any significant help to them. Termination came in 1961 and the remainder of Menominee funds in the treasury were virtually exhausted by the payment of state taxes. The "prosperous" Menominees had, in fact, been made paupers. By mid-1971, more than \$19 million in subsidies from state and federal sources had been spent on Menominee County.

The tribe originally "decided" to accept termination by holding a general meeting with 174 Menominees present. Those attending voted 169 to 5 in favor of termination. Many of them later said that they were not certain as to what they were voting on. This action was interpreted by the federal government as the decision of the 3,200 enrolled tribal members. What this meeting represented was a handful of Indians giving their very reluctant assent to what they wrongly had been led to believe was inevitable.

Instead of realizing that they were being bluffed into passively accepting the dictates of a few federal legislators, a sizeable proportion of the Menominees thought that they had been "sold out again" by their leaders, or those who had been voted into tribal office at the time. Almost 100 years of federal paternalism made it relatively easy for them to reach this conclusion. Washington was not seen as a servant or an agency functioning for their benefit, but as an omniscient source of power that must be yielded to. Lacking other viable outlets for their frustration, the Menominees turned on each other with an unprecedented vehemence.

The well established five factions, described by Spindler and Goldschmidt (1952:68 to 83), provided the basis for conflict. They are 1. the Medicine Lodge Dream Dance; 2. the Peyote Cult; 3. the transitional; 4. the Low Status Acculturated; and 5. the Elite Acculturated. But now these five were roughly divided into four crosscutting segments consisting first of those who had spent a significant amount of time off the reservation and those who had not. The term "significant" here implies sufficient time to develop a valid conception of the rewards and penalties of nonreservation residence *vis-a-vis* reservation life. Second, there was another crosscutting dual division between those who wanted

to resist any form of termination and those who believed that they must accept it but could create their own plan as to the form that termination would take. Henry Adams would probably fall into the "Low Status Acculturated" faction that opposed termination in any form.

Very few Menominees understood the full meaning of the fact of termination before it happened. An even smaller number of non-Indians were aware of what the end of federal responsibility would bring for both Indians and whites. Some Menominees thought that there would be no change for the worse and that without the presence of the hated Bureau of Indian Affairs their standard of living might quickly improve. Others feared that they would be quickly engulfed by the menacing white majority and that they would cease to be Menominees and Indians overnight. Still more could not decide whether termination was a blessing or a curse. A few adults were totally indifferent to the situation. Almost all of those who had spent a significant amount of time off the reservation regarded the impending termination as an unmitigated evil. Henry Adams most certainly did.

His response to this threat was to resent ineffectually the "tribal establishment" (Spindler's "Elite Acculturated" faction) and to continue his excessive drinking.

I used to get sick of all this fighting around. Whole families were split over what was going on. People were divided within themselves about it too. That's when I really became a drinker. I'd put a lot of beer in my car and drive off way into the woods where nobody else was. I'd think and drink beer. I never did get falling down drunk, but I sure had my share. I'd start to feel sorry for myself, and then I'd get to wondering who was kicking me around so, and why were they doing it. It took me years to realize that I was the one who was doing most of the kicking. But I really had to go through a lot of hell to see that.

His resentment led to his being fired from his job as timekeeper by the tribal leadership. In May, 1959, he enrolled in a federal training program to learn how to operate heavy construction equipment. He and four other Menominees were sent to Texas A. & M. College for six weeks of instruction. All of them did well in this school and Henry especially enjoyed being on a college campus for a short time.

In July, 1959, he came to Milwaukee again.

Got a job right away running a crane. I was on that for fifteen hours when I got a job driving a truck in the city here for a big trucking outfit. Worked a week there and they go on strike. Then I went back home and worked in the woods until April of '60. April 18, 1960, I went to work for American Motors and I've been in Milwaukee ever since. We had some tough times happen to us. Like the whole family got kicked out of the place where we

were living right in the middle of a big snow storm. One of the children was just a few months old too. The landlord didn't like Indians or at least he didn't like us. We got another place right away, but that happening like that showed how tough it could be to live around here.

In 1967, he went to work for a firm that manufactures heavy machine parts and has remained at this job until the present time. While he regards his job as dull and as having a very limited potential for personal or financial advancement, it has enabled him to save enough money to buy a house on the south side of town and purchase a new Volkswagon Microbus. He and his wife now have seven children ranging in age from six to twenty years.

He appears at present to have made peace with himself and those conditions in his environment which have an immediate effect on his life. In 1967, he gave up excessive drinking when his wife made him realize that it was destroying their marriage and family. About this time he also consciously recognized the fact that his home country, which used to be the Menominee reservation, might well fall permanently into the hands of whites. While he deplored this possibility, there was very little that he could do about it. However, he could do a great deal as a Menominee Indian in the city. He became quite active in forming a pan-tribal Indian center in Milwaukee. He began to dance regularly in the local powwows. From his mother's brother, he inherited an old costume of good quality. His wife has made costumes for herself and for four of their oldest children. As a clever and witty orator, Henry served as a moderator for powwows in Menominee County. In short, he seems to have learned that he can lead a dignified, reasonably satisfactory life in the city as a Menominee even though he would prefer to live near Keshena or Neopit as they were 50 years ago.

Henry Adams' attitude toward whites, while superficially congenial, is actually ambivalent. He is convinced that whites owe him and all other Indians a living because they have stolen so much Indian land. Yet he knows that to survive today as an Indian, he must live according to white standards and practices. In reality, this means that he and his family must depend for their survival on the money that he can earn through wage labor. The status of Indian for him must amount to an accommodation to the demands which various whites and white-created situations make on him. In the past four years his role of Indian has at least equalled that of urban wage worker and resident and may well dwarf it in the future. He seems to be succeeding in using elements from both Indian and white worlds in a satisfying kind of combination.

In December, 1973, federal legislation was signed into law which will result in the return of Menominee land to the status of a reservation. At least one year will be necessary for federal jurisdiction to be established once more, and the time necessary for vital internal readjustments within the group will probably take much longer. The Indian aspect of their future appears to be much

brighter for Henry Adams and other Menominees than it was a few years ago, but that future still remains filled with challenges and problems.

George Williams — Chippewa

Harold Hickerson (1962:2) comments, in part, on the emergence of the Chippewa:

... Four main divisions of Chippewa had emerged by the onset of the 19th century. These divisions together occupied a vast territory including almost the entire region between the lower peninsula of Michigan, adjacent parts of Ontario, and the plains of eastern Saskatchewan. This territory in the United States included lands adjacent to the northern parts of the upper Great Lakes and the entire region of the headwaters of the Mississippi. In Canada, Chippewa occupied the entire Lake Superior drainage, the northern Lake Huron drainage, and even portions of the upper Ottawa River. Almost the entire Lake Winnipeg region was occupied by Chippewa, and also other parts of the Hudson's Bay drainage including the upper Hays River. This territory, great in extent and diversity, had been occupied as a result of a series of migrations and conquests beginning in the ninth decade of the 17th century, originating in a rather small area adjacent to northern Lake Huron and eastern Lake Superior of which the great fishery at Sault Ste. Marie was the center ...

The four divisions are the Bungee or Plains Ojibwa; the northern Chippewa or Saulteaux, north of the Great Lakes; the southeastern Chippewa, occupying the lower peninsula of Michigan and neighboring Ontario; and the southwestern Chippewa who lived on the Lake Superior shore and in the border lakes region west of Lake Superior. This latter group is of special interest here, because it comprises the Chippewa in the interior of Wisconsin and Minnesota. They were largely hunters and trappers, but they also did some fishing during the maple sugar season in the spring, throughout the summer and the early fall.

Victor Barnouw (1950:15-16) comments on the "atomistic constitution of Chippewa Society" and accounts for this condition by saying that they were largely hunters and gatherers who had to depend upon a dispersed and scattered distribution of wild animals and plants for subsistence. Thus small groups of people were best suited to take the greatest advantage of these crucial but scattered resources. With the exception of summer, the Chippewa lived in a large number of extended families. Summer villages consisted of about a dozen families which tended to split up again into individual families with the coming of fall. There was no economic cooperation outside the family, no communal hunting, no organized

council of chiefs, and no symbols of group integration. Every man worked for himself or for his own family. In addition, there were few activities which linked the isolated families together. Major religious ceremonies are not conducted for the benefit of the group as a whole, but for the individual. Barnouw (*Ibid*:18) characterizes Chippewa personality as being "isolated."

... The isolated character of Chippewa personality must be traced back to the formative influence of aboriginal social patterns, to the geographic isolation of Chippewa households (particularly in winter time), to the prevailing social atomism, and to culturally fostered fears of the surrounding world ...

George Williams, is from such a Chippewa background. He is a robust, heavy-set individual of medium height and dark complexion. He is 35 years old, has experienced much and accomplished much. Violence and danger in a variety of forms have been constant factors in his life. He thinks a great deal about what he has seen, and done, and where he has been. In spite of many past difficulties and disappointments, his zest for living is obvious and compelling. George is a Chippewa *man* in the fullest sense of the word. His story is best told in his own words.

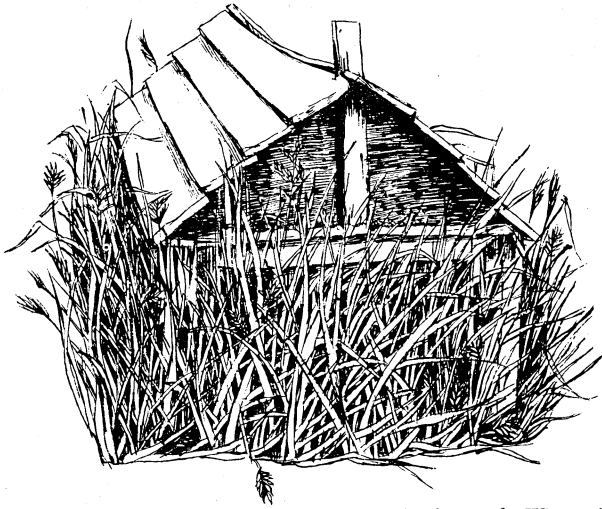
I'm speaking English and I've never been that comfortable in it, I guess because of the formal education that I missed along the way. But I'll give it a try. I was born on the Oak Indian Reservation, a member of the Lake Superior band of Chippewas. It didn't have a heck of a lot of meaning for me until I became involved with the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. Then I guess this awareness, this new awareness came over me, and I guess this would be a few years back. You know what I mean, the difference between Chippewas and Winnebagos and other types of Indians. I was born in 1940. I remember a little bit about the Second World War. I remember the tokens, and of course rationing, but it didn't have a heck of a lot of effect on the reservation because we were poor and used to that type of regulation before that I'm sure. I remember growing up on the reservation where I became aware of a difference very early between Indians and white people. I didn't have to hear it from my folks; I saw it immediately. I was stuck in the Catholic school and the Catholic church, and I felt stuck myself, and my parents made me go. I noticed that all the priests and nuns were white people. And when we wanted something, when we went to town to shop for groceries, we didn't get a heck of a lot because we hunted and fished and gathered up a lot of the food for family use ourselves and enjoyed doing it at the same time. But this immediate awareness I felt just as a young boy. The white people owned all of the stores, they had control of everything. And I wondered at a very early age why it was like that, why did we have to be Indians, and why did they have to

be white people, and what was the difference? I grew up with a very bad formulative type of attitude. I wanted to not be Indian at times and I didn't know why. I guess it was that other people had things that we didn't have, and it seemed that it was quite unfair at that time. But I never could rationalize it as a young boy. There we were picking berries for them and picking fish for them; we picked their beans and apples, and again we went to town to spend our money. There were no Indian stores or even Indian clerks.

As I got into high school then, everything was pretty well segregated. I remember the principal of the school in Shoreline. And all the Indian people who are my age or maybe a little older, they all remember that principal. They still talk about him, that he was a real bastard. I started school in the ninth grade with a straight A. The second year I went down to a B average, then a C average, and then finally I ran away when I was in my senior year; I couldn't take it any more. But I was afraid enough yet of my folks, not physically afraid, but afraid that I let them down, and ashamed to go home. So I ran away to Milwaukee. I was 15 years old. The principal ran me out of that school. I think of 17 Indian kids that started with us in that particular class, only one finished. I didn't see much future for us; I didn't see much hope for us.

I used to sit back and watch my dad work; he used to work six days a week, and we'd work with him. When we were little kids, we'd work out in the woods, and we'd bull it like a man. He'd come home with \$50 or \$55 a week, and we could live on it because we grew a lot of stuff and we snared and we trapped and we fished and we hunted. But it all bothered me. Why does it have to be this way?

As I was contemplating leaving school, there were two choices open for the Indian youth of that time, and that was either to go into the service or go to jail. Some of us did both. I ended up in jail, ended up in a lot of trouble. Fortunately, I was able to break out of it — not break out of jail but break out of the habit of going to jail at an early enough age. I for sure didn't like it. I remember a lot of the kids in my age group or a little older that had their term in jail either in Green Bay or Waukesha. They kind of graduated from jail too, you know, from Waukesha and then went to the reformatory in Green Bay, and then, of course, the ultimate at Waupan. I can remember the guys who went to jail — a lot of them were able to get straightened out later, and they're holding down some very responsible and decent jobs today, but certainly not in Wisconsin. Most of them are in Illinois or California or other places where they can find meaningful employment and a meaningful place in



The living and the dead remain together. It is likely that early Wisconsin Indians adapted this particular form of "Spirit house" from French burial customs of the 18th century.

society. It's pretty hard to do this in some Wisconsin communities.

Well, I went into the service when I was 17. I worked in Milwaukee for a little while and when I was old enough, I went into the service. And while I was able to excel academically in the service schools, looking back now, I can see I was really immature. The formulative pattern that is needed for good solid growth was certainly lacking in our home environment. I'm not blaming my parents — at that time it was the system for Indians. And at 17, 18, 19 years old, I guess I was as immature as they come. I did everything to try to prove my manhood. I tried to outdrink and outfight everybody that I could. And again looking back at this, I tried to evaluate the actions of many of my Indian friends, and it seems that most of us — not all of us — went through the same period of not being able to cope with a free society so to speak like we had in the service. In terms of racial discrimination, I certainly didn't find any of that in the service. I guess they had enough blacks to pick on. But there was a certain mystique about Indians in the service that probably was gained in the Second World War, and we were able to enjoy that in the later years. Of course, we were all known as Chief, and that didn't bother me because all the Polish people were "Ski," and the Irish were the "Micks" I guess, and there must have been others — I don't remember now.

I remember when I first went into the Navy, I was third in class at school. They kept me in that particular naval district because of my academic standing at school.

I took the test for petty officer which I made in eleven months, and at that time it was real good because rates were frozen, really frozen. I think on the entire east coast there were two people promoted, and I was one of them. But I guess it was just a matter of two or three months that I was busted for fighting and drinking — you had to be 21 to drink in Florida. I guess it was a never ending quest to prove my equality, my manhood to the other guys who seemed to be so comfortable in this free life. And I was sure having my problems. All through the Navy — I managed to get an honorable discharge — but I finally acquired four summary court martials and four “Article 15’s” which is punishment at the discretion of the commanding officer. I usually ended up getting just thirty days hard labor or two weeks hard labor, so it wasn’t that much. But it seemed like the more I got into trouble, and the ease with which I got out, this was the only way I could show that I’m a man too, just like the rest of you. And I carried this immaturity up until I was 21 when I got out of the Navy.

I married and divorced; had one child. And then I was going with this other girl — she was married, and we were talking about getting married. She was going to divorce her husband and we were going to get married, but it seemed like things you see in a movie. It wasn’t real for me because I just wasn’t ready to accept those kinds of consequences. It was nice to play house, but really accepting responsibility was something that parents did, and I just couldn’t view myself as a parent. Already I was 21, getting on to 22 years old. So I ran away again — I ran into the Air Force.

Again I excelled in schools, but I just wasn’t able to hack it in terms of getting along with people. I don’t know, I just felt that by muscle and brawn I would be able to get through, and I sure didn’t. I got into trouble overseas. Because of my honorable discharge from the Navy, I didn’t care what kind of discharge I got, so I slugged a few guys and I got into a certain amount of problems over there. I started writing for a newspaper in Frankfurt, Germany. I got a general discharge under honorable conditions — I was lucky in that respect.

So after I got out I poked around for a while, and I met my wife, or my wife to be. She was an Indian woman from the Oak Reservation also. She had been married and had two children. And again it started out as a kind of a plaything with me — having a girl friend or having a woman. It didn’t take long for me to get into trouble up on the reservation. By this time I was 24 going on 25, and it was always easy to get into trouble. But I finally found a more exciting way to do it — fighting white folks. And this was one way that I could

show them that the Indians were just as good as they were. As I look back, it may have been the reason for all of my problems before. I didn't start to act like a mature individual until I was about 25 years old.

I got into problems at Oak Reservation and they had a warrant on me, so I ran to Chicago, but I took my wife with me. And after a couple of months of free living, I was drunk all the time, every chance I could get. I had a pretty good job, and they wanted to ask me if I wouldn't be foreman. I didn't want the responsibility, and then I had that old feeling like I used to have, that was for grown-up people. And then I got to thinking, and thought, "Christ, I'm 25 years old, and when am I going to grow up?" And it didn't take long for what I feel was my transition period into a mature adult from an immature adult. It didn't take long, and all of a sudden I hit myself with these questions. What the hell am I doing already? I've wasted seven, eight years. Bingo — it was like overnight. I went up and I told the guys, "Listen, if that job is still open, I'd like to take it." I got home and the wife and I talked about having children, and I guess she was able to notice the change in me right away. It was from that point on, I guess, that I assumed the responsibilities in life.

Trying to put everything together, Chicago was a place of many, many types of people, so being an Indian in Chicago didn't have any particular drawbacks because everyone caught hell one way or another depending on how unlucky they were. So I took the job and I found I was able to do real well in it. I got a substantial salary and I finished my high school and went into an industrial management course at night. In no time at all I took over as full foreman — from group leader to assistant foreman to the full foremanship. And I felt I had a knack for working with minorities, and it was surprising because at that time I didn't consider myself a minority because of my status in the company and because in Chicago you can be what you want to be. That's a unique situation in an ultra big city.

I had an Indian friend who worked at a private employment agency and he asked me if I would care to go to another company as a foreman; they were having problems. They had primarily blacks working for them, and there weren't really good working conditions — dirty work, cold work, hard work. Would I like to come in and try to help them? Well I found that I could negotiate a higher salary. What I was looking for was to get closer to home, but in the meantime we were looking for a little more solid home life for ourselves. We had moved into the western suburbs, bought a new home. I soon tired of that 50 mile drive every day. So in looking for a way to

get closer to home, I started taking different jobs. The challenge was there for me, and after I had accomplished what I had set out to do, I would start looking for other jobs. Consequently, I went from one job into this job I just mentioned as a foreman, worked with the blacks. I went from there over to Masonite, set up their shipping and receiving department — I was really a warehouse foreman, in that capacity. I went from there to Wayne Runge landscaping. I had worked as a landscaper prior to going into the factories, and I was working with all Latinos or Mexicans. We always talked about coming back to the reservation, you know. Gee whiz, we said, there's something about it. We certainly weren't happy in the city.

I guess the reason for our move to the suburbs was to try to improve our family life. My oldest girl started coming home asking what nickel bags were, and I think she was only in the 4th or 5th grade. That's it, you know. I gave notice on the job, and we headed back towards the reservation.

By that time, Mike Chosa was leading his group down to Chicago and the American Indian Movement was becoming strong, and I had given a lot of support to the various groups, financial and moral, for what it was worth. And I guess my childhood had never left me, my feeling for my childhood, the inequity between the bicultural settings on many of the reservations. So it just seemed natural to me that this would be the place that I wanted to work in, you know. Instead of working with a team of blacks, why the heck can't I go home and try to improve that? So I guess when we came back to Wisconsin, I was probably 31 or 32 years old then.

Sometimes reflecting on my slow movement into maturity, I feel that I lost those years, but then again I didn't. I say, by golly, it's probably a product of that society, and this is probably one of the reasons for the massive alcoholism rate that we as Indian people suffer with, the slow maturity we go through. I've seen some of those guys down there who were 40, 45 years old, you know, I was acting the same way they were, and they had ten, fifteen years on me. And I could see that they had never matured, and they probably never would. You know, they'd die on the streets. Many of them did, many of them do, and they probably will for a while. I guess I recognized that I was able to get off the street; I was able to master a drinking problem and become responsible to my family.

Then there were a lot of factors that bothered me, religion for one. I think I was eleven years old when one time I stood up to my folks and told them, "I'm not going to church any more because I can't see a God that's



A revered Pottawatomie. The face of this elder reflects the courage and defiance with which he worked to maintain honored traditions in a changing world.

preached as almighty good would cause the suffering that we're doing here on this reservation." So I never went back to church, although my folks did so. My mother being one, I say "You're just like an old Indian; now you're superstitious." Just the day before yesterday, I was in that same church because of a funeral. And I said to my mother, "You know what this reminds me of? It reminds me of witchcraft." You know, when I see the priest and his motions and ceremonies. It's like witchcraft to me; I just can't believe it; I can't relate to anything in it. Especially I listened to the priest too, and he talked about life after death and how God would welcome her, but she was going to be in purgatory for a while.

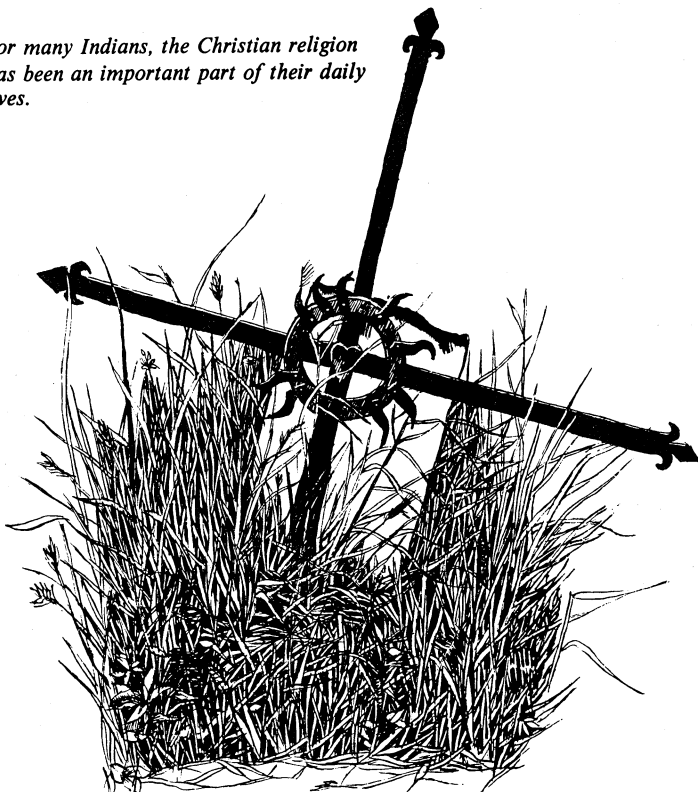
George has worked for a number of construction companies since returning to Wisconsin. He is regarded by those in the white town where he lives as a good provider, and a very positive asset to the community as a whole. In the last few months, he has been seriously thinking of starting his own Indian arts and crafts store. He is a person with an impressive amount of self-awareness who is very much a man and an Indian of his time and place.

Harry Nelson — Stockbridge

Harry Nelson is an intelligent, articulate 58 year old Stockbridge Indian who has lived in Milwaukee for the past 32 years. Out of the more than 900 enrolled Stockbridge-Munsee tribal members, fewer than 450 individuals have full time residence on their small reservation in northeastern Wisconsin. Mochon (1968:182-183) states that while the Stockbridge-Munsee differ little in physical appearance, home furnishings, dress, material possessions, or religious, political, and educational orientations from their rural non-Indian neighbors, they maintain an obvious, discernable identity as Indians.

The persistence in identity of these eastern Algonquians as Indians despite considerable pressures for change exerted for more than 350 years may center around the fact that circumstances have never presented them with desirable opportunities for complete exchange of ethnic identity. Thus, while almost all the Stockbridges embraced Christianity shortly after European contact, they assumed the role of cultural broker between the whites and the less tractable other Indian elements because of the political and economic advantages which such a position would provide for them. The general inertia of belonging to the modern rural proletariat has also worked in a number of ways to insure their present ethnic distinctiveness. Because of these and other factors in their history, most Stockbridge Indians at present have a keen appreciation of political processes and their implications at the individual and group levels. Harry Nelson's interest in politics has been more acute than most.

For many Indians, the Christian religion has been an important part of their daily lives.



He was born in 1917, the youngest of a family of nine children. During his early years his existence was haunted by two themes: the hardships associated with poverty and those stemming from eight years of elementary education in a school run by the Lutheran Church. The former provided him with generous amounts of hunger and disease, while the latter brought a genuine respect for formal education and the advantages and limitations of institutionalized Christianity. His parents died when he was fourteen. With the help of a Lutheran missionary, he was able to enroll at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, a federal Indian school which has produced many government workers and Indian leaders of the "old type." He was a student there for six years and left with a high school diploma plus two years of sound business and vocational training. In 1937, at the age of 20, he returned to his reservation and supported himself with a series of odd jobs and a period of service with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Two years later he married a Stockbridge woman and moved to Milwaukee. He left the reservation because his wife no longer wanted to live there and because four of his older sisters had enjoyed the experience of being employed as domestics in town for the previous ten years.

Nelson and his wife have now lived in Milwaukee for more than 30 years. He has worked at a series of skilled jobs provided by some of the larger manufacturing firms in the community. His job performance has always been good, but his working life has been hampered by poor physical health and the fact that his intelligence has always far exceeded the demands of his employment. Therefore, his work has never been a major source of satisfaction to him, and his attempts to make it more interesting have frequently had awkward results. He took a job as an overhead crane operator because such activity would allow him long periods for reading while he was sitting in the crane cab above the factory floor area waiting for directions from the foreman. During these times he would read selections from Kant, Luther, Marx, and others. While the management had no objection to his study, such activity made him the object of considerable amusement by his fellow employees.

Nelson's early and long exposure to the Lutheran Church had left him with a serious commitment to that group. He and his family accordingly attended all weekly services and most other functions of a particular white Lutheran congregation near their home. When the white pastor committed suicide, the congregation asked Nelson to lead Sunday services since he had been an active layman for some time. Despite hard, conscientious work on his part, the group was forced to disband within a year because of a lack of funds and inadequate support of the administrative hierarchy at the district and national levels. Nelson regarded the collapse of this congregation as a personal failure despite assurances to the contrary on the part of many white friends.

Because of this disappointment, difficulties in his home life, and his chronic irritation with the "slights and snubs of social inequality on the part of too many whites," he decided to return to his reservation to live. However, the absence of adequate employment there prevented him from doing so. Committed to continuing Milwaukee residence because of the lack of a better choice, he resumed his work as a crane operator, his reading of philosophy, and the occasional ridicule of his white colleagues.

Since 1965, he has been active in a number of urban based Indian organizations. Through these, his contribution to the welfare of other Indians has been significant. Given the facts that he is a highly intelligent and charitable man, he will continue to apply his experience and wisdom in such a way as to provide many benefits for the community as a whole.

Wisconsin Indians: Retrospect and Prospect

The substance of this article hinges around the facts that Indians have been in Wisconsin for a very long time and that they are living here now as Indians, and the assertion that Indians will form a significant part of the state's life for the indefinite future. The reasons behind these statements have been explored in detail.

As stated initially, this article speaks about and not for Indians, since Indians can and do speak well for themselves. Hopefully, those whites who read these remarks will listen, more closely than would have otherwise been the case, to Indians speaking in the future. Indians speak as much with actions as with words, with what is not said as well as verbal statements.

There are more than 4,000,000 residents of the state. Not more than 20,000 of them are Indians. Putting altruism aside, why should this minority of 20,000 be regarded as significant? Its significance for whites lies in the fact that the Indian way of life as it is constituted today provides valuable answers to the questions raised by the challenges of survival in the face of extremely difficult conditions. The white way of life is far from satisfactory, especially to whites themselves. The rate of consumption of tranquilizers, sleeping pills, and alcohol plus the increasing frequency of successful and attempted suicide are eloquent testimonials to this fact. Whites do not have the best of all possible worlds, since this is beyond human achievement, and realize that their world could be better. One path to improvement may well lie in taking a very close look at the solutions to the common problems of survival which other peoples with other ways have to show us, provided that whites are willing to give them the careful study they deserve.

The most vital aspect of the Indian lesson for whites is the Indian reaction, both positive and negative, to the broad array of conditions displayed by whites. Whites as well as Indians have found right and wrong answers to the problems posed by human existence. By example Indians can sometimes supply whites with a heightened and healthy level of self-awareness that they might otherwise lack. In having to adjust to many unsatisfactory conditions, Indians resemble the vast majority of other humans throughout the world. If we, the people of Wisconsin, will give our Indian residents the attention and respect they deserve, then we will be acknowledging not only 20,000 fellow citizens, but most of the other humans on this planet.

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Appendix I
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc.*

The Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., has been organized to:

1. Preserve the rights of Indians under Indian treaties or agreements with the United States and with any political subdivisions.
2. Enlighten the public toward a better understanding of the Indian people.
3. Do all manner of things necessary to improve the education, economic status, living environment and general welfare of American Indians, and particularly Indians who reside in the State of Wisconsin.

Members:

Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Forest County Potawatomi Indian Community of Wisconsin

Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Lad du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Sokaogan Chippewa Indian Community (Mole Lake) of Wisconsin

Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Wisconsin

Winnebago Tribe of Wisconsin

I. Mission statement

- A. The mission of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Community Action Program is to plan and carry out strategies which will achieve betterment in the economic, educational, and living conditions of Wisconsin Indian people. Among its strategies are:

1. To develop and conduct anti-poverty programs with both public and local support.
2. To promote a more intense and organized focusing of federal, state, local and private resources on the goal of eliminating poverty.

* Original date approved by Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. December 21, 1968.

3. To promote maximum participation of the poor in developing and conducting all phases of the program.
4. To serve as an advocate of Wisconsin Indian people and to assist the people in all matters of health, education and welfare.

II. Board of directors

- A. The Board of Directors is the organizational unit which is responsible for the complete Community Action Program and serves as the principal policy-making body of the Community Action Agency. In making policy, the Board acts as a group and no individual board member shall have any direct authority over the CAA or staff except that which may be delegated in writing by the Board. In keeping with their obligation to represent the interests of the people of the respective reservations, individual board members should provide advisory assistance regarding the operational aspects of the program on their reservations.
- B. In making policy the Board is responsible for:
 1. Identifying the needs of Wisconsin Indians.
 2. Establishing long and short range goals.
 3. Approving plans and priorities.
 4. Determining major personnel, fiscal, and program policies.
 5. Approving financial assistance proposals and assuring compliance with the conditions thereof.
 6. Recruitment, selection or termination, supervision, and performance evaluation of the Executive Director.
 7. Establishing a committee responsible for the hiring, firing, promotion or pay raises of all staff not hired by the Board and assuring that the committee shall be receptive to the views of the Executive Director in matters regarding the selection, promotion or termination of any person on his staff.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS

1956 to 1973

For a complete listing of special articles found in

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1935 to 1962 *Blue Book*: see 1964 *Blue Book*, pages 227 to 232

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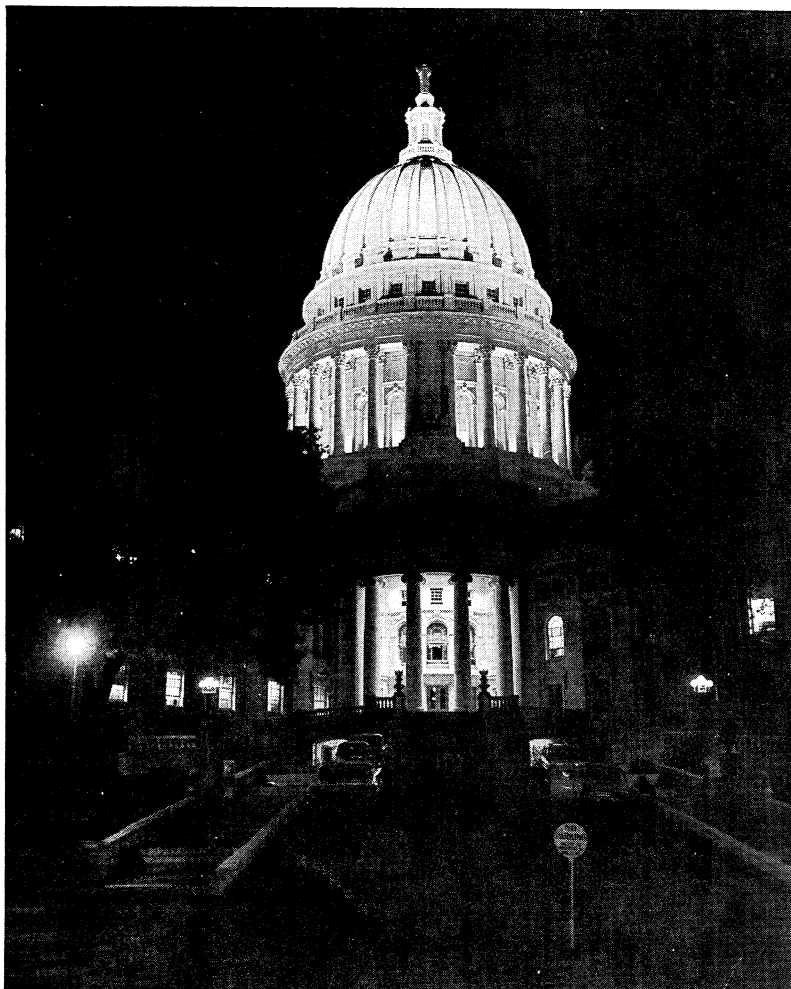
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Brightly illuminated — for beauty as well as for aircraft safety — the Wisconsin State Capitol dominates the skyline of night-time Madison. Madison city ordinances restrict building heights so that the Capitol will remain a visible landmark for future generations.

Constitution

Wisconsin Constitution, including prior texts of amended sections, and the history of all constitutional amendments and statewide referenda submitted to the people

MEETING OF THE



FRIENDS OF THE

CONSTITUTION!

A Meeting of the citizens of Dane County favorable to the adoption of the Constitution, will be held at the Supreme Court Room, on

SATURDAY, THE 27TH INST.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a Constitutional Club.

Addresses will be delivered by some of the friends of the cause.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through April 1975

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 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 power.
21. Writs of error.
22. Maintenance of free government.
23. Transportation of school children.
24. Use of school buildings.

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. Representatives to the assembly, 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.
21. Compensation of members [*repealed*].
22. Powers of county boards.
23. 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; 4-year term.
- 1n. Lieutenant governor; 4-year 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. Secretary of state; 4-year term.
- 1n. Treasurer; 4-year term.
- 1p. Attorney-general; 4-year term.
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.
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; bonding for public purposes.
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; released time.
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.
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 [*repealed*].
3. Eligibility to office.
4. Great seal.
5. Residents on Indian lands, where to vote.
6. Legislative officers.
7. Division of counties.
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Preamble.

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

Article I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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

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

Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

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.

Section 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual

One of the original handwritten copies of the Wisconsin Constitution, carefully lettered in 1848, is still on file in the Office of the Secretary of State located in the State Capitol.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through April 1975 *

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. [*As amended Nov. 1922*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. [*1919 AJR26; 1921 AJR14; 1921 c. 504*]

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.
The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the

* Present provisions of the constitution are printed in 8-point type running the full width of the page, and previous forms (if any) follow each active provision in 6-point type set in two columns. To obtain the complete history of each section, begin reading with the version identified as "original form", read the additional versions (if any) which follow the original form and, finally, read the text of the section as set forth in full width. Any section not followed by a note is still in the form ratified by the people of Wisconsin when the Wisconsin Constitution was adopted in March of 1848.

The full text of additional constitutional amendments ratified in the election of April 1976 -- if any -- will be shown in the INDEX volume of the legislature's weekly *Bulletin of Proceedings*.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecution by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. *[As amended Nov. 1870]* No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. *[1869 AJR6; 1870 SJR3; 1870 c. 118]*

Criminal procedure. SECTION 8. *[Original form]* No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offenses when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require.

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 property rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious 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. [*As created April 1967*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. [*1965 AJR70; 1967 AJR7*]

Use of school buildings. SECTION 24. [*As created April 1972*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from authorizing, by law, the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours upon payment by the organization to the school district of reasonable compensation for such use. [*1969 AJR74; 1971 AJR10*]

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 Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian

village, according to Nichollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

The following material, adopted by the convention as part of Art. II, sec. 1, was rejected by the act which admitted Wisconsin:

"Provided, however, that the following alteration of the foresaid boundary be, and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain

obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary."

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1951*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one [1949 AJR64; 1951 AJR7]

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall

nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III. SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. [*As amended Nov. 1934*] Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

- (1) Citizens of the United States.
- (2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
- (3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided

further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [1931 AJR52; 1933 SJR74]

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [Original form] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

[First.] White citizens of the United States.

[Second.] White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

[Third.] Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Fourth.] Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [As amended Nov. 1882] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature not exceeding thirty days shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

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. [*As amended Nov. 1962*] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [1959 SJR12; 1961 SJR11]

Census and apportionment. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended Nov. 1910*] At their first session after each enumeration

made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [1907 SJR18; 1909 SJR35; 1909 c. 478]

Apportionment. SECTIONS 3, 4 and 5. [*Vote Apr. 1953*] An amendment to Art. IV, secs. 3, 4, 5, apportionment and election of members of legislature, was approved by 1951 SJR50 and 1953 AJR7. However, the Supreme Court held the amendment not validly submitted to the voters in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 W. 644, 60 NW (2d) 416.

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*As amended Nov. 1881*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [1880 SJR9; 1881 AJR7; 1881 c. 262]

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the

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. [*As amended Nov. 1881*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years. [1880 SJR9; 1881 AJR7; 1881 c. 262]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in regular

series, and the senators chosen by the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

Qualifications of legislators. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended Apr. 1968*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1965 AJR5; 1967 AJR15*]

Place and time of meeting. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended Nov. 1881*] The legislature shall meet at

the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1880 SJR9; 1881 AJR7; 1881 c. 262*]

Ineligibility of legislators to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1966*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. [*1963 SJR24; 1965 SJR15*]

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*Original form*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election

as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest and civil process. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. SECTION 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Style of laws; bills. SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. SECTION 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

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

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1927 SJR61; 1929 SJR7*]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services two dollars and fifty cents for each days attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*As amended Nov. 1867*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof either directly or indirectly. [1865 SJR26; 1866 SJR 16; 1867 c. 25]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*As amended Nov. 1881*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other prerequisite except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member. [1880 SJR9; 1881 AJR7; 1881 c. 262]

Powers of county boards. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, 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 and shall establish one or more systems of county government. [1969 SJR58; 1971 SJR4]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*Original form*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended Nov. 1962*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every four years of a chief executive officer in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [1959 AJR121; 1961 AJR61]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended April 1969*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, except that the requirement of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [1967 AJR18; 1969 SJR8]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [*As amended April 1969*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof

objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [1967 AJR18; 1969 SJR8]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [Added Nov. 1962] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or

ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and nays and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than six days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of sixty days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [1959 AJR121; 1961 AJR61]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1973] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce, but may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person. 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. [1971 SJR13; 1973 AJR6]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1965] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to

make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [1963 SJR42; 1965 SJR13]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [Original form] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1974] 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 become effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a 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,

which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [1971 SJR3; 1973 SJR15]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1967] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [1965 AJR162; 1967 AJR17]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [Original form] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1956] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [1953 SJR21; 1955 SJR8]

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special and private laws prohibited. SECTION 31. [As amended Nov. 1892] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2nd. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [1889 SJR13; 1891 SJR13; 1891 c. 362]

Special or private laws. SECTION 31. [*Added Nov. 1871*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another.

2nd. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3rd. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof. [*1870 SJR14; 1871 AJR29; 1871 c. 122*]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [*As created Nov. 1871*] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. [*1870 SJR14; 1871 AJR29; 1871 c. 122*]

Auditing of state accounts. SECTION 33. [*As created Nov. 1946*] The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary. [*1943 SJR35; 1945 SJR24*]

Continuity of civil government. SECTION 34. [*As created April 1961*] The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of the section. [*1959 AJR48; 1961 SJR1*]

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

Governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [*As created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a governor to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR4; 1967 AJR9 and SJR12*]

Lieutenant governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [*As created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a lieutenant governor to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR4; 1967 AJR9 and SJR12*]

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1967*] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an

equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. [1965 AJR3; 1967 AJR8 and SJR11]

Election. SECTION 3. [Original form] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or

lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Powers and duties. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [Repealed. 1929 SJR81; 1931 SJR6; vote Nov. 1932]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [Original form] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [As amended Nov. 1869] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. [1868 AJR13; 1869 SJR6; 1869 c. 186]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [As amended Nov. 1926] The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution. [1923 AJR88; 1925 AJR50; 1925 c. 413]

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. SECTION 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or

physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR82; 1931 SJR7; vote Nov. 1932*]

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] The lieutenant governor shall receive double the per diem allowance of members of the senate, for every day's attendance as president of the senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the legislature.

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [*As amended Nov. 1869*] The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars. [*1868 AJR13; 1869 SJR6; 1869 c. 186*]

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. [*As amended Nov. 1930*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [*1927 SJR35; 1929 SJR40*]

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. [*As amended Nov. 1908*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [*1905 AJR45; 1907 AJR46; 1907 c. 661*]

ARTICLE VI. ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term. SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

Secretary of state; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [*As created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a secretary of state to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 AJR4; 1967 AJR9 and SJR12]

Treasurer; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [*As created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a treasurer to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 AJR4; 1967 AJR9 and SJR12]

Attorney general; 4-year term. SECTION 1p. [*As created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen an attorney general to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 AJR4; 1967 AJR9 and SJR12]

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. [*As amended Nov. 1946*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government. [1943 SJR35; 1945 SJR24]

Secretary of state. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature. He shall be ex officio

auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer and attorney-general; duties, compensation. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1972*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system. 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. [1969 SJR63; 1971 SJR38]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1967*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor

may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [1965 AJR72; 1967 SJR7]

County officers. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds and district attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen; sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next

succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law, to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

County officers. SECTION 4. *[As amended Nov. 1882]* Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. *[1881 AJR16; 1882 SJR20; 1882 c. 290]*

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. *[As amended April 1929]* Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his

successor shall be elected and qualified. *[1927 AJR8; 1929 AJR8]*

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. *[As amended Nov. 1962]* Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. *[1959 AJR121; 1961 AJR61]*

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. *[As amended April 1965]* Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. *[1963 AJR14; 1965 SJR17]*

ARTICLE VII. JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. *[As amended Nov. 1932]* The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. *[1929 SJR103; 1931 SJR8]*

Impeachments. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal.

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1966*] The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and courts of probate. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and may authorize the establishment of inferior courts in the several counties, cities, villages or towns, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts. [*1963 SJR32; 1965 SJR26*]

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts

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.

shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court, jurisdiction. SECTION 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. SECTION 1 [4]. [*As amended Apr. 1903*] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice. [*1901 AJR33; 1903 AJR5; 1903 c. 10*]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] For the term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuit courts, shall be judges of the supreme court, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary to provide by law, for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this constitution, to consist of one chief justice, and two associate

justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such time and in such manner as the legislature may provide. The separate supreme court when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their term of office shall be the same as is provided for the judges of the circuit court. And whenever the legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate supreme court, they shall have power to reduce the number of circuit court judges to four, and subdivide the judicial

circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of said judges, or till a vacancy occur by some other means.

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [As amended Nov. 1877] The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years respectively after the end of the term of the justice of the said court, then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices

respectively for the term of ten years. [1876 SJR16; 1877 SJR2; 1877 c. 48]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. [As amended Apr. 1889] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case two or more of such senior justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex officio the chief justice. [1887 SJR19; 1889 AJR7; 1889 c. 22]

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. [As amended Nov. 1924] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [1921 SJR24; 1923 SJR27; 1923 c. 408]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [Original form] For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as chief justice in such manner as the legislature shall provide. And the legislature shall at its first session provide by law as well for the election of, as for classifying the judges of the circuit court to be elected under this constitution, in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [As amended Apr. 1897] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United States census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, the legislature may from time to time authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [1895 SJR9; 1897 SJR10; 1897 c. 69]

Circuit court, jurisdiction. SECTION 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders,

judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1953*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of 10 years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges elected under section seven of this article. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [1951 SJR3; 1953 SJR5]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is

elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*As amended Nov. 1912*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen. [1909 AJR36; 1911 AJR26; 1911 c. 665]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively

elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. [*As amended Nov. 1882*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court. [1881 AJR16; 1882 SJR20; 1882 c. 290]

Clerks of courts. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have the power to 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; and when elected shall hold his office for a full term. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and the clerk of a circuit court may be appointed clerk of the supreme court.

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1974*] Any judge of the supreme, circuit, county or municipal 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. [*1971 AJR31; 1973 AJR55*]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [*Original form*] Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge

complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Judges of probate. SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1963 SJR32; 1965 SJR26*]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy, occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices, thus elected, shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*As amended April 1945*] The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for 2 years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of 2 years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law. [*1943 SJR9; 1945 SJR6*]

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

Style of writs; indictments. SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

Suit tax. SECTION 18. The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery. SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 20. Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

Publication of laws and decisions. SECTION 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions,

made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

Commissioners to revise code of practice. SECTION 22. The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

Court commissioners. SECTION 23. The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. *[As amended Apr. 1968]* No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact. *[1965 SJR36; 1967 SJR96]*

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. *[Added April 1955]* No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in which he attains the age of seventy, but any such

justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved. *[1953 SJR6; 1955 SJR10]*

ARTICLE VIII. FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1974]* 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 agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. 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. *[1971 AJR2; 1973 AJR 1]*

Uniform rule of taxation. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe.

Uniform rule of taxation; income tax. SECTION 1. *[As amended Nov. 1908]* The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and

occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1905 AJR12; 1907 SJR19; 1907 c. 661]

Rules of taxation; income taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1927] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1925 AJR51; 1927 AJR3]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1941]. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and

progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1939 AJR37; 1941 AJR15]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1961] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes; privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1959 AJR120; 1961 SJR34]

Appropriation; limitation. SECTION 2. [As amended Nov. 1877] No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued. [1876 SJR14; 1877 SJR5; 1877 c. 158]

Appropriations. SECTION 2. [Original form]
No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [As amended April 1975] Except as provided in s. 7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [1973 AJR145; 1975 AJR1]

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [Original form]
The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax levy to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year, and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1975] (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:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(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 nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal,

without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [1973 AJR145; 1975 AJR1]

Transportation facilities amendment. *At press time, the ultimate fate of the April 1975 "transportation facilities" amendment was still unknown. Initially thought adopted by about 1,000 votes, a recount showed the amendment defeated by less than 200 votes. It seemed likely that some of the decisions reflected in the recount canvasses of several counties would be reviewed in the circuit courts for those counties. If the amendment prevails, Section 7 (2) (a) 1 of Article VIII will read as follows:*

[ARTICLE VIII] SECTION 7 (2) (a) 1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, transportation facilities, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes. [1973 AJR133; 1975 AJR2]

Public debt for public defense. SECTION 7. [Original form] 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.

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1969] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [1967 AJR1; 1969 AJR1]

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or

charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended Apr. 1968*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. [*1965 SJR28; 1967 SJR18*]

Transportation facilities amendment. *At press time, the ultimate fate of the April 1975 "transportation facilities" amendment was still unknown. Initially thought adopted by about 1,000 votes, a recount showed the amendment defeated by less than 200 votes. It seemed likely that some of the decisions reflected in the recount canvasses of several counties would be reviewed in the circuit courts for those counties. If the amendment prevails, Section 10 of Article III will be structured into subsections and the text will read as follows:*

[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, except:

(1) 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.

(2) The state may appropriate moneys for the development, improvement and construction of transportation facilities.

(3) The state may appropriate moneys for the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing.

(4) The state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state. Of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this subsection 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. [*1973 AJR133; 1975 AJR2*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works, but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvements, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

[*Amended Nov. 1908, by adding thereto the following:*]

Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. [*1905 SJR14; 1907 SJR22; 1907 c. 238*]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. An amendment to VIII--10, appropriations for water powers and forests, was approved by 1907 SJR 43. There was no 2d resolution but an act, 1909 c. 514. The procedure was declared invalid by the Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 W 21, 151 NW 331.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended Nov. 1924*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by

taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [1921 SJR30; 1923 AJR70; 1923 c. 289]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1945] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [1943 SJR16; 1945 SJR7]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1949] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate

the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [1948 Spec.Sess. SJR2; 1949 SJR5]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended Apr. 1960] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [1957 AJR39; 1959 SJR20]

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [As amended Nov. 1902] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and

such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [1899 SJR21; 1901 SJR24; 1901 c. 258]

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [Original form] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent, and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified

electors of the state, in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time. SECTION 3. [As amended April 1972] 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 4 and 20 years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein; but the legislature by law may, for the purpose of religious instruction outside the district schools, authorize the release of students during regular school hours. [1969 AJR41; 1971 AJR17]

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. [Original form] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as

practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town

for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of public lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sale of public lands. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI. CORPORATIONS

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1961*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. [*1959 AJR22; 1961 SJR8*]

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.
[*Original form*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1966*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be

permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation. [1963 SJR59; 1965 AJR10]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [Original form] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in [sic] assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

[Amended Nov. 1874, by adding thereto the following:]

No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Any county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principle [sic] thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. [1872 AJR17; 1873 SJR6; 1874 c. 37]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [As amended Nov. 1912] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be

ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [1909 SJR32; 1911 SJR26; 1911 c. 665]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.

SECTION 3. [As amended Nov. 1924] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the

interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [1921 SJRS; 1923 SJR18; 1923 c. 203]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.

SECTION 3. [As amended Nov. 1932] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation. [1929 AJR61; 1931 AJR14]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.

SECTION 3. [As amended April 1951] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount,

including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate 8 per centum of the value of such property. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such 5 or 8 per centum debt limitation. [1949 SJR11; 1951 SJR9]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.

SECTION 3. [As amended April 1955] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school district, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal

purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [1953 SJR17; 1955 AJR18]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.

SECTION 3. [As amended Nov. 1960] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at

such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [1957 SJR47; 1959 SJR53]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.

SECTION 3. [As amended April 1961] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes and except that for any school district offering no less than grades one to twelve and which is at the time of incurring such debt eligible for the highest level of school aids, the total indebtedness of such school district shall not exceed ten per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [1959 SJR6; 1961 AJR1]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.

SECTION 3. [As amended April 1963] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city,

town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the

principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [1961 AJR92; 1963 AJR19]

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*As amended Apr. 3, 1956*] The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication. [1953 SJR29; 1955 SJR9]

Acquisition of lands by state and cities; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*Added Nov. 1912*] The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the

establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. [1909 SJR63; 1911 SJR25; 1911 c. 665]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*As created Nov. 1902*] The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law. [1899 AJR16; 1901 SJR25; 1901 c. 73. *This section was proposed and adopted as a substitute for sections 4 and 5, infra*]

Legislature prohibited from incorporating banks. SECTION 4. *[Original form]* The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize or incorporate, by any general, or special law, any bank, or banking power or

privilege, or any institution or corporation having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article. *[Repealed. See history note to section 4, supra]*

Referendum on banking laws. SECTION 5. *[Repealed. 1899 AJR16; 1901 SJR25; 1901 c. 73; vote Nov. 1902]*

Referendum on banking laws. SECTION 5. *[Original form]* The legislature may submit to the voters, at any general election, the question of "bank," or "no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may

deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. Provided, that no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election. *[Repealed. See history note to section 4, supra]*

ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendments. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately.

Constitutional conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. *[As amended Nov. 1882]* The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general elections shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885. *[1881 AJR16; 1882 SJR20; 1882 c. 290]*

Political year; general election. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

Dueling. SECTION 2. *[Repealed. 1973 SJR6; 1975 SJR4; vote April 1975]*

Dueling. SECTION 2. *[Original form]* Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as

an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where to vote. SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under the constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Removal of county seats. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. *[As amended Nov. 1936]* No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept,

from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employees of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employees of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. [1933 AJR50; 1935 AJR67]

Free passes forbidden. SECTION 11. [Added Nov. 1902] No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employee thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any

purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment. [1899 SJR12; 1901 AJR8; 1901 c. 437]

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [Added Nov. 1926] The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [1923 SJR39; 1925 SJR12; 1925 c. 270]

ARTICLE XIV.
SCHEDULE

Effect of change from territory to state. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Territorial fines accrue to state. SECTION 3. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

Rights of action and prosecution saved. SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Existing officers hold over. SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Seat of government. SECTION 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Local officers hold over. SECTION 7. All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved

October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other for further notice of such election shall be required.

Congressional apportionment. SECTION 10. Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

First elections. SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

Legislative apportionment. SECTION 12. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned

among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be.

[*Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete: see R.S. 1849 pp. 40-43; R.S. 1858 pp. 49-53*]

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

Oath of office. SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

Note: For attached resolutions and signatures see end of Constitution as printed in the *Revised Statutes* of 1849 and 1858.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
												For	Against	
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms	Ch.95	1853		Ch.89	1854		Ch.89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	— ¹
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms	"	"		"	"		"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions	"	"		"	"		"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"
V	5	Governor's salary, changed from \$1,250 to \$2,500 a year	SJR 35	JR 4	1861	SJR 15	JR 6	1862	Ch.202	1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	— ¹
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to \$350 a year	SJR 26	JR 9	1865	SJR 16	JR 3	1866	Ch.25	1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary, changed from \$1,250 to \$5,000 a year	AJR 13	JR 9	1868	SJR 6	JR 2	1869	Ch.186	1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. governor's salary increased to \$1,000 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified	AJR 6	JR 7	1869	SJR 3	JR 3	1870	Ch.118	1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953 ²
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects	SJR 14	JR 13	1870	AJR 29	JR 1	1871	Ch.122	1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 12	JR 2	1871	AJR 16	JR 8	1872	Ch.111	1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	— ¹
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5%	AJR 17	JR 11	1872	SJR 6	JR 4	1873	Ch.37	1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	— ¹
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 16	JR 10	1876	SJR 2	JR 1	1877	Ch.48	1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit	SJR 14	JR 7	1876	SJR 5	JR 4	1877	Ch.158	1877	"	33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,11	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms	SJR 9	none	1880	AJR 7	none	1881	Ch.262	1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to \$500 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration	AJR 26	none	1881	SJR 18	JR 5	1882	Ch.272	1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	— ¹
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment	AJR 16	none	1881	SJR 20	JR 3	1882	Ch.290	1882	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature	AJR 16	JR 34	1885	AJR 2	JR 4	1887	Ch.357	1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court	SJR 19	JR 5	1887	AJR 7	JR 3	1889	Ch.22	1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111 ³
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law	SJR 13	JR 4	1889	SJR 13	JR 4	1891	Ch.362	1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	371,559
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law	AJR 15	JR 10	1893	SJR 7	JR 2	1895	Ch.177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 9	JR 8	1895	SJR 10	JR 9	1897	Ch.69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572 ³
X	1	*State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law	SJR 21	JR 16	1899	SJR 24	JR 3	1901	Ch.258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized	AJR 16	JR 13	1899	SJR 25	JR 2	1901	Ch.73	1901	"	64,836	44,620	"
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited	SJR 12	JR 8	1899	AJR 8	JR 9	1901	Ch.437	1901	"	67,781	40,697	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Submission to People	Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
							For	Against	
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms	AJR 33 JR 8 1901	AJR 5 JR 7 1903	Ch.10 1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468 ³
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only	AJR 16 JR 15 1905	AJR 47 JR 25 1907	Ch.661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	AJR 45 JR 14 1905	AJR 46 JR 13 1907	Ch.661 1907	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax	AJR 12 JR 12 1905	SJR 19 JR 29 1907	"	"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for	SJR 14 JR 11 1905	SJR 22 JR 18 1907	Ch.238 1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	SJR 18 JR 30 1907	SJR 35 JR 55 1909	Ch.478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	Legislators' pay \$1,000 a year	AJR 8 JR 35 1907	AJR 33 JR 7 1909	Ch.508 1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	**Water power and forests, appropriations for	SJR 43 JR 31 1907	SB 553 " 1909	Ch.514 1909	"	62,468	45,924	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment	AJR 36 JR 34 1909	AJR 26 JR 24 1911	Ch.655 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 cents 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, submission after 3/5 approval by one legislature	SJR 57 JR 71 1911	SJR 22 JR 17 1913	"	"	71,734	160,761	"
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR 36 JR 74 1911	AJR 4 JR 22 1913	"	"	68,435	150,215	"
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR 9 JR 41 1911	SJR 18 JR 15 1913	"	"	81,628	144,386	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR 16 JR 23 1917	AJR 13 JR 37 1919	Ch.480 1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	1
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 74 JR 20 1917	SJR 100 JR 92 1919	Ch.604 1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR 26 JR 58 1919	AJR 14 JR 17 1921	Ch.504 1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 22 JR 38 1919	AJR 39 JR 36 1921	Ch.437 1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 21 JR 54 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 ³
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	"

NOTE: JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
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 ³
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 ²
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	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	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	"	427,768	267,120	"
VII	1	*Wording of section corrected	SJR 103	JR 72	1929	SJR 8	JR 58	1931	"	436,113	221,563	"
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 61	JR 74	1929	AJR 14	JR 71	1931	"	401,194	279,631	"
III	1	*Woman suffrage	AJR 52	JR 91	1931	SJR 74	JR 76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR 50	JR 63	1933	AJR 67	JR 98	1935	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 ²
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 ³
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 ³
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)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	437,817	545,475	"
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school	SJR 48	JR 73	1943	SJR 19	JR 78	1945	"	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities	SJR 30	JR 89	1945	SJR 15	JR 48	1947	Nov. 1948	437,817	545,475	"
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 ³
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 ³
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 ³
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 ³
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 ³
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 13	JR 23	1953	AJR 22	JR 53	1955	"	269,722	328,603	"
XI	3a	*Dedication of land to cities, etc.	SJR 29	JR 35	1953	SJR 9	JR 36	1955	"	376,692	193,544	"
XIII	11	Free passes, not for public use	AJR 12	JR 61	1953	AJR 47	JR 54	1955	"	188,715	380,207	"
VIII	10	*Port development	AJR 39	JR 58	1957	SJR 20	JR 15	1959	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160 ⁴
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 ³
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			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	259,577	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 ³
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 ³
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 ³
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 ³
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	"
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 ³
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	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lt. gov.	AJR 3	JR 45	1965	SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1m	*4-yr. term for secretary of state	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	SJR 11	JR 11	1967	"	507,339	312,267	"
VI	1n	*4-yr. term for state treasurer	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 8	JR 14	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1p	*4-yr. term for attorney general	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	520,326	311,974	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 72	JR 61	1965	SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium	AJR 5	JR 57	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	514,280	314,873	"
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	515,962	311,603	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 7	JR 12	1967	"	508,242	324,544	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR 28	JR 43	1965	AJR 15	JR 48	1967	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996 ³
						SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	734,046	215,455	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
						SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	678,249	245,807	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
						SJR 18	JR 25	1967	"	652,705	286,512	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor				
						For	Against					
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	Apr. 1969	326,445	321,851	706,324 ²
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	"	"	"	"
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed	AJR 1	JR 58	1967	AJR 1	JR 3	1969	"	411,062	258,366	"
I	24	*Private use of school buildings	AJR 74	JR 38	1969	AJR 10	JR 27	1971	Apr. 1972	871,707	298,016	" ¹
IV	23	*County government systems authorized	SJR 58	JR 32	1969	SJR 4	JR 13	1971	"	571,285	515,255	"
VI	4	*Coroner/medical examiner option	SJR 63	JR 33	1969	SJR 38	JR 21	1971	"	795,497	323,930	"
X	3	*Released time for religious instruction	AJR 41	JR 37	1969	AJR 17	JR 28	1971	"	595,075	585,511	"
I	25	Equality of the sexes	AJR 140	JR 44	1971	AJR 21	JR 5	1973	Apr. 1973	447,240	520,936	1,008,553 ²
IV	24	*Charitable bingo authorized	SJR 13	JR 31	1971	AJR 6	JR 3	1973	"	645,544	391,499	"
IV	26	*Increased benefits for retired public employees	SJR 3	JR 12	1971	SJR 15	JR 15	1973	Apr. 1974	396,051	315,545	758,587 ³
VII	13	*Removal of judges by address	AJR 31	JR 30	1971	AJR 55	JR 25	1973	"	493,496	193,867	"
VIII	1	*Taxation of agricultural lands	AJR 1	JR 39	1971	AJR 1	JR 29	1973	"	353,377	340,518	"
VIII	3,7	*Public debt for veterans' housing	AJR 145	JR 38	1973	AJR 1	JR 3	1975	Apr. 1975	385,915	300,232	699,043 ³
VIII	7,10	Internal improvements for transportation facilities	AJR 133	JR 37	1973	AJR 2	JR 2	1975	"	342,132	342,308****	"
XI	3	Exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limit	SJR 44	JR 32	1971	SJR 55	JR 133	1973	"	310,434	337,925	"
XIII	2	*Dueling: Repeal of disenfranchisement	SJR 6	JR 10	1973	SJR 4	JR 4	1975	"	395,616	282,726	"

* 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. Thompson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.

****The original canvass showed the results as "for", 342,396 to "against", 341,291. The tally shown in the table reflects the result of a statewide recount, announced by the Elections Board on May 5, 1975. At press time, it seemed likely that the issue was not yet settled, and that some of the decisions reflected in the recount canvasses of several counties would be reviewed in the circuit courts for those counties.

¹ No election for state-wide office.

³ Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

² Total vote for State Superintendent.

⁴ Total vote for presidential delegate election.

Source: Information copied from official records of the Elections Board.

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Vote	
			For	Against
Territorial				
*Formation of a state government	Territorial Laws 1846, p. 5 (Jan. 31)	Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of first constitution.....	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution	Apr. 1847	14,119	30,231
Equal suffrage to colored persons.....	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	Apr. 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of second constitution.....	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384
State				
*Extend suffrage to colored persons**.....	Ch.137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks; advisory referendum.....	Ch.143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Ch.479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum	Ch.101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extend suffrage to colored persons**.....	Ch.44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes.....	Ch.98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes	Ch.242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year	Ch.203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extend suffrage to colored persons**.....	Ch.414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders.....	Ch.102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Abolish office of bank comptroller	JR12 1867			
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies.....	Ch.28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Woman suffrage upon school matters.....	Ch.384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commission.....	Ch.211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
*Primary election law.....	Ch.303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems.....	Ch.451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Woman suffrage***.....	Ch.522 1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
*Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax.....	Ch.227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger)	Ch.667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*U.S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend	Ch.556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR42 JR47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,603
*Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR14 JR16 1929	Apr. 1929	350,337	196,402
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum	SJR14 JR16 1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
*Sunday blue law repeal; advisory referendum	SJR26 JR11 1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum	AJR116 JR114 1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR42 JR64 SS'33 1939	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation.....	AJR67 JR100 1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
	Ch.525 1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Vote	
			For	Against
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum.....	SJR24 JR4 1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR58 JR62 1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum.....	SJR11 JR13 1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum	Ch. 728 1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice-president	Ch. 76 1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
*State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR74 JR66 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	AJR3 JR3 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.....	AJR12 JR4 1969	Apr. 1969	292,560	409,789
*Recreational lands bonding	AJR17 JR5 1969	Apr. 1969	361,630	322,882
*Water pollution abatement bonding	AJR17 JR5 1969	Apr. 1969	446,763	246,968

* Ratified.

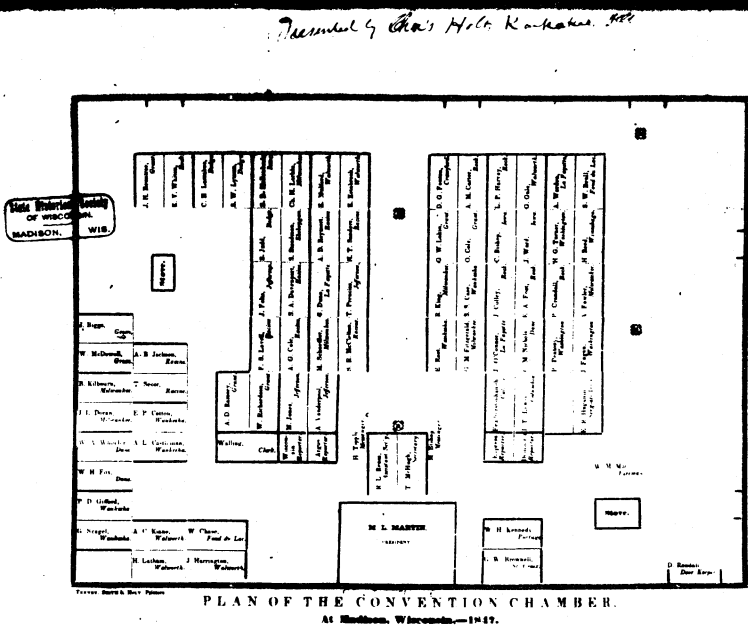
** In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

*** Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Source: Information copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State.

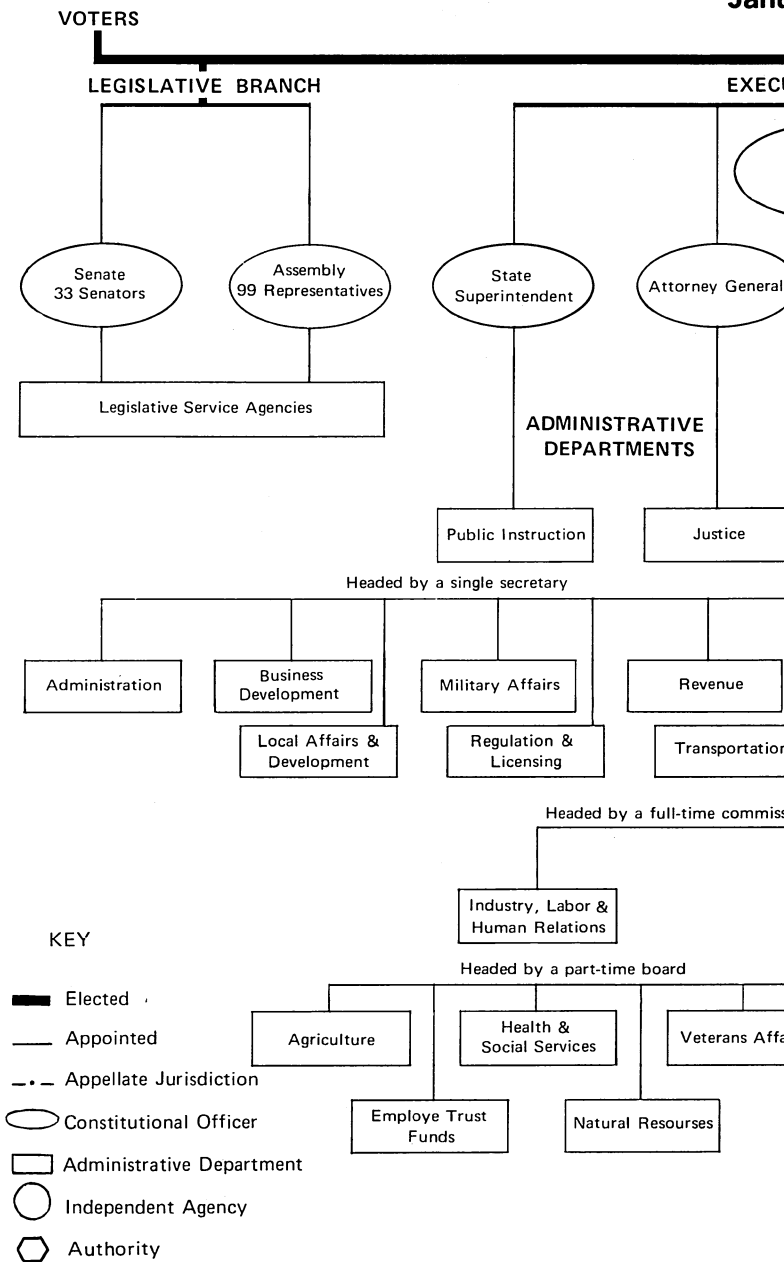
Framework of Gov't.

The Framework of Wisconsin State Government: an overall view of Wisconsin state government and a chart of its organization



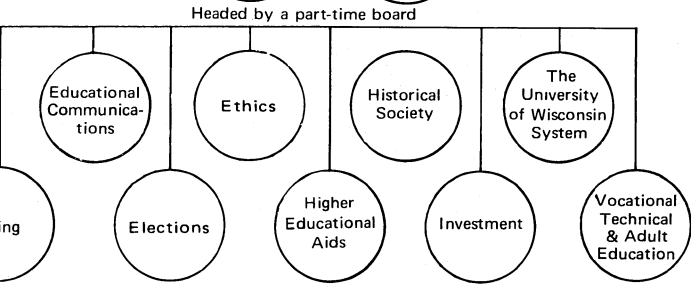
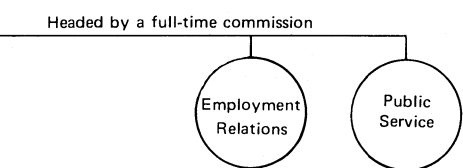
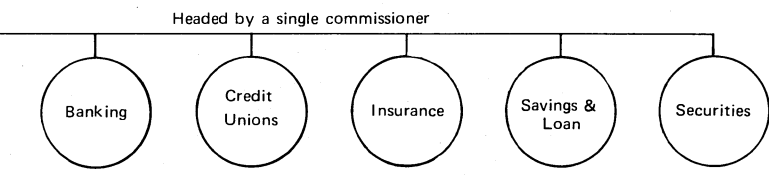
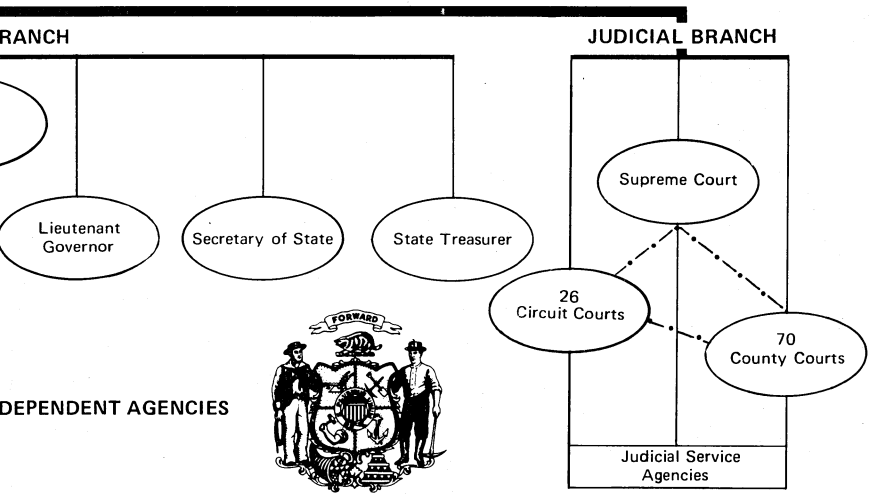
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WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

1975



AUTHORITIES



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, the state of Wisconsin carries out this theme in the traditional 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch consists of the Wisconsin legislature (the senate and the assembly) and its subordinate service agencies. The executive branch is under the direction of the governor, in whom is vested the executive power. He is assisted by 5 elected constitutional officers plus 15 departments (including the 2 headed by the state superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general), 16 independent agencies and 3 authorities created by statute. The judicial branch consists of a supreme court with 7 justices, and of circuit courts and "inferior courts" (these are the county courts and municipal courts as we know them today) created by statute law.

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, submitted in March of 1848, was ratified by a vote of 16,799 "for" and 6,384 "against". The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin constitution to this day; however, in the intervening years the electorate has voted 130 times to ratify changes affecting over 59 sections of the constitution.

State Powers and Duties. Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848. It was the 30th state to be admitted to the nation. It became a state, according to the Wisconsin enabling act passed by the U.S. congress in 1846, "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever." The original 13 states, in forming the union by ratifying the U.S. constitution, had delegated certain powers to the federal government; when Wisconsin became a state it consented, by

becoming a state, to the same delegation of a portion of its sovereign powers to Washington. Thus, from the moment of its birth the State of Wisconsin — its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts — were subject to the provisions of the U.S. constitution and to the express prohibitions of article I, section 10, 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 the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision, and Control of the Congress.

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

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 4,400 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 which, through their formal written decisions, in great detail explain the meaning of specific portions of the constitution and of the statutes. Thus, while the current text of our Wisconsin constitution occupies only 24 pages, and the statutes, 2 volumes, the published opinions of the Wisconsin supreme court fill shelf upon shelf with the continuing volumes of the supreme court's *Wisconsin Reports*.

Making State Government Work

Frequently it is said that in our state government of three 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 three 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 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 occasionally added their prestige to the defeat of a proposition although this action was not required because a proposition is lost when the house is evenly divided and the tie-breaking vote is needed only to permit a proposition to carry.

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

You, the general public, the citizens of this state constitute the major source of ideas for new legislation. As a result of the problems you run across in your everyday life, you may talk to or write to your legislator or to the governor. If the lake you want to sail on is polluted, if the information on the amount of interest you have to pay on a loan seems inadequate, or if your car is damaged and you are injured by a drunken driver, you may decide "there ought to be a law." You may write a letter to the editor, you may "buttonhole" your representative or senator, or you may tell the governor about it the next time he is visiting in your city. An association to which you belong may send a lobbyist to Madison to persuade a legislator to introduce a bill and to explain the matter at legislative hearings.

The state agencies, in their administration of current programs established by law, become another primary source of ideas for public policy. 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 experience the problems involved in administering a program, and they can see the effects of that program. As a result, department heads tell legislators and the governor of their problems — the governor may hold 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, even when the legislature is not in actual session many legislative committees are hard at work gathering information, exploring available alternatives, and reaching a decision on the best way of solving the problem. Such committees may also have public members who are experts in the area under study. The governor may also appoint task forces to study various problems and make recommendations for new legislation.

Other useful sources of information on possible solutions to current issues are contemporary legislation of other states, ideas developed by the federal government — either federal departments or special study commissions — and by private foundations which conduct research on particular problems. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, through relevant publications and by attendance at interstate conferences, legislators find out about innovations developed in other jurisdictions that might be emulated by this state. New ideas spread rapidly, and every state likes to come up with a unique problem solution that might serve as a model for other states.

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.

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 budget process is an example of how many people must cooperate and of how much information is required before public policy can be firmly established.

The state of Wisconsin employs a budget method called program budgeting. Instead of allocating so much for personnel, so much for supplies, and so much for capital equipment, program budgeting tries 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 budget section compiles this data for the state budget report and gives it to the governor or to the governor-elect. Following a gubernatorial election and also in the fall of any other even-numbered year, the governor or governor-elect reviews these estimates and holds hearings on each department's request, at which department heads and interested citizens may be heard. The budget section 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 its own hearings, on each department's request. When its hearings are completed, the committee 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. The budget bill may be further amended in its course through the two

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.

Increasing Services. Wisconsin has been a state for over 12 decades. In its 1848 beginning, the needs for state government were relatively simple — in his annual report of 1849, the secretary of state reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions for the State of Wisconsin comparable to today's executive branch. In December 1974, state full-time employees numbered about 54,629 (excluding seasonal and limited term employees).

This growth is not necessarily 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 and complexity of the society in which we live. Time was when many did not have the opportunity to learn the “3 R's”; today, over 169,000 students are enrolled in the public and private universities and colleges in Wisconsin and another 35,000 are enrolled full time in vocational and technical schools and colleges (with almost 6,000 in apprenticeship enrollment and 267,000 enrollments in all types of vocational school programs). Time was when the “Watertown Plank Road” constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day — in 1974, the state of Wisconsin contained about 100 publicly operated airports and 104,286 miles of highways and streets, of which 66% was paved with asphalt or concrete, while its railroad mileage totaled 5,933 in 1973. As recently as 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years — by 1970 it had reached 70.8 years and scientists foresee the day when it will be 75 or even 80 years. As the population increases and lives longer, the need for governmental services may well increase rather than diminish. We are faced with the problems of environmental pollution and urban slums, local government structure, tax distribution, transportation needs, health care, crime control and energy sufficiency — there cannot be a complete catalog because each succeeding day brings new problems and every new generation has to face up to them.

Structural Changes. The framework of Wisconsin government has not changed markedly since the beginning of the state. Although the size of government has vastly increased with the development of the state, basic structure has changed more slowly. Obviously, the principle of the division of power among the three branches within the state government is a concept firmly rooted in the American system. Within the framework, however, change is constantly occurring in the allocation of functions among the agencies of the executive branch of the state government, in the organization and operation of agencies of the legislative branch, and in the type and number of courts in the judicial branch.

In the foreseeable future, basic structural change is most likely to occur in the judicial branch and in the local government. As local government problems have increased in intensity in recent years, more thought is being given to the forms and functions of local units.

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.

Counties. 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, such as, district attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, treasurers, coroners, registers of deeds, surveyors, and clerks of circuit courts, who are elected for 2-year terms, and county judges, elected for 6-year terms. Counties may substitute a county medical examiner system for a coroner. Counties may also have an elected county executive, who serves a 4-year term.

Cities and Villages. 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 575 such municipal corporations, including 186 cities and 389 villages. Minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 persons, and for a city 1,000 persons, but unincorporated settlements 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 three 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.

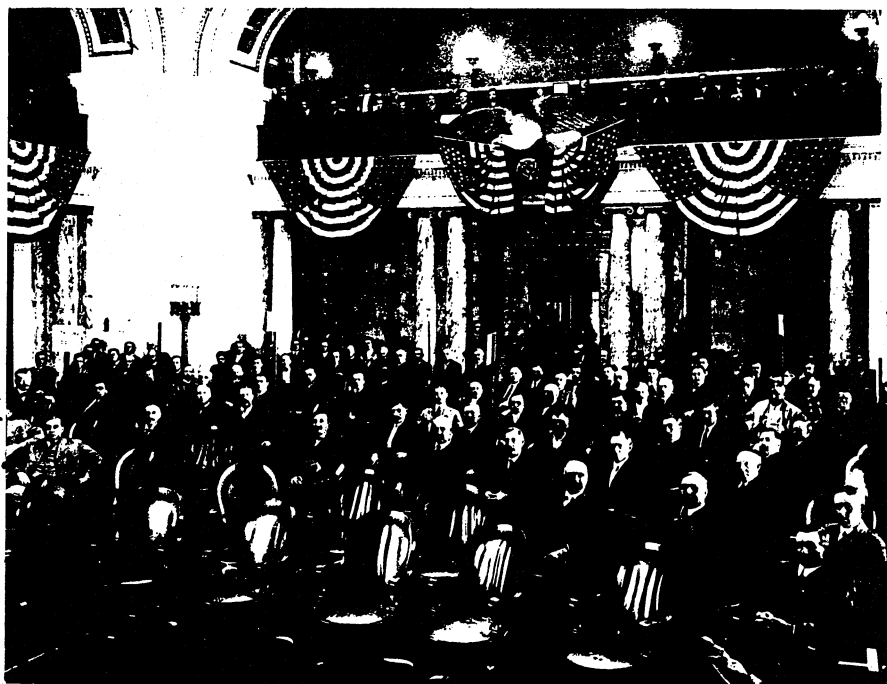
Towns. The town governments are found in all areas of Wisconsin except those within the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,269 towns (in addition, the county of Menominee is also considered a town). Towns have no powers other than those granted by the Wisconsin statutes. In addition to local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts. The governing body is the town board composed of 3 supervisors. The position of town supervisor is largely administrative; supervisors carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting.

School Districts. There are 436 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system. In some cases the school system is part of city government and, hence, fiscally dependent on that city, but usually school districts are fiscally independent.

Special Districts. 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 121 by the census of government. 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.

Legislature

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative process, summary of 1973 legislation, description of legislative committees and service agencies



OFFICERS OF THE 1975 LEGISLATURE**SENATE**

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MARTIN J. SCHREIBER, *president*
SEN. FRED A. RISSE, *president pro tempore*, 26th Senate District
SEN. WAYNE F. WHITTOW, *majority leader*, 11th Senate District
SEN. WILLIAM A. BABLITCH, *assistant majority leader*, 24th Senate District
SEN. RONALD G. PARYS, *majority caucus chairman*, 9th Senate District
SEN. KURT A. FRANK, *majority caucus secretary*, 7th Senate District
SEN. CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER, *minority leader*, 12th Senate District
SEN. WALTER J. CHILSEN, *assistant minority leader*, 29th Senate District
SEN. MILO G. KNUTSON, *minority caucus chairman*, 32nd Senate District
SEN. DANIEL O. THENO, *minority caucus secretary*, 25th Senate District
HON. GLENN E. BULTMAN, *chief clerk*
HON. ROBERT M. THOMPSON, *sergeant at arms*

Mailing address: State Capitol, Madison 53702

Chief clerk: Room 140 South; telephone (608) 266-1803

Sergeant at arms: Room 202 South; telephone (608) 266-1801

ASSEMBLY

REP. NORMAN C. ANDERSON, *speaker*, 37th Assembly District
REP. EDWARD G. JACKAMONIS, *speaker pro tempore*, 98th Assembly District
REP. TERRY A. WILLKOM, *majority leader*, 67th Assembly District
REP. JAMES W. WAHNER, *assistant majority leader*, 15th Assembly District
REP. WILLIAM J. ROGERS, *majority caucus chairman*, 5th Assembly District
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REP. JOHN C. SHABAZ, *minority leader*, 83rd Assembly District
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REP. JOSEPH E. TREGONING, *minority caucus vice chairman*, 51st Assembly District
REP. KENYON E. GIESE, *minority caucus secretary*, 80th Assembly District
REP. KENNETH M. SCHRICKER, *minority caucus sergeant at arms*, 75th Assembly District
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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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 committees and 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.

U.S. Constitutional Restrictions and Legislative Powers. 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).

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.

Wisconsin Constitutional Restrictions and Legislative Powers. 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 government as practicable, cannot authorize a lottery (with very limited exceptions) 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, when the number of senators was increased to 33 and assemblymen to 100. Resulting from a law enacted in 1969, the members of the assembly are today known as representatives to the assembly. Because of the 1972 reapportionment, the number of representatives was reduced to 99 beginning with the 1973 legislature.

In the beginning, representatives served for terms of a single year's duration, while senators served 2-year terms. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1881, the terms were changed to 2 and 4 years respectively, while the legislature went

from annual to biennial sessions at the same time. As a result of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1968 the legislature returned to annual sessions in 1971, but the terms of office remain the same.

The Wisconsin Legislature

Mailing Address for Legislators: State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Number of Positions 1975 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 130 employees;
Assembly: 99 members, 207 employees.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$14,957,400.

Statutory Reference: Article IV, section 1, *Wisconsin constitution*; sections 13.01 - 13.22, *statutes*.

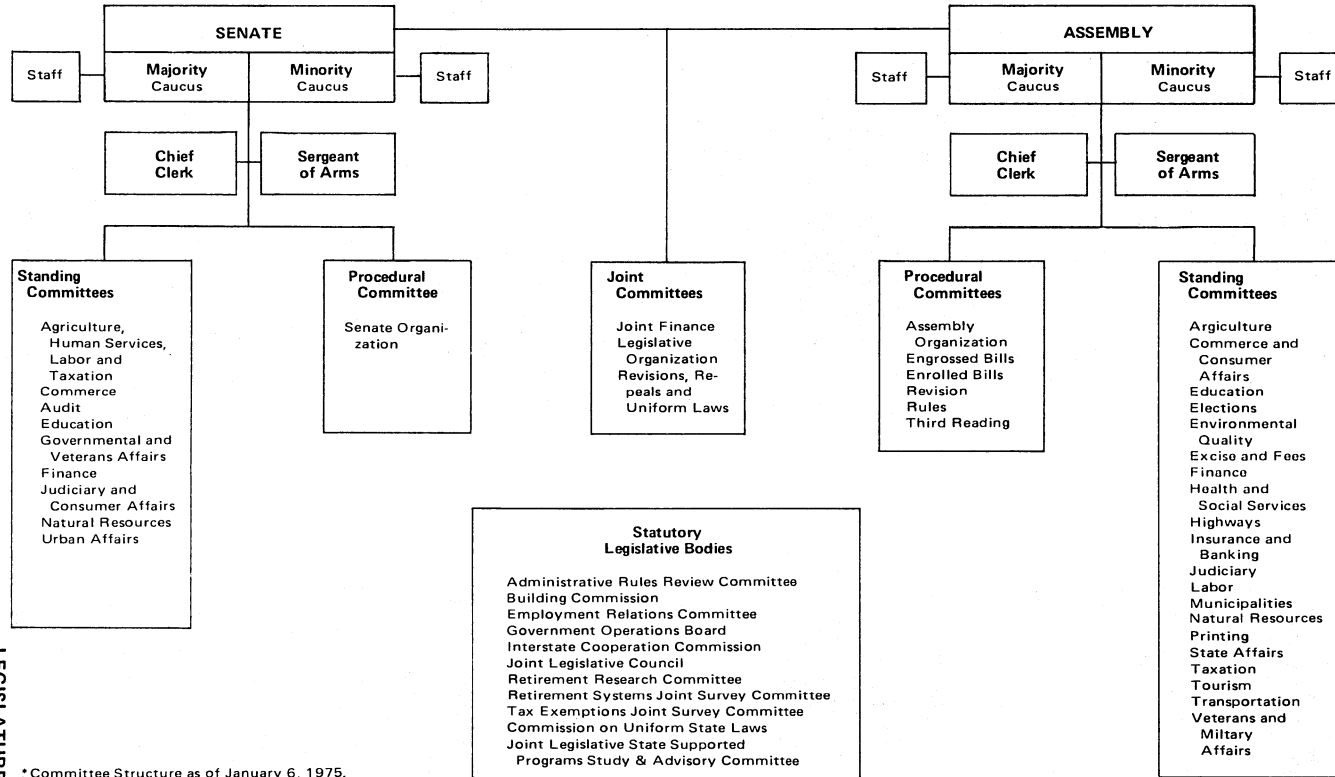
Elections. Every 2 years at the general election in November the voters of Wisconsin elect the entire membership of the assembly and one-half of the membership of the senate. These legislators-elect, together with the "holdover" senators who still have another 2 years to serve of their 4-year terms, 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 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

Speaker Norman Anderson presides at a joint session of the Wisconsin legislature. Lieutenant Governor Martin Schreiber is on the Speaker's right, and Senate President pro tempore Fred Risser is sitting next to him. Joint sessions are usually held only to receive messages from the Governor.



WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*



* Committee Structure as of January 6, 1975.

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1965-1975 SESSIONS*

	1965**		1967		1969		1971**		1973		1975**	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
Party												
Democrat.....	12	52	12	47	10	48	12	67	15	62	18	63
Republican.....	20	48	21	53	23	52	20	33	18	37	13	36
No. serving prior terms												
In Senate.....	18	0	27	0	28	0	26	0	26	0	25	0
In Assembly.....	17	70	14	79	19	76	16	71	13	71	12	77
Top no. of prior sess. in same house.....	14	9	15	10	16	11	17	12	12	13	13	14
Occupations												
Attorney.....	10	23	12	19	10	20	11	20	12	19	12	14
Farmer.....	4	17	4	23	5	17	3	15	1	12	0	14
Other.....	12	62	11	55	12	60	14	62	16	64	17	65
Retired.....	6	4	6	3	6	3	4	3	4	4	2	6
Education												
Not beyond high school.....	4	24	6	33	5	22	4	20	4	18	2	19
Business or technical school.....	7	17	4	13	4	16	2	17	1	9	1	5
Attended college.....	22	63	23	54	24	67	27	71	28	75	28	77
Academic degree.....	17	43	20	44	16	43	18	49	21	52	22	57
Higher degree.....	(No compilation made for the 1965-1967 sessions)				11	24	12	30	16	31	16	28
No. with exp. on local gov. body												
County board.....	11	33	7	27	8	25	8	18	6	19	6	20
Municipal board.....	10	33	7	29	9	22	8	27	5	25	5	24
Age												
Oldest.....	75	75	76	76	78	70	74	72	76	71	78	72
Youngest.....	26	25	27	25	29	24	25	24	25	19	27	20
Average.....	55	48	54	47	56	45	51	44	47.5	42.5	45	41
Veterans	17	39	19	42	17	43	17	47	14	40	10	32
Marital Status												
Single.....	1	8	2	7	1	6	1	12	7	17	7	23
Married.....	30	88	30	89	32	91	30	86	26	79	24	73
Widowed.....	1	4	1	4	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	3
No. of women	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	7	1	9

* Data based on the membership when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

** Vacancy: 1965—1 Senate; 1971—1 Senate; 1975—2 Senate.

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 the presidential elections occur. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which gubernatorial elections occur.

All representatives to the assembly are elected biennially in the November general elections. From 1862 to 1971 the assembly had 100 members. Our Wisconsin constitution, however, requires senate districts to consist of whole assembly districts, and the equal protection guarantee of the U.S. constitution requires districts to be equal in their numbers of inhabitants. Beginning with the election in 1972, the 99 members of the assembly have been elected from assembly districts grouped, 3 each, into 33 senate districts.

Members of the Wisconsin legislature are elected on a partisan basis. 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. Beginning with the first general elections after redistricting, senate mid-term vacancies are filled from the new districts.

Under the campaign finance reporting law enacted by the 1973 legislature, candidates for the legislature as well as for other public offices are required to make full, detailed disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures to the elections board created by the same law and are limited in the amounts of such contributions received and expenditures made.

Like other public officials, under the code of ethics provisions of chapter 90, laws 1973, legislators and candidates must file a financial statement of their economic interests with the state ethics board.

Political Parties. Partisan political organization is an integral part of the Wisconsin legislative process. Over the long pull, most Wisconsin legislators have been members of either the democratic or the republican party; since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of these 2 political parties. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937, when there were one or more socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the progressive party had a plurality in both houses.

In the legislature party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of a 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 whenever the caucus is convened by the party leaders. Usually a caucus meeting is held shortly after general elections — several weeks prior to the opening of the session — to select candidates for the house offices.

Legislative Officers. Each house elects its own officers, except that the lieutenant governor, under the constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of a tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is a representative chosen by the members. The senators elect one of their number president pro tempore; in the assembly the corresponding officer is the speaker pro tempore. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms in each house, elected by the members from outside the membership. The 1967 senate had an additional officer, president emeritus, while the 1973 senate created the office of vice president of the senate.

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 coordinate and direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would ever submit to the very stringent party controls exercised in some states.

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*

1885 - 1975

Leg. Yr.	Senate						Assembly					
	Vac	D	P	R	S	M	Vac	D	P	R	S	M
1885.....	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	39	—	61	—	—
1887.....	—	6	—	25	—	2 ²	—	31	—	57	—	12 ¹
1889.....	—	6	—	24	—	3 ³	—	29	—	71	—	—
1891.....	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	4
1893.....	—	26	—	7	—	—	—	55	—	44	—	—
1895.....	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—
1897.....	—	4	—	29	—	—	—	8	—	91	—	5
1899.....	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—
1901.....	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	18	—	82	—	—
1903.....	—	3	—	30	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—
1905.....	—	4	—	28	—	1	—	11	—	85	—	4
1907.....	—	5	—	27	—	1	—	19	—	76	—	4
1909.....	—	4	—	28	—	1	—	17	—	80	—	12
1911.....	—	4	—	27	—	2	—	29	—	59	—	6
1913.....	—	9	—	23	—	1	—	37	—	57	—	—
1915.....	—	11	—	21	—	1	—	29	—	62	—	8
1917.....	—	6	—	24	3	—	—	14	—	79	7	—
1919.....	—	2	—	27	4	—	—	5	—	79	16	—
1921.....	—	2	—	27	4	—	—	2	—	92	6	—
1923.....	—	—	—	30	3	—	—	1	—	89	10	—
1925.....	—	—	—	30	3	—	—	1	—	92	7	—
1927.....	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	3	—	89	8	—
1929.....	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	6	—	90	3	7
1931.....	—	1	—	30	2	—	—	2	—	89	9	—
1933.....	—	9	—	23	1	—	—	59	—	36	3	2 ⁸
1935.....	—	13	14	6	—	—	—	35	45	17	3	—
1937.....	—	9	16	8	—	—	—	31	46	21	2	—
1939.....	—	6	11	16	—	—	—	15	32	53	—	—
1941.....	—	3	6	24	—	—	—	15	25	60	—	—
1943.....	—	4	6	23	—	—	—	14	13	73	—	—
1945.....	—	6	5	22	—	—	—	19	6	75	—	—
1947.....	—	5	1	27	—	—	1	11	—	88	—	—
1949.....	3	3	—	27	—	—	—	26	—	74	—	—
1951.....	—	7	—	26	—	—	1	24	—	75	—	—
1953.....	—	7	—	26	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—
1955.....	1	8	—	24	—	—	—	36	—	64	—	—
1957.....	—	10	—	23	—	—	—	33	—	67	—	—
1959.....	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	55	—	45	—	—
1961.....	—	13	—	20	—	—	—	45	—	55	—	—
1963.....	—	11	—	22	—	—	1	46	—	53	—	—
1965.....	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	52	—	48	—	—
1967.....	—	12	—	21	—	—	—	47	—	53	—	—
1969.....	—	10	—	23	—	—	—	48	—	52	—	—
1971.....	1	12	—	20	—	—	—	67	—	33	—	—
1973.....	—	15	—	18	—	—	—	62	—	37	—	—
1975.....	2	18	—	13	—	—	—	63	—	36	—	—

Symbols: Vac.—Vacancy; D—Democrats; P—Progressive; R—Republican; S—Socialist; SD—Social Democrat; M—Miscellaneous.

¹ 3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 5 Independent.

² One People's or Labor and one Independent.

³ 2 Union Labor, one Independent.

⁴ One Union Labor.

⁵ One Fusion.

⁶ One Progressive Republican.

⁷ One Independent.

⁸ One unknown; one Independent.

* Pre-1943 data taken from *Directory and Legislative Manual* published by the Secretary of State and *Wisconsin Blue Book*. Beginning in 1943, data is from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources, based on the political affiliation of members when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

Salary and Compensation. Each member of the 1975 legislature, except holdover senators, receives a salary of \$15,680 per year, which cannot be changed during his term of office. It is based on 65% of the midpoint of the salary range for executive salary group 2. The salary of the chief clerks and of the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses is set by the joint committee on legislative organization within a range established under civil service procedures. Members of the legislature, the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms are also entitled, for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison (if they certify by affidavits that they have established temporary residences in the capital), to an allowance of \$25 per day for living expenses and are reimbursed for one weekly roundtrip from the capital to their home towns. Legislators also receive interim expense allowances for postage and clerical assistance (\$25 for representatives and \$75 for senators) 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. A week later — on the first Tuesday after January 8 at 2 p.m. — the regular session begins. These regular sessions usually continue about 6 to 8 months. In 13 of the last 15 sessions through 1968 the legislature recessed for a few months after completion of most of its work. It reconvened later to consider vetoes and appointments, react to revised fiscal estimates, correct errors in legislative measures, act on measures on which action had not been completed, and to deal with significant problems arising since the last meeting. These so-called adjourned sessions were not considered separate sessions but, rather, were separate “floor periods” of the same biennial continuous session.

Beginning with the 1971 legislature, however, annual sessions were formally inaugurated by law, which specified that the regular sessions are to begin in January of each year. Thus, in response to the constitutional amendment adopted



Senators Kathryn Morrison, James T. Flynn, Gary R. Goyke and Thomas W. Harnisch listen to the debate. Senator Morrison is the first woman to have served as a member of the Wisconsin state senate.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1973

Year	Date ¹	Length of Session		Measures Introduced				Vetoes ⁴		
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ³		Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoeed	Over-ridden	Laws ⁵ Enacted
			(S)	(A)						
1848.....	6/5 to 8/21	78	58	59	217	—	—	—	—	155
1849.....	1/10 to 6/2	83	69	65	428	—	—	1	1	220
1850.....	1/9 to 2/11	34	29	29	438	—	—	1	—	284
1851.....	1/8 to 3/17	69	59	59	707	—	—	9	—	407
1852.....	1/14 to 4/19	97	78	78	813	—	—	2	1	504
1853.....	1/12 to 4/4	183	100	104	1,145	—	—	3	—	521
1854.....	6/6 to 7/13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1854.....	1/11 to 4/3	83	66	66	880	—	—	2	—	437
1855.....	1/10 to 4/2	83	79	79	955	—	—	6	—	500
1856.....	1/9 to 3/31	125	94	103	1,242	—	—	1	—	688
1857.....	9/3 to 10/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857.....	1/14 to 3/9	55	46	46	895	—	—	—	—	517
1858.....	1/13 to 3/31	116	95	97	1,364	157	342	28	—	436
1859.....	4/10 to 5/17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859.....	1/12 to 3/21	69	58	57	986	113	143	9	—	680
1860.....	1/11 to 4/2	83	66	67	1,024	69	246	2	—	489
1861.....	1/9 to 4/17	99	81	80	857	100	235	2	—	387
1861SS.....	5/15 to 5/27	13	11	11	28	24	23	—	—	13
1862.....	1/8 to 4/7	105	86	88	1,008	125	207	27	8	514
1862SS.....	6/3 to 6/17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862SS.....	9/10 to 9/26	17	15	15	43	25	37	—	—	17
1863.....	1/14 to 4/2	79	65	67	895	101	157	7	1	383
1864.....	1/13 to 4/4	83	68	69	835	66	141	—	—	509
1865.....	1/11 to 4/10	90	73	72	1,132	82	190	2	—	565
1866.....	1/10 to 4/2	93	75	74	1,107	64	208	5	—	733
1867.....	1/9 to 4/11	93	71	72	1,161	97	161	2	—	790
1868.....	1/8 to 3/6	59	46	45	987	73	119	—	2	692
1869.....	1/13 to 3/11*	58	40	43	887	52	81	12	1	657
1870.....	1/12 to 3/17	65	51	51	1,043	54	89	2	—	666
1871.....	1/11 to 3/25	74	58	60	1,066	55	82	4	—	671
1872.....	1/10 to 3/26	77	61	60	709	79	124	2	—	322
1873.....	1/8 to 3/20	72	49	55	611	62	122	4	—	308
1874.....	1/14 to 3/12	58	50	49	688	91	111	2	—	349
1875.....	1/13 to 3/6	53	44	42	637	39	93	2	—	344
1876.....	1/12 to 3/14	63	50	50	715	57	115	2	—	415
1877.....	1/10 to 3/8	58	41	41	720	59	95	4	—	384
1878.....	1/9 to 3/21	72	55	55	735	79	134	2	—	342
1878SS.....	6/4 to 6/7	4	4	4	6	14	10	—	—	5
1879.....	1/8 to 3/5	57	43	43	610	49	105	—	—	256
1880.....	1/14 to 3/17	64	50	49	669	58	93	3	—	323
1881.....	1/12 to 4/14	83	63	64	780	104	100	3	—	334
1882.....	1/11 to 3/31	80	57	57	728	57	90	6	—	330
1883.....	1/10 to 4/4	85	57	67	705	75	100	2	—	360
1885.....	1/14 to 4/13	90	65	66	963	97	108	8	—	471
1887.....	1/12 to 4/15	94	69	68	1,293	114	60	10	—	553
1889.....	1/9 to 4/19	101	64	64	1,355	136	82	5	1	529
1891.....	1/14 to 4/25	102	68	69	1,216	137	91	8	1	483
1892SS.....	6/28 to 7/1	4	4	4	3	7	7	—	—	1
1892SS.....	10/17 to 10/27	11	9	9	8	6	14	—	—	2
1893.....	1/11 to 4/21	101	62	62	1,124	135	86	6	—	312
1895.....	1/9 to 4/20	102	70	70	1,154	139	88	—	—	387
1896SS.....	2/18 to 2/28	11	8	8	3	10	15	—	—	1
1897.....	1/13 to 4/21	182	75	76	1,077	155	39	11	—	381
1899.....	8/17 to 8/20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899.....	1/11 to 5/4	114	78	77	910	113	40	4	—	357
1901.....	1/9 to 5/15	127	89	89	1,091	81	39	22	—	470
1903.....	1/14 to 5/23	130	87	89	1,115	65	81	23	—	451
1905.....	1/11 to 6/21	162	114	117	1,357	134	101	19	—	523
1905SS.....	12/4 to 12/19	16	12	14	24	15	26	—	—	17
1907.....	1/9 to 7/16	189	114	123	1,685	205	84	26	1	677
1909.....	1/13 to 6/18	157	100	101	1,567	213	49	24	—	550
1911.....	1/11 to 7/15	186	137	138	1,710	267	37	15	—	665
1912SS.....	4/30 to 5/6	7	6	6	41	7	6	—	—	22
1913.....	1/8 to 8/9*	214	138	147	1,847	175	79	23	—	778
1915.....	1/13 to 8/24	224	147	148	1,560	220	79	15	—	637
1916SS.....	10/10 to 10/11	2	2	2	2	8	4	—	—	2
1917.....	1/10 to 7/16	188	130	133	1,439	229	115	18	—	679
1918SS.....	2/19 to 3/9	19	14	14	27	22	28	2	—	16
1918SS.....	9/24 to 9/25	2	2	2	2	6	9	—	—	2
1919.....	1/8 to 7/30	204	107	106	1,350	268	100	40	—	703
1919SS.....	9/4 to 9/8	5	4	3	7	4	6	—	—	7
1920SS.....	5/25 to 6/4	11	7	7	46	10	22	2	—	32
1921.....	1/12 to 7/14	184	116	116	1,199	207	93	41	1	591
1922SS.....	3/22 to 3/28	7	4	4	10	7	12	1	—	4
1923.....	1/10 to 7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	—	449
1925.....	1/14 to 6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	—	454
1926SS.....	4/15 to 4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	—	—	1
1927.....	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS.....	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	—	—	5
1928SS.....	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	—	—	2
1929.....	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	—	530
1931.....	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	—	487

Year	Date ¹	Length of Session		Measures Introduced				Vetoed ⁴		Laws ⁵ Enacted
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ³		Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over- ridden	
			(S)	(A)						
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	15	—	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	22	—	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	39	20	577
1945.....	1/12/44 to 1/22/44									
	1/10 to 6/20	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	31	5	590
	9/5 to 9/6									
1946SS.....	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	—	—	2
1947.....	1/8 to 7/19	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	10	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	17	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	31	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	35	—	706
	9/23 to 9/27									
1958SS.....	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	—	—	3
1959.....	1/14/59 to 5/27/60	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	36	4	696
	(1959: 1/14 to 7/25, 11/3 to 12/23; 1960: 1/6 to 1/22, 5/16 to 5/27)									
1961.....	1/11/61 to 1/9/63	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
	(1961: 1/11 to 8/12, 10/30 to 12/22; 1962: 1/8 to 1/12, 6/18 to 7/31, 12/27 and 12/28; 1963: 1/9 adjournment)									
1963.....	1/9/63 to 1/13/65	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
	(1963: 1/9 to 8/6, 11/4 to 11/21; 1964: 4/13 to 4/29, 11/9 to 11/11; 1965: 1/13 adjournment)									
1963SS.....	12/10 to 12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	—	—	3
1965 ⁷	1/13/65 to 1/2/67	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
	(1965: 1/13 to 7/30, 10/4 to 11/4; 1966: 5/2 to 6/10; 1967: 1/2 expiration)									
1967.....	1/11/67 to 1/6/69	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	—	355
	(1967: 1/11 to 3/9; 4/4 to 7/28, 10/17 to 11/16; 12/5 to 12/16; 1968: none; 1969: 1/6 expiration)									
1969.....	1/6/69 to 1/4/71	711	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
	(1969: 1/6, 1/21 to 11/15; 1970: 1/5 to 1/16; 1971: 1/4 adjournment)									
1969SS ⁸	9/29 to 1/17/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	—	—	1
1970SS.....	12/22/70	1	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	—
1971.....	1/4/71 to 1/1/73	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
	(1971: 1/4, 1/19 to 10/28; 1972: 1/18 to 3/10, 7/13 to 7/15; 1973: 1/1 adjournment)									
1972SS.....	4/19 to 4/28	10	5	6	9	4	4	—	—	6
1973.....	1/1/73 to 1/6/75	731	150	150	2,501	277	126	13	—	341
	(1973: 1/1, 1/16 to 2/15, 3/13 to 7/26, 10/2 to 10/26; 1974: 1/29 to 3/29, 11/19 and 11/20 ⁹ ; 1975: 1/6 adjournment)									
1973SS.....	12/17 to 12/21	5	5	5	3	2	6	—	—	2
1974SS.....	4/29 to 6/13	46	17	21	12	1	4	—	—	6
1974SS.....	11/19 to 11/20 ⁹	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1

¹ Actual opening and adjournment dates for each session. "SS" denotes special session.

² Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.

³ Number of days on which the Senate (S) and Assembly (A) met, as recorded in the *Senate Journal* and *Assembly Journal*; "skeleton" sessions included.

⁴ Partial vetoes not included.

⁵ Prior to 1969, special session laws received a separate number and are not included in the regular session total. Starting in 1969, this distinction is not made; therefore, special session laws are counted in the total.

⁶ The Governor proclaimed a special session commencing 6/18/62. The Legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under the terms of AJR 147.

⁷ Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms of the members automatically expired on 1/2/67, the day the oaths of office of members of the incoming 1967 Legislature took effect.

⁸ Because the 1969 regular and special session ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each has been counted as a separate "meeting day". The Senate adjourned the special session sine die 11/15/69; the Assembly 63 days later, 1/17/70.

⁹ The November 1974 regular and special sessions met concurrently.

in 1968, the 1971 legislature became the first to put a continuous biennial session into an annual sessions pattern. Early in each biennium the joint committee on legislative organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The session of the 1975 legislature, like the 1973 legislature, was structured into 4 floor periods interspersed by periods of committee work, with the final floor period beginning in January of the even-numbered year. An adjournment meeting of the 1973 legislature was held immediately prior to the convening of the 1975 legislature.

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

During the regular session, the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. The governor, however, may call special sessions, which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the calls of the governor. There have been 29 special sessions since 1848. The longest special session lasted 2-1/2 months. It is also possible for a regular session and a special session to run concurrently, as occurred in 1962 and 1969 and, again, in November 1974. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered into the regular sequence of biennial enactments.

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

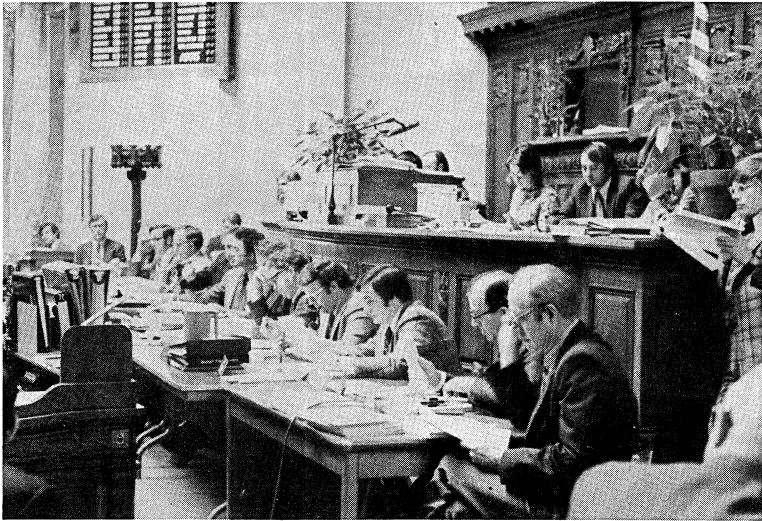
Session Records. Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account — either verbatim or abbreviated — of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor of the house. 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.

The *Bulletin of Proceedings* is issued in 3 volumes every week during the session. Part 1 contains the record to date on proposals (bills, joint resolutions and resolutions) originating in the senate, together with a record of governor's appointments requiring senate confirmation. Part 2 is the record of action to date on proposals originating in the assembly. Part 3 contains a subject and author index to all legislation introduced, a subject index to the legislative journals, an alphabetical listing of all registered lobbyists and the purposes represented by each, a subject index to new laws, and a numeric listing of the statute sections affected by new enactments.

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, together with any lobbying group they may represent. This record, after the session, is filed in the office of the secretary of state, together with the bill and the votes thereon. Beginning with the 1953 session, copies of the committee appearance records have also been filed in the legislative reference bureau.

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

The above publications are always on file in the legislative reference bureau for perusal by interested visitors to the capitol. Numerous libraries throughout the



When a large turnout is anticipated, public hearings on pending bills or issues are scheduled to be held in the Assembly Chamber. Early in the 1975 Session, the Legislature's Joint Committee on Finance conducts such a public hearing on the problems of taxes shared by the state with its municipalities.

state also receive these publications. Individuals can subscribe to them during a legislative session for a fee through document sales, department of administration, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison 53702.

Standing Committees. The work of each house of the legislature is carried on to a great extent in committees. The senate has 9 standing committees and 1 procedural committee, the assembly has 20 standing and 6 procedural committees, and both houses together have 3 joint committees. The committees on finance in each house together constitute the joint committee on finance. The speaker of the assembly, the president pro tempore of the senate and the majority and minority leader of each house together constitute the joint committee on legislative organization. The joint committee on revisions, repeals and uniform laws consists of 2 members of the senate and 3 members of the assembly.

Standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, are composed only of legislators and are operative primarily during the legislative session to hold hearings on the measures introduced in the legislature. Each committee is concerned with a broad subject matter area of state government, and all bills are referred to the appropriate committee for consideration. By joint resolutions adopted in each legislative session beginning with 1967, the legislature authorized standing committees to meet during legislative recesses, hold hearings and conduct studies, investigations and reviews.

In the senate, appointments to standing committees are made by the senate upon nomination by the committee on senate organization, 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 exception to this method of appointment is the committee on senate organization, composed ex officio of the president pro tempore, the senate majority and minority leaders and the assistant majority and minority leaders.

The speaker of the assembly determines the number of members of each committee and the division of membership between majority and minority party. The speaker appoints the majority party committee members, and the assembly minority leader appoints the minority party committee members. The committee on assembly organization, however, consists of the speaker and the assembly majority and minority leaders. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others.

Special Committees. In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947 interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947 almost all studies have been referred to the legislative council, which coordinates the study and investigation program. The council may appoint committees to study specific matters and may appoint committees which parallel the standing committee structure. These latter committees usually comprise the membership of the standing committees in the respective houses plus several public members. Because the legislature now recesses instead of adjourning sine die and may convene at intervals during the biennium, the time available for interim study has been considerably reduced when compared to earlier decades.

Employees of the Legislature. Each house of the legislature has staff services, managed by the chief clerk (as director) and the sergeant at arms (as associate director) under the supervision of the committee on senate organization and the committee on assembly organization, respectively. These staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Of the staff positions in the 2 houses of the legislature, a limited number — including the policy research personnel assigned to party caucuses and legislative committees and the secretaries and assistants assigned to legislative leaders — are outside the classified service and may be filled by the respective appointing officer at his discretion; all others are classified service positions filled for the duration of the legislative session. Persons seeking sessional employment in the legislature must pass a qualifying examination conducted by the bureau of personnel; all persons who successfully demonstrate that they possess the requisite qualifications for the position in which they seek employment are eligible for appointment. All employees of the 2 houses are paid in accordance with a compensation and classification plan for legislative personnel 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" (one house) resolutions. The purpose of a bill is to enact a law. The overwhelming

proportion of measures introduced in the legislature consists of bills. Bills must go through both houses of the legislature and must be submitted to the governor for his signature before they 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. 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 authors (members of the house of introduction) and possibly cosponsors (members of the other house), or by a legislative committee. No one else can introduce a bill. The bill usually repeals, rennumbers, rennumbers and amends, amends, repeals and recreates, or creates a section of the Wisconsin statutes. A bill can be introduced in either house of the legislature by members of that house with cosponsors from the other house, but sometimes identical bills are introduced in both houses. Whichever way it is done, each 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 increase or decreases state or local government 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

NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1975 LEGISLATIVE SESSION*

Newspapers and Wire Services

Associated Press	Arthur L. Srb, Lisa Berman, Richard A. Eggleston, Ronald W. Browne
Capital Times	Adam Solomon, John Welter, Mike Miller, Matt Pommer
Green Bay Press-Gazette	John W. Wyngaard, Cliff Miller
Milwaukee Journal	Eugene C. Harrington, Charles E. Friederich, Richard Kienitz, David Skoloda
Milwaukee Sentinel	Neil Shively, Dean Showers
Sheboygan Press	Everett K. Melvin
Wheeler News Service	Richard Wheeler, Thomas Martens
Wisconsin State Journal	Reid Beveridge, William Christofferson, John Keefe
United Press International	Frank Ryan, William Hauda, Richard Jones

*Includes only those registered with the Assembly Chief Clerk as of January 31, 1975.

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.

Since 1967, the legislative reference bureau has prepared an "analysis" of each proposal introduced in the legislature. The analysis explains, in layman's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the measure becomes the law of Wisconsin. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

Hearing. Upon introduction, a bill is given a number, read the first time by title and then referred to an appropriate committee by the speaker of the assembly or — if a senate bill — by the president of the senate. Printed slip copies of bills are usually available the day following introduction. The committee schedules and holds a hearing on the bill, at which anyone may appear to speak, or register, in favor of or against it. The committee then decides whether to return the bill to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation or with no recommendation at all. It may also recommend the bill in an amended form. The committee's decision is contained in a very brief report to the house.

Measures before a committee are to be taken up as soon as possible, with the scheduling of committee hearings determined by the chairman. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, any bill that has not been reported out of an assembly committee may be withdrawn by the assembly by majority vote or, if within 21 days, by a two-thirds vote. The senate may also withdraw bills from committee.

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

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, in the second house the bill is often referred directly to the calendar, instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin. If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, direct the legislative reference bureau to prepare a clean copy of the text agreed to by both houses.

If the second house concurred with 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.

Each session, less than one-fourth of the bills introduced pass both houses. The remainder fail for a variety of reasons and as the result of a variety of actions — the house of origin may vote to "table" or "indefinitely postpone", the second house

On the organization day of each legislative session biennium, the legislators take the oath of office. Here, Representative Leo O. Mohn signs the official Oath Book while Representative George Molinaro waits next in line.



may vote to "nonconcur" or concur with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin or, in some isolated cases, the proposal may never be reported out of committee.

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).

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

Session Laws. After passage the bill is assigned a chapter number (that is, each enacted bill is numbered in consecutive order of enactment) and is printed in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, a Madison newspaper 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 final clause of the law's text specifies another effective date. The chapters also 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 biennial legislature. These laws are then incorporated by the revisor of statutes into that biennium's edition of the Wisconsin statutes. Thus, the 1973 *Wisconsin Statutes* includes all changes made by the laws enacted by the 1973 Wisconsin legislature: all sections that were repealed have been deleted, all sections that have been amended are printed in their

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931-1973¹

Session	Bills Totally Vetoed				Acts Partially Vetoed			
	Number Totally Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained	Vetoes Overridden		Number Partially Vetoed	Entire Veto Sustained	Vetoes Overridden	
			1 House Only	Both Houses			Entire Veto	Part of Veto
1931	36	36	—	—	2	2	—	—
1931 SS	2	2	—	—	None	—	—	—
1933	15	15	—	—	1	1	—	—
1933 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1935	27	27	—	—	4	4	—	—
1937	10	10 ²	—	—	None	—	—	—
1937 SS	None	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1939	22 ²	22	—	—	4	4	—	—
1941	17	17 ²	—	—	1	1	—	—
1943	39	19 ²	4	20	1	—	1	—
1945	31	26	4	5	2	1	1	—
1946 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1947	10	9	1	1	1	1	—	—
1948 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1949	17	15	1	2	2	1	1	—
1951	18	18 ²	—	—	None	—	—	—
1953	31	28	3	3	4	4	—	—
1955	38	38 ²	1	—	None	—	—	—
1957	35	34 ²	1	1	3	3	—	—
1958 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1959	36	32	1	4	1	1	—	—
1961	69	67	14	2	3	3	—	—
1963	72	68	15	4	1	1	—	—
1963 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1965	24	23	2	1	4	4	—	—
1967	18	18	—	—	5	5	—	—
1969	34	33	3	1	11	11	—	—
1969 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1971	32	29	7	3	8	8	—	—
1971 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1973	13	13	2	—	14	13	—	1
1973 SS	None	—	—	—	1	1 ²	—	—
1974 SS	None	—	—	—	3	1	—	2
(April)								
1974 SS	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
(Nov.)								

SS - Special Session.

¹ The Legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including "pocket" vetoes.

² Includes "pocket" vetoes: 1937 - 5; 1941 - 13; 1943 - 4; 1951 - 14; 1955 - 10; 1957 - 1; 1973 SS - 1. A "pocket" veto is used after the Legislature has adjourned *sine die* and has no opportunity to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

³ Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 S.B. 43 was void and it became law (see Vol. 28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

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 Wisconsin, 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. The detailed rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and *Assembly Manual*, and for particularly difficult situations the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources of parliamentary law as *Mason's Manual* and *Hind's* and *Cannon's Precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives*.

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 it promotes careful deliberation and consideration of all legislation. The elaborateness of the procedure is designed to

prevent hasty, ill-considered legislation and to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint.

Legislative Service Agencies

A number of legislative service agencies have been established over the years to help the legislature with its work. The service agencies provide information and bill drafting services.

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 commission on interstate cooperation promotes interstate cooperation; the legislative council directs the work of interim study committees; the joint committee on employment relations approves state pay plans and introduces bills necessary to carry out labor agreements; the joint committee on legislative organization supervises 4 service bureaus; the joint survey committee on retirement systems and the retirement research committee review proposed retirement legislation; the joint legislative state supported programs study and advisory committee visits and makes recommendations concerning the institutions, programs and organizations 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 4 bureaus: the legislative audit bureau, which conducts fiscal post-audits of all state agency accounts and audits agency activities on the basis of program performance in line with legislative intent; the legislative fiscal bureau, which assists the joint committee on finance in fiscal and budgetary matters; the legislative reference bureau, which drafts legislation, publishes the *Wisconsin Blue Book* and carries on reference, research, library, and data processing functions for the legislature; and the revisor of statutes bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and the *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The legislative council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees and for standing committees.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1970 CENSUS POPULATION

District	1970 Popu- lation	Deviation from Norm Number Percent	District	1970 Popu- lation	Deviation from Norm Number Percent
1st Sen. Dist.	134,443	+566 +.42	4th Sen. Dist.	133,853	- 24 -.02
1st A. Dist.	44,805	+179 +.40	10th A. Dist.	44,609	- 17 -.04
2nd A. Dist.	44,610	- 16 -.04	11th A. Dist.	44,463	-163 -.37
3rd A. Dist.	45,028	+402 +.90	12th A. Dist.	44,781	+155 +.35
2nd Sen. Dist.	134,015	+138 +.10	5th Sen. Dist.	133,162	-715 -.53
4th A. Dist.	44,533	- 21 -.21	13th A. Dist.	44,272	-254 -.79
5th A. Dist.	45,044	+418 +.94	14th A. Dist.	44,481	-145 -.32
6th A. Dist.	44,438	-188 -.42	15th A. Dist.	44,409	-217 -.49
3rd Sen. Dist.	133,549	-328 -.25	6th Sen. Dist.	133,567	-310 -.23
7th A. Dist.	44,555	- 71 -.16	16th A. Dist.	44,526	-100 -.22
8th A. Dist.	44,597	- 29 -.06	17th A. Dist.	44,620	- 6 -.01
9th A. Dist.	44,397	-229 -.51	18th A. Dist.	44,421	-205 -.46

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1970 CENSUS POPULATION—Cont'd.

District	1970 Popu- lation	Deviation from Norm Number Percent	District	1970 Popu- lation	Deviation from Norm Number Percent
7th Sen. Dist.	133,507	-370 - .28	21st Sen. Dist.	133,624	-253 - .19
19th A. Dist.	44,615	- 11 - .02	61st A. Dist.	44,368	-258 - .58
20th A. Dist.	44,553	- 73 - .16	62nd A. Dist.	44,825	+199 + .45
21st A. Dist.	44,339	-287 - .64	63rd A. Dist.	44,431	-195 - .44
8th Sen. Dist.	133,682	-195 - .15	22nd Sen. Dist.	134,775	+898 + .67
22nd A. Dist.	44,567	- 59 - .13	64th A. Dist.	44,901	+275 + .62
23rd A. Dist.	44,557	- 69 - .15	65th A. Dist.	45,043	+427 + .96
24th A. Dist.	44,558	- 68 - .15	66th A. Dist.	44,821	+195 + .44
9th Sen. Dist.	133,578	-299 - .22	23rd Sen. Dist.	133,914	+ 37 + .03
25th A. Dist.	44,526	-100 - .22	67th A. Dist.	44,711	+ 85 + .19
26th A. Dist.	44,425	-201 - .45	68th A. Dist.	44,619	- 7 - .02
27th A. Dist.	44,627	+ 1 none	69th A. Dist.	44,584	- 42 - .09
10th Sen. Dist.	133,665	-212 - .16	24th Sen. Dist.	133,550	-327 - .24
28th A. Dist.	44,774	+148 + .33	70th A. Dist.	44,516	-110 - .25
29th A. Dist.	44,210	-416 - .93	71st A. Dist.	44,293	-333 - .75
30th A. Dist.	44,681	+ 55 + .12	72nd A. Dist.	44,741	+115 + .26
11th Sen. Dist.	133,518	-359 - .27	25th Sen. Dist.	133,833	- 44 - .03
31st A. Dist.	44,424	-202 - .45	73rd A. Dist.	44,657	+ 31 + .07
32nd A. Dist.	44,523	-103 - .23	74th A. Dist.	44,938	+312 + .70
33rd A. Dist.	44,571	- 55 - .12	75th A. Dist.	44,238	-388 - .87
12th Sen. Dist.	133,934	+ 57 + .04	26th Sen. Dist.	133,522	-355 - .27
34th A. Dist.	44,737	+111 + .25	76th A. Dist.	44,790	+164 + .37
35th A. Dist.	44,595	- 31 - .07	77th A. Dist.	44,499	-127 - .28
36th A. Dist.	44,602	- 24 - .05	78th A. Dist.	44,233	-393 - .88
13th Sen. Dist.	134,006	+129 + .10	27th Sen. Dist.	134,164	+257 + .19
37th A. Dist.	44,407	-219 - .49	79th A. Dist.	44,674	+ 48 + .11
38th A. Dist.	44,772	+146 + .33	80th A. Dist.	44,729	+103 + .23
39th A. Dist.	44,827	+201 + .45	81st A. Dist.	44,761	+135 + .30
14th Sen. Dist.	133,139	-738 - .55	28th Sen. Dist.	133,938	+ 61 + .05
40th A. Dist.	44,655	+ 29 + .06	82nd A. Dist.	44,448	-178 - .40
41st A. Dist.	44,270	-356 - .80	83rd A. Dist.	44,987	+361 + .81
42nd A. Dist.	44,214	-412 - .92	84th A. Dist.	44,503	-123 - .28
15th Sen. Dist.	134,748	+871 + .65	29th Sen. Dist.	134,233	+356 + .27
43rd A. Dist.	45,024	+398 + .89	85th A. Dist.	44,485	-141 - .32
44th A. Dist.	44,813	+187 + .42	86th A. Dist.	44,882	+256 + .57
45th A. Dist.	44,847	+221 + .50	87th A. Dist.	44,866	+240 + .54
16th Sen. Dist.	133,280	-597 - .45	30th Sen. Dist.	134,684	+807 + .60
46th A. Dist.	44,515	-111 - .25	88th A. Dist.	44,909	+283 + .63
47th A. Dist.	44,289	-337 - .76	89th A. Dist.	44,928	+302 + .68
48th A. Dist.	44,476	-150 - .34	90th A. Dist.	44,847	+221 + .50
17th Sen. Dist.	133,550	-327 - .24	31st Sen. Dist.	134,102	+225 + .17
49th A. Dist.	44,587	- 39 - .09	91st A. Dist.	44,742	+116 + .26
50th A. Dist.	44,565	- 61 - .14	92nd A. Dist.	44,476	-150 - .34
51st A. Dist.	44,398	-228 - .51	93rd A. Dist.	44,884	+258 + .58
18th Sen. Dist.	133,703	-174 - .13	32nd Sen. Dist.	133,802	- 75 - .06
52nd A. Dist.	44,603	- 23 - .05	94th A. Dist.	44,514	-112 - .25
53rd A. Dist.	44,384	-242 - .54	95th A. Dist.	44,529	- 97 - .22
54th A. Dist.	44,716	+ 90 + .20	96th A. Dist.	44,759	+133 + .30
19th Sen. Dist.	134,827	+950 + .71	33rd Sen. Dist.	133,684	-193 - .14
55th A. Dist.	44,913	+287 + .64	97th A. Dist.	44,279	-347 - .78
56th A. Dist.	44,990	+364 + .82	98th A. Dist.	44,719	+ 93 + .21
57th A. Dist.	44,924	+298 + .67	99th A. Dist.	44,686	+ 60 + .13
20th Sen. Dist.	134,433	+556 + .42			
58th A. Dist.	44,937	+311 + .70			
59th A. Dist.	44,590	- 36 - .08			
60th A. Dist.	44,906	+280 + .63			

Senate:

Average district..... 133,877
Largest district:
19th..... 134,827 +950 +.71
Smallest district:
14th..... 133,139 -738 -.55
Percent of state population required to elect a majority (17) of state senators: 51.38%

Assembly:

Average district..... 44,626
Largest district:
65th..... 45,043 +427 +.96
Smallest district:
29th..... 44,210 -416 -.93
Percent of state population required to elect a majority (50) of state representatives: 50.31%

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1973 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Paul C. Pokorney

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Background

The 1973 legislature took its oath of office on January 1, 1973. Its regular session was organized into 4 floorperiods: I — January 16 to February 15, 1973; II — March 13 to July 26, 1973; III — October 2 to October 26, 1973; and IV — January 29 to March 29, 1974. The 1973 legislature, on the call of the governor, met in special session from December 17 to 21, 1973 ("1973 special session") and again from April 29 to June 13, 1974 ("April 1974 special session").

Control of the legislature was once again split between the Democrats and Republicans for the 1973-75 legislative session. Sixty-two Democratic representatives to the assembly were elected, a loss of 5 over the prior legislature but still the second largest number of Democratic members ever elected to the assembly. Of the 8 assemblies since 1958, 3 have had Democratic and 5 have had Republican majorities. Interrupted only by the progressive pluralities of 1935 and 1937, the Senate has had Republican majorities since 1895.

The 1971-73 legislature set a record as the most prolific writer of legislative proposals ever with 2,567 bills introduced. The 1973-75 legislature was not far behind with a total of 2,513 bills introduced in the regular session, the December 1973 special session and the April 1974 special session. Of this total, 1583 were introduced in the assembly and 930 in the senate. The number of bills enacted by the 1973 legislature, 338, was the second smallest number since 1941 (surpassed only by the 1971 legislature which enacted 336 bills into law). However, act numbers alone do not tell the story, as the 1973 legislature enacted several lengthy and comprehensive acts. Thus, while the 333 acts of the 1941 legislature comprised 600 pages and the 704 acts of the 1957 legislature totaled 1,047 pages, the 338 acts of the 1973 legislature produced a session laws volume of 1,125 pages.

The sparsity of 1973 acts can be traced to the divided control of the legislature and the long budget deliberations; especially on the budget review bill in 1974. However, neither house passed a large number of bills. Even if all the bills which passed one house had been approved by the other house, the total acts would still have not exceeded the average number of acts in prior legislatures. Only about 60% of the bills passed by the assembly were approved by the senate and the success rate for senate bills in the assembly was about 40%.

Much of the 1973-75 session was spent in deliberations on the main budget bill and the budget review bill. The original budget bill, containing the governor's recommended budget for the 1973-75 biennium, was introduced on February 7, 1973. A much modified version was passed on July 26, 1973. Because of a specific statutory prohibition, neither house could pass a bill with fiscal implications from January 16, 1973, the opening floorperiod of the 1973 meeting, until final passage of the general fund budget bill on July 26, 1973, without attaching an emergency statement. The legislature met for a four-week period in October, 1973. Governor Lucey then called the legislature into special session to begin December 17, 1973, to consider legislation dealing with the energy shortage and distribution of shared taxes. The budget review bill was introduced on January 30, 1974, but, after prolonged debate, failed passage. The second special session of the 1973-75 legislative session was called by Governor Lucey for April 29, 1974, to consider legislation relating to executive budget matters, University of Wisconsin merger, campaign financing, power plant sitings, teachers' retirement benefits, youthful offenders correctional program, department of transportation reorganization, cable television regulation and prohibition on regulation of studded tires.

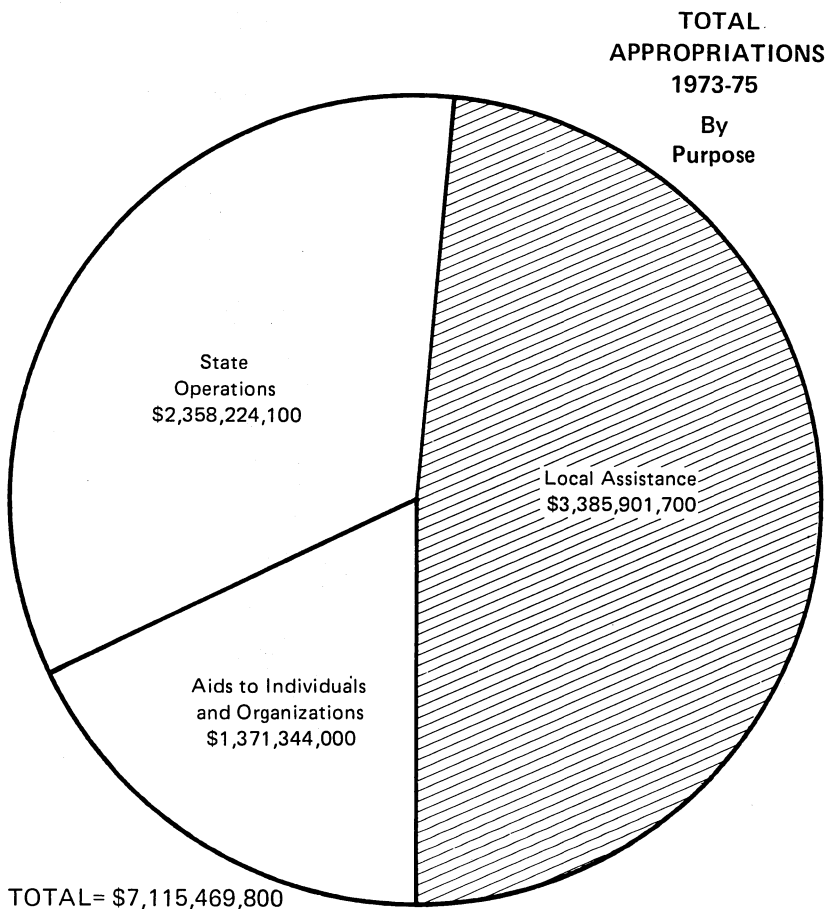
The second attempt to enact a budget review bill succeeded on June 12, 1974. During the April 1974 Special Session, the legislature also enacted legislation relating to the University of Wisconsin merger, campaign financing, teachers' retirement and studded tires.

The April 1974 special session was adjourned on June 13, 1974. Just a short 2-hour meeting, on January 6, 1975, remained scheduled for the regular session of the 1973 legislature.

Some of the most important legislation passed by both houses of the 1973-75 legislature is highlighted under the following subject classifications.

Agriculture

A bill was passed which prohibits corporations from owning or carrying on farming operations in Wisconsin unless the corporations meet certain standards relating to the number and kinds of shareholders or unless they fit within certain specific exemptions.

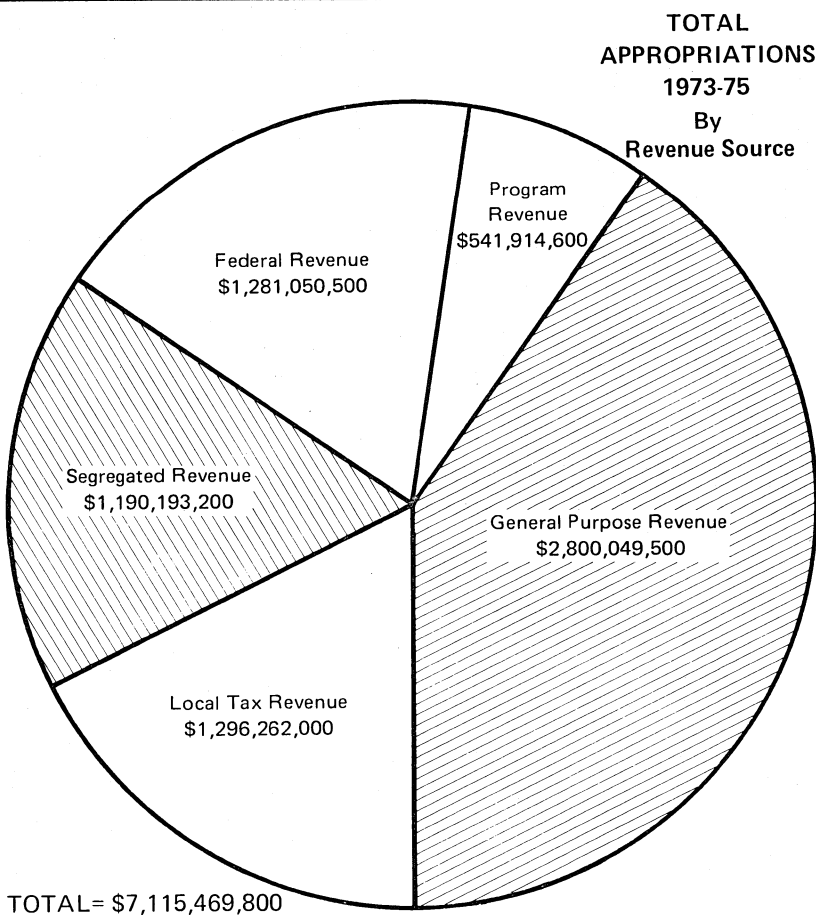


The "pie" charts show what part of total appropriations was used for state operations, aids to individuals and organizations and local assistance and the revenue source for the total appropriations.

Appropriations

Budgetary matters dominated the 1973-75 session. In the budget deliberations for both the executive budget bill and the budget review bill the following major items were enacted into law:

1. The cost-sharing formula relating to defense of indigents was changed so that the state assumed costs beyond the lesser of \$10,000 or 50 cents times the county population.
2. School aids were changed so that flat aids were eliminated, aidable costs were redefined, guaranteed valuations were altered and "power equalization" provisions were initiated. The aim of the power equalization provision is to balance the taxing power of all school districts so that districts with larger tax bases will not be able to tax at much lower rates than districts with small tax bases and still



The table on page 278 provides a breakdown of the general purpose revenue (GPR) appropriation into the functional areas of state government.

obtain adequate funding. Some districts will be required to make "negative" aid payments to the state by 1976-77.

3. A 6-member ethics board was created as an independent agency to administer an ethics code and an economic interest disclosure requirement for state public officials identified in the executive salary group plan or appointed by the governor and subject to senate confirmation, except employees and officers of the judiciary, trustees and employees of the investment board and teaching personnel in the university of Wisconsin system. The board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system were directed to establish a code of ethics for teaching personnel in the system. The director of the bureau of personnel was directed to adopt rules to implement a code of ethics for state employees who are not state public officials or teaching personnel.

4. The state is to assume payment of local mental health services costs on January 1, 1975. Beginning January 1, 1974, a uniform state aid rate of 60% for all inpatient and outpatient mental health services costs is in effect.

5. The state assumed the entire nonfederal share of medical assistance costs and public assistance for the adult categories (aged, blind and disabled) effective January 1, 1974. State assumption of the entire nonfederal share of the remaining public assistance costs took effect January 1, 1975.

General Purpose Revenue Appropriations

Functional Area	1971-73 Budgeted*	1973-75 Budgeted*	Change 1973-75 over 1971-73	
			Amount	Per- cent
Building Program** ...	\$ 20,787,100	\$ 44,008,700	\$ 23,221,600	111.7%
Commerce.....	15,668,200	19,219,300	3,551,100	22.7
Education.....	1,270,996,500	1,724,516,700	453,520,200	35.7
Environmental Resources	33,329,500	56,686,600	23,357,100	70.1
General Executive	66,037,000	86,455,100	20,418,100	30.9
Human Relations & Resources	513,577,200	769,373,700	255,796,500	49.8
Judicial.....	13,568,000	16,937,500	3,369,500	24.8
Legislature.....	12,749,200	19,438,700	6,689,500	52.5
Miscellaneous***	36,596,100	63,413,200	26,788,100	73.2
	\$1,983,308,800	\$2,800,049,500	\$816,711,700	41.2%

* Represents gross appropriated levels for biennium including biennial budget annual budget review changes and other miscellaneous appropriation bills.

** Figures can be somewhat misleading since many of the debt service payments are included in agency appropriations rather than under the building program appropriations; also most of the 1973-75 building program was on a pay as you go basis rather than being financed by general obligation bonding.

***Includes BOGO appropriations since any BOGO funds expended are expended by other agencies and not by BOGO itself; also includes funds for pay plan increases which are ultimately transferred to individual agencies for expenditure. In 1973-75, it includes \$9,850,500 for new local law enforcement aids program, \$7,000,000 for new state payments for municipal services, and \$2,000,000 for Minnesota income tax reciprocity payments.

6. The state assumed the responsibility for and cost of local air pollution control programs on January 1, 1975.

7. Municipalities having a population of less than 10,000 are eligible for a new water pollution abatement and sewage collection aid program. The aid may not exceed 50% of the cost of a project and is paid from existing funds which are derived from bonding.

8. The authorized building program for the 1973-75 biennium contains \$64,142,900 in total funds available and is basically funded on a pay as you go basis. Additionally, all state building projects will now be subject to local zoning ordinances.

9. Beginning January 1, 1974, the state assessed all manufacturing property which will be valued on a uniform basis and revalued every 4 years. The property remains on the local tax roles and continues to be taxed at the local tax rate.

10. State aids up to a maximum of 75% of a county's assessment costs will be paid annually to a county meeting state standards and operating under a county assessor system. The percentage of county board approval needed to establish a county assessor system is lowered from 66 2/3% to 60% of the board's total membership.

Bingo

A law was enacted regulating bingo and providing for the licensing of organizations which conduct bingo and their suppliers. A bingo control board was created within the department of regulation and licensing, and bingo receipts are subject to the sales tax and an occupational tax.

Campaign financing

The Corrupt Practices Act of 1911 was recodified. All duties of the secretary of state in relation to administration of elections are withdrawn and transferred to a bipartisan elections board. The board investigates election law violations and may institute civil actions to enforce the campaign laws. The former system whereby campaigns were conducted primarily by "voluntary" committees which were legally divorced from the candidate and without spending restrictions is abandoned. The candidate is placed in charge of his own campaign and may be held accountable for actions of his agents. Virtually all campaign funds must be funneled through the candidate's personal committee. New spending limitations are imposed, and detailed contribution limits are established for the first time. A comprehensive registration system is set up for all individuals and groups who attempt to influence elections, including referenda. The only major campaigns not regulated are U.S. presidential campaigns which are covered under federal law. Revised reporting requirements are created. All reports in state and national campaigns are required to be audited and to be open to public inspection. Controls on the use of cash are imposed. The concealing of sources of campaign money is restricted, and the use of such money for nonpolitical purposes is made illegal. The state's 69-year old ban on corporate contributions is retained, but corporations are authorized under a new provision to spend limited amounts for solicitation of contributions from individuals for the use of candidates whom they support. The elections board or any elector may obtain an injunction to enforce the new campaign laws. Restrictions on political activities by state employees are liberalized. The former statutory party structure is merged with the "voluntary" political party organization.

Constitutional amendments

An amendment which would have created an article in the constitution prohibiting the denial or abridgment of rights and protections under the law on the basis of sex was defeated by the voters at the election on April 3, 1973. One amendment was approved at the 1973 election which allows the legislature to authorize bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal and veterans organizations licensed by the state.

Three constitutional amendments were submitted to and ratified by the voters on April 2, 1974. One amendment removes the requirement of tax uniformity for agricultural and undeveloped land, permitting both kinds of land to be taxed differently than other real property. Another empowers the legislature, by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, to remove county and municipal judges for cause in accordance with procedures established by law. A further amendment permits the legislature to increase the pensions of persons who already have retired under any public retirement system, and to require the state to provide sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits to all persons retired under a public retirement system.

Courts and procedure

The legal presumption as to intoxication which may be based on the percentage of alcohol by weight in a person's blood was changed. Under this enactment, the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood needed to establish a prima facie case of intoxication while driving a motor vehicle or handling a firearm is lowered from .15% to .10% by weight of alcohol.

Education

The laws pertaining to the special education of children with exceptional educational needs are recodified. The state superintendent must adopt a state plan for special education setting various standards and goals. Procedures are established for identifying children with exceptional educational needs at the school district level and for creating multidisciplinary teams to recommend special education for the child.

Employment

A death benefit payment of at least \$25,000 may be paid by the state for any law enforcement officer, correctional officer or fireman who is killed in the line of duty. Payment is made to the estate of the deceased or to persons designated by him. Claims must be submitted within one year after the date of death. This law applies retroactively to January 1, 1973.

Under another enactment girls may engage in street trades at the same age as boys (12). Formerly, girls could not be so employed until age 18. For every minor, an employer must obtain a street trade permit from the department of industry, labor and human relations.

Energy

An emergency energy assistance program under the governor is established to respond to the energy shortage. This law also lowers speed limits and permits overweight and overlength loads for trucks. These provisions expire on July 1, 1975, or on the date on which the governor by executive order declares that there is no longer an energy emergency, whichever occurs first.

Health

Any hospital, hospital personnel or doctor may refuse to perform abortions or sterilizations or participate in such operations without being held liable for civil damages resulting from such refusal.

Local governments

Cities and villages surrounding town territory "islands" which are 65 acres or less and which contain 100 or fewer residents may now annex such town islands by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the governing body of the city or village. Under this law a city or village may not create new town territory islands.

Mobile homes

State licensing of mobile home manufacturers is now required and the department of industry, labor and human relations must establish rules to assure

safe and sanitary design and construction of mobile homes manufactured or sold in Wisconsin. This law requires commercial sellers or lessors of mobile homes to provide a one-year written warranty assuring the habitability of the home and covering it against defects in material and workmanship. Certain disclosures must also be made by any person selling or leasing a used mobile home.

Natural resources

The department of natural resources is directed to establish and administer a water pollutant discharge elimination system consistent with the federal water pollution control act amendments of 1972. The system involves the issuance of discharge permits and the promulgation of various standards and limitations related to the discharge of pollutants.

The adoption of zoning ordinances which will preserve the scenic and recreational values of the lower St. Croix river is required under another enactment. The department of natural resources must adopt rules specifying guidelines and standards for any local zoning ordinances so adopted.

Snowmobile registration laws are revised including laws relating to the allocation of registration moneys for trail maintenance, cooperative sign programs, route signs, noise emission studies, departmental law enforcement and blood specimens of snowmobile accident victims.

A program for inland lake rehabilitation and rehabilitation districts is established and a rehabilitation council is created in the department of natural resources composed of public members and representatives of various state agencies.

One enactment creates a solid waste recycling authority. The authority is a nonprofit public corporation which is empowered to acquire, construct and operate solid waste reclamation facilities. It is charged with planning and coordinating most solid waste reclamation activities in Wisconsin.

Probate of estates

The 1973 legislature made some significant changes in the probate laws. Informal administration or "unsupervised probate" of any estate is authorized unless specifically prohibited by the will of the decedent. The estate is administered before a "probate registrar", who may be the probate judge, register in probate, any court official or any other person designated by the court. Unless one or more of the interested parties in the estate objects, the estate may be informally administered and proceedings concluded without appearance before a judge. The personal representative may be any interested party; however, all interested persons must agree as to the selection of the personal representative. This law applies to estates of persons dying on or after October 1, 1973.

Another change in the probate code provides for transfers of motor vehicles to a surviving spouse by affidavit, thereby eliminating the requirement to produce papers from the court to have title transferred to a surviving spouse. A simple affidavit, setting forth the requirements of the statute may be used, but not more than 2 motor vehicles may be transferred by this method.

A new procedure for the termination of joint tenancies to homes and savings and checking accounts in banks is created. This "informal joint tenancy termination" is handled administratively in the office of the register of deeds and no court appearance is necessary. An application is filed with the register of deeds, and upon such filing, the joint tenancy is terminated with the same force and effect as though terminated through formal proceedings in court. Such informal terminations for accounts in savings and loan institutions and in credit unions are also provided.

The net value of an estate which can be settled summarily is raised from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Under this procedure the probate court can summarily settle estates without the appointment of a personal representative if the net value of the estate does not exceed the statutory limit.

University of Wisconsin merger

A law was passed which implements the merger of the university of Wisconsin and the state university system which was begun under chapter 100, laws of 1971. The 1971 law created a single board of regents and eliminated the coordinating committee on higher education, but continued administration of the various institutions under separate statutory authority pending final implementation of the merger. Under the new law all parts of the system are governed by one set of rules and statutory requirements.

The merger act in large part merely recodifies the former statutes governing the system and makes a few significant changes. Also, the act codifies into statutory law some of the practices and policies previously adopted by the respective boards and university administrations, e.g., procedures for granting appointments and tenure for faculty and academic staff are now set forth in the statutes.

Some new provisions are added to existing law. Explicit statutory authority is given to the board to meet financial emergencies by terminating tenured faculty and staff. Wisconsin residents are given preference in university housing placement. Eligibility requirements for exceptions to nonresident tuition charges are also modified.

Vehicles and highways

The arrest powers of state traffic patrol officers is broadened to permit them to arrest any suspected criminal. Formerly, the arrest powers of the state traffic patrol officers were largely limited to violators of state traffic laws.

Rules of the road for bicycles have been revised. Bike rules will be published and distributed free by the division of highway safety coordination in the executive office.

The use of studded tires is prohibited after May 1, 1975, except for authorized emergency vehicles, vehicles used to deliver mail and out-of-state automobiles which are in the course of passing through Wisconsin for a period of not more than 30 days.

CAPITOL TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR LEGISLATORS

Area code: 608

Senators

Bablitch, William A.	266-2508	La Fave, Reuben	266-3524
Berger, David G.	266-6670	Lorge, Gerald D.	266-2514
Bidwell, Everett V.	266-1363	Martin, Jerome A.	266-3512
Chilsen, Walter J.	266-2502	Maurer, John J.	266-6920
Cullen, Timothy F.	266-1007	McKenna, Dale T.	266-0718
Devitt, James C.	266-0386	Morrison, Kathryn	266-1832
Dorman, Henry	266-2500	Murphy, Roger P.	266-0390
Flynn, James T.	266-8545	Parys, Ronald G.	266-7513
Frank, Kurt A.	266-7015	Peloquin, Bruce S.	266-7511
Goyke, Gary R.	266-3520	Petri, Thomas E.	266-2511
Harnisch, Thomas W.	266-7141	Risser, Fred A.	266-1627
Hollander, Walter G.	266-3197	Sensenbrenner, F. James Jr. ...	266-1324
Keppler, Ernest C.	266-3380	Swan, Monroe	266-8610
Klecza, Gerald D.	266-2332	Theno, Daniel O.	266-3510
Knowles, Robert P.	266-1055	Thompson, Carl W.	266-3518
Knutson, Milo G.	266-2155	Whittow, Wayne F.	266-3522
Krueger, Clifford W.	266-2509		

CAPITOL TELEPHONE NUMBERS -- cont'd

Area code: 608

Representatives

One vacancy

Anderson, Lyman F.....	266-1192	Luckhardt, Esther Doughty	266-1526
Anderson, Norman C.....	266-3387	Matty, Richard P.	266-3756
Ausman, LaVerne George	266-8077	McClain, Edward F.....	266-0654
Azim, James N. Jr.	266-1170	McEssy, Earl F.....	266-3156
Barbee, Lloyd A.....	266-3786	Menos, Gus G.....	266-0486
Barczak, Gary J.....	266-3780	Metz, Sharon.....	266-7503
Behnke, Robert E.....	266-0634	Miller, Marjorie (Midge).....	266-7521
Bradley, Gordon R.....	266-7500	Mittness, Lewis T.....	266-7461
Byers, Francis R.....	266-3794	Mohn, Leo O.....	266-8570
Clarenbach, David E.....	266-8570	Molinaro, George	266-3245
Conradt, Ervin W.....	266-2253	Munts, Mary Lou.....	266-3784
Conta, Dennis J.....	266-2512	Murray, Thomas B.....	266-0650
Czerwinski, Joseph C.....	266-8580	Norquist, John Olof	266-1106
Dandeneau, Marcel.....	266-1108	Offner, Paul.....	266-0654
Day, Laurence J.....	266-0650	Olson, Russell A.....	266-1190
DeLong, Delmar E.....	266-1182	O'Malley, David D.....	266-0616
Donoghue, Sheehan.....	266-7671	Opitz, David W.....	266-7671
Dorff, Eugene.....	266-0631	Otte, Carl.....	266-2056
Dueholm, Harvey L.....	266-0484	Pabst, Richard E.....	266-2027
Duren, Joanne M.....	266-7694	Plewa, John R.....	266-8590
Early, Michael P.....	266-1445	Porter, Cloyd A.....	266-2530
Elconin, Michael H.....	266-1106	Potter, Calvin.....	266-0640
Ellis, Michael G.....	266-7500	Quackenbush, Robert L.....	266-8530
Everson, Harland E.....	266-2027	Roberts, Virgil D.....	266-3097
Ferrall, R. Michael.....	266-0315	Rogers, William J.....	266-0610
Flintrop, Richard A.....	266-7690	Rooney, James F.....	266-0731
Gerlach, Chester A.....	266-8588	Roth, Tobias A.....	266-3070
Giese, Kenyon E.....	266-8077	Rutkowski, James A.....	266-8590
Goodrich, Patricia A.....	266-1526	Sanasarian, Harout O.....	266-7505
Gower, John C.....	266-3790	Schmidt, Earl W.....	266-2530
Groshek, Leonard A.....	266-0645	Schneider, Marlin D.....	266-0215
Gunderson, Steve.....	266-8551	Schricker, Kenneth M.....	266-3794
Hanson, Thomas S.....	266-0731	Schroeder, Frederick C.....	266-2343
Hasenohrl, Donald W.....	266-0656	Shabaz, John C.....	266-2417
Hauke, Thomas A.....	266-0634	Shannon, Susan Jane.....	266-3756
Hephner, Gervase A.....	266-0640	Sicula, Paul E.....	266-8594
Jackamonis, Edward G.....	266-1164	Snyder, Harry G.....	266-1190
Johnson, Gary K.....	266-8535	Soucie, Kevin.....	266-1108
Kedrowski, David R.....	266-1194	Swoboda, Lary J.....	266-7694
Kincaid, Lloyd H.....	266-3792	Tesmer, Louise M.....	266-8588
Kirby, Michael	266-0486	Thompson, Tommy G.....	266-7746
Klicka, George H.....	266-2343	Tregoning, Joseph E.....	266-1182
Lallensack, Francis J.....	266-0656	Tropman, Peter J.....	266-7211
Lasee, Alan J.....	266-3790	Tuczynski, Phillip J.....	266-8366
Lato, Stanley J.....	266-1194	Vanderperren, Cletus J.....	266-0455
Lewis, James R.....	266-8551	Wackett, Byron F.....	266-8530
Lewison, Bernard M.....	266-1192	Wahner, James W.....	266-0620
Lingren, Ronald H.....	266-7503	Ward, Walter L. Jr.....	266-8366
Looby, Joseph L.....	266-0660	Willkom, Terry A.....	266-2401

COMMITTEES OF THE 1975 LEGISLATURE

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

- Agriculture, Human Services, Labor and Taxation**—THOMPSON, *chairman*; CULLEN, GOYKE, HARNISCH, MORRISON, DEVITT, CHILSEN, MURPHY, LA FAVE.
- Audit**—MCKENNA, *chairman*; FLYNN, PELOQUIN, KNOWLES, PETRI.
- Commerce**—PARYS, *chairman*; MARTIN, BERGER, SWAN, MAURER, LA FAVE, KEPPLER, KNUTSON, BIDWELL.
- Education**—PELOQUIN, *chairman*; MORRISON, THOMPSON, DEVITT, PETRI.
- Governmental and Veterans Affairs**—SWAN, *chairman*; GOYKE, BERGER, THENO, vacancy.
- Finance**—DORMAN, *chairman*; BABLITCH, MCKENNA, KLECZKA, HOLLANDER.
- Judiciary and Consumer Affairs**—FLYNN, *chairman*; FRANK, CULLEN, LORGE, MURPHY.
- Natural Resources**—MARTIN, *chairman*; HARNISCH, MAURER, KRUEGER, THENO.
- Urban Affairs**—FRANK, *chairman*; KLECZKA, MAURER, CHILSEN, SENSENBRENNER.

SENATE PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

- Senate Organization**—RISSER, *chairman*; WHITTOW, KRUEGER, BABLITCH, CHILSEN.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

- Agriculture**—O'MALLEY, *chairman*; DAY, *vice chairman*; HEPHNER, EVERSON, MOHN, SWOBODA, HANSON, LUCKHARDT, SCHROEDER, GIESE, L. F. ANDERSON.
- Commerce and Consumer Affairs**—SANASARIAN, *chairman*; TESMER, *vice chairman*; FERRALL, CLARENBACK, LATO, NORQUIST, SOUCIE, SCHROEDER, KLIKA, GIESE, AUSMAN.
- Education**—FERRALL, *chairman*; PLEWA, *vice chairman*; ROGERS, MILLER, DUREN, FLINTROP, LINGREN, OFFNER, POTTER, KLIKA, DELONG, GOODRICH, SHANNON.
- Elections**—KEDROWSKI, *chairman*; RUTKOWSKI, *vice chairman*; BARCZAK, CLARENBACK, DANDENEAU, SCHMIDT, GOWER.
- Environmental Quality**—MUNTS, *chairman*; WAHNER, *vice chairman*; JACKAMONIS, KEDROWSKI, METZ, BYERS, OPITZ.
- Excise and Fees**—DORFF, *chairman*; MOHN, *vice chairman*; O'MALLEY, VANDERPERREN, HEPHNER, LOOBY, BEHNKE, MCESSY, CONRADT, GIESE, THOMPSON.
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- Health and Social Services**—CZERWINSKI, *chairman*; FLINTROP, *vice chairman*; WAHNER, LATO, LINGREN, METZ, OFFNER, SCHRICKER, LEWIS, SCHMIDT, GUNDERSON.
- Highways**—VANDERPERREN, *chairman*; ROGERS, *vice chairman*; O'MALLEY, GROSHEK, EARLY, MENOS, ROONEY, LALLENSACK, KIRBY, CONRADT, LEWISON, MCESSY, MATTY.
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- Labor**—LOOBY, *chairman*; BEHNKE, *vice chairman*; PABST, MOHN, MENOS, HASENOHRL, POTTER, AZIM, SHABAZ, OLSON, TREGONING.
- Municipalities**—BARCZAK, *chairman*; ELCONIN, *vice chairman*; SANASARIAN, WAHNER, WARD, GERLACH, MCCLAIN, NORQUIST, TUCZYNSKI, ELLIS, ROTH, OPITZ, DONOGHUE.

- Natural Resources**—MITTNESS, *chairman*; DAY, *vice chairman*; EVERSON, JACKAMONIS, MUNTS, MURRAY, LALLENSACK, DANDENEAU, HASENOHRL, BRADLEY, KINCAID, PORTER, LASEE.
- Printing**—EVERSON, *chairman*; MENOS, *vice chairman*; SANASARIAN, WARD, ELLIS, L. F. ANDERSON.
- State Affairs**—MILLER, *chairman*; JACKAMONIS, *vice chairman*; DUREN, KEDROWSKI, PLEWA, KIRBY, McCLAIN, LEWISON, BYERS, DONOGHUE, ROTH.
- Taxation**—DUEHOLM, *chairman*; WILLKOM, *vice chairman*; HEPHNER, ELCONIN, WARD, METZ, OFFNER, PORTER, DeLONG, BRADLEY, GUNDERSON.
- Tourism**—DUREN, *chairman*; SWOBODA, *vice chairman*; EARLY, DANDENEAU, LATO, LEWIS, KINCAID.
- Transportation**—GROSHEK, *chairman*; VANDERPERREN, *vice chairman*; BARBEE, LOOBY, ELCONIN, NORQUIST, SOUCIE, OLSON, PORTER, GOWER, AUSMAN.
- Veterans and Military Affairs**—EARLY, *chairman*; LALLENSACK, *vice chairman*; ROGERS, MITTNESS, PABST, DORFF, SWOBODA, SCHRICKER, MATTY, TREGONING, LASEE.

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

- Assembly Organization**—N. C. ANDERSON, *chairman*; WILLKOM, SHABAZ.
- Engrossed Bills**—PABST, *chairman*; McCLAIN, *vice chairman*; SHANNON.
- Enrolled Bills**—HEPHNER, *chairman*; SWOBODA, *vice chairman*; GOODRICH.
- Revisions**—DAY, *chairman*; BEHNKE, *vice chairman*; SNYDER.
- Rules**—MOLINARO, *chairman*; WILLKOM, *vice chairman*; N. C. ANDERSON, DUEHOLM, MITTNESS, DAY, JACKAMONIS, WAHNER, SHABAZ, THOMPSON, DeLONG.
- Third Reading**—MOHN, *chairman*; WARD, *vice chairman*; OPITZ.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

- Finance**—SENATORS: DORMAN, *chairman*; BABLITCH, McKENNA, KLECZKA, HOLLANDER; REPRESENTATIVES: CONTA, *chairman*; MOLINARO, *vice chairman*; OTTE, JOHNSON, ROBERTS, SCHNEIDER, TROPMAN, WACKETT, QUACKENBUSH.
- Legislative Organization**—SENATOR RISSER, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE WILLKOM, *vice chairman*; SENATORS: WHITTOW, KRUEGER; REPRESENTATIVES: N. C. ANDERSON, SHABAZ.
- Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws**—SENATORS: FLYNN, *chairman*; KNOWLES; REPRESENTATIVES: PLEWA, *chairman*; BEHNKE, *vice chairman*; ROTH.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Committees Created in 1973 to Report to the 1973 Legislature:

- Special Joint Committee to Study Ways to Increase Legislative Input and Increased Efficiency in the Budgetary Process** (1973 Senate Joint Resolution 77)—SENATOR HOLLANDER, *chairman*; SENATORS KNOWLES, THENO, McKENNA, FLYNN; REPRESENTATIVES CONTA, JOHNSON, FERRALL, MERKEL, DeLONG.

Report: Interim Report printed in *Senate Journal*, January 29, 1974; Final Report printed in the *Assembly Journal*, February 21, 1974.

The committee, composed of 5 legislators from each house, including 3 majority party members and 2 minority party members, was appointed on July 26 and 31, 1973 pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 77. The purpose of the

committee was to study auditing and budgetary review procedures necessary for reviewing state agency policies and decisions. The committee was directed to issue its recommendations prior to January 29, 1974.

Special Assembly Committee on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities (1973 Assembly Resolution 14) - REPRESENTATIVE HEPHNER, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE O'MALLEY, *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVES SANASARIAN, MIELKE, EVERSON, DUREN, BARCZAK, TREGONING, SENSENBRENNER, GIESE, LEWIS.

Report: Printed in the *Assembly Journal*, April 1, 1974.

The committee was composed of 11 Representatives of both parties appointed by the Speaker on February 27, 1973, pursuant to Assembly Resolution 14. The purpose of the committee was to conduct hearings and receive testimony and suggestions regarding telephone and electric rate discrepancies.

Statutory Legislative Committees And Legislative Service Agencies

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF

Members: SENATORS BERGER, LA FAVE, MORRISON, SWAN; REPRESENTATIVES CLARENBACH, FERRALL, MUNTS, ROGERS, THOMPSON.

Secretary: JAMES J. BURKE.

Mailing Address: Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7819.

Publications: 1973 Biennial Report, printed in *Senate Journal*, January 21, 1974.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.56.

History: The committee for review of administrative rules was created as a special joint legislative committee in 1955, and the membership was enlarged by chapter 659, laws 1965.

Organization: The committee consists of 4 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The chairmanship shall alternate between the 2 houses every 2 years.

Functions: The committee's function is to promote adequate and proper rules, statements of general policy and interpretations of statutes by state agencies and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules. The committee may direct an agency to promulgate emergency rules when the committee determines that a statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute is a rule. It may hold public hearings to investigate complaints with respect to guidelines adopted by the ethics board and rules and portions of rules and may suspend a rule, but must introduce a bill to repeal the rule. If the bill is defeated, the rule stands and may not be suspended again. If enacted, the rule is thereby repealed and shall not be enacted again unless authorized by law. In addition the committee may require an agency to hold a public hearing on recommendations made as a result of an investigation of a complaint and to report back to the committee within a specified time.

The committee makes a biennial report to the governor and the legislature containing its recommendations.

BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, *chairman*; SENATORS FLYNN, KNUTSON, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES AZIM, EARLY, VANDERPERREN; EDWARD R. PRINCE (citizen member); ANTHONY S. EARL (secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of the engineering function, department of administration), GERALD GERMANSON (ranking architect, department of administration) (nonvoting, advisory members).

Secretary: PAUL L. BROWN, director, state bureau of facilities management.

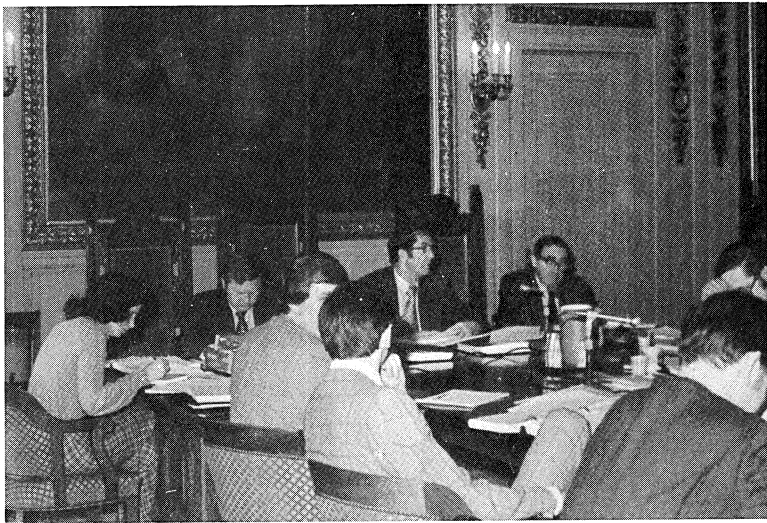
Mailing Address: Room 180, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1031.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$44,008,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.488.

History: The state building commission was created by chapter 563, laws 1949. Another 1949 law (chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize a nonprofit-sharing corporation (the Wisconsin state public building corporation) to construct public buildings, while chapter 267, laws 1961, authorized financing of public welfare buildings by nonprofit corporations. This resulted in the creation of the Wisconsin state agencies building corporation. Additional powers were given to the commission in 1957 for financing university and state college academic buildings (chapter 593).



Although the state's biennial building program is authorized in the Budget Act in general terms, specific projects require the review and approval of the Building Commission before they can be undertaken. The Building Commission conducts its meetings in the Governor's Conference Room.

An amendment to the constitution as implemented by chapter 259, laws 1969, providing for direct state borrowing, has terminated the future use of the various building corporations and enlarges the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

A separate state bond board including 4 members of the building commission was established by chapter 259 to supervise the contracting of state debt. However, chapter 90, laws 1973, abolished the state bond board and transferred the duties and responsibilities to the building commission. The duties include supervision of all matters relating to the contracting of public debt and the issuance of all evidences of indebtedness therefore.

Organization: The commission consists of the governor, who shall be chairman, one citizen member appointed by him and serving at his pleasure, and 3 legislators from each house appointed as are standing committees. One legislator shall be a member of the committee to visit state properties. The secretary of administration, the head of the engineering function and the ranking state architect in the department of administration shall be nonvoting, advisory members. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of the odd-numbered years.

Functions: The commission was created to coordinate the state building program and to establish a long-range plan for development of the state's physical plant. It is the duty of the commission to determine projects to be incorporated into a long-range program and recommend to the legislature a biennial building program, including the amounts for projects which must be appropriated. The commission oversees all state construction except highway development. In the construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings used for general state purposes, the commission shall function with respect to such construction in the same manner as other state agencies function with respect to buildings constructed for them. The commission may also authorize the advance of sums from the state building trust fund for the purpose of agricultural lands to be acquired by the university of Wisconsin and for the expenses of selling presently held lands. The commission is also the only state body which can authorize state debt. Therefore, all transactions for the sale of any instruments which result in a state debt liability must be approved by official resolution of the building commission.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (speaker of the assembly), SENATOR RISSE (president pro tem); SENATOR WHITTOW, REPRESENTATIVE WILLKOM (majority leaders); SENATOR KRUEGER, REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leaders); SENATOR DORMAN, REPRESENTATIVE CONTA (cochairmen, joint committee on finance).

Secretary: JAMES B. WOOD.

Mailing Address: Room B-114, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.111.

History: The joint committee on employment relations was created by chapter 270, laws 1971.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee comprising 8 ex officio members: the senate and assembly cochairmen of the joint committee on finance, the speaker of the assembly, the president pro tempore of the senate, and the senate and the assembly majority and minority leaders.

Functions: The committee has several functions. After the state director of personnel submits the proposed compensation plan for nonrepresented state employees, including officials under the executive salary plan, to the board of personnel and receives its advice and counsel, the proposal goes to the joint committee on employment relations (formerly it went to the joint committee on finance). The joint committee is directed to hold a public hearing on the recommendations and may make modifications. Such modifications are subject to veto by the governor and, if vetoed, may be overridden by 6 members of the committee. The proposal as modified, together with unchanged provisions of the current compensation plan, constitute the state's compensation plan for classified employees for the ensuing fiscal year. Those parts of the compensation plan that the committee approves which require legislative action for implementation, such as changes in fringe benefits and any proposed changes in existing law, shall be introduced by the committee in companion bills to be placed on the calendar. Parts of the bills, however, may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations. The committee shall accompany the introduction of its bills with a message stating the committee's concurrence with the matters under consideration and recommending passage of the measures.

In addition to its role in approving salary adjustments, the joint committee has functions in the labor relations area. The first of these is to review with the executive branch the nature of agreements to be negotiated by it and the fiscal ramifications of such agreements. Agreements reached between the department of administration, acting for the executive branch, and any certified labor organization, after ratification by the union, are to be submitted to the joint committee on employment relations, which holds a public hearing. If it approves a tentative agreement, it is directed to introduce companion bills, to be put on the calendar, covering that portion of the agreement which requires legislative action, such as wage adjustments, fringe benefits and changes in existing law. Parts of the agreement may be submitted to legislative committees for advisory recommendations. Again, the committee introduces its bills with a message recommending enactment. If the committee does not approve the agreement or if the legislature does not adopt unchanged that portion submitted to it, the agreement is returned to the parties for renegotiation.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, BOARD ON

Members: REPRESENTATIVE CONTA (chairman, assembly finance committee), *chairman*; SENATORS DORMAN (chairman, senate finance committee), HOLLANDER, KLECZKA; REPRESENTATIVES MOLINARO, OTTE, OLSON.
Secretary: RICHARD I. PETERSON (designee of secretary of administration).

Mailing Address: Department of Administration, Room B-158, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1035.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$3,253,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.58.

History: The board on government operations was created by chapter 228, laws 1959. Predecessor agencies date back to 1915, when chapter 609 authorized the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, acting together, to approve the granting of emergency appropriations to departments with insufficient funds to carry out their normal, authorized duties. Chapter 97, laws 1929, vested this function in the emergency board, while the 1959 law created the present board and expanded its authority to include reviewing the operation of the department of

administration, making investigations to improve state government operations, and making transfers between appropriations.

Organization: The board is composed of the chairmen of the senate and assembly standing committees on finance and 2 senators and 3 representatives chosen as are standing committees in each house. Each house is represented by at least one member of each of the 2 political parties having the greatest representation in that house. The secretary of administration or his representative is ex officio secretary of the board, which selects a chairman from its members. Regular meetings are held quarterly.

Functions: The board deals with unexpected contingencies arising in state finances and is directed to effect improvements in state administration. The board:

1. Subject to the governor's approval, supplements appropriations to any state agency if existing funds are insufficient to accomplish the assigned functions, if: a) an emergency exists; b) no funds are available for the purpose; c) the legislature has authorized or directed the purposes for which the money would be used.
2. Subject to the governor's approval, transfers funds between appropriations and programs if such transfer will permit the more effective performance of activities in accordance with the intent of the legislature.
3. Prepares and files with the legislative council by August 1 of even years recommendations and legislative proposals which will improve the administration of the state's agencies. To this end it may inquire into the work of any state agency for the purpose of determining methods, systems, or procedures for improving state operations.
4. Requires the filing of progress reports on the work performed and accomplishments of the department of administration.
5. Releases funds to the newly elected governor, if he is not the incumbent, to enable him to hire staff, obtain space, and do other things required for the review and analysis of the next budget.
6. Supplements state aid to elementary and high schools which are in financial stress.
7. Supplements appropriations for joint state-federal projects.
8. May reduce appropriations if a fiscal emergency exists.
9. Authorizes the expenditure of gifts, grants, bequests and devises by an agency when it does not have specific authority to receive and spend them.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION, COMMISSION ON

Members: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY; REPRESENTATIVE N. ANDERSON (speaker of assembly), SENATOR RISSER (senate president pro tem), SENATOR WHITLOW (majority leader), REPRESENTATIVE WILLKOM (majority leader), SENATOR KRUEGER (minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leader); SENATORS DORMAN, LORGE, PARYS; REPRESENTATIVES DUREN, MENOS, TREGONING; LT. GOV. MARTIN SCHREIBER, BONNIE REESE (executive secretary, legislative council), H. RUPERT THEOBALD (chief, legislative reference bureau); CHARLES M. HILL, vacancy (state officials appointed by governor).

Commission Analyst: THOMAS PELTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 404 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0262.

Publications: Biennial report and research reports on various interstate and federal-state topics.

Number of Employees: 2.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$61,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.54.

History: The commission on interstate cooperation was created by chapter 273, laws 1937, as the culmination of an effort to establish machinery for cooperation among the states. Chapter 69, laws 1969, gave it new functions with regard to interstate compacts. Chapter 125, laws 1971, appropriated funds to the commission for staff, while chapters 24 and 25 revised the membership and chapter 62 revised its functions. Chapter 90, laws 1973, increased the membership from 17 to 18.

Organization: The commission consists of 18 members: the members of the joint committee on legislative organization or their alternates, 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are standing committees, the chief of the legislative reference bureau, the executive secretary of the legislative council, the governor or his designee and 2 state officials appointed by him, and the lieutenant governor.

Functions: The commission carries forward the participation of this state as a member of the council of state governments; encourages the branches of the state government to maintain friendly relations with other states, the federal government and local units of government; promotes cooperation with other governmental units through the formulation of compacts, the negotiation of uniform or reciprocal agreements either for administrative rules and regulations or for the cooperation of governmental officials, and through any other suitable process; designates by its chairman one or more of its members or other state officials to represent this state in conference with officials of other states or units of government; acts as coordinator and central repository for all interstate compacts to which this state is a party; maintains a continuing review of effect, cost and operation of each compact; studies proposed compacts and makes recommendations; and reports to the legislature on federal aid programs and their utilization by or availability to this state and its municipalities.

Each house of the legislature shall refer to the commission any bill (except transportation legislation) providing for Wisconsin participation in an interstate compact or dealing with federal-state cooperation. The commission shall report to the governor or legislature on the need for legislative or administrative action before the state or any agency thereof enters into such compacts or federal-state relations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JOINT

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (speaker of the assembly), *chairman*; SENATOR DORMAN (chairman, senate finance committee), *vice chairman*; SENATOR HOLLANDER (ranking senate minority member, joint finance committee), *secretary*; SENATOR RISSE (president pro tem), REPRESENTATIVE JACKAMONIS (speaker pro tem of the assembly), SENATOR WHITTOW (majority leader), REPRESENTATIVE WILLKOM (majority leader), SENATOR KRUEGER (minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE CONTA (chairman, assembly finance committee), REPRESENTATIVE WACKETT (ranking assembly minority member, joint finance committee); SENATORS BABLITCH, CHILSEN, MARTIN; REPRESENTATIVES DUEHOLM, JOHNSON, LEWISON, MC ESSY, PLEWA.

Executive Secretary: BONNIE REESE.

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Publications: Wisconsin Legislative Council Reports to the 1975 Legislature: No. 1 — on Legislation Relating to the Liability of Health Professionals; No. 2 —

on Legislation Relating to Criminal Penalties; No. 3 — on Legislation Relating to Operations of Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission; No. 4 — on Legislation Relating to the Recreation Industry; No. 5 — on Legislation Relating to Statutes Construed by the Supreme Court.

Number of Employees: Legislative Council — 20; Highway Problems Study Committee — 1.3; Menominee Indian Study Committee — 1.

Total Budget 1973-75: Legislative Council — \$737,900; Highway Problems Study Committee — \$49,100; Menominee Indian Study Committee — \$70,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.81 *et seq.*

History: The joint legislative council was created by chapter 444, laws 1947, and the first council was organized late that year, with 12 members. Later laws increased the membership, and chapter 659, laws 1965, made it 19.

Organization: The council must represent each congressional district in the state and is composed of the 6 members of the joint committee on legislative organization, the senate and assembly chairmen and ranking minority member of the joint committee on finance, the assembly speaker pro tem, and 3 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees in each house. Terms of appointive members expire on May 1 of the odd-numbered years.

The council operates through a committee system. Some committees are set by statute, others are created for the interim. Beginning in 1967-69, various standing committees of each house have acted jointly, along with the addition of public members appointed by the council, as the council interim committees.

Functions: The principal function of the legislative council is to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some problems are referred directly by the legislature to the council by enactment of a law or passage of a joint resolution, while others are brought to the attention of the council during the interim. Advisory committees to council committees submit their findings and recommendations to their parent council committees. The council committees submit their reports, together with legislative proposals to carry out their recommendations, to the legislative council for approval. Those proposals which are approved by the council are introduced in the legislature.

As a result of interim studies, 69 bills and joint resolutions were recommended for introduction in the 1973 legislature. Twenty-eight of the bills and joint resolutions have been signed into law and one was vetoed. The proposals enacted include such major enactments as ch. 263, defining the rights of natural fathers of children born out of wedlock; ch. 301, establishing a program for inland lake rehabilitation; ch. 162, providing for legislative committee involvement in administrative rule-making procedures; ch. 89, revising the laws on education of children with exceptional education needs; ch. 215, revising various provisions of the uniform commercial code; and chs. 22, 117, 184, and 293, all parts of the revision and recodification of the insurance laws.

The legislative council staff serves not only the council and all of the interim committees and several statutory committees and commissions, but during the recent legislative sessions has provided professional research and legal assistance to all of the standing committees, except the joint committee on finance.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1973 AND 1974 TO REPORT TO THE 1975 LEGISLATURE

(Memberships are shown as of April 1, 1975):

Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, Special Committee on

Members: ARLEN CHRISTENSON (public member), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE LOOBY, *vice chairman*; SENATOR BABLITCH, *secretary*; SENATORS BIDWELL, DEVITT, DORMAN, KLECZKA; REPRESENTATIVES CONRADT, JOHNSON; PATRICK

L. CROOKS, WALTER DAVIS, ARNOLD A. GRUBER, DAVID B. JOHNSON, DONALD KRAHN, JOHN LAWTON, RAYMOND C. SCHOEPHORSTER, RAY WACHS, ARTHUR WELLS, FRANK ZEIDLER (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 4 representatives and 11 public members.

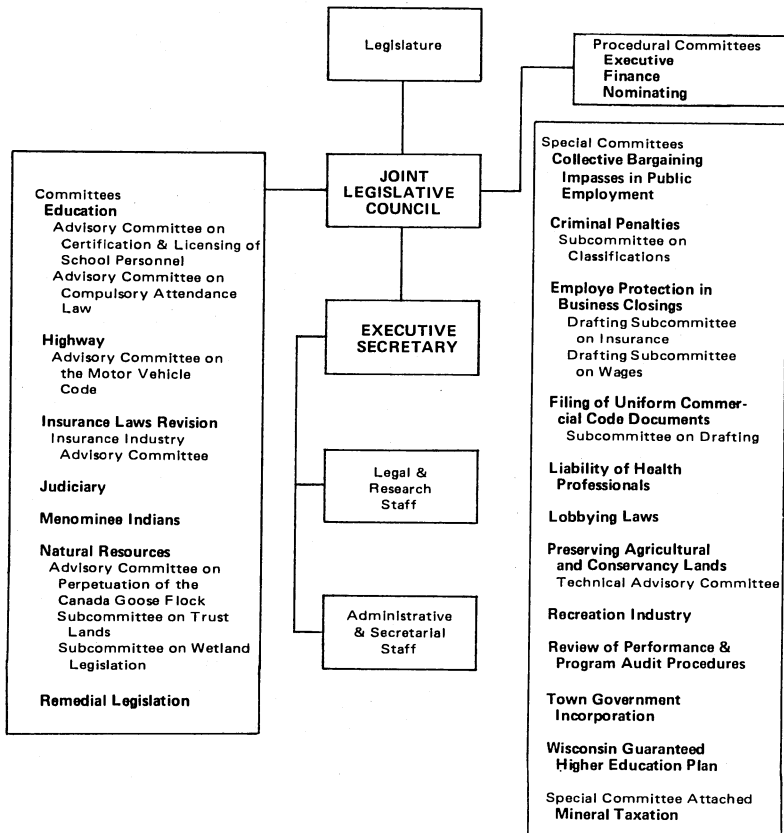
The special committee is assigned a review of AJR 138, relating to a study of ways to resolve contractual collective bargaining impasses between management and public employees.

Criminal Penalties, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR RISSE, *chairman*; SENATORS FLYNN, MURPHY; REPRESENTATIVES EARLY, GOWER, HAUKE; JUDGE EDWIN C. DAHLBERG, THOMAS P. DOHERTY, DAVID GEARY, ESTHER HEFFERNAN, PAUL IMLER, JUDGE HAROLD B. JACKSON, JR., DANIEL LA ROCQUE, JAMES W. MATHEWS, FRANK NIKOLAY, CLIFTON G. OWENS, FRANK REMINGTON, FRANK SARAFIN, GENE ZANGL.

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 13 public members.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The special committee on criminal penalties is assigned to review SJR 115, 1971, relating to existing criminal penalties to determine their mutual consistency and appropriateness.

...., **Classifications, Subcommittee on**

Members: SENATOR RISSE, *chairman*; SENATOR MURPHY; JUDGE C. DAHLBERG, JAMES MATHEWS, FRANK REMINGTON (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 senators and 3 public members.

The subcommittee is to review proposals for classifying penalties in the system in accordance with the severity of the crime.

Education Committee

Members: SENATOR PELOQUIN AND REPRESENTATIVE FERRALL, *cochairmen*; SENATORS CHILSEN, MURPHY, THOMPSON, DEVITT, MORRISON, PETRI; REPRESENTATIVES DELONG, DUREN, KLIKA, MILLER, PLEWA, ROGERS, FLINTROP, GOODRICH, LINGREN, OFFNER, POTTER, SHANNON; MANNY S. BROWN, DOUGLAS CHICKERING, BETTY FEY, FRANK JOSWICK, JOHN N. KRAMER, ROGER G. LOWNEY, JEROME STRUPP (public members).

The committee consists of 6 senators, 13 representatives and 7 public members.

The education committee, as provided in section 13.83(2) of the Wisconsin statutes, is directed to meet with the 2 cochairmen and the ranking minority member from each house of the joint committee on finance to consider the advisability of making any adjustments in the school aid formula.

...., **Certification and Licensing of School Personnel, Advisory Committee on**

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS, *chairman*; DEAN BOWLES (public member), *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE QUACKENBUSH, *secretary*; SENATORS FLYNN, MURPHY; REPRESENTATIVE KEDROWSKI; BETTY FEY, THOMAS D. GRAHAM, RODNEY JOHNSON, ROBERT D. KREY, JACK T. MAGNUSON, WEIR MC QUOID, MRS. KATHLEEN MEINDL, EDWIN B. OLDS, GARY ROSS, MRS. LAURI WYNN (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 3 representatives and 11 public members.

The advisory committee is assigned a review of AR 60, relating to standards in the department of public instruction for certification and licensing school personnel.

...., **Compulsory Attendance Law, Advisory Committee on**

Members: REPRESENTATIVE PLEWA, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE DELONG, *vice chairman*; GLORIA BOCANER (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS CHILSEN, PELOQUIN, WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES FERRALL, SCHNEIDER; JUDGE ROBERT DEAN, RICHARD DITTOFF, MARY GRISWOLD, JOHN B. LE MAY, LLOYD MC CASKEY, JAMES MULHERN, GEORGE NIKOLAY, JACK REIHL, SHARON SCHMIDT, JOHN H. STEVENS (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 4 representatives and 11 public members.

The advisory committee is assigned to review AJR 70, relating to the feasibility of retaining Wisconsin's compulsory school attendance law.

Employee Protection in Business Closings, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MOLINARO, *chairman*; KERMIT CAVES (public member), *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE DONOGHUE, *secretary*; SENATORS KNUTSON, KRUEGER, MCKENNA; REPRESENTATIVE OTTE; VERNE J. ARENDS, IRVING BROTSLOW, HAROLD W. GRENELL, JOHN HEIDENREICH, RALPH KOENIG, JOSEPH R. SMIDEBUSH, RAYMOND J. TOBIASZ, HARRY VIREN, VERN ZITLOW (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 4 representatives and 9 public members.

The special committee is directed to study measures to protect employees when businesses close.

...., **Drafting Subcommittee on Insurance**

Members: REPRESENTATIVE DONOGHUE, *chairman*; VERNE J. ARENDS, JOSEPH R. SMIDEBUSH (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 representative and 2 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to review proposed drafts relating to pensions, group insurance and employe welfare and trust funds for recommendations to the full committee.

...., **Drafting Subcommittee on Wages**

Members: SENATOR MCKENNA, *chairman*; HAROLD W. GRENELL, RALPH KOENIG (public members).

The subcommittee is composed of 1 senator and 2 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to review proposed drafts relating to changes in the wage payment, wage claim and collection statutes for recommendation to the full committee.

Filing of Uniform Commercial Code Documents, Special Committee on the

Members: REPRESENTATIVE KEEGAN, *chairman*; GLENN E. BULTMAN (public member), *vice chairman*; DAVID L. HALVERSON (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS FRANK, MURPHY; REPRESENTATIVE GOWER; VERN HANSEN, DORIS HANSON, MICHAEL J. HASSLINGER, O. K. JOHNSON, JR., ARTHUR M. MOGLOWSKY.

The committee consists of 2 senators, 2 representatives and 7 public members.

The special committee is directed to review the present filing system relating to the perfection of security interests and to study the feasibility of adopting a computerized system.

...., **Drafting, Subcommittee on**

Members: ARTHUR M. MOGLOWSKY (public member), *chairman*; GLENN E. BULTMAN, MICHAEL J. HASSLINGER, O. K. JOHNSON, JR. (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 4 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to prepare a bill to codify the concept of a central indexing system for UCC filing.

Highway Committee

Members: SENATOR PARYS AND REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *cochairmen*; REPRESENTATIVE GROSHKE, *secretary*; SENATORS BERGER, BIDWELL, KEPPLER, KNUTSON, LA FAVE, MARTIN, SWAN, PELOQUIN; REPRESENTATIVES CONRADT, EARLY, KIRBY, LALLENSACK, LEWISON, MATTY, MC ESSY, MENOS, O'MALLEY, ROGERS, ROONEY; PETER DUGAL, PHILLIP ECKERT, RAY J. ECKSTEIN, THOMAS KURTZ, MARCELLUS J. ROIDT, ERVIN J. RYCZEK, ELMER WEILAND, JEROME F. QUINN, NORMAN THOMPSON (public members).

The committee consists of 9 senators, 13 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee is directed by section 13.81(6)(b) of the Wisconsin statutes to study highway problems. The committee is also directed to study the need to consolidate and relocate railroad facilities and to allow joint use of rail lines for transit purposes.

...., **Motor Vehicle Code, Advisory Committee on the**

Members: REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE GROSHKE, *secretary*; SENATORS KEPPLER, LA FAVE; REPRESENTATIVES ROGERS, TREGONING; LT. CLIFF BROWN, ROBERT G. CRAIG, JOHN DEISING, RUSSELL R. FALKENBERG, JOHN GESICKI, JUDGE WARREN GRADY, WILLIAM L. MARVIN, ED POLANSKY, WILLIAM T. SCHMID, WALTER M. WOLF, EARL WOLFF (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators (one vacancy), 4 representatives and 11 public members.

The advisory committee is directed to study a revision and updating of provisions of the motor vehicle code.

Insurance Laws Revision Committee

Members: LT. GOV. MARTIN J. SCHREIBER, (state bar representative), *chairman*; STANLEY DUROSE (commissioner of insurance), *vice chairman*; JOHN E. ARMSTRONG (designated by attorney general); SENATORS FRANK, LORGE, MURPHY, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES HAUKE, LUCKHARDT, SICULA; FRANK A. PELUSO, PAUL ROGAN, GORDON SINYKIN (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, and 3 representatives (at least one of whom shall be from each political party in each house); the commissioner of insurance, the attorney general and the president of the state bar of Wisconsin or their representatives; 3 public members appointed by the legislative council; and a council member designated by the council.

The committee was created during the 1965-67 interim and directed to revise and codify the state's insurance laws (chapter 406, laws 1965). The insurance laws revision committee will continue its revision under the authority of sec. 13.84 (2) of the statutes.

..., Insurance Industry Advisory Committee

Members: WARREN BARBERG, KENNETH D. BERGER, WALTER F. BOGK, ROBERT W. DOUCETTE, WILLIAM GIBSON, ARTHUR H. GORDON, DONALD M. GORECTKE, GEORGE HARDY, LAWRENCE E. HART, WILLIAM HEERMAN, EDWARD R. HOLAN, JOHN HOLDEN, INSURANCE SERVICES OFFICER, KENNETH JONES, ROBERT J. KALUPA, CHARLES KENNEDY, WILLIAM LATHROP, CARROL S. LEWIS, C. H. McDERMOTT, CARROLL METZNER, ARTHUR SCHUMACHER, F. J. SCHWOEGLER, JOHN VISSLER, J. NASH WILLIAMS, HOWARD WOODSIDE; *alternate members:* DEAN ARGANBRIGHT, LYMAN R. FRAZIER, ROBERT HAASE, JOHN S. JAMIESON, ELMER E. KLAPRAT, JEROME F. KOEHLER, JOHN H. SHIELS, DAVID L. SPRINGOB, STUART H. STRUCK, R. J. WENDORFF (public members).

The committee consists of 27 members of the insurance industry, 7 attorneys and 1 UW faculty member.

The committee was created as required by sec. 13.84(3) of the statutes to advise and assist the insurance laws revision committee.

Judiciary Committee

Members: SENATOR LORGE AND REPRESENTATIVE BARBEE, *cochairmen*; REPRESENTATIVE HAUKE, *secretary*; SENATORS BABLITCH, FRANK, JOHNSON, MURPHY; REPRESENTATIVES KEEGAN, OESTREICHER, RUTKOWSKI, SENSENBRENNER, SHABAZ, SICULA, TESMER, THOMPSON, WILCOX.

The committee consists of 5 senate judiciary and insurance committee members and 11 assembly judiciary committee members.

The committee is directed by sec. 13.83(4) of the statutes to make recommendations regarding those statutes which the state supreme court in its opinions has stated are in conflict or ambiguous or unconstitutional. It is assigned a review of AJR 140, relating to the proper allocation of operating trial courts.

Liability of Health Professionals, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE OESTREICHER, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE CZERWINSKI, *vice chairman*; PAUL HANSEN (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS CHILSEN, MURPHY, FRANK; REPRESENTATIVES THOMPSON, WILLKOM; NANCY BIELEFELD, ROBERT L. BITTNER, GERALD J. BLOCH, FRANK M. COYNE, JOHN A. KLUWIN, PAUL LABISSONIERE, M.D., HOWARD MAUTHE, M.D., EDMUND A. NIX, RICHARD PALMERSHEIM, JOHN A. ROBERTSON, RUTH

E. SALZMANN, EUGENE SKRZYPEK, D. O., S. C. SYVERUD, D. C., TED M. WARSHAFSKY.

The committee consists of 3 senators, 4 representatives and 15 public members.

The special committee is directed to review SJR 36, relating to a study of the liability of health professionals.

Lobbying Laws, Special Committee on

Members: JAMES HOUGH, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE JACKAMONIS, *vice chairman*; SENATOR WHITTO, *secretary*; SENATORS BABLITCH, CHILSEN, CULLEN, KNOWLES, MURPHY; REPRESENTATIVES MUNTS, SICULA, THOMPSON, WACKETT; ROBERT B. ASHMORE, JAMES P. BUCKLEY, JAMES DONOGHUE, ELEANOR FITCH, HARRY F. FRANKE, ALDWIN SEEFELDT, CHRIS TACKETT (public members).

The committee consists of 6 senators, 5 representatives and 8 public members.

The committee is directed to study present lobbying statutes.

Menominee Indians Committee

Members: SENATOR LA FAVE, *chairman*; ROBERT MCCONNELL (public member), *vice chairman*; HILARY WAUKAU (public member), *secretary*; REPRESENTATIVES KEDROWSKI, ROGERS; JOHN FOSSUM, JAMES G. FRECHETTE, JEROME GRIGNON, GLENN HOLMES, RALPH JEFFERSON, ALAN KINGSTON, JAMES KURTZ, ROBERT MILLER, JR., JOSEPH SWEDA, DR. ARTHUR VAN DUSER, 2 vacancies.

The committee consists of 1 senator, 2 representatives and 14 public members.

The committee has been operating since 1955 and is directed by sec. 13.83(3) of the statutes to study the problems of the Menominee Indians. Chapter 333, laws 1973, requires the committee to direct that an independent study be conducted to determine the form of government best suited to Menominee county, including an assessment of the impact of restoration on the tax structure and a determination of state services to be provided.

Mineral Taxation, Special Study Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE DUEHOLM, *chairman*; SENATOR KRUEGER, *vice chairman*; JOHN STRASMA (public member), *secretary*; SENATOR MORRISON; REPRESENTATIVE KEDROWSKI; MEREDITH OSTROM (state geologist), WALTER MCCANNA (designated by secretary of revenue); BETTY HELZEL, ALVIN H. WEISS (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators and 2 representatives to the assembly appointed as are standing committees, the state geologist, the secretary of revenue or his designee, and 3 public members appointed by the governor.

The committee was created by chapter 283, laws 1973, and is attached to the legislative council for administrative purposes and for staffing. It is charged with reviewing the entire concept of taxation of minerals and proposing a comprehensive state policy regarding the taxation of minerals and mineral rights. The committee was directed to report its findings and recommendations to the legislature by April 1, 1975.

Natural Resources Committee

Members: SENATOR MARTIN AND REPRESENTATIVE MITTNESS, *cochairmen*; SENATORS HARNISCH, KRUEGER; REPRESENTATIVES BEHNKE, BRADLEY, DAY, DANDENEAU, HASENOHRL, JACKAMONIS, LALLENSACK, LASEE, PORTER, EVERSON, KINCAID, MUNTS, MURRAY; LOU ADKINS, JEROME C. BORES, GERALD C. HENRY, HOWARD LITSCHER, ANTHONY LORBETSKE, HARRY NOHR, DAIR J. STEWART, DONALD SYRYCZUK.

The committee consists of 3 senators, 13 representatives and 8 public members.

The committee is assigned the review of management and disposal of trust lands, legislation relating to wetlands, free state park admission for persons 65 and over, and agricultural conservation aids.

...., Perpetuation of the Canada Goose Flock, Advisory Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE HEPHNER, *chairman*; HERBERT BEHNKE (public member), *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE LUCKHARDT, *secretary*; SENATORS HOLLANDER, MARTIN; REPRESENTATIVE DUEHOLM; JACK ANTON, EDWIN BERGSTROM, FLOYD CLEMANS, ROBERT S. COOK, R. W. FISH, DEAN LEWIS, HOWARD P. LITSCHER, EUGENE MAUCH, JOHN O'DONOVON, JR. (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 3 representatives and 10 public members.

The advisory committee is assigned a review of SJR 108, relating to a study of the means of perpetuating the Canada goose flock in Wisconsin.

...., Trust Lands, Subcommittee on

Members: SENATOR KRUEGER, *chairman*; SENATORS MARTIN, ROSELEIP; REPRESENTATIVES DONOGHUE, HAUKE, KINCAID, MITTNESS (ex officio member), MURRAY, SWEDA; ANTHONY LORBETSKE, STEWART, SYRYCZUK (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 senators, 5 representatives and 3 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to study the management and disposal of trust lands.

...., Wetland Legislation, Subcommittee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MITTNESS, *chairman*; SENATORS KRUEGER (ex officio member), SCHUELE; REPRESENTATIVES ALBERTS, BEHNKE, BRADLEY, DAY, EVERSON, MUNTS, ROBERTS; LOU ADKINS, JEROME C. BORES, GERALD C. HENRY, HOWARD LITSCHER, HARRY NOHR (public members).

The subcommittee is composed of 2 senators, 8 representatives and 5 public members.

The subcommittee is directed to study regulation of the use of wetlands.

Preserving Agricultural and Conservancy Lands, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON, *chairman*; SENATOR THOMPSON, *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE BYERS, *secretary*; SENATORS BIDWELL, HOLLANDER, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES MUNTS, SCHRICKER, WAHNER; WALTER BAUMAN, JOANNE BITZER, PHILIP J. HEIN, CHARLES MONTEMAYOR, JAMES MORGAN, LELAND MULDER, RAYMOND J. PENN, HAROLD POLZIN, JAMES D. SWAN, MERTON TIMMERMAN (public members).

The committee consists of 5 senators, 5 representatives and 9 public members.

The special committee is directed to review AJR 116, relating to current use valuation and other methods of preserving agricultural and conservancy lands.

...., Technical Advisory Committee

Members: RICHARD L. BARROWS, JAMES A. KURTZ, RICHARD A. LEHMANN, WALTER F. MCCANNA, ROGER L. SCHRANTZ.

The advisory committee consists of 5 members representing the university of Wisconsin department of agricultural economics and institute of governmental affairs, the state department of natural resources, department of revenue and department of administration.

The advisory committee assists the special committee in developing information and data and in analyzing and reviewing proposed legislation.



Following the November 1974 election, the hold-over senators, reelected legislators, and freshmen legislators met informally in the Senate and Assembly Democratic and Republican caucuses to get acquainted and to lay the groundwork for the 1975 Session organization meeting to be held on January 6, 1975. The picture shows some of the members of the Senate Democratic Caucus.

Recreation Industry, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE KEDROWSKI, *vice chairman*; FRANK G. DIONESOPULOS, *secretary*; SENATOR KRUEGER; REPRESENTATIVES LUCKHARDT, SWOBODA; WILLIAM L. BRAULT, BILL B. BRUHY, LEVI CAVADINI, CHAUNCEY GANNON, FRANK KIEFER, JERRY LOAR, RICHARD R. MALMGREN, HARLEY OHLFS, MRS. ELMER QUICK, WILFRED SCHUELE (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 5 representatives and 10 public members.

The special committee is assigned a review of SJR 64, relating to a study of the recreational industry.

Remedial Legislation

Members: REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *chairman*; SENATOR THENO, REPRESENTATIVE ROONEY.

The committee consists of 3 legislators appointed by the legislative council. The revisor of statutes serves as nonvoting secretary of the committee.

Under sec. 13.83 of the statutes, the committee is directed to consider minor substantive correction measures proposed by the various agencies of state government for the improvement of the administration of their offices. The committee introduces its proposals directly in the legislature rather than through the legislative council.

Review of Performance and Program Audit Procedures, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR RISSER, *chairman*; SENATORS HOLLANDER, KNOWLES; REPRESENTATIVES CONTA, SHABAZ.

The committee consists of 3 senators and 2 representatives.

The special committee is directed to review performance and program auditing procedures.

Town Government Incorporation, Special Committee on

Members: FRANK NIKOLAY (public member), *chairman*; STEPHEN R. HORVATH, JR. (public member), *vice chairman*; ARTHUR KIND (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS DORMAN, HOLLANDER, ROSELEIP; REPRESENTATIVES MOHN, OBERLE, ROHNER; HOWARD BLY, ROGER EMMERICH, ED JOHNSON, ARTHUR KRIEVALDT, MIKE LOTTO, MYRON J. MEDIN, MRS. ELIZABETH E. SALMON (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 10 public members.

The special committee is directed to review AJR 113, relating to a study of the feasibility of the incorporation of town government.

Wisconsin Guaranteed Higher Education Plan, Special Committee on the

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FERRALL, *chairman*; F. J. PELISEK (public member), *vice chairman*; JUDI GREENBERG (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS KNOWLES, PETRI, M. SWAN; REPRESENTATIVES KLICKA, MILLER; MARVIN J. BOEDE, KENNETH E. COOK, ARTHUR DE BARDELEBEN, JAMES HAMILTON, ESTHER KAPLAN, JOSEPH KAUFMAN, CHARLES KENNEY, STEVE KIMBROUGH, MEL LURIE, JANET MACIEJEWSKI, BUCK MARTIN, MALCOLM MCLEAN (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 14 public members.

The special committee is directed to study the proposed Wisconsin guaranteed higher education plan and related matters.

LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president pro tem), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE WILLKOM (majority leader), *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (speaker of the assembly), SENATOR WHITTOW (majority leader), SENATOR KRUEGER, REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leaders).

Mailing Address: Room 238 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1627.

Statutory Reference: Sections 13.80 and 13.90.

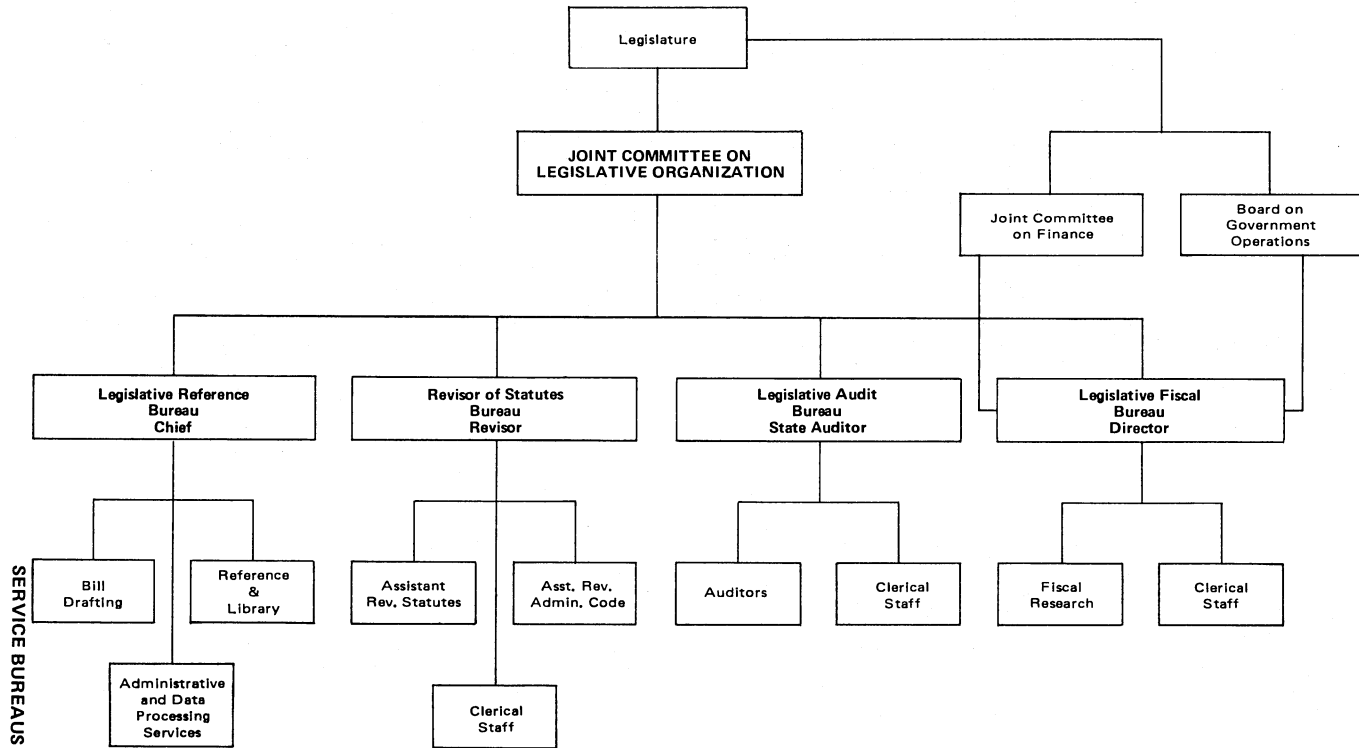
History: The joint committee on legislative organization was created by chapter 149, laws 1963, and by assembly joint resolution 91, 1963, and was amended by chapter 659, laws 1965.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee which consists of 6 ex officio members: the president pro tem of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, and the majority and minority leaders of each house. It meets at least once every 4 months.

Functions:

1. Serve as policy-making board of the legislative reference bureau, the revisor of statutes bureau, the legislative audit bureau and the legislative fiscal bureau.
2. Determine the types of tasks to be assigned to the bureaus within statutory limitations and the quantity and quality thereof.
3. Consider and approve the budget of each bureau.
4. Make rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the bureaus.
5. Select the director of each bureau.
6. Employ outside professional consultants to study ways of improving legislative staff services and organization.
7. Inquire into misconduct by members or employees of the legislature.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAUS



8. Supervise the development of programs for computer use and approve and monitor computer operations in the legislative process.
9. Serve as ex officio members of the legislative council, the joint committee on employment relations and the commission on interstate cooperation.
10. Advise the ethics board on matters relating to the board's operations.

Legislative Audit Bureau

State Auditor: ROBERT R. RINGWOOD.

Mailing Address: 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2818.

Publications: Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs. The reports are not reproduced for general distribution, but a copy of each report is on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Number of Employees: 38.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$1,554,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.94.

History: The legislative audit bureau was created as a bureau in the legislative branch under the jurisdiction of the joint committee on legislative organization by chapter 659, laws 1967. Prior to that enactment, its functions had been performed by the department of state audit, a creation of chapter 9, laws 1947.

Organization: The director of the bureau is the state auditor, appointed by the joint committee on legislative organization, outside the classified service.

Functions:

1. Conduct post-audits of the accounts of all state agencies at least once every 3 years to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner.
2. Review the performance and program accomplishments of the agency audited to determine whether the agency carried out the policy of the legislature and the governor.
3. Annually audit the books and accounts of the state treasurer, the central accounting records of the department of administration, the Wisconsin investment board, the capital improvement fund, and the bond security and redemption fund.
4. Biennially audit the expenditures from the state appropriation to the medical college of Wisconsin and biennially audit the expenditures under the higher educational aids board contract for dental educational services.
5. Provide auditing services at the direction of the elections board.
6. At least once a year, see that all money belonging to the several funds is in the treasury of state depositories.
7. Make such special examination of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or officer as the governor or legislature directs.
8. Certify to the treasurer the balance in the treasury when he came into office and upon leaving office.
9. Require each department to file with it annually a report of all receivables due the state.
10. Disseminate information concerning state government accounting, auditing and fiscal matters.
11. Prepare a statement of recommendations submitted in each audit report pertaining to state government operations.
12. Prepare a biennial report of its activities.

Legislative Fiscal Bureau

Director: DALE CATTANACH.

Mailing Address: Room 107 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3847.

Publications: 1973-75 State Budget: Comparative Summary of Major Budgetary Provisions of Governor's, Assembly and Conference Committee Recommendations, and Summary of Sections in the Budget Bills; 1973-75 Annual Budget Review: Comparative Summary of Governor's, Joint Finance, Assembly, and Senate, and Conference Committee Provisions in Special Session Budget Bill; Wisconsin State Government: Agency and Program Information Booklet.

Number of Employees: 23.25.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$653,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.95.

History: The legislative fiscal bureau was created by chapter 154, laws 1969. The original establishment of a legislative fiscal staff resulted from a recommendation of the legislative improvement program initiated by chapter 686, laws 1961. From 1963 to 1968, the fiscal staff (known then as the legislative budget staff) was financed jointly by the Ford Foundation and the state of Wisconsin as part of a 6-year legislative improvement program grant.

Responsibility for supervision of the improvement program and, therefore, the fiscal staff was vested in the legislative programs study committee. In February 1968 the committee redesignated the legislative budget staff the legislative fiscal bureau, spelled out the functions of the bureau and subsequently sought specific statutory authorization.

Chapter 215, laws 1971, repealed the legislative programs study committee and transferred the responsibility for the supervision of the bureau to the joint committee on legislative organization.

Organization: The joint committee on legislative organization, as the policy-making board for the legislative fiscal bureau, is responsible for setting general policy for the bureau and for selecting the director of the bureau. The bureau serves as staff to the joint committee on finance and the board on government operations as well as providing fiscal information services to other standing committees and to any legislator requesting such services.

Functions: The bureau is directed to:

1. Develop and make available to the legislature and its standing, procedural, special or statutory legislative committees, such fiscal information as will assist the legislature or any legislative committee in its deliberations, and it may recommend alternatives to the legislature and to any legislative committee, concerning (a) the state budget and its long-range implications for every state fund and (b) the revenues and expenditures of the state.
2. Perform fiscal and program analysis for the legislature and its appropriate committees.
3. Review existing and proposed programs and present such alternatives to the governor's recommended programs and budgets as will assist the legislature or its appropriate committees.
4. Review and evaluate requests for appropriations, including proposed plans and policies related to such requests, and make recommendations to the joint committee on finance and the legislature in relation thereto.
5. At the direction of the legislature or its appropriate committees, or on its own initiative, conduct such other studies and perform such other duties as the legislature, its committees and members may require in dealing with the financial affairs of the state.

6. Attend all meetings of the joint finance committee.
7. Attend all meetings of the board on government operations.

Legislative Reference Bureau

Chief: DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD.

Attorneys: PETER J. DYKMAN, PAUL C. POKORNEY, *senior legislative attorneys.*

Director of Reference and Library: PATRICIA V. ROBBINS.

Librarian and Legislative Index: MINA ELLINGSON.

Legislative Data Processing: THOMAS WEILAND.

Mailing Address: Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Drafting Section—(608) 266-3561; Reference Section—(608) 266-0341.

Publications: Wisconsin Blue Book (biennial in odd-numbered years; may be ordered from Document Sales and Distribution, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison 53702—\$1 soft cover, \$2 hard cover); Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs, Wisconsin Facts, Comparative Facts (issued irregularly, each on a different topic).

Number of Employees: 39.8.

Total Budget 1973-75: Agency operation — \$1,103,400; Legislative auxiliary service — \$1,233,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.92.

History: The legislative reference bureau was originally created by chapter 168, laws 1901, as part of the free library commission. It came to be known as the legislative reference library, which was its official name until 1963. Chapter 149, laws 1963, renamed it a bureau and transferred it to the jurisdiction of the newly-created joint committee on legislative organization.

Organization: The bureau is headed by a chief selected under the classified service by the joint committee on legislative organization. The joint committee is the policy-making body for the bureau.

Functions:

1. Collect, index and make available in the most suitable form to legislators, other public officials, students of government and citizens generally, information relating to governmental subjects which will aid the legislature and others in the performance of their duties.
2. Prepare studies and reports on matters of concern to legislators and others and publish such studies.
3. Draft legislation for legislators and others authorized to utilize such services.
4. Prepare a bill analysis for all legislation.
5. As a service to the chief clerks, enroll all bills passed by the legislature.
6. Maintain a collection of public documents of Wisconsin, other states and the federal government.
7. Carry out loan and exchange arrangements with other states.
8. Prepare copy for and edit the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.
9. Coordinate and administer the scheduling and use of computer programs and machine time to facilitate the use of computers and other modern office machines by the legislative branch.
10. Provide for the processing and printing of certain legislative documents.
11. The chief is an ex officio member of the Wisconsin commission on interstate cooperation and the commission on uniform state laws.

Revisor of Statutes Bureau

Revisor of Statutes: JAMES J. BURKE.

Assistant Revisor, Statutes: MRS. DOLORES TOPP THIMKE.

Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: GARY L. POULSON.

Mailing Address: Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

Number of Employees: 6.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$217,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.93.

History: Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes (chapter 546, laws 1909). A major function, the editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register*, was acquired in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution was transferred in 1963 to the department of administration.

Organization: Until 1963 the revisor was appointed for a term of 2 years by the trustees of the state library. Chapter 149, laws 1963, put the office under civil service, changed the name to statutory revision bureau, and placed it under the supervision of the joint committee on legislative organization. Chapter 659, laws 1965, renamed it revisor of statutes bureau.

Functions:

1. Edit the biennial editions of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
2. Prepare revision and correction bills for introduction in the legislature.
3. Summarize supreme court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing statutes and print them either in a separate volume (*Wisconsin Annotations*) or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. Prepare copy for a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin Town Law Forms". These forms are for the use of town officials in administering statutes relating to town government.
5. Prepare index and table of sections of statutes affected by session laws.
6. Edit the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
7. Administer the payments for the costs of certain publications.
8. The revisor of statutes serves as a member of the judicial council, is an ex officio member of the Wisconsin commission of uniform state laws, is required to attend all scheduled meetings of the committee on remedial legislation and is required to attend all scheduled meetings and serve as the nonvoting secretary of the committee for the review of administrative rules.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR LA FAVE, *senate chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *assembly chairman*; WARREN SCHMIDT (attorney general's appointee), *secretary*; SENATOR THOMPSON, REPRESENTATIVE LOOBY; RICHARD OLSON, MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE (all members of joint survey committee on retirement systems); SENATOR WHITTOW, REPRESENTATIVE DeLONG (legislator from each house); CLYDE M. SULLIVAN (administrator, division of municipal and state government, department of employe trust funds), GARY I. GATES (administrator, division of teachers, department of employe trust funds); vacancy (member board of trustees, Milwaukee teachers annuity and retirement fund), RALPH VOIGT (representing municipal or county employers), ROY E. KUBISTA (representing state, county or municipal employes), JEROME E.

LARSON (representing state teachers retirement system); STEVE C. CLARK, JAMES J. DILLMAN, RONALD STEVENS (public members).

Mailing Address: Room 318, 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: 1974 — *Staff Report 26: A Comparison of Retirement Provisions for Systems under the Department of Employee Trust Funds with Other Retirement Systems Both Public and Private*; *Staff Report 27: Automatic Post-Retirement Adjustment Plans: A Study Relative to the Public Retirement Systems under the Department of Employee Trust Funds*; *Staff Report 28: Cost Projections Relative to Consideration of Formula and Retirement Age Changes in the DETF Systems*; *Staff Report 29: Mandatory Retirement Provisions and Potential Problems*; *Staff Report 30: Questions Relative to the Negotiations of Retirement Provisions by Individual Bargaining Units in a Statewide Retirement System*; *Staff Report 31: A Study Regarding the Feasibility of Transferring Protective Occupation Employees Covered Under Chapter 62.13 to the Wisconsin Retirement Fund*; *Staff Report 32: Considerations Relative to Merging the Three Retirement Funds under the Department of Employee Trust Funds (DETF)*; *Staff Report 33: Military Service Credit Considerations Regarding the D. E. T. F. Retirement Funds*.

Staff: Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.51.

History: The retirement research council was created in 1959 (chapter 395) as a permanent study group. It was renamed the retirement research committee by chapter 659, laws 1965.

Organization: The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the joint survey committee on retirement systems, and all members of that committee serve ex officio on the research committee. Two other ex officio members are the administrator of the division of municipal and state government and the administrator of the division of teachers, department of employee trust funds. In addition to the legislative members of the joint survey committee, one senator and one representative are appointed as are standing committees to assure representation of the minority party in each house of the legislature on the committee. Seven other members are appointed by the governor: 3 of these are selected from the general public and the other 4 represent (a) state, county or municipal employees, (b) a member of the state teachers' retirement system, (c) a member of the Milwaukee teachers' annuity and retirement fund, and (d) a representative of county or municipal employers. The appointees of the governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

Functions:

1. Provide a continuous review and study of the retirement benefits afforded by the state and of the complexities of modern retirement programs.
2. Investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employees.
3. Require financial reports from officers or employees administering any public employee pension or retirement plan.
4. Maintain a library of all public employee pension and retirement plans throughout the United States and may study such plans of foreign countries.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR LA FAVE, *senate chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI,

assembly chairman; WARREN SCHMIDT (attorney general's appointee), *secretary*; SENATOR THOMPSON, REPRESENTATIVE LOOBY; RICHARD OLSON (appointed by governor), MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance).

Research Director: BLAIR L. TESTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 318, 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: Reports on retirement bill and amendments thereto, introduced in the 1973 and 1975 Legislatures, are printed as appendices to such measures and attached thereto. A summary compilation of such reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

Number of Employees: 4.

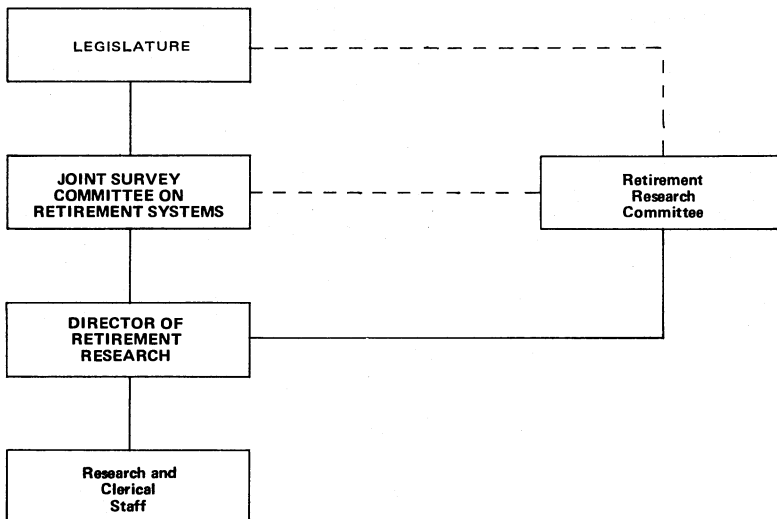
Total Budget 1973-75: \$133,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.50.

History: The joint survey committee on retirement systems was created by chapter 376, laws 1947; a major change in the law was made by chapter 395, laws 1959, and the law was further amended by chapter 659, laws 1965.

Organization: The committee consists of 7 members, of whom 2 are senators and 2 are representatives appointed as are standing committees, one is an assistant attorney general appointed by the attorney general, one is the commissioner of insurance or an actuary in his office designated by him, and one is a public member

JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE



appointed by the governor. Terms are for 4 years. The committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service.

Functions:

1. Submit a written report on all proposed legislation creating or modifying any system for, or making any provision for, the retirement of or payment of pensions to public officers or employees. The report shall pertain to the probable costs, the actuarial soundness, and the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy, and shall be attached to the proposal as an appendix.
2. Determine eligibility of persons in retirement system when dispute arises concerning which retirement system he is a member of.

**STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS,
JOINT LEGISLATIVE STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Members: SENATORS BIDWELL, CULLEN, GOYKE, HARNISCH, SWAN; REPRESENTATIVES DUREN, LUCKHARDT, O'MALLEY, OTTE, SCHROEDER, VANDERPERREN.

Mailing Address: Room 14 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0455.

Publications: Report to the 1975 Legislature.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.47.

History: Chapter 266, laws 1973, renamed the committee to visit state properties to be the joint legislative state supported programs study and advisory committee and expanded its duties. The committee to visit state properties can be traced back to a similar committee created in 1881, which remained in operation until 1927. The committee to visit state institutions, created in 1947 by chapter 525, was directed to inspect buildings, equipment, lands and management of institutions. It consisted of 7 members until 1965, when the membership was increased to 11. Another committee, the committee on physical plant maintenance, with 3 members, was charged with various duties relating to the state capitol and state office building, including assessing the state of repair, maintenance and housekeeping of these buildings and studying legislative space requirements.

Chapter 659, laws 1965, merged the 2 committees and provided that the successor committee, the committee to visit state properties, assume the functions of the 2 previously existing committees.

Organization: The committee has a membership of 5 senators and 6 representatives, appointed as are standing committees in each house. The 2 major political parties shall be represented on the committee. Section 13.48 (2) of the statutes specifies that one member of the committee shall be appointed a member of the building commission. The committee meets when the legislature is not in actual session.

Functions: The committee "shall visit all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state and the capitol building and inspect the grounds and the buildings thereon." It "shall thoroughly inspect the state buildings or grounds and shall have free access to any part of such state buildings or the surrounding grounds and all persons therein in order to make such examination as it sees fit of the conditions found."

Under the 1973 law, the committee may visit institutions, programs or organizations which receive state financial support.

TAX EXEMPTIONS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR BERGER, *senate chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE FLINTROP,



At the veto review session in November 1974, Representative Russell A. Olson takes the floor to emphasize a point.

assembly chairman; SENATOR GOYKE, senate vice chairman; REPRESENTATIVE HANSON, assembly vice chairman; DANIEL W. HILDEBRAND (appointed by governor), secretary; ALLAN P. HUBBARD (designee of attorney general), JACK E. DE YOUNG (designee of secretary of revenue).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Publications: Reports on bills introduced in the Legislature relating to the exemption of property from state or local taxes or special assessments, attached to the bills.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.52.

History: The joint survey committee on tax exemptions was created by chapter 153, laws 1963, as a permanent statutory committee. Its membership was revised by chapter 163, laws 1973, effective February 22, 1974.

Organization: The 7-member committee is comprised of two senators and two representatives appointed as are members of standing committees, a representative of the department of justice appointed by the attorney general, the secretary of revenue or his designated representative, and a public member appointed by the governor by January 15 of each odd-numbered year who is familiar with tax problems. The officers of the committee are an assembly chairman and vice-chairman, appointed by the speaker; a senate chairman and vice-chairman, appointed as are chairmen and vice-chairmen of senate standing committees; and a secretary, elected by the members. Terms expire on January 15 of the odd-numbered years, and each member shall serve until his successor is appointed and qualified. The committee may employ such personnel as is necessary outside the classified service.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to provide the legislature with its considered opinion of the legality, fiscal effect, and desirability of each legislative proposal which would modify laws or create new laws relating to the exemption of

property or persons from any state or local taxes or special assessments. To carry out its function, it is empowered to make investigations and hold hearings. Any measure introduced in the legislature relating to the exemption of property or person from a tax shall be immediately referred to the committee, which must submit its written report before the proposal can be considered by either house. The report is printed as an appendix to the bill.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSION ON

Members: JUDGE WILLIAM G. CALLOW (public member), *chairman*; ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (designee of executive secretary, legislative council), *secretary*; PETER DYKMAN (designee of chief, legislative reference bureau), JAMES J. BURKE (revisor of statutes); LAWRENCE J. BUGGE (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7819.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$17,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.55.

History: The commission on uniform state laws was originally created by chapter 83, laws 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members as the commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. In 1931 chapter 67, sec. 150, designated the revisor of statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. The composition was again changed by chapter 173, laws 1941, to add the chief of the legislative reference bureau as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form by chapter 312, laws 1957, with one member added by chapter 135, laws 1959.

Organization: The commission consists of 2 members of the Wisconsin bar appointed by the governor for 4-year terms and 3 ex officio members; namely, the executive secretary of the legislative council, the chief of the legislative reference bureau, and the revisor of statutes. Ex officio members may each designate an employee to represent them.

Functions: The commission is authorized to advise the legislature with regard to uniform laws and model laws. Each commissioner shall attend the annual meeting of the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, examine subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable, ascertain the best methods to effect uniformity, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting such uniform acts to the laws of Wisconsin for introduction in the legislature. The commission reports biennially to the joint committee on revisions, repeals and uniform laws.

Executive

The executive branch: profile of the executive branch, summary of accomplishments, and a description of constitutional offices, departments and independent agencies arranged alphabetically within the functional areas of commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general executive functions



ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL STATE OFFICERS

Officer	Name	Home Address ¹	Term Expires	Annual Salary
Governor	Patrick J. Lucey	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1979	\$44,292
Lieutenant Governor	Martin J. Schreiber	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Jan. 1979	\$28,668
Secretary of State	Douglas J. LaFollette	Kenosha	1st Mon. Jan. 1979	\$13,500 ²
State Treasurer	Charles P. Smith	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1979	\$22,140
Attorney General	Bronson C. La Follette	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1979	\$36,450
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Barbara Thompson	Madison	1st Mon. July 1977	\$25,000 ³

¹ Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

² The salary for Secretary of State has been set at the midpoint of Executive Salary Group 1, which would currently be \$22,140. Since the present Secretary of State was a member of the Legislature which set this salary, he could accept the position only at the salary in effect on January 1, 1973.

³ The salary for State Superintendent of Public Instruction has been set at the midpoint of Executive Salary Group 7, which would currently be \$36,450. Since the present State Superintendent took office under the old salary, she receives the salary in effect on July 2, 1973.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Structure of the Executive Branch

The "republican form of government" guaranteed by the U S constitution contemplates the separation of powers within state government among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of government. The legislative branch, discussed in the preceding section, has the broad objective of determining new or changed policies and programs, and of reviewing performance for policies and programs previously authorized; the executive branch carries out these programs and policies; and the judicial branch has responsibility for 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 three 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 constitution's basic outline 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 had become so complicated and 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 administration 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 the Wisconsin constitution vests the executive power in the governor, he holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. However, the proliferation of state agencies over the years made it increasingly impossible for a governor to exercise effective executive authority. Many of the agencies had no direct relationship to the governor. 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.

Reorganization 8 years later. Like everything else, state government does not remain static. New state agencies have been created, while others have been abolished by the legislature since the 1967 reorganization. In addition to the same 4 constitutional offices, there are now 15 operating departments, 16 independent agencies, and 3 authorities. Since the 1967 reorganization, the grain and warehouse commission and the coordinating council for higher education have been abolished; the university of Wisconsin and the state university system have been merged; the educational communications board was removed from CCHE when the latter was abolished and created as a separate agency; 4 agencies were established with functions previously performed under an existing agency, while one agency was created to perform new functions; and three authorities have been established. The 4 agencies are the office of the commissioner of credit unions with functions previously under the office of the commissioner of banking; the department of business development, formerly under the department of local affairs and development; the board on aging, which had previously been the council on aging in the department of health and social services; and the elections board, part of whose functions had been under the secretary of state. The drug abuse control commission, created independently in 1969, was renamed the council on drug abuse and placed in the executive office in 1971. The ethics board was created in 1973 to administer a code of ethics for public officials. The three authorities created were the housing finance authority in 1971 and the health facilities authority and solid waste recycling authority in 1973.

Thus, of the various changes, in total 3 agencies were abolished and 9 were created, a net increase of 6. Four of the 9 created were formerly a part of still-existing agencies. Furthermore, 2 agencies created in 1971 — the board on aging and the housing finance authority — and the two authorities created in 1973 do not follow any patterns set down by the reorganization act. Whether these developments indicate that there will be a gradual erosion of the principles and guidelines of the reorganization act, which emphasized a small number of functional, umbrella-type agencies, standard organizational patterns and uniform nomenclature, or whether the line can be held remains to be seen.

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. Beginning with the elections in 1970, the terms of office of all constitutional officers are 4 years. Formerly, only the state superintendent held a 4-year term.

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. 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.

Of the 15 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. Six 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, business development, 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, employe trust funds, health and social services, and natural resources.

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.

Independent Agencies. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 16 units of the executive branch which have been specifically designated as independent agencies. They either have quasi-judicial functions or are concerned with the higher educational institutions. Five of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner — the offices of the commissioners of banking, credit unions, insurance, savings and loan, and securities. Commissioners are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years. Two independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions — the employment relations commission and the public service commission. These, too, are appointed by the governor with senate consent for staggered terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years.

Finally, there are 9 independent agencies headed by part-time boards; namely, the board on aging, the elections board, the ethics board, the investment board, and the educational agencies — the educational communications board, the higher educational aids board, the state historical society, the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system, 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 elections board and the higher educational aids board serve at the pleasure of the governor and are appointed without senate confirmation. Terms on these boards expire on May 1.

Authorities. The housing finance authority, the health facilities authority and the solid waste recycling authority are bodies public and corporate created for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds. Members are appointed by the governor with senate consent, but the housing finance authority also has ex officio members, and the solid waste recycling authority has some members appointed as recommended by various organizations. Terms are for 4 years on the housing finance authority, for 6 years on the solid waste recycling authority, and for 7 years on the health facilities authority.

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 1967 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 recommendation 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 1967 reorganization, attached to new agencies as distinct units of the new agencies. They continue to exercise their statutory powers independently of the head of the department or independent agency, but the latter supervises budgeting, program coordination and related management functions for these units.

The Executive Power. We said that the constitution vests the executive power in the governor. By making the heads of additional major departments subject to direct appointment by the governor, the reorganization of the executive branch made this provision more of a reality than it had been. As can be seen from the foregoing, however, a considerable number of agencies — and their administrative heads — still remain separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards. The governor, of course, appoints board members. Since board members serve for staggered terms, a governor must serve for at least a full 4-year term to appoint a majority of the typical board.

Thus, it can be seen that Wisconsin state government has a mixture of direct and indirect appointment of department heads by the governor. It is still a matter of considerable debate whether or not all or almost all of the department heads should be directly appointed by him. Although public administration theory has long held that a governor cannot, in fact, be the chief executive if he lacks the authority to hold department heads directly accountable to him without an intervening board, the original purpose of a board was to insulate a department from politics, enabling its head and staff to develop expertise and a sense of professionalism in its operations. Wisconsin to date has not opted completely for one system or the other. To maintain a fine balance between the two theories in order to keep the best features of both is indeed an art. Achieving such a balance allows the governor to control the administration and to hold department heads accountable, while, at the same time, not interfering with the development of expertise by department heads. With its solid reputation for good government, Wisconsin would seem to have been rather successful at it.

Civil Service. One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. The unclassified service includes all officers elected by the people; all officers and employees appointed by the governor; certain officials of the state historical society; the instructional staffs of

the university of Wisconsin system and the Wisconsin school for the deaf; certain others specifically exempt by statutes; legislative officers and designated employees, deputies and executive assistants to secretaries of departments; supreme court employees; and boys employed in youth camps.

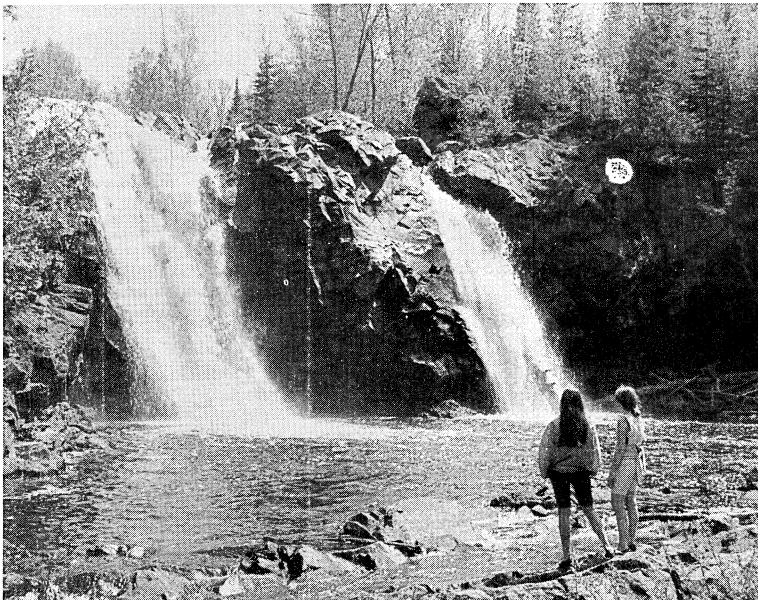
The classified service, which comprises the overwhelming majority of state employees, includes all other state employees. Appointments and promotions in the classified service are made on the basis of merit, ascertained — as far as possible — by competitive examination.

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, only a very small 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 states where 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 so that positions in which the incumbents have similar duties, responsibilities and qualifications are placed in the same category, and are 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 employment relations before becoming effective. Some provisions of the compensation plan approved by the committee may require legislative action for implementation, including collectively bargained agreements involving wages, fringe benefits and other changes in laws.

Agency heads are, under the law, systematically placed in one of 10 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The dollar value for the salary range

Scenic beauty beckons. Many state, county and municipal parks in this state attract Wisconsinites as well as visitors from other states. Little Manitou Falls, located in Pattison State Park, is about 10 miles south of the City of Superior.



minimum and maximum for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service. Salaries of elected constitutional officers are set at the midpoint of their ranges, but the governor's salary is set at the maximum of his.

Number of State Employees. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employees. While a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906, in December 1974, state employment amounted to 74,659 employees, of which 34,112 were permanent classified, 19,621 were limited term employees, 409 were seasonal employees, and 20,517 were unclassified (15,502 of the unclassified employees are teaching employees and academic staff of the university of Wisconsin system). Limited term employees represent a form of classified service, but are temporary employees who do not have civil service tenure and benefits.

State Government's Physical Plant. The first capitol in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin territory cost 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 \$7,258,763.75.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the capitol, the state office buildings on Wilson Street and East Washington Avenue, the Hill Farms state office building on the far west side of the city, 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. For the purpose of field administration, the state was in 1970 divided into 8 uniform "state administrative districts".

So far, we have talked only about office buildings. In addition, there are also the education, correctional and medical institutions maintained by the state. The university of Wisconsin system has its main campus in Madison (1974 enrollment 36,915), and its second largest campus at Milwaukee (1974 enrollment 25,421). In addition, the system maintains campuses at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater (comprising the former Wisconsin state university system); the Parkside campus, which serves Racine and Kenosha counties; and the Green Bay campus, which serves the northeastern area of the state. Two-year extension centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) are maintained in Baraboo, Janesville, Marshfield, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Wausau, and West Bend. For the entire state universities system, the total 1974 enrollment was 139,783.

The state's correctional facilities consist of the Wisconsin state prison at Waupun for men and the Wisconsin home for women at Taycheedah; the Wisconsin state reformatory at Green Bay; the Wisconsin correctional institution at Fox Lake and the Kettle Moraine correctional institution at Plymouth; the Wisconsin correctional camp system; the Wisconsin school for boys at Wales, the Lincoln boys school at Irma, and the Wisconsin school for girls at Oregon.

Through the department of health and social services, the state of Wisconsin operates 6 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. The institutions are the central state hospital at Waupun, the Mendota mental health institute at Madison, and the Winnebago mental health institute at Winnebago; the central Wisconsin colony and training school at Madison, the northern Wisconsin colony and training school at Chippewa Falls, and the southern Wisconsin colony and training school at Union Grove.

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 Wisconsin veterans 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 the last few decades, providing adequate building space for Wisconsin state services has seemed a never-ending problem of space facilities not catching up to expanding state services. For many generations, the state has 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 the 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 and which was followed by correspondingly increasing demands for governmental services. 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, and to 4,418,083 in 1970.

From the early 1950's until the 1972-73 school year, there were more children in the public schools than ever before. By 1960, these children began reaching college. There have been more people in our public welfare institutions and in our correctional institutions. Only recently has there appeared to be a leveling off or an actual decline in institutional populations.

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

The state had to find other ways to finance additional construction. The 1953 legislature passed a law which authorized private corporations to issue bonds, 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, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself, for bond financing of buildings required by the state. 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 were 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 August 1974, all corporation debt stood at \$359.3 million.

In 1969 the use of "dummy corporations" was terminated following the adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to contract direct debt. Subsequent legislation created a state bond board to administer and approve all matters relating to the incurrence of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the state. The board was abolished and the function was transferred to the state building commission in 1973. By August 1974 the debt incurred by the state amounted to \$607.4 million, making the total state indebtedness \$966.7 million.

Functions of the Executive Branch

Over the years, as Wisconsin has developed its program budget, the practice evolved of grouping the functions of state agencies into broad subject categories. These categories have been designated as *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general functions*. We will use the same categories in this summary description of state government functions because this seems a most helpful way of grasping the total panorama of activities performed by state government. Inevitably, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one of the categories, so that 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, represents 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. He appoints numerous committees to study state problems and make recommendations for legislative action. 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.

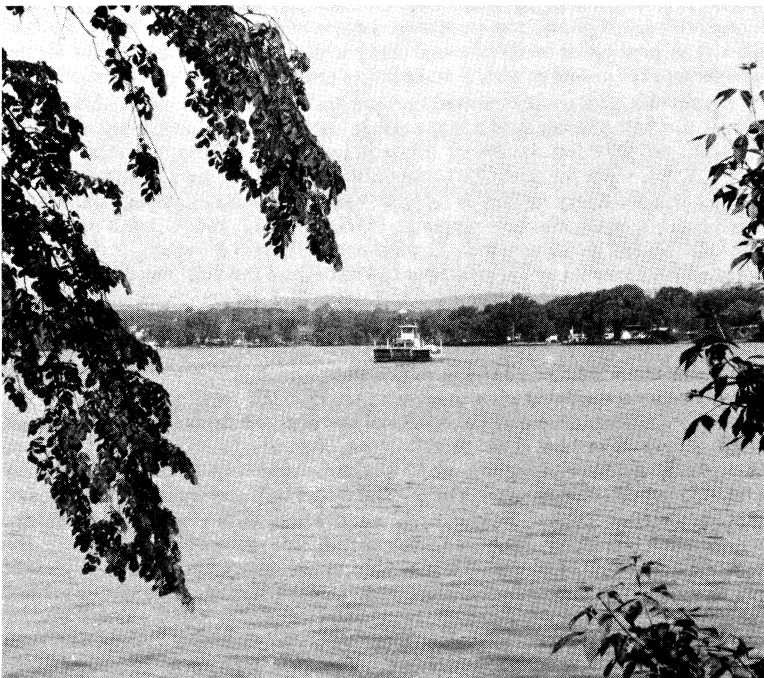
The lieutenant governor, like the vice president of the United States, is the stand-by, who assumes the governorship in the event of the governor's death, incapacitation, or absence from the state. He also serves as president of the senate. The governor may assign him additional duties, such as coordinating certain state services or representing him on any board, commission or committee on which the governor is an *ex officio* member or on a nonstatutory committee or intergovernmental body.

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

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

How does the state protect the consumer of goods and services? One way is to inspect the raw products and the conditions under which they are grown. Thus, cattle are inspected for infectious diseases, research is carried on in animal and plant diseases, fruits and vegetables are graded for marketing, standards are set for

A functional link in Wisconsin's highway system for working days, the ferry at Merrimac adds zest to the vacationer's weekend outing. The ferry is operated by the Department of Transportation.



the contents of processed food. The can of peas you buy at the grocery, or 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, savings and loan companies and credit unions to protect depositors, by regulating the sale of securities and insurance offered for sale in the state, or by approving or disapproving the establishment or discontinuance of transportation routes.

The state agencies in the field of commerce include the department of agriculture, which is concerned with the conditions of the growth and processing of food and with fair trade practices in general; the department of regulation and licensing, which supervises a variety of examining boards in the various trades and professions; the offices of the commissioners of banking, credit unions, savings and loan, securities, and insurance, which regulate the several types of financial institutions; the public service commission, which regulates the rates and services offered by railroads, motor carriers, and heat, light, power and water companies; and the department of business development, which promotes industrial development in the state.

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 all children in 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 974,333 students attended the public elementary and secondary schools in 1974-75, the 1974 fall enrollment in the university of Wisconsin system reached over 139,783, while for the 1973-74 academic year, 35,578 were enrolled full time in the post-secondary programs of the vocational school system, while total enrollment in post-secondary programs reached 80,722 and in adult programs, 267,182. State expenditures for education in the 1973-75 biennium, both for state operated institutions and for assistance to local school districts, amounts to almost two-and-one-half billion dollars. Of this sum, \$1.7 billion comes from general revenue sources; the remainder comes from the federal government and segregated funds.

There are 436 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, some areas of the state did not have access to them). Under the new law this changed, and such education is now 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 most of the institutions. The 1971 legislature, by chapter 100,

laws of 1971, integrated Wisconsin's publicly financed institutions of higher education into a single university of Wisconsin system. These comprise the former university of Wisconsin and state universities, each with far-flung campuses. In addition to its central campuses in Madison — the largest campus in the state — and Milwaukee, the system includes the 2 other degree-granting institutions providing 4-year courses of study and 7 center system campuses providing 2-year courses of the former university of Wisconsin and the 9 universities, each with 4-year courses, and 4 branch campuses of the former state university system. State monies also support the Wisconsin school of medicine, inc. (formerly the medical school of Marquette university).

Three other agencies are concerned with the education function of the state — the higher educational aids board, the educational communications board and the state historical society. The first-named administers federal and state programs for student financial assistance. The communications board operates the state FM radio network and is developing the state educational television network. The historical society maintains the state historical library, museum and various historical sites.

Environmental Resources. Another broad category of state functions is brought together under the heading environmental resources. Just what is meant by this? In the context used here, environmental resources refer to the functions of those state agencies that affect the natural resources of the state, that is, they may protect, develop, or modify in some way the land, forests, waters, air or minerals of the state. As we said at the beginning of our presentation, there is a certain amount of arbitrariness in assigning an agency to a category. The department of agriculture, for example, which is certainly concerned with the conditions of the soil and water, has been placed in the commerce category, while the department of transportation, which also relates to commerce, has been placed in environmental resources.

Only 2 state agencies — transportation and the department of natural resources — are discussed in this category, but these are concerned with some of the most important functions of state government.

From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850 the state has grown into a complex society with a 1970 population of 4,418,083. People work vast changes in a landscape. Although most of Wisconsin is not densely populated and the state has a comparatively large amount of open space, even here we are encountering serious problems of environmental pollution and the problems seem to increase with population growth and improved living standards.

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 and industries must be prevented from dumping untreated sewage or 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 so that new growth may 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.

Governmental activities for preserving and protecting our natural resources are largely the province of the department of natural resources, but the department of agriculture and the board of soil and water conservation districts at the university of Wisconsin are also actively involved.

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 camp sites, resorts and ski areas. For all these aspects of environmental control, the department of natural resources has a budget of \$125.5 million for the 1973-75 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 highways. It consists of interstate highways 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, it is also very much concerned with the safety and convenience of the people who are using those roads. Over 2.5 million vehicles are registered each year, and over one-half million drivers are tested each year when their licenses are issued or renewed. With over 1,100 traffic fatalities annually, traffic safety has become one of the paramount issues.

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, for the policing of the highways, and for 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 and the administration of a transportation aids fund to assist mass transit.

To perform these functions, the state, through its department of transportation, is spending over \$669 million for the 1973-75 biennium, of which \$194 million will be returned by the state to local units of government.

Human Relations and Resources. In addition to dealing with the natural environment, the state must also deal with the human environment. The increase in population that affects the quality of the land, the water and the air resources also has an increasingly complex effect on the people themselves and their relations to each other and to the state. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and a state must look after their general welfare and insure peaceable relations among them.

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

How does the state protect the health of its citizens? In the early days of the state, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Now, public health covers the prevention and detection of disease, health education programs, assistance in hospital construction, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped. The restaurant you dined in last night has been inspected by the state; the barber who cut your hair last week possesses a state license; your local sewage system must comply with state standards; and the theater 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. The board on aging makes recommendations on programs to benefit the aged.

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 law. 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 or to 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 of Wisconsin 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 for a well-functioning society. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the state's department of health and social services is responsible for segregating convicted criminals in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The department of justice furnishes legal services to state agencies and provides technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies. It enforces state laws against gambling, arson, prostitution and narcotic drugs.

The state also provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of state or national emergencies, natural or 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.

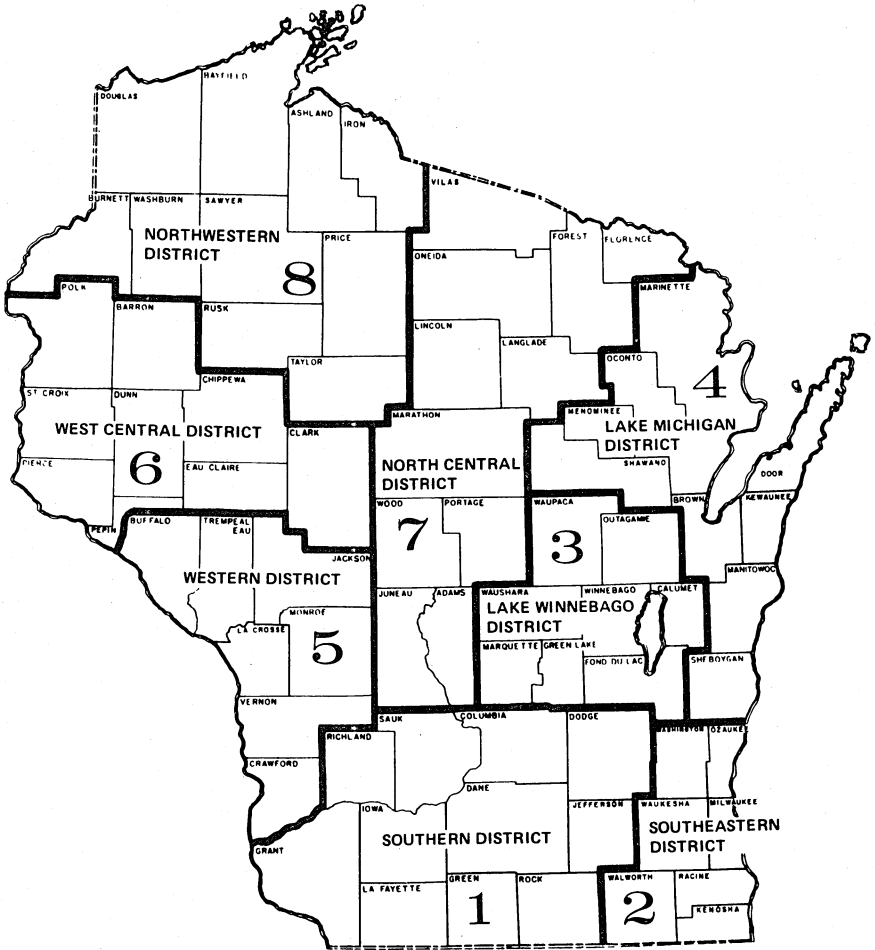
In order to perform these direct functions, however, it must also perform what are called staff functions. These are necessary to help the state perform its line functions. Thus, the state must have an agency to hire the personnel to carry out the state's tasks. It must provide space and equipment, salaries 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 so that it can perform its assigned tasks and must prepare for future needs both to carry out present functions and anticipated functions likely to arise from future events.

Each line agency must contain within itself some staff functions; there must be employees to supervise the staff, to hire personnel, to maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, to prepare the agency budget, and to order and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire division may be required to perform staff functions.

Some agencies perform staff functions almost exclusively. The department of administration, for example, is called the "housekeeping" department of the state. Its duties include state budgeting, preauditing, civil service management, state planning, and data processing. The newly created ethics board administers a code of ethics for state public officials. 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 including keeping various state records and affixing the state seal on certain records to authenticate them, and chartering corporations. The new elections board oversees the election processes of the state, monitoring campaign expenditures and keeping election records. The department of local affairs and development, 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. The newly-created housing finance agency will assist and coordinate public housing programs 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 or drive a snowmobile registered with the state; and you go to sleep at night on a mattress labeled as required by state law.

WISCONSIN STATE DISTRICTS



Originally established by executive order on August 18, 1969, the current state administrative districts are based on Executive Order 22, issued August 24, 1970.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

Introduction

Two editions ago, the *Wisconsin Blue Book* began a feature chronicling the latest developments in the executive branch of the state government. "Recent Accomplishments..." is the continuation of this series. While other sections of this publication describe the functions of the state government, this section attempts to indicate how the various departments and agencies are carrying out their functions, what they are doing to improve their management methods and what accomplishments have resulted from these efforts.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

In the first two years of his term, Governor Lucey established many committees or task forces to investigate problems over the whole range of state government. More recently, the Governor has established an advisory committee on mental health, alcoholism and other drug abuse and developmental disabilities and an advisory committee on income maintenance and social services, both advisory to the department of health and social services.

In addition to the customary "state of the state" and budget messages, he sent messages to the legislature on matters relating to health, highway safety, land use planning and the environment. He called two special sessions of the legislature, one in 1973, one in 1974.

Within the executive office, the division of highway safety coordination took three organizational steps to encourage local participation in the state highway safety program. County highway safety coordinators were named, and a series of coordinators workshops were held to discuss federal highway safety standards and state-county cooperation. Secondly, county traffic safety commissions were established by statute, while the third step was the appointment in 1973 of six regional representatives designed to bring highway safety closer to the people by bringing the state office into closer contact with local officials and groups and to assure broader representation in highway safety project planning and funding.

The council on criminal justice through its 1974 improvement plan implemented a number of administrative changes affecting the manner in which federal anticrime funds are administered. The council has adopted a policy of "one-time funding", which allows its executive committee to review all similar applications at a single meeting, thereby allowing for a relative assessment of a project's merits instead of acting piecemeal on grant applications. "Limited term funding" and "decreasing ratio funding" have also been implemented in order to fix funding periods to provide for a gradual decreasing of federal support. They are intended to facilitate and insure the transition to local support of meritorious projects.

A system of statewide regional allocations of funds available insures a greater consistency of program development and fund distribution on a statewide basis. These administrative provisions were developed by the council because of strong feelings that a well developed criminal justice improvement plan must be implemented systematically throughout the state with proper recognition of local needs and priorities. Since funding programs under the council are demonstration programs, it is believed that an orderly and appropriate transition to a permanent funding source is essential.

The governor's assignment to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR to investigate the care of patients in nursing homes in the state was followed by an extensive

investigation. This led to an application for and receipt of a federal grant to fund a Wisconsin nursing home ombudsman program under the direction of the lieutenant governor.

Functional Area: Commerce

The agencies regulating commerce within the state have been active in a variety of ways. The DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE's bureau of grain regulation in Superior has experienced a large increase of activity during the past biennium due to an expanded grain exporting market. Through user fees, office and laboratory facilities were improved in early 1974 without use of state funds. New facilities include an office and laboratory facility with a neutron activator grain protein testing system designed to reduce testing time from two hours to two minutes per grade sample. Every truck or railroad car delivering grain to elevators requires a sample for grade and protein content. This activity increased from 102,600 samples in 1972 to 160,500 in 1973, an increase of 56 percent.

To keep pace with expanded markets for American food and agricultural products, which have more than doubled since 1969, the department broadened its work in helping the state's agricultural producers and processors share in this expansion. Working with MIATCO (Mid-America International Agri-Trade Council — an alliance of 12 midwestern state departments of agriculture), the department assists international buyers in meeting their agricultural product needs from mid-America, including Wisconsin.

The 1973-75 state budget provided unprecedented incentives for industrial growth. Once burdened by the reputation as a high tax state, Wisconsin has become, from a tax standpoint, one of the most favored sites for business. In order to inform industrialists about the new situation — and the other advantages to a Wisconsin location as well — the DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT instituted an advertising and promotion campaign in a cooperative program with *Investor* magazine, which arranged regular mailings to a selected list of 6,000 out-of-state corporations.

The department joined with other Wisconsin based advertisers in sponsoring a special issue of *News Front* magazine and made use, also, of national publications, such as the *Wall Street Journal*, to publish advertisements presenting the facts about the state's situation. A new bulletin, *Executive Tax Summary*, was mailed to manufacturing executives and other businessmen.

A series of public service advertisements, which told the Wisconsin economic development story, was distributed to the state's newspapers. Local businessmen and sometimes the newspapers themselves sponsored these ads.

The Wisconsin promotional effort was taken overseas with the late 1973 establishment in West Germany of the department's European office. Through the use of advertising, direct mail and personal calls, the desirability of selecting Wisconsin as the site for American operations was described to European industrialists.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CREDIT UNIONS has been working closely with the management services section of the bureau of planning and budget, department of administration, in developing a program utilizing data processing for departmental examination reports and follow-up data. The statistics developed through the use of this system will provide the office with more thorough data concerning trends in the credit union industry and will enable it to fulfill its regulatory responsibility more effectively.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE continued its assistance to the insurance laws revision committee of the legislative council in the rewriting of the state's insurance laws. As a result, laws were enacted in 1969, 1971 and 1973, giving broad powers to the commissioner. The implementation of these powers by rules and regulations continue into the 1975-77 biennium.

In September 1973 the commissioner of insurance created a division of consumer services and information. It is expected that the restructuring of this activity into a separate division headed by an attorney will produce the expertise and manpower to improve the quality of the insurance complaint processing and permit prompt and expeditious handling of consumer complaints and inquiries. In addition, the division will plan and develop consumer education programs.

The number and complexity of utility rate increase proceedings before the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION have greatly increased, as the costs of operation and construction of utility plants have risen. In these proceedings the commission is paying particular attention to electric rate design and the proportion of revenue required from high volume users.

In view of the critical energy situation, the commission ordered all Wisconsin electric utilities to implement and report on programs for conservation of electric energy. Public hearings were conducted to determine measures ensuring the most effective use of available supplies of natural gas. Many hearings were also held in a three-phase inquiry into 1) utility plans for meeting projected electric and gas requirements; 2) present and future technical alternatives in energy generation; and 3) comments of individuals, groups and other governmental agencies on information presented in the first two phases.

To encourage public participation in proceedings involving major electric generating or transmission facilities, the commission prepares environmental impact statements on and summarized descriptions of projects together with the review procedure. An environmental and energy systems bureau has been added to the commission's engineering division.

The internal structure of the commission was further modified by making the office of the chief counsel a separate entity from the legal division. The legal division was renamed the examining division.

In 1973-74 the DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING and the licensing agencies attached to it began a thorough cooperative study of present and future trends in professional licensing. At quarterly meetings of the department's administrative council and during annual two-day workshops for board members and department staff, such issues were examined as: 1) whether licensing examinations and experience requirements are fair and accurate tests of basic professional knowledge and skills and are free from discrimination; 2) how citizens can be best informed of the duties and responsibilities of licensed professionals and of their rights to file grievances with licensing agencies; 3) how consumer input can be best provided into the licensing and enforcement process and the role of citizen members on professional licensing boards; and 4) whether licensed professionals should be required or encouraged by licensing agencies to refresh their knowledge and skills either through periodic reexamination or by other means.

In the office of the secretary, citizen committees, aided by departmental staff, prepared revised legislation on the registration of charitable organizations and drafted administrative rules concerning the regulation of private detectives. The proposed new charitable organizations law would set reasonable limits on the proportion of contributions organizations could write off as fund raising expenses. The private detective rules, which became effective on July 1, 1974, set ethical and educational standards. New private detectives must now pass an examination in basic criminal law and investigative techniques before they are licensed. The department has prepared a study manual for their use.

The secretary's office also aided several examining boards in preparing and distributing consumer information in the form of printed brochures and tape recorded public service announcements for radio stations.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN has continued the ongoing process of revising and updating administrative rules to enable savings and loan associations in the state to better serve the borrowing and saving public. While

most changes made were of a technical nature affecting the internal operation of state associations, the rising cost of money and the need for some associations to exercise interest adjustment clauses raising borrowers' interest rates focused attention on ways in which savings and loan associations can continue to provide home financing at reasonable cost while paying savers the highest possible rates on their savings. New regulations included record-keeping requirements to assist in the enforcement of the state's new statutory prohibition against sex discrimination in financing and disclosures requirements providing borrowers more complete written information on interest adjustment provisions contained in mortgage notes.

A full-time attorney has been added to the commissioner's staff to assist with increasingly complex issues facing the office.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES operates without cost to the public, since its revenues, generated from registration and licensing fees and examinations, far exceed its expenses of operation. The excess reverts to the general fund and has resulted in substantial income to the state. The volume of registration and licensing activities of the office has increased substantially in recent years. During the 1971-1973 biennium, the office registered 1,758 securities offerings and issued 590 securities broker-dealers' licenses, 8,470 securities agents' licenses, and 120 investment advisors' licenses. The office registered 60 franchise investment offerings during the first 12 months of operations under the Wisconsin franchise investment law.

Functional Area: Education

Since June 1972 the EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD has constructed and activated the Wisconsin educational television network by equipping a network technical facility in Madison and building three UHF transmitters in the Green Bay, Menomonie/Eau Claire, and La Crosse areas. Prior to the fall of 1972, only residents of southern Wisconsin were receiving educational television from stations in Milwaukee and Madison. With the Milwaukee and Madison affiliates sharing network resources and facilities, the network is now reaching over 3,900,000 residents with current instructional, informational and cultural programming.

The agency has assisted in the development of six regional broadcast instruction councils which ensure statewide "grassroots" input into instructional programming decisions. Through these councils, teachers, school administrators and curriculum personnel participate in the selection and evaluation of in-school programs telecast on the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks.

By combining FM facilities at TV transmitter locations in Green Bay, La Crosse and Menomonie; replacing two FM facilities with one, new higher-powered transmitter; and modifying and modernizing other transmitters, the nine-station Wisconsin educational radio network now costs less to operate and reaches virtually 100 per cent of Wisconsin residents with an improved radio signal.

In the two years since June 1972, student financial aids awarded or controlled by the HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD have gone from \$25 million to \$35 million. Over 43,000 students were served in 1973-74 compared to 35,000 in 1971-72. The only new programs during that period were the Wisconsin higher education grant program for students at public institutions totaling \$4.6 million per year and the expanded interstate compact with Minnesota. The latter provides the unlimited exchange of undergraduate and graduate students between the public institutions of the two states. The additional extensive workload involved with these programs has been absorbed by the existing staff of the agency without any lowering of the standards of efficiency.

The only area of staff increase within the agency has been in collection of student loans, where there have been several collection positions added. The number of accounts in repayment have increased from 10,475 to about 14,800, and the dollars in repayment from \$8 million to \$12-1/2 million. Monthly collections

now average about \$525,000 compared to \$300,000 in 1972. It is anticipated that the increase in workload will continue.

The talent search division continues to expand its services across the state. Its role is to counsel prospective students of all ages and backgrounds concerning entry into higher education and how to locate the funds they need. Offices are currently maintained in Milwaukee, Racine and Madison, with a new office to be established to serve the population of the northern part of the state.

The highlight of 1972-1973 for the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was the publication of the first volume, *From Exploration to Statehood*, in the society's six-volume *Bicentennial History of Wisconsin*, which will be the most comprehensive history of the people of any state in the union. The book was serialized in the *Milwaukee Journal* and 1,256 copies were distributed to libraries, schools and affiliated historical societies. It has won awards as the best book in its field from the Council of Wisconsin Writers and the Gambrinus Society-Milwaukee Historical Society. As a spin-off from research that had been done in preparation for these volumes, a data bank on Wisconsin economic and demographic subjects has been compiled in seven categories, and computerized and code books have been compiled so that the data banks can be used by researchers.

The society also published five new titles, reprinted several others, published eight volumes of the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* and the Decennial Index to the last ten volumes, eight issues of *Badger History*, 24 issues of *Then and Now*, and several checklists and other research aids. The *Wisconsin Magazine of History* adopted an entirely new format and, after 56 years, switched to offset printing.

The growing interest in the history of Wisconsin is reflected in the growth of local societies affiliated with the state historical society from 103 in mid-1971 to 126 at the end of June 1974. It also is reflected in the continuing growth of attendance at the society's historic sites. Attendance at the five sites operated directly by the society, Villa Louis, Old Wade House, Stonefield, Pendarvis, and Madeline Island Historical Museum was 158,394 in 1972 and 163,684 in 1973. At the end of 1973 the five sites had a grand total attendance of 2,157,848 since their openings.

The two major highlights of the 1973-74 fiscal year were the accreditation by the American Association of Museums of the society's museum and its five historic sites: Villa Louis, Stonefield, Pendarvis, Wade House, and Madeline Island (the Circus World Museum won accreditation in 1972) and the dedication of Old World Wisconsin, the outdoor ethnic museum which is the state's major bicentennial project. The accreditation team said, "The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is an educational organization with a long and distinguished record of service. Since its founding in 1846, it has labored long and diligently to fulfill its obligation as an American history research institution."

At the time of the Old World Wisconsin dedication in June, seven buildings were nearing completion in the Finnish complex and a Norwegian log school had been recreated. The goal of the society is to open this site to the public on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1976.

In addition to these highlights, the society has made substantial advances in each of its divisions. Increased appropriations have made possible an accelerated book purchasing program in order to reestablish the library as a major research collection. Besides state funding, the society received financial support from the higher education act and the Wisconsin interlibrary loan system. The microfilming of rag content (pre-1870) Wisconsin newspapers was nearly completed and several heretofore unknown newspaper collections were discovered.

Special exhibitions made more of the society's iconographic collections available to the public. The society's program of collecting and making available local government archives expanded. In a little over a year the society's map collection has changed from a static to a dynamic collection both in terms of accession and patron use. The society's museum operated its Historymobile exhibition on black history in eastern and central Wisconsin during the two years of

the biennium. It completed a major exhibition on the Victorians and numerous lesser exhibits, continued archeological surveys, and its many services to secondary schools. An appropriation by the legislature is making possible a \$40,500 restoration program for its painting collection.

The 1973-74 biennial building budget included the largest number of historic sites projects in society history. Among those completed were a new gatehouse at Pendarvis and an 1890 farmhouse at Stonefield. Under construction is an addition to the carriage museum at Old Wade House. The Astor Fur Warehouse was refurbished and made ready for the fur trade museum, still in the planning stage.

The society's field representatives traveled extensively throughout Wisconsin as well as in other states, receiving 2,360 gifts of manuscripts, books, and artifacts. They substantially expanded holdings in Wisconsin history, business history, labor history, education history, and social action history.

In July 1973 the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION combined the administrative and planning services divisions into a single division for management and planning services to provide greater coordination of administrative processes and a smoother flow from program planning to implementation and evaluation. Other developments included adoption of an affirmative action plan in compliance with the governor's executive order and the assignment of departmental staff to act as primary liaison persons to local school districts.

A 10 percent reduction in staff travel was achieved during fiscal 1974 through pooling of staff trips to the same or nearby location and through installation of a special conference telephone, thus eliminating some travel to local schools.

Other accomplishments include: 1) development of regional agencies in six educational TV broadcast areas of the state to provide leadership for local participation in instructional television and radio programming; 2) issuance of a position paper on early childhood education in which the department takes the position that it is the primary state agency charged with the responsibility for the education of children, including those below five years of age; 3) implementation of a 3-year, federally funded "right to read" project, focusing upon improving literacy in the state; 4) administration of the first statewide assessment in Wisconsin history of pupil achievement in academic skills; 5) development of a state aid formula plan for assisting school districts with the excess costs in providing special education programs and services for handicapped children as mandated by chapter 89, laws 1973; and 6) implementation of the special educational needs (SEN) program that provides state funds to public schools and other nonprofit, nonsectarian educational agencies for development of programs to help students who have low academic achievement because of economic or social environment.

In the past two years the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM has adopted new techniques and procedures to implement the merger of the state institutions of higher learning. It has been phasing out lower priority and marginal programs in order to meet new demands without requiring additional tax dollars; has established a central information system, which permits decentralized campus operations under monitor review by central staff; has established H-E-L-P to provide immediate, toll-free access to program, admissions and financial information on any campus for prospective students, guidance counselors and parents; and has provided that all major budget items be submitted in common decision item format to facilitate administration, regent, executive and legislative review. The 1973-75 biennial budget percentage increase was half as large as the premerger request.

New programs have been instituted. A two-year moratorium on new academic programs was in effect during most of the 1972-74 biennium, and tougher standards and justification were required thereafter. The system was formally designated a sea grant college. The regents adopted a free-audit policy for citizens 62 and over, while a major thrust was initiated in the area of academic support programs for minority and disadvantaged students.

Existing programs were adapted to meet new needs. Mission statements for each university, the center system and the university extension were refined to

provide a core program, coupled with selected specialties, in an effort to assure quality and diversity on each campus. Undergraduate teaching improvement grants were provided as part of central administration's effort to encourage teaching innovation on the campuses. All masters and specialist programs were audited, with 51 programs being phased out. A similar audit of Ph.D. programs is underway, and periodic audit of undergraduate majors will follow.

The geological and natural history survey, which is attached to the university, has become increasingly involved in a broader range of resources and environmental programs and projects. In response to these demands, the survey reorganized along functional lines in 1973. The structure more clearly identifies survey functions and provides a more useful basis for purposes of budgeting and programming.

The survey also initiated an environmental geology program in 1973, which is designed to integrate the capabilities and information available in all survey units to develop maps, publications and other materials as the basis for solving problems related to natural resources management and environmental planning. In 1973 the survey, at the direction of the governor's office, also undertook a short-term project, funded on a grant from the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, to develop information on zoning of mining activities, prospecting agreements, mining leases, and mineral rights. In addition, a geophysical program to conduct an aeromagnetic survey has begun, utilizing seed funds from the commission and N.L. Industries, Inc. A program in climatology was begun in 1974 to fill the void created by the discontinuation of all federally funded state climatologist positions and to provide this critical information to assist agriculture, industry, environmental agencies, recreation and tourist activities, and educational institutions.

Functional Area: Environmental Resources

During the 1971-73 biennium, the DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES placed major emphasis on implementing the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act of 1970 designed for the purpose of resolving significant environmental conflicts. During the period, the department prepared or reviewed about 50 environmental impact statements per month for public and private development projects. The number of impact statements is expected to more than double in number as federal and state agencies fully comply with the requirements of the new environmental impact laws. Under amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, the department in partnership with the U.S. environmental protection agency, launched a massive attack on water pollution in Wisconsin aimed at achieving water quality suitable for all uses by 1983. A national "permit" system was established, and Wisconsin became one of the first states to be designated the issuing authority for the permits after demonstrating that the state had the statutory authority and program capability required by the federal act.

In the 1971-73 biennium, a total of \$48,737,701 was made available to assist municipalities in the construction of sewerage treatment facilities. The funds were made available from the ORAP-200 program. During the period, the department issued 348 water pollution abatement orders, and a total of 258 previously issued orders were satisfied. Twenty-seven orders were referred to the attorney general for enforcement.

Control of particulate matter was the principal area of focus in the air pollution control program during the biennium, and reductions of 58,000 tons annually were achieved, representing almost 50 percent of the emission during 1970. Sulfur oxide emissions also declined, and a program for reduction of hydrocarbon emissions was begun.

Licensing of disposal sites, incinerators, salvage yards and collection services received major emphasis during the 1971-73 biennium and there are now 1,172 licensed land disposal sites, 5 licensed incinerators and 484 licensed salvage yards in the state. A program of department inspection of land disposal sites was initiated.

Black River bridge on CTH "K" near Hatfield, Jackson county, winner in Federal Highway Administration 1972 "protection of the environment" competition.



A major effort was devoted to water quality planning with 33 river basin plans and 24 regional-metropolitan plans being prepared. New guidelines for conduct of more intensive water quality surveys were developed; special studies for waste load allocations were undertaken on heavily industrialized rivers; mathematical stream response models were developed for two major rivers, and special studies on low-flow streams were initiated.

The department's capability of dealing with spills of oil and other hazardous materials was enhanced during the biennium through development of special response teams. Each of the department's six districts was provided with a fully equipped mobile unit to respond to these types of emergencies.

The DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, in January 1974, received approval from the governor and the federal highway administration of an "Action Plan for Wisconsin Transportation Development", which prescribes extensive public involvement, early consideration of impacts of proposed transportation developments, detailed study of alternatives, and the enlistment of the skills of all applicable, multidisciplinary interests in making project decisions. Under the plan, the department's transportation planning council will conduct community needs conferences, followed by transportation planning conferences, for each county and urbanized area of 50,000 population or more and ultimately adopt a basic, long-range, all-mode state transportation plan with separate, single-mode, statewide plans for all air, highway, rail, port and waterway, and pipeline facilities.

The department saved more than \$1.7 million during fiscal 1973 through a systematic, rigorous position management and methods improvement program in response to the governor's mandate for improved governmental efficiency.

A transportation revenue, allocation and needs study of the problem of securing adequate state revenues on a long-term basis for mass transit purposes, for necessary minimum maintenance and improvement of the state trunk highway system, and for an equitable formula for distribution of future state highway aids to local units of government was completed. A newly authorized distribution of mass transit aids and support of demonstration projects in eligible cities throughout the

state was implemented. The department assumed an active-advocacy role in seeking preservation of state rail facilities, accentuated consumer protection regarding motor vehicle dealers' trade practices, and completed a bridge inventory-and-rating program covering 6,700 structures on the state and county trunk highway systems.

Functional Area: Human Relations and Resources

In carrying out the correctional and rehabilitation functions of the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, the division of corrections has extended its mutual agreement program to all adult correctional institutions following a successful demonstration project of 18 months. Under this program each inmate has the opportunity to negotiate a treatment program which, when successfully completed, will result in his release on parole. A training and placement program for incarcerated offenders has been initiated which provides intensive vocational training and assures employment before the offender leaves the institution. The primary objective of this program is to employ various private industrial companies to augment and assist in the development of a formal training program for incarcerated offenders in the correctional institutions and to follow up with job placements for which the offenders were trained. The division's recently initiated purchase of services program enables the division to purchase for its clients from public, private and voluntary agencies care and services which are not available within the division. Purchases may include such services as residence in halfway homes, job training, counseling, job placement, vocational evaluation and training and comprehensive psychiatric and psychological services.

A new concept has been undertaken by the division's jail inspection unit. Supervision and improvement is aimed at making the jail an adequate, secure detention facility and a meaningful part of the community treatment program.

In keeping with the division's designation of alcohol and drug abuse as a key area of development, a specialized treatment facility was established in 1974 on the grounds of the Winnebago mental health institute to provide offenders with alcohol problems the opportunity to develop methods to cope with their problems prior to release.

The division has received federal funds to augment staff for its integrated program information system. When completed, this will provide the division with better access to information needed for program planning, management, development and evaluation.

The department's division of vocational rehabilitation has assumed a major role in the state's effort to combat alcoholism. A particularly innovative approach is the industrial alcoholism project developed by DVR and the De Paul Rehabilitation Hospital, Milwaukee. The program reaches the alcoholic who is still on the job but whose drinking interferes with job performance. A cooperative arrangement between Milwaukee employers and the project makes possible early referral of the problem drinker with no threat to his job security. Authorities believe that early casefinding programs of this type result in the referral of employees up to five years earlier than under traditional referral methods, thus considerably enhancing prospects for successful treatment and lasting recovery. Over 400 persons received rehabilitation services under the project during the 1973-74 fiscal year. Terms of a 1974 agreement guarantee closer cooperation between the division and the division of mental hygiene on matters relating to alcoholism.

The division of vocational rehabilitation has also entered the area of drug abuse and addiction. In cooperation with the Wisconsin council on criminal justice, DVR has developed a project designed to incorporate a structured vocational rehabilitation program into the total program of the Tellurian Community drug treatment center at the Winnebago mental health institute. It is a comprehensive program aimed at helping the drug abuser make a satisfactory adjustment to society through vocational rehabilitation.

In its continuing concern for improved rehabilitation of the public offender, DVR in cooperation with the division of corrections has established evaluation and assessment centers at the state prison, Waupun, and at the Green Bay reformatory. DVR purchased the equipment for the vocational evaluation laboratory and hired a vocational evaluator to operate each. The units make possible an evaluation of the inmate's vocational and social skills and enable assessment of his potential for institutional or community-based training.

Better vocational rehabilitation service to Wisconsin's handicapped will result from the management innovations now under way in the division. Management by objective extends now to virtually the entire program. Greater efficiency and lower cost will result from the division's extensive task analysis and work inventory study. Development of a new program structure in the division improves resource allocations and decision making, and it facilitates analytic comparisons and effectiveness of various programs.

The division of mental hygiene's long-term goal is to provide a full range of alcoholism and drug abuse, developmental disability, and mental health services in the community. Bringing it closer to this goal were additions to chapter 51 of the Wisconsin statutes in 1971 and provisions of chapter 90 (the 1973-75 budget bill), laws 1973. This legislation made it necessary for all counties to establish comprehensive community services boards and developmental disabilities services boards. All but 10 counties formed single, combined boards to fulfill both requirements.

Under these new boards, counties now plan and administer a network of services to the three disability groups rather than just the community mental health clinic services, day services and county hospital care and treatment previously provided. By January 1974, all counties had submitted annual plans and budgets to the division of mental hygiene, which administers the state's share (60%) of the funding for local programs. The community boards provide services through county-owned and operated facilities or by contract with state facilities or other sources. Some of the 29 services provided through the community board structure include diagnosis and evaluation, transitional living facilities, inpatient and outpatient care, detoxification for alcoholic and other drug abusers, emergency care, counseling, and rehabilitation. With increasing emphasis on community programs the state mental hospitals at Winnebago and Mendota were renamed mental health institutes, denoting their increased responsibilities as sources of special services, in-service training, and program consultation. The state residential facilities for the mentally retarded, primarily through their community services departments, provide similar services to local programs.

Alternatives to institutional living have been developed at the state facilities for the mentally retarded (the three colonies). A major accomplishment has been the growing number of group foster homes for the retarded opening in cities throughout the state. Through these homes, nearly 300 retarded persons have been returned to more normal living situations in the community.

Legislation in the area of alcoholism, which eliminates public drunkenness as a crime, is giving added incentive to the development of community treatment programs for alcoholism.

Under the division of health the early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment program is available to more than 140,000 known title XIX (Medicaid) eligibles under age 21 to screen for possible physical and mental conditions requiring further diagnosis and treatment. Agreements have been signed statewide to provide screening at the local level.

The division has developed a single survey process for the inspection of 500 long-term care facilities with a capacity of more than 45,000 beds. The new process, to replace nine different survey forms, utilizes a computer program to match data reported on a single survey questionnaire to each of the enforcement codes and printout violations of each code. By follow-up visits, surveyors will determine whether violation corrections have been made.

In sponsoring the Wisconsin prenatal care program, the division has noted a decline in the neonatal mortality rate from 16 per 1,000 live births in the 1960's to 10.9 in 1972. The neonatal period extends from birth to 28 days of life.

Since 1972, the division contract with the U.S. department of health, education and welfare to establish school water fluoridation in rural schools has been extended to include 20 schools, with an additional three being fluoridated with division funds.

Division-supported legislation was enacted in 1974 providing for an examining program for the certification of soil testers and a set of standards to evaluate sites intended for soil absorption of domestic sewage. This new program resulted from the concern of citizens over the inability of disposal systems to perform as intended, causing public health hazards and often stream pollution.

In March 1973, staff of the bureau of comprehensive health planning were transferred by executive order to the department of administration, thereby creating the division of health policy and planning with the advisory health policy council.

In the department's division on aging the new direction of the Older Americans Act has resulted in the formation of nine area agencies on aging throughout the state. These agencies will plan programs, coordinate existing services, pool available but untapped resources, finance supporting services, and promote the creation of new services so as to fill the gap in the service system with regard to the elderly.

The nutrition program for the elderly, implemented through title VII of the Older Americans Act, provides meals to the state's elderly. The 16 projects selected, each with various meal sites, are providing over 5,000 meals daily to the elderly.

Within the last two years, the division of family services began the use of a management tool called functional job analysis (FJA). This is a process by which individual tasks performed to reach an objective of the agency are identified and then grouped by function into position activity. At this point people can be hired to fill positions, training can be devised to increase their proficiency or provide them with knowledge in tasks they may be deficient in, and personnel can be evaluated on the basis of their performance of tasks.

FJA can also be tied in with another division project, the computer reporting network (CRN). This is a statewide reporting network, with each county social services agency having at least one computer terminal that will permit counties to "plug into" the central computer of the department of administration. The first five counties began participating in this program on a pilot basis in summer 1974. First input was limited to the income maintenance program, but it is planned to have social services activity included within the next year. FJA, by providing identifiable individual tasks, will greatly facilitate social services tabulation. Once CRN is operational, counties will be able to obtain instant feedback on the status of their programs; the state will also have access to overall statistics at any time, which will greatly ease the fulfillment of federal and legislative requirements.

The division has recently acted to divert youth from the juvenile justice system through the addition of five juvenile delinquency prevention specialists. Located in each of the division's regions, these individuals work closely with law enforcement agencies, juvenile courts, school administrators and others to provide children in trouble with helpful alternatives. They also are charged with improving the existing juvenile justice system. Among their accomplishments are the establishing of new police-community relations programs, an increase in the number of juvenile law enforcement officers in law enforcement agencies, providing in-service training for high school teachers to help them recognize the impact of socio-economic differences and to reduce any resulting imbalance through their teaching, establishment of tutoring programs for under-achieving youth to help them stay in school and to provide them with positive reinforcement of achievement.

In line with more clearly defined federal requirements, the division has stepped up its quality control supervision of the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program. A special AFDC-Unemployed Father audit has resulted in the

removal of hundreds of ineligible individuals from the AFDC rolls and the recovery of more than \$2.5 million in state and federal money from county agencies. This activity has also resulted in a general tightening of AFDC intake procedures. As of January 1975, all AFDC programs in Wisconsin will be financed entirely with state and federal funds, effecting a great reduction in costs applied directly to the local property owner. Counties are already relieved of the costs of medical assistance; program and administrative costs were absorbed by the state, with the aid of federal monies, in January 1973. Issuance of medical assistance cards to recipients of the social security administration's supplemental income (SSI) program was assumed by the state in March 1974. The possibility of central issuance of all medical assistance cards, with the exception of those provided to low income people (medically indigent) is being investigated.

Another department concerned with human relations and resources is the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS. The 1973 legislature empowered the department to license mobile home manufacturers and to establish design and construction standards for mobile homes built or sold in the state. The law is administered by the industrial safety and building division, which also established the first building and safety code for day care centers in the state during this period.

In March 1974 the Wisconsin plan for enforcement of federal occupational safety and health (OSHA) regulations was approved by the U.S. department of labor. The plan, which is equally funded by the state and federal governments, will be directed by the industrial safety and buildings division. The departments of justice and of health and social services also provide services under the state. The state plan will become fully implemented after enactment of state enabling legislation.

The legislature also enacted a departmental proposal authorizing the agency to award back pay to persons who are denied employment, promotion or employee benefits due to discrimination.

The apprenticeship and training division conducted and implemented a study to remove obstacles to women entering apprenticeship programs. Provisions included the development of maternity leave rules and the inclusion of women in apprenticeship equal opportunity regulations. At the start of 1974, about half the female apprentices were employed in nontraditional fields.

By action of the 1973 legislature, the workmen's compensation division will administer the payment of special compensation funds to families of police and fire personnel killed in the line of duty.

The employment security division completed the reorganization of its field operations with the establishment of 20 district offices which provide combined state employment service and unemployment compensation services. These offices also have been tied to a computerized job bank system, which provides applicants access to job openings throughout the state.

The administration division has implemented a computerized fiscal reporting system which will provide immediate and timely budgetary information for all programs of the department.

Another agency which is grouped under the human relations and resources function of state government is the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. In the 1972-74 biennium the legal services division of the department initiated the inmate complaint review system. Funded through an LEAA grant, this system allows quasi-judicial review of prisoner complaints at the institutional level. The intent of the program is to provide an appeal avenue to the prisoners and, hopefully, reduce the number of personal injury and civil rights lawsuits being filed against the state. An assistant attorney general functions as a hearing examiner, and his decisions can be appealed to the secretary of the department of health and social services. Preliminary results have been very favorable in that prisoners are accepting and using the process, and a large percentage of the complaints are being settled at the institution level.

The consumer protection program has developed a computer data bank to be used as an enforcement tool in helping staff to detect new trends and practices relating to consumer fraud. Other state agencies and district attorneys contribute to the data bank to assure a cooperative enforcement program and the sharing of information.

The work processing center of the division adopted the legislature's ALTER printing and typewriting system which allows the retrieval of data and statutes for the typing, printing and retrieval of legal opinions through a computer link-up.

An assistant attorney general was appointed as solicitor general for the department and is responsible for reviewing, developing and presenting all cases before the United States supreme court. This approach provides a more objective and consistent level of representation before the court. Additionally, an assistant attorney general designated as public intervenor was established in a unit apart from the environmental protection unit and assigned to public intervenor work on a full-time basis. A more objective and qualitative approach to the public intervenor function can be taken with the new organizational plan.

The division of criminal investigation was reorganized into five major bureaus in order to provide more efficient services to the state and local law enforcement agencies. Staff investigators of the division's bureaus have teamed up with staff attorneys to form the organized crime strike force, which has been operating over the past few years in a highly successful fashion. Specialized staff positions were created and filled in the areas of training and communications, again to provide in-house specialization to the department's own field agents and to provide the highly needed training to local law enforcement officers. New licensing procedures have been initiated involving the compilation of a cross-index card filing system which will contain names of all persons associated with tavern and liquor licenses. The chief deputy fire marshal position was transferred from Milwaukee to Madison to provide further coordination among all bureaus of the division so as to strengthen the cross-training and cross-investigative functions of the various bureaus. The organized crime strike force also assisted other states' attorneys general offices in developing cases involving bribery of public officials by salesmen and officers of chemical industries. The staff successfully prosecuted a large number of public employes and representatives from the chemical industry as a result of a John Doe hearing in Oshkosh. \$450,000 in costs, fines and forfeitures have been levied against these individuals. Additionally, substantial penalties and fines were assessed against individuals who have been convicted of criminal antitrust violations involving the price fixing and bid rigging in the blacktopping industry, mechanical industry, plumbing industry and related areas.

The law enforcement services division developed a number of new programs and operating procedures in most of its bureaus. The state crime laboratory, through federal funding, created a field response unit, which stands ready to assist local law enforcement agencies in crime scene examination and the identification, collection and preservation of criminal evidence. Additionally, a highly technical study was undertaken by the staff of the crime laboratory into the use of the electron microscope in examining criminal evidence. New instrumentation was added, such as the laser emission spectrograph, and other equipment was updated. The state crime laboratory also developed a comprehensive internal operating procedures manual for its staff. The crime information bureau has initiated periodic reports to local law enforcement agencies indicating a number of crime and arrests in their areas with numeric and percentage differences for their agencies. The TIME system became fully operational in October 1972 and is presently handling up to 100,000 messages on a daily basis, through the use of 211 terminals and outlying areas which have access to the criminal records and other information in the CIB computers. Further, the master name index has been automated to streamline the daily processing of fingerprints and to facilitate cross-reference to the on-line warrant/wanted persons file which will together improve the speed and efficiency of processing and reducing turn-around time to criminal justice agencies.

Other state computer systems are being interfaced with CIB to give other local and state agencies access to automated warrant and driver vehicle files of seven midwestern states as well as terminal to terminal administrative message switching. The training and standards bureau established instructor positions in the fields of law and criminalistics to assist local law enforcement agencies to meet their training needs. Legislation was also sponsored and enacted requiring mandatory training of at least 240 hours of classroom instruction for all new police officers in the state. The bureau has also developed in-service and specialized training programs for local law enforcement and administers grants for prosecutorial training for district attorneys and their assistants.

The administrative services division developed new internal controls for receipts, disbursements and purchases. A comprehensive affirmative action program was prepared and approved to facilitate the hiring of female employees and employees having ethnic minority backgrounds. It also developed and strengthened the employment relations program of the department, with the advent of state collective bargaining. New computer programs were developed to assist other divisions in meeting their management information needs and program objectives.

During the 1972-74 biennium, operational priorities of the DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS were military strength and training readiness. Full-time recruiters, supported totally by federal funding, became a part of the department's operation for the first time. Recruiting personnel training programs were established and conducted to prepare personnel for the job of becoming professional recruiters. Very little state money was programmed in support of this vital effort to maintain strength, the first step in attaining required training goals.

A massive statewide recruiting effort was undertaken to recoup strength losses. Recruiting and retention of guardsmen became the number one priority of the department's operation, including minority recruiting. Culminating with "Operation Turnabout" in December 1973, a two-week moratorium within the department for recruiting emphasis, state level strength goals were met. More than 1,000 new members were recruited in the army guard. As of May 1, 1974, the Wisconsin national guard reached 99 percent of its authorized strength and was well on its way to attaining training readiness goals established by the department of defense.

The Wisconsin guard now has over 100 minority members and has a continuing program to increase that number. Federal regulations were changed in January 1973 to permit women to enlist in the army guard and serve in other than combat units. Wisconsin now has over 75 women serving in both officer and enlisted positions.

A new addition to the adjutant general's office was constructed in 1973. It provides improved office facilities for three departmental divisions and branch operations. One new branch, the administrative services branch, was created within existing personnel resources to provide general administrative services to the various divisions and branches of the department.

Two major civil emergencies occurred during this period. The Milwaukee fire fighters' labor dispute involved the call to state active duty of 900 guardsmen. The tornado that ravaged Oshkosh involved about 200 guardsmen. Total cost of the two state active duty periods was about \$100,000.

Wisvet Outreach is a program devised by the DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS aimed at seeking out and offering assistance to Wisconsin veterans of the Vietnam era. It resulted from early evidence that the only effective way to reach many Vietnam veterans was by going to them with one of their own peer group. The program provides direct, personal contact by trained counselors who themselves are Vietnam era veterans of the same age, service experience and, as far as possible, with the social and cultural backgrounds of those who need assistance, especially the educationally disadvantaged.

Counselors are stationed throughout the state and are charged with the

responsibility of developing a portfolio of assistance available in the particular geographical area in which they are assigned to work.

Outreach counselors travel throughout their areas to find the new veterans, discuss their problems, and stress the importance of gaining job skills and education through the federal G.I. bill. They inform the new veteran of all assistance that is available to help them get jobs, education, loans, counseling, health care, and, more important, they suggest to the new veterans where and how to go about getting that help.

Legislation enacted in 1973 liberalizes the second mortgage housing loan program operated by the department for the past 25 years, funded from the veterans trust fund, and creates a new low interest, first mortgage home loan program to be funded by state bond issues. The first mortgage loans will be processed by private lenders under contract with the department, but closed with state funds. Eligible veterans will be able to obtain 95 percent loans at an interest rate not to exceed 1.25 percent more than the interest paid by the state for the bonds. It is anticipated that veterans will be able to obtain home loans for at least 2 percent below the going rate for conventional 95 percent loans. Instead of limiting the cost of a home which can be purchased under the new program to a specified dollar amount of the home itself, the maximum cost will be determined by the veteran and spouse combined annual income. With a limit of \$18,000 per year, plus \$500 for each dependent after the first two, a veteran may purchase a home costing up to twice his annual income exclusive of land cost, or 2.5 times annual income for the entire package including land, whichever he feels is most advantageous to him.

Functional Area: General Executive Functions

The DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION has expanded efforts to improve management throughout state government and to help implement the governor's program to increase productivity. The goal has been to manage state operations more efficiently, streamline services and hold down costs needed to operate all departments and agencies. The trend of increasing numbers of budgeted state employees has been halted.

The department has administered an energy conservation program which resulted in a 21% saving in heating fuel for the 1973-74 winter, compared to the previous five-month winter season. Mileage driven by employees on state business was reduced by 2.8 million miles (7%) the first six months of 1974, compared to the same period in 1973. Electricity consumption in all major state buildings, universities and institutions declined by 30.4 million kilowatt hours (13%) during the first six months of 1974. After DOA sets general guidelines, the individual agencies used their own management initiative to carry out conservation programs.

In keeping with the management improvement theme, the department has delegated more tasks to the agencies. The pre-audit function is being performed by more and more agencies, using a manual and model guidelines prepared by administration. More than 15 major agencies now establish their own job classifications and do their own recruiting and examinations for positions in salary range 15 and below, under delegated personnel procedures. Agencies now may design minor construction projects, if they so desire, under another delegation provision.

A career executive program and assessment center program was instituted in early 1974 to establish a pool of qualified administrators in state government who could be tapped by any agency for possible top-level jobs. Selection, training, evaluation and career development programs are being established to provide more opportunities for administrators.

The department established guidelines for an innovative program to compensate local governments for providing municipal services to state office, university, institution and other buildings. Another program relating to local government was in population estimating. A method of annually estimating

population for all municipalities of the state for use as part of the shared tax system has been established.

The department is required to insure efficiency and economy in data processing by all agencies and has distributed policies and procedures for data processing use. Audits of major installations and evaluation of agency requests for new equipment are taking place. More agencies are using microfilm cards. The use of computer-aided typesetting also is expanding to more publications.

A preventive maintenance program is being carried out to make sure that the state's \$1.7 billion investment in physical facilities is properly protected. Corrective work is being undertaken on a priority basis.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS moved to the new GEF-1 state office building in Madison late in 1972 and moved its Milwaukee offices to the Milwaukee state office building in 1974 in order to facilitate a continuing coordination of activities. A centralized membership records management section and a departmental field staff were created by consolidations of functions previously scattered among different organizational units. Continuing improvements have been made in the effectiveness of new administrative tools and techniques implemented in recent years.

THE INVESTMENT BOARD, after several months of intensive study, physically transferred to a custody account in New York City all of the publicly issued bonds owned by the board. The bank administering the account collects all bond interest and pays it into the board's account on its due date whether received on that date or later; registers the bonds in the "street name", thus avoiding having to reregister bonds in order to sell them; automatically converts payments received in Canadian dollars into U.S. dollars and pays the board on the same day; collects money due the board on maturing bonds and principal payments without directly involving the board; processes for the board all transactions in U.S. government and other short term securities; and maintains a "lock box" (a special collection account) for the board for the receipt and processing of payments due the board on privately issued bonds.

These banking services have enabled the board to reduce the number of employees needed to process and record the bond principal and interest payments and has speeded up the receipt of money by the board. This has been accomplished without increasing operating costs since remuneration to the custody bank comes through the utilization of compensating balances in the board's account. These are not "idle balances" artificially maintained for this purpose but rather the use of balances which the board is required to maintain by law.

Another agency in the general functions category is the DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT. In the past two years the department has taken an active role in the development of housing for persons of low and moderate income, especially in rural areas.

During 1972-74 the department's training program for local officials and personnel encompassed 7,500 participants in 125 local government training sessions.

Through the development of several new policies, and the expansion of existing programs, the DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE has enhanced and strengthened its relationship with local units of government and developed a closer and more responsive relationship with the individual taxpayer.

The division of state-local finance, which has the responsibility for the administration of the shared tax, property tax and municipal audit function, is playing a larger role in matters affecting the financial base of local units of government through the creation of its new bureau — local fiscal information and analysis (LFIA). LFIA is currently developing a major new system to coordinate existing local fiscal information and to process future data by which useful and uniform information of direct benefit to local units can be obtained. The comprehensive data will aid policy makers in recommending more equitable methods for distribution of state aids.

To improve property assessment techniques and to promote equity between

manufacturers, the department has assumed the responsibility, previously performed by local assessors, of assessing all manufacturing property for general property taxation as provided in the 1973-75 budget law. A program for the certification of county assessors and the appraisers employed by municipalities to ensure professionalism and to reestablish an equitable local property assessment base is another new policy enacted.

In line with its objective of service to the taxpayer, the department offered a greatly expanded program of taxpayer assistance and an extensive educational effort to increase the public awareness of the benefits available under the homestead credit program.

A reorganization of the division of income, sales, inheritance and excise tax was effected, resulting in the elimination of 41 positions during the biennium with an anticipated savings in expenditure for operations of more than \$625,000. Through the reorganization, it was possible not only to achieve the productivity improvement goals established by the governor, but also to increase the department's audit and compliance capabilities.

In addition, productivity improvements in central administration services, data processing, management services and personnel and employment relations have resulted in a cost savings of approximately \$200,000 for the biennium. To create a favorable employment climate, an affirmative action program was instituted. It will be reviewed and restated annually until the department can effectively respond to the career needs and expectations of all its employees.

The OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE has experienced a steady rise in its workload in its divisions for many years. In recognizing the office's need to improve its efficiency in processing this continually increasing workload without a proportionate increase in staff, the office began a review of its record storage and retrieval systems about 2-1/2 years ago. To date, this study, carried on in conjunction with the department of administration, has resulted in: more rapid document retrieval and reduction in space requirements as a result of the installation of a mechanical power file to house the alphabetical financial statements filed under the uniform commercial code; the microfilming of all domestic corporation annual reports beginning with 1973, thus eliminating the time and labor involved in the filing of over 45,000 documents in the overcrowded storage vault; the microfilming by the UCC section of all oversize documents as well as numerical and terminated financial statements.

The office is looking further into the use of microfilm for other documents, such as railroad mortgages, military appointments, notary public applications and bonds and trademark registrations. The major goal is eventually to microfilm all corporation charter documents and eliminate the outmoded and crowded conditions in the agency's storage vault area.

One of the single most important functions of the OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER is cash management. The goal of cash management is the maximizing of interest income from the time cash is first received by the state as revenue until such time as it is disbursed. To achieve this goal the office has, with the help and advice of the state's depository bank, speeded up by one day the collection of certain cash items. This results in the investment of these funds one day earlier than past practices and a net gain to the taxpayers approaching \$50,000 per year. The lack of uniformity in holidays between the state and the federal government created a problem in which the transfer of funds for investment purposes was precluded whenever the federal reserve system was closed for a holiday. The office proposed a solution to this problem which earns approximately \$20,000 a year. At the request of the state treasurer, the budget law permits him to determine investable sums based on the bank balances rather than on the treasurer's book balance. Based on present interest rates, the increased investment income will approach \$400,000 per year. The state treasurer is encouraging other state agencies to adopt the system of direct deposit to the treasurer's account at the depository bank in order to speed up

collection of deposits, since payments to the state are not sent to a state agency, then forwarded to the treasurer's office and finally deposited in the bank.

A study made of other states' practices by the state treasurer and his resultant recommendation to the then existing bond board has resulted in savings of over \$30,000 per year for fiscal agent fees on Wisconsin general obligation bonds. If the state's total general obligation indebtedness increases as anticipated, the annual savings will be correspondingly greater.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Governor: PATRICK J. LUCEY.

Executive Secretary: ROBERT H. DUNN.

Press Secretary: W. JEFFREY SMOLLER.

Legal Advisor: F. JOSEPH SENSENBRENNER.

Special Assistants: HAROLD BERGAN, STEPHEN E. HOLMGREN, JUDY TEMBY, DANIEL WISNIEWSKI.

Personal Secretary: CLAUDIA B. DENNIS.

Mailing Address: 115 East, State Capitol.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Publications: Message to the Legislature, Budget Message, special messages (printed in Legislative Journals); press releases, proclamations.

Number of Employees: 25.75.

Total Budget 1973-75: Executive Office and Residence — \$1,074,200.

Statutory Reference: Article IV, *Wisconsin constitution*; subchapter I of chapter 14, *statutes*.

History: As provided by art. V, sec. 1, of the Wisconsin constitution, the governor is the chief executive of the state. In territorial days the governor was an appointee of the president of the United States, but this, of course, changed when Wisconsin achieved statehood. During the Wisconsin constitutional conventions of 1846-1848 there was comparatively little debate over the office of governor; the duties to be performed by the chief executive were primarily a matter of tradition, and there was little inclination to depart from it. The main questions concerning the governor involved the size of his salary, whether he should be required to reside at the seat of government and the length of his term (one or two years); but the primary question involving his functions related to the veto power. An effort to divest him of this function failed as did moves to vest the pardoning power in the legislature and to delete the provision permitting the governor to remove county officials. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1930 invested the governor with the power to approve appropriation bills in part (item veto); another, ratified 1967, lengthened the governor's term of office to 4 years beginning in 1971.

Organization: The governor takes office on the first Monday in January following the general election. Over the years, the governor's duties have expanded as the state government has increased in size and complexity.

The governor may appoint such employees as he deems necessary — within the limits of the budget appropriated by the legislature — for the execution of the functions of the executive office. Two administrative units, the division of highway safety coordination and the office of emergency energy assistance, are directly attached to the executive office for closer liaison with the governor, similarly attached to the executive office are the disability board, the council on criminal justice, the council on drug abuse, and the health policy council.

Agency Responsibility: The governor is the chief executive officer of the state of Wisconsin. As such, he is the representative of all the people of this state.

The workload which this imposes upon the man holding this office is enormous. Not only is he expected to function effectively as the chief executive officer to safeguard the public interest and to give policy direction to the state for the duration of his administration, but on any day he can also be found holding a press conference in the capitol, giving the keynote address before a statewide conference, dedicating a new modern highway, holding a "town hall meeting" in a community hundreds of miles from Madison, or participating in ceremonies in connection with



At a breakfast discussion at Bloomer in Chippewa County, Governor Lucey finds time to talk with area residents about economic conditions, farming, government costs and transportation. In addition to appearances of this type, Governor Lucey visits school assemblies and holds town meetings so that students and other citizens can meet with, and question, their governor.

opening a new industrial plant. He receives, and replies to, thousands of letters from citizens concerned about their government. Constituents make suggestions for the betterment of state government, and school children want to know "all about" Wisconsin.

The governor appoints many administrative department heads of the Wisconsin state government; and these generally require confirmation by the senate. Some agencies are headed by a commission or a part-time citizen board. Commissioners serve fixed terms, and full-time commissions and part-time boards serve staggered terms. The law empowers the governor to discharge all appointees for proven incompetence.

A number of agency heads, including the secretary of administration, secretary of business development, secretary of revenue, secretary of transportation, and secretary of local affairs and development, serve at the pleasure of the governor and are thus directly responsible to him — in fact, they might be regarded as "cabinet officers" in the traditional sense.

The governor — through the budget making process and his informal cabinet — reviews and directs the activities of all administrative departments. As the state's chief administrative officer, the governor must approve the spending of all federal aid grants, state purchases of land, or the construction of highways and airports. He also has to approve the leasing of lands or buildings for state use.

In spite of his broad administrative responsibilities, the governor has only a small personal staff. Thus, he functions mainly through the facilities of other departments — most notably the department of administration. In addition, recent Wisconsin governors have relied to some degree on volunteer help; fortunately, they have been able to attract experienced men and women in many fields who are willing to donate their time and effort, singly or in committees and task forces, to provide expert assistance.

Unique Functions of the Governor: The governor has a number of functions which he does not share with any other state official. He plays an important role in the legislative process when he delivers the state-of-the-state message and special messages to the legislature, prepares the executive budget bill for introduction in the legislature, and exercises a veto power over legislation. He represents the state in interstate relations and at national meetings. He alone has the power to authorize the extradition of persons charged with criminal offense. He is the only person in the state who may exercise executive clemency and grant pardon, reprieve or commutation of sentence to a person convicted of crime.

For proven malfeasance, the governor may dismiss from office sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners or registers of deeds. He may call on the attorney general to act for the protection of the public interest in various legal actions.

The governor must spend a great deal of his time explaining the goals of his administration to the citizens of the state. He takes part in many significant ceremonies throughout the state and talks to citizens and citizen groups in every area. On an average of 4 times a week, the governor issues proclamations; many of these related to the observance of holidays or special days, weeks or months.

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Division of Highway Safety Coordination

Council on Highway Safety: MRS. JACOB FESSLER (citizen member), *chairman*; JAMES O. PETERSON (administrator, division of motor vehicles), *vice chairman*; NORMAN M. CLAPP (public service commissioner), *secretary*; REPRESENTATIVES LEONARD A. GROSHKE, RICHARD MATTY, CLETUS J. VANDERPERREN (appointed by assembly speaker); SENATORS GERALD D. KLECZKA, REUBEN LA FAVE (appointed by senate president pro tem); GEORGE H. HANDY, M.D. (state health officer); ROBERT HUBER (chairman, state highway commission); BARBARA THOMPSON, PH.D. (state superintendent of public instruction); DARYL LIEN, RICHARD J. PODELL, MRS. SHIRLEY SCHMERLING, JAMES L. WEYGANDT, M.D. (citizen members).

Highway Safety Coordinator: JOHN Q. RADCLIFFE.

Mailing Address: Room 803, James Wilson Plaza, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0402.

Publications: Monthly newsletter — the *Wisconsin Traffic Safety Reporter*, and a variety of leaflets on traffic safety subjects.

Number of Employees: 22.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$3,188,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.013.

History: Chapter 292, laws 1967, created an office of highway safety and a committee of highway safety in the executive office. The office was renamed a division and the committee a council by chapter 276, laws 1969, as part of the implementation of the 1967 reorganization act.

The governor, by executive order of March 22, 1971, transferred the bureau of highway safety promotion from the division of motor vehicles to the division of highway safety coordination in the executive office. This in effect consolidated responsibility for highway safety in one agency.

Organization: The division is located within the executive office because of federal requirements, but operates independently of the office. It is headed by a coordinator nominated, and with the advice and consent of the senate appointed, by



The Division of Highway Safety Coordination worked closely with the Wisconsin Council of Safety in planning the 1974 Spring Safety Conference in Milwaukee, emphasizing the role and stake Wisconsin industry has in promoting highway safety.

Shown, left to right, are leaders in the traffic safety portion of the conference: John Radcliffe, State Highway Safety Coordinator; Wayne Rapp, Wisconsin's member on the National Advisory Council on Highway Safety; Jerry Miller, who presided over the sectional sessions on highway safety; and Dr. William T. Richards, alcohol education and traffic safety consultant.

the governor outside the classified service to serve at his pleasure. The council consists of 15 members: 5 citizen members and 5 state officers appointed by the governor, 3 members of the assembly highway committee appointed by the speaker, and 2 members of the senate transportation committee appointed by the president pro tem.

Functions: The division coordinates the highway safety activities of state government agencies, assists governmental units and private organizations in the planning and execution of highway safety programs, administers highway safety funds allocated to Wisconsin under the national highway safety act, and advises the governor on all highway safety matters. The council advises the coordinator and the governor on matters of highway safety.

Chapter 279, laws 1971, requires each county to establish a county traffic safety commission to review traffic accident data from the county, make recommendations for any corrective actions to the appropriate local authorities, and address themselves to the federal highway safety standards in their counties. Each county has a local coordinator appointed by the county board to maintain liaison with the governor's highway safety coordinator in managing all highway safety activities throughout the state.

Office of Emergency Energy Assistance

Director: CHARLES J. CICCETTI.

Deputy Director: MICHAEL D. McNAMARA.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5368, Madison 53705 (Location: 4510 Regent Street).

Telephone: (608) 266-8234; (800) 362-8043 (toll free in Wisconsin).

Number of Employees: 10.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$385,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 125.02 *et seq.*

Governor Lucey established the office of emergency energy assistance headed by a director by executive order 64 on November 2, 1973. The office was authorized to work with the federal government to carry out the national mandatory allocation program, acquire information on energy supplies, assist in redistributing energy supplies to meet local shortages, and encourage energy conservation programs.

Chapter 157, laws 1973, specifically authorized the governor or his designee to develop a comprehensive energy information system, to direct state participation under energy allocation programs, to respond to energy problems by establishing a system for receiving citizen complaints and needs, to act as state contact for federal agencies dealing with energy problems, to keep the public informed on energy problems and actions being taken, to propose corrective measures, and to encourage energy conservation efforts.

An energy conservation advisory council was established to study legislation on long-term energy conservation, and it reported its proposals to the governor and the legislature on January 22, 1975.

The law was to remain in effect either until the governor declares the end of the emergency or July 1, 1975.

Office of the Special Counsel

Special Counsel: JAMES B. MACDONALD.

Governor's Citizen Committee: HARVEY D. WILMETH, *chairman*; BENITA BYRD, GEORGE RUSSELL.

On June 24, 1974 the governor appointed a special counsel to investigate certain charges against the department of natural resources which were related to events described in a series of articles in the Milwaukee Sentinel. The purpose of the investigation was 1) to determine and present as fully and accurately as possible the facts relating to the events described, and 2) to analyze those facts and draw conclusions regarding ways in which the department met or failed to meet its responsibilities in the events under investigation.

Eight investigative reports and a final summary report were issued by the special counsel.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE: ATTACHED BOARD AND COUNCILS.

Disability Board

Members: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, CHIEF JUSTICE HORACE W. WILKIE, REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN C. ANDERSON (speaker of the assembly), SENATOR FRED A. RISSER (senate president pro tem), SENATOR CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER (minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE JOHN C. SHABAZ (minority leader), DR. LAWRENCE G. CROWLEY (dean, U. W. medical school).

The disability board was created by chapter 422, laws 1969. It is composed entirely of ex officio members and is attached to the executive office for administrative purposes.

The disability board was created to provide for temporary succession to Wisconsin state government positions in the event of a temporary disability of an elected official (except a legislator). The board determines when a temporary disability exists.

Council on Criminal Justice

Members: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, *chairman*; ROBERT L. STONEK, *1st vice chairman*; NICHOLAS CHECK, *2nd vice chairman*; MRS. MARTHA BABLITCH, REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD A. BARBEE, JUDGE THOMAS BARLAND, WYETTA BRANIGAN, JUDGE ARTHUR CIRCILLI, JUSTICE ROLAND B. DAY, DONALD DODGE, SARAH ETTENHEIM, RICARDO R. FERNANDEZ, JEROME FOX, RICHARD GLAMAN, ERWIN J. HEINZELMANN, JAMES F. JANSEN, PERCY JULIAN, ATTORNEY GENERAL BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE, WILLIAM LUNDBERG, E. MICHAEL MCCANN, GEORGE MONIZA, DENNIS MONTABON, SENATOR KATHRYN MORRISON, WILBUR SCHMIDT, MRS. CAROL SKORNICKA, DAVID STEINGRABER, EUGENE TAYLOR, LEWIS VERSNIK, MARGARET WASSMANDORF, REPRESENTATIVE TERRY WILLKOM.

Executive Director: CHARLES M. HILL, SR.

Mailing Address: 122 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Publications: State Criminal Justice Improvement Plan, 1975.

Number of Employees: 42.5.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$28,919,700.

The council on criminal justice was originally created by executive order of the governor in 1969 to replace the former governor's commission on law enforcement and crime. The council operated within the department of justice until recreated by executive order in 1971 and transferred to the executive office. The council is the state planning agency required pursuant to the federal omnibus crime control and safe streets act of 1968 (amended) and is vested with all the powers and responsibilities required to administer title I of the act.

The goals of the council are to initiate, encourage and evaluate plans for the upgrading and improving of the administration of criminal justice in Wisconsin and, specifically, to coordinate planning activities into a state comprehensive plan which forms the basis for financial assistance under the federal act.

There are 10 regional criminal justice planning councils in the state, which are funded by the council on criminal justice and report to it. They are responsible for coordinating the growth and development of criminal justice systems and policies at the community level, they serve to establish needs and priorities for their regions, review grants, make recommendations on the grants to the state council, and generally serve in an advisory capacity on the state plan. The appointment of members is made by the governor.

Council on Drug Abuse

Members: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (attorney general), BARBARA THOMPSON (superintendent of public instruction), WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (secretary of health and social services); SENATORS DALE T. MCKENNA, THOMAS E. PETRI; REPRESENTATIVES MICHAEL P. EARLY, KENYON E. GIESE; KARL MARQUARDT (designee of chairman, pharmacy examining board); JOSEPH BENFORADO, M. D. (representative of dangerous substances control council).

The council on drug abuse was created as the drug abuse control commission by chapter 384, laws 1969. It was renamed the council on drug abuse by chapter 219, laws 1971, and placed in the executive office. It is comprised of 5 ex officio members or their designees; a representative of the controlled substances board; and 2 members of each house of the legislature, representing both parties, chosen as are members of standing committees.

The council is the primary state authority to apply for and to receive federal funds to combat drug abuses and to distribute such funds to state and local agencies

for approved programs. The council shall consider all matters concerning abuse prevention, coordinate state agency efforts to prevent and control abuse and make recommendations to them, review state activities and make recommendations for legislation, and cooperate with federal agencies and receive federal funds. The council may determine the effectiveness of existing programs and recommend improved programming, issue reports to educate and inform people on the dangers and problems of drug abuse, and define responsibility among state agencies for various drug abuse programs.

Health Policy Council

Members: BEN R. LAWTON, M. D., *chairman*; DAVID CARLEY, *vice chairman*; ELLEN M. ANDERSON, ROBERT R. BAUMANN, M. D., MYRVIN F. CHRISTOPHERSON, KENNETH CLARK, ROBERT E. COOKE, M. D., CHARLES F. DAHL, CAROLYN B. DINEEN, MADELINE E. DIX, DOLORES ECKER, DONALD J. EIB, THOMAS G. FRANGOS, RICHARD GUPTON, DAVID H. GUSTAFSON, MARY HANRAHAN, MARC F. HANSEN, M. D., ROBERT HASKINS, CHARLES K. HEATH, JOHN G. HETZEL, JOHN S. HIRSCHBOECK, M. D., GERALD A. KERRIGAN, M. D., AUNE KETTUNEN, JERRY L. KROHN, JAMES R. KIMMEY, M. D., ALBERT T. LAHMAYER, O. D., STEWART W. LAIRD, REV. ALFRED LANGHOUGH, GERALD A. LARSON, D. D. S., LINDA LEGLER, EDWARD S. LEVIN, RAYMOND E. MAJERUS, NANCY MEIER, JOHN MELCHER, WILLIAM R. MERCHANT, M. D., JOHN MICHALSKI, DOROTHY MILLS, ROSE M. NAMMACHER, HELEN NELSON, EDMUND NIX, CHARLES A. ORTH, JR., JOHN U. PETERS, M. D., ROBERTA PETERSON, VALENCIA N. PROCK, JEANNE REED, LOUINA REYNOLDS, JOHN RIDLEY, M. D., HANIA W. RIS, M. D., MARY RYAN, RAYMOND SCHOEPHORSTER, FLORA SEEFELDT, PATSIE SIMPSON, CLARENCE A. SINKLER, D. D. S., PATRICIA SWARTZBERG, VIVIAN SZCZEPOWSKI, ARTHUR SALTZSTEIN, WILBUR SCHMIDT, EARL THAYER, KENNETH VISTE, JR., M. D., WARREN VON EHREN, ANNELIESE WAGGONER, ROBERT WALTER, SALLY WASHBURN, REBECCA YOUNG.

Secretary: JAMES R. KIMMEY, M. D., *administrator, division of policy and planning.*

The health policy council was created by chapter 90, laws 1973. It is comprised of one member from each area-wide health planning agency established under public law 89-749, governmental health care provider and consumer members representative of geographical regions of the state, and further representation as required by P.L. 89-749. All members are appointed by the governor for 3-year terms, and at least 51 per cent of the membership are consumers of health care. The governor is chairman, and the administrator of the division of health policy and planning is nonvoting secretary.

The council advises the division of health policy and planning on comprehensive health planning at the state and area-wide levels; advises the executive office on health policy, planning and program development; makes recommendations regarding the state's comprehensive health plan; makes recommendations to the division on the expenditure of state health planning funds and federal grants; makes recommendations to public and private agencies regarding their health programs and planning proposals where necessary to assure a coordinated state health plan; and informs the public of its work.

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE¹ January 31, 1975

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
*Accounting Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (1)	Jack E. Thomas	Menomonee Falls	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Abe Alk.	Green Bay	July 1, 1976	\$25 per day
	Alexander Georges	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977	\$25 per day
	Elizabeth Peters	Wausau	July 1, 1978	\$25 per day
	James B. Bower	Madison	July 1, 1979	\$25 per day
Adjutant General Sec. 15.31	Maj. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr.	Madison	Feb. 5, 1979	Group 4
Adjutant General, Deputy Sec. 21.18	Col. Hugh M. Simonson	Milwaukee	Retirement	\$22,980 per year
Adjutant General for Air, Asst. Sec. 21.18	Col. Harvey W. Maher	Waunakee	Retirement	Paid by Fed. Govt.
*Administration, Secy. of Sec. 15.10	Anthony S. Earl	Wausau	Pleasure of Gov.	Group 8
Administrative Policy & Procedures, Council on Sec. 15.107 (1)	Inactive			None
Adult Education Center Council Sec. 15.917 (1)	Gilbert Rohde	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1975	None
	John Schmitt	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977	None
	Alex Temkin	Madison	July 1, 1978	None
Aeronautics, Council on Sec. 15.467 (2)	John Kachel	Wisconsin Rapids	April 30, 1973	None
	Kenneth A. Cook	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1975	None
	Harry Chaplin	Plymouth	July 1, 1977	None
	Arthur Touchet	Madison	July 1, 1977	None
	John Maurer	Kenosha	July 1, 1979	None
Aging, Board on Sec. 15.74	Mason Burns	Eau Claire	May 1, 1975	None
	Mrs. Calvin George	Milwaukee	May 1, 1975	None
	Kenneth Niedbalski	La Crosse	May 1, 1975	None
	Mrs. Ernie Goodwill	Keshena	July 1, 1977	None
	Mrs. Faye Hill	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977	None
	Floyd Lucia	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977	None
	James Sykes	Madison	July 1, 1977	None
*Agriculture, Board of Sec. 15.13	Henry T. Drees	Peshigo	May 1, 1975	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
	Kieran Powers	Lyndon Station	May 1, 1975	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
	Jocelyn Rhein	Brownsville	May 1, 1975	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
	Wayne L. Danielson	Cadott	May 1, 1977	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
	James C. Runde	Cuba City	May 1, 1977	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
	Kenneth Schmidt	Evansville	May 1, 1979	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
	Kernit Veum	Westby	May 1, 1979	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
Air Natl. Guard, Chief of Staff Sec. 21.18	Brig. Gen. Raymond A. Matera	McFarland	Indefinite	Paid by Fed. Govt.
Air Pollution Control Council Sec. 15.347 (6)	Reid A. Bryson	Madison	July 1, 1974	None
	Mrs. Robert Jaskulski	Hales Corners	July 1, 1974	None
	Lawrence Nutter	La Crosse	July 1, 1974	None
	Donald Schluter	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975	None
	Dennis Sustare	Madison	July 1, 1975	None
	Henry Cole	Racine	July 1, 1976	None
	Ronald Roubal	Superior	July 1, 1976	None
Alcoholism, Citizens Ad- visory Council on Sec. 15.197 (14)	Created 1974; 15 members appointed by the Governor for staggered 3-year terms.			None
Amer. Revolution Bicentennial Commission Sec. 14.88	John Anderson	Stevens Point	June 1, 1978	None
	Bruno Bitker	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None
	Frank Cassell	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None
	James Conway	La Crosse	June 1, 1978	None
	E. David Cronon	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. Richard Cudahy	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None
	Robert Gard	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Harley T. Green, Jr.	Green Bay	June 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. Jean Helliessen	La Crosse	June 1, 1978	None
	William F. Huffman, Jr.	Wisconsin Rapids	June 1, 1978	None
	John Patrick Hunter	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. Earl Janikowsky	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
	Merrill Jensen	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. S. C. Johnson	Racine	June 1, 1978	None
	James Junker	Ashland	June 1, 1978	None
	Blake Kellogg	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Ernest Keppler	Sheboygan	June 1, 1978	None
	Ruth de Young Kohler	Sheboygan	June 1, 1978	None
	Bettye I. Latimer	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Charles Leonard	Green Bay	June 1, 1978	None
	James J. Lison, Jr.	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Howard Mead	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. Arvid Miller	Bowler	June 1, 1978	None
	Rae Moore	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None
	Dante Navarro	St. Francis	June 1, 1978	None
	John Neuenschwander	Kenosha	June 1, 1978	None
	Harold Newton	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None
	Jack Olson	Wisconsin Dells	June 1, 1978	None
	Sally Repa	River Falls	June 1, 1978	None
	Robert Rennebohm	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. Carlisle Runge	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	James A. Rutkowski	Hales Corners	June 1, 1978	None
	Augustine Sanchez	Sheboygan	June 1, 1978	None
	James Morton Smith	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
	Kenneth Starr	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. George Swart	Fort Atkinson	June 1, 1978	None
	William Troestler	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. Irwin C. Uihlein	Milwaukee	June 1, 1978	None
	L. P. Voigt	Madison	June 1, 1978	None
*Arts Board Sec. 15.105 (8)	William Carroll	Ashland	May 1, 1975	None
	Mrs. Velma Hamilton	Madison	May 1, 1975	None
	Adolph A. Suppan	Milwaukee	May 1, 1975	None
	Sandi Utech	Oshkosh	May 1, 1975	None
	Mrs. Marion Baumann	Monroe	May 1, 1976	None
	Russell Ferrall	Shawano	May 1, 1976	None
	William C. Kidd	Racine	May 1, 1976	None
	David Previant	Milwaukee	May 1, 1976	None
	Mrs. Ruth de Young Kohler	Sheboygan	May 1, 1977	None
	Leslie Paffrath	Racine	May 1, 1977	None
	Lynn Saxer	Janesville	May 1, 1977	None
	Mrs. Mary Alice Wimmer	Madison	May 1, 1977	None
*Athletic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (3)	Joey E. Sangor	Milwaukee	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day
	Roy C. Hill	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Vernon E. Woodward	Madison	July 1, 1976	\$25 per day
*Banking, Commissioner of Sec. 15.55	Erich Mildenberg	Silver Lake	March 1, 1977	Group 4
*Banking Review Board Sec. 15.555 (1)	Harold E. Russell	West Allis	May 1, 1975	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	Daniel H. Cooney	Kenosha	May 1, 1976	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	Francis J. Conway	Thorp	May 1, 1977	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	Edmund R. Hobbins	Madison	May 1, 1978	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	Lester B. McAllister	Beloit	May 1, 1979	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
*Basic Sciences Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (4)	Bartholomew K. Kunny	Beloit	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Ellen Rasch	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977	\$25 per day
	Allen Denio	Eau Claire	July 1, 1979	\$25 per day
*Bingo Control Board Sec. 15.405 (4m)	Robert ZumBrunnen	Spooner	May 1, 1976	None
	Robert Graef	Appleton	May 1, 1977	None
	Mrs. Mary Birdener	Oconomowoc	May 1, 1978	None
	Mrs. Elvera Taylor	Milwaukee	May 1, 1979	None
	Norman E. Anderson	Hudson	May 1, 1980	None
*Boundary Area Comn., Minn.- Wis. Sec. 14.82 (1)	Theodore O. Myren	Baldwin	Sept. 25, 1974	None
	vacancy .....	.....	Sept. 25, 1975	None
	Carl A. Pemble	River Falls	Sept. 25, 1976	None
	Ethan Kochendorfer	Fountain City	Sept. 25, 1977	None
	Flagler F. Flinchbaugh	Danbury	Sept. 25, 1978	None
Boundary Area Comn. Tech. Adv. Com. Sec. 14.82 (1)	John W. Hill	River Falls	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	vacancy .....	.....	Pleasure of Gov.	None
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Edward R. Prince	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.	None
*Business Development, Secy. of Sec. 15.15	William C. Kidd	Racine	Pleasure of Gov.	Group 5

[illegible]

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
	John A. Murphy.....	La Crosse.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Joseph B. Nelson, Jr.....	Racine.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Joseph L. Nevels, Jr.....	Menomonee Falls.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Robert Ornst.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	August Pabst, Jr.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Steve Pavich.....	Mason.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	John G. Quale.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Melvin B. Raskin.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Morris Reid.....	Racine.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	D. B. Reinhart.....	La Crosse.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Gilbert C. Rohde.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	John M. Rose.....	Green Bay.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Harold E. Scales.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	C. F. Schlueter.....	Wausau.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	John W. Schmitt.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	John A. Seefeldt.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	A. M. Spheeris.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	R. S. Stevenson.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Steven Stone.....	Fond du Lac.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Milton A. Strauss.....	Lake Mills.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	George B. Strother.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	W. V. Thomas.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Jon G. Udell.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	C. Edward Weber.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Herman Williams.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Sidney Winnig.....	Rothschild.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	George H. Woodland.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Charles W. Ziemer.....	Manitowoc.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Paul D. Ziemer.....	Green Bay.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
Education Compact Commission Sec. 39.76	Francis Fruzen.....	Beloit.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Rev. John P. Raynor.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	John C. Weaver.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
Educational Approval Board Sec. 15.945 (1)	William Bechtel.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	James M. Guinan.....	Mequon.....	Pleasure of Gov..	\$25 per day
	Gracie Jefferson.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	\$25 per day
	John R. Moses.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Wendy Musich.....	Kenosha.....	Pleasure of Gov..	\$25 per day
	Harry Olmstead, III.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	\$25 per day
	Myron F. Robinson.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	\$25 per day
*Educational Communications Board Sec. 15.57	Robert Dalton.....	Oshkosh.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Michael Mervis.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Mary E. Kelly.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	George Reedy.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Mrs. Barbara M. Holbrook.....	Eau Claire.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Mrs. Marilyn Langdon.....	Racine.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Mrs. Doris Ullrich.....	Wausau.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Fr. Richard A. Wisniewski.....	La Crosse.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
Elections Board Sec. 15.61	David Adamany.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Charles Goldberg.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Esther Kaplan.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	James Klausner.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	J. Curtis McKay.....	Cedarburg.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	John Oestreicher.....	Marshfield.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Joanne Wells.....	Beaver Dam.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Kenneth Merkel.....	Brookfield.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
*Emergency Govt., Adminis- trator of Sec. 15.283 (1)	Ronald S. SanFelippo.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	Group 1
Emergency Govt., Council on Sec. 15.287 (3)	John L. Doyne.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Lee Sherman Dreyfus.....	Stevens Point.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Otto Festge.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Marshall Hughes.....	Eau Claire.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	John R. Lynch.....	Gordon.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Robert J. Rand.....	Manitowoc.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
*Employment Relations Comm. Sec. 15.58	Herman Torosian.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1975.....	Group 5
	Morris Slavney.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1977.....	Group 5
	Howard S. Bellman.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1979.....	Group 5
Equal Rights Council Sec. 15.227 (1)	Betty Dyson.....	Wausau.....	July 1, 1972.....	None
	Hilda Deida.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	John C. Fritschler, Jr.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Robert Moralez.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Guy F. Somers.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Roger Tallmadge.....	Wisconsin Dells.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Eloise Addison.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Rudy Collum.....	Racine.....	July 1, 1974.....	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
	Hope Cross.....	West Bend.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	David Deneen.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Raymond DePerry.....	Plover.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Loretta Ellis.....	Oneida.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Charlotte Freedman.....	DePere.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Armand Garcia.....	Waukesha.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	O. Dan Griffith.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Mrs. Reuben Harpole.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Rev. John Heagle.....	La Crosse.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Marion Markman.....	New London.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Manuel Martinez.....	Sheboygan.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Lucinda Martineau.....	Superior.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Rabbi Manfred Swarsensky.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Robert Deer.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Richard Elm.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Marianne Epstein.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Ness Flores.....	Waukesha.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Velma Hurd.....	Beloit.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	David A. Scott, Sr.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Mary Louise Symon.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Joseph Thompson.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Wallace Burkee.....	Kenosha.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Leonard Dziadosz.....	Montello.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Alan Gaudynski.....	Sun Prairie.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Odell Johnson.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Eugenio Lara.....	Kenosha.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Sophie Lee Mrotek.....	Wisconsin Dells.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Maria Anita Sanchez.....	Appleton.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Mary Ellen Baker Schmidt.....	Hayward.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Harold A. Schwartz.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Ronald E. Smolinski.....	Cudahy.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	James Taylor.....	Webster.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Waldo Martin.....	Lac du Flambeau.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
*Ethics Board Sec. 15.62	Richard Mooney.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	Judge Gerald J. Boileau.....	Wausau.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Naseby Rhinehart, Jr.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
	Sister Grace McDonald.....	La Crosse.....	May 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
	Mrs. Annrita Lardy.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1979.....	\$25 per day
	Thomas S. Smith.....	Appleton.....	May 1, 1980.....	\$25 per day
Fire Service Training Programs, Council on Sec. 15.947	Earl G. Gramling.....	Dousman.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Vernon Spiering.....	Mayville.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Jerome Gumbinger.....	Kenosha.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Frank Kubina.....	Black River Falls.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Herman Lettenberger.....	Kiel.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Joseph T. Ruditys.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
Food Standards, Council on Sec. 15.137 (2)	Mrs. Mary A. Buscaglia.....	Milwaukee.....	Sept. 1, 1973.....	\$15 per day, not exc. \$600 per yr.
	Kenneth G. Weckel.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1973.....	\$15 per day, not exc. \$600 per yr.
	Mrs. Vincent Zehren.....	Green Bay.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Mrs. Erna Carmichael.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
	John H. Nelson.....	Waukesha.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
Great Lakes Compact Comm. Sec. 14.78 (1)	E. Rexford Bowser.....	Superior.....	June 30, 1975.....	None
	George M. Epstein.....	Kenosha.....	June 30, 1975.....	None
	Clarence J. Renard.....	Green Bay.....	June 30, 1977.....	None
	John Seefeldt.....	Milwaukee.....	June 30, 1977.....	None
Group Insurance Board Sec. 15.165 (2)	Raymond Majerus.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	Donovan Riley.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Harold Stumreiter.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
Health, Council on Sec. 15.197 (6)	J. Jack Harned, D.O.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Ralph C. Frank, M.D.....	Eau Claire.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Lowell Lakritz, D.D.S.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Robert E. Callan, M.D.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1978.....	None
	Mrs. Sylvia Kaufman.....	De Pere.....	July 1, 1979.....	None
	Thomas Knowlton, M.D.....	Beaver Dam.....	July 1, 1980.....	None
	vacancy.....	.....	July 1, 1981.....	None
*Health and Social Services Board Sec. 15.19	Robert E. Durkin.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Mrs. John T. Mc Carrier.....	Wausau.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	vacancy.....	.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Paul R. Glunz.....	Beaver Dam.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Mrs. Winona G. Jackson.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Harry L. Wallace.....	Thiensville.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Laurene DeWitt.....	Marinette.....	May 1, 1979.....	None
	John Niemisto.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1979.....	None
	John Slaby.....	Phillips.....	May 1, 1979.....	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
*Health Facilities Authority Sec. 231.02	Created 1974; 7 members appointed by the Governor with Senate consent for staggered 7-year terms			None
Health Policy and Planning, Administrator of Div. of Sec. 15.103 (1)	James R. Kimmey, M.D.	Madison	Pleasure of Gov..	Group 6
Health Policy and Planning, Asst. Admin. of Div. of Sec. 15.103 (1)	Sarah M. Dean	Madison	Pleasure of Gov..	\$22,536 per yr.
Health Policy Council Sec. 15.017 (3)	Robert R. Baumann, M.D.	Monroe	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Charles F. Dahl	Viroqua	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Madeline E. Dix	Algoma	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Mrs. Dolores Ecker	Chilton	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Richard Gupton	Beloit	July 1, 1975.....	None
	David H. Gustafson	Madison	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Marc F. Hansen, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Robert Haskins	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Charles K. Heath	Minocqua	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Aune Kettunen	Superior	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Raymond E. Majerus	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Nancy Meier	Merrill	July 1, 1975.....	None
	John Michalski	Sturgeon Bay	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Dorothy Mills	Beloit	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Helen Nelson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Jeanne Reed	La Crosse	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Hania W. Ris, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Mary Ryan	Green Bay	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Flora Seefeldt	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Patsie Simpson	Racine	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Clarence A. Sinkler, D.D.S.	Green Bay	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Sally Washburn	Madison	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Ellen M. Anderson	Superior	July 1, 1976.....	None
	David Carley	Madison	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Donald Eib	Baldwin	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Thomas G. Frangos	Madison	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Mary Hanrahan	Muscodia	July 1, 1976.....	None
	John S. Hirschboeck, M.D.	Shorewood	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Gerald A. Kerrigan, M.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Jerry L. Krohn	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Albert T. Lahmayer, O.D.	Black River Falls	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Rev. Alfred Langhough	Menomonie	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Linda Legler	Kenosha	July 1, 1976.....	None
	William R. Merchant, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Edmund Nix	La Crosse	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Roberta Peterson	Eau Claire	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Valencia N. Prock	Madison	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Louina Reynolds	Manitowoc	July 1, 1976.....	None
	John Ridley, M.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Raymond Schoephorster	Prairie du Sac	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Patricia Swartzberg	Oshkosh	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Vivian Szczepkowski	Sheboygan	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Anneliese Waggoner	Reedsburg	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Rebecca Young	Madison	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Myrvin F. Christopherson	Stevens Point	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Kenneth Clark	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Robert E. Cooke, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Carolyn B. Dineen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Dolores Ecker	Chilton	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Donald J. Eib	Baldwin	July 1, 1977.....	None
	John G. Hetzel	La Farge	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Stewart W. Laird	La Crosse	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Gerald A. Larson, D.D.S.	Brookfield	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Ben R. Lawton, M.D.	Marshfield	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Edward S. Levin	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977.....	None
	John Melcher	Madison	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Rose M. Nammacher	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Charles A. Orth, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977.....	None
	John U. Peters, M.D.	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Arthur Saltzstein	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Wilbur Schmidt	Madison	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Earl Thayer	Madison	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Kenneth Viste, Jr., M.D.	Oshkosh	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Warren Von Ehren	Madison	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Robert Walter	Madison	July 1, 1977.....	None
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Mrs. Walter Settle	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	Otis Whitcomb	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	vacancy	July 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day	
	Duwayne M. Tremmel	Marshfield	July 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
	James H. Brandenburg, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1979	\$25 per day
	Donald Schaefer	Madison	July 1, 1979	\$25 per day
Higher Educational Aid Board Sec. 15.67	Marvin J. Boede	Port Washington	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	John C. Geilfuss	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Edward Hales	Racine	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Paul M. Ipsen	Platteville	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	C. P. Johnson	Darien	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Mrs. Esther Kaplan	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Steven Kimbrough	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Ralph Koenig	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	John Lavine	Chippewa Falls	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Malcolm Mouat	Janesville	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Fr. John P. Raynor	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Walter Renk	Sun Prairie	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Dan Satran	Eagle River	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Mrs. Lois T. Stair	Waukesha	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	Mrs. Mary Walter	Bailey's Harbor	Pleasure of Gov.	None
*Highway Commission Sec. 15.463	Robert T. Huber	West Allis	March 1, 1977	Group 5
	Rebecca Young	Madison	March 1, 1979	Group 4
	Joseph Sweda	Lublin	March 1, 1981	Group 4
Highway Safety, Council on Sec. 14.017 (1)	Mrs. Jacob Fessler	Sheboygan	July 1, 1974	None
	James Peterson	Madison	July 1, 1974	None
	Richard Podell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1974	None
	George Handy	Madison	July 1, 1975	None
	Shirley Schmerling	Kenosha	July 1, 1975	None
	Norman M. Clapp	Madison	July 1, 1975	None
	James L. Weygandt, M.D.	Sheboygan Falls	July 1, 1975	None
	Daryl Lien	Amery	July 1, 1976	None
	Robert Huber	West Allis	July 1, 1976	None
	Barbara Thompson	Madison	July 1, 1976	None
*Highway Safety Coordinator Sec. 14.013	John Q. Radcliffe	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.	Group 2
*Housing Finance Authority Sec. 234.02 (1)	Paul Akers	Superior	Jan. 1, 1975	None
	Joseph B. Nelson, Jr.	Racine	Jan. 1, 1975	None
	Jean C. Broeren	Thorp	Jan. 1, 1976	None
	vacancy		Jan. 1, 1976	None
	Dale A. Nordeen	Madison	Jan. 1, 1978	None
	Gilbert Santen	Waukesha	Jan. 1, 1978	None
Indian Education, Council on Sec. 15.377 (5)	Created 1974; 10 members appointed by the Governor.			None
*Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission Sec. 15.22	William A. Johnson	Milwaukee	March 1, 1975	Group 5
	Philip E. Lerman	Madison	March 1, 1977	Group 6 ⁶
	John C. Zinos	Brookfield	March 1, 1979	Group 5
*Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council Sec. 15.347 (8)	J. Johanna Clausen	Rhineland	July 1, 1975	None
	Rev. Melvin Tracy	St. Nazianz	July 1, 1975	None
	Carmen Hanson	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1977	None
	John Soderberg	New Richmond	July 1, 1977	None
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.73, 15.06 (1) (c)	Stanley C. DuRose, Jr.	Madison	March 1, 1975	Group 5
Interstate Compact for Out- of-State Parolees, Admin- istrator of Sec. 57.13 (5)	vacancy		Pleasure of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Sec. 48.993 (1)	vacancy		Pleasure of Gov.	None
Interstate Cooperation, Comm. on Sec. 13.54 (1)	Charles M. Hill	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.	None
	vacancy		Pleasure of Gov.	None
Interstate Indian Commission Sec. 14.80 (1)	Mrs. Marilyn C. Skenandore	Milwaukee	Fixed by Gov.	None
	Hilary K. Waukau, Sr.	Neopit	Fixed by Gov.	None
Investigation Council Sec. 15.257 (1)	David L. Griffin	West Bend	July 1, 1975	None
	Daniel La Rocque	Wausau	July 1, 1975	None
	Charles Kuhn	Menomonee Falls	July 1, 1977	None
	Wallace Mehlerberg	Spring Valley	July 1, 1977	None
	Freddie St. Clair	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977	None
*Investment Board Sec. 15.76	Carl A. Schmitt	Milwaukee	May 1, 1973	\$50 per day
	vacancy		May 1, 1975	\$50 per day
	Mowry Smith	Neeah	May 1, 1975	\$50 per day
	Clyde M. Sullivan	Madison	May 1, 1977	None
	Kurt F. Wendt	Madison	May 1, 1977	\$50 per day

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
Judge Advocate, State Sec. 106, Wis. Code of Military Justice	Richard S. Marks.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1979.....	\$50 per day
	Col. John E. Armstrong.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	Based on rank
Judicial Council Sec. 257.13 (1)	Francis R. Croak.....	Elm Grove.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Daniel T. Flaherty.....	La Crosse.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255	Frank Barbers.....	Stevens Point.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Edward E. Daley.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Arlene Kennedy.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Donald Zuidmulder.....	Green Bay.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Donald Dodge.....	Racine.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Gordon Schroeder.....	Merrill.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Rudy Frechette.....	Washburn.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Mary Ann Schacht.....	Beaver Dam.....	May 1, 1978.....	None
	Dan Smith, Jr.....	Beloit.....	May 1, 1978.....	None
	Allen Spencer.....	Wisconsin Rapids.....	May 1, 1978.....	None
Library Development, Council on Sec. 15.377 (2)	John R. Collins.....	Kenosha.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Sally A. Davis.....	Oconomowoc.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Mrs. Mary Hickey.....	Beaver Dam.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Dalton Johnson.....	Kenosha.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Agnes Noll.....	Marshfield.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	H. Vail Deale.....	Beloit.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Bernard Schwab.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
*Local Affairs and Develop- ment, Secy. of Sec. 15.28	William R. Bechtel.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	Group 6
Local Affairs, Council on Sec. 15.287 (4)	William Beyer.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Roady Carroll.....	Eau Claire.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	William Drew.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Peter Dugal.....	Cadott.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Loretta Ellis.....	Oneida.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Ness Flores.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Robert Gilliam.....	Beloit.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Edward Johnson.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Mary Lescohier.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Robert Mortensen.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Glen Pulver.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Gerald Schwerm.....	Brown Deer.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Flora Seefeldt.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
	Rosalie Tryon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Pleasure of Gov..	None
Locker Plants, Council on Sec. 15.137 (1)	Raymond Freda.....	Stevens Point.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Wayne Hoff.....	Brownsville.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Albert Stoffel.....	Sauk City.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
*Medical College of Wis., Inc., Bd. of Trustees of the Sec. 39.15	Mrs. Kenneth L. Reed.....	Kenosha.....	May 1, 1973.....	None
	Joseph Heil, Sr.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Norman Becker.....	Fond du Lac.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Mrs. Marie Uihlein.....	Grafton.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	John Zancanaro.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1978.....	None
	Henry Goldberg, M.D.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1979.....	None
	David Carley.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1980.....	None
Medical Education Review Committee Sec. 39.16	Helen Dorsch.....	Oshkosh.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	John Melcher.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Robert Green, M.D.....	La Crosse.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
	Martin Loeb, M.D.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1978.....	None
	Sister Mary Gregory Hanson.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1979.....	None
*Medical Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7)	Albert L. Freedman, M.D.....	Green Bay.....	April 30, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	Thomas E. Henney, M.D. ⁶	Portage.....	April 30, 1975.....	Not less than \$1,900 per yr.
	William L. Baker, M.D.....	Monroe.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Andrew E. Cyrus, Jr., M.D.....	Adell.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Mark T. O'Meara, M.D.....	La Crosse.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
	John W. Rupel, M.D.....	Marshfield.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
	Irving J. Ansfield, O.D.....	Mequon.....	May 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
	Patricia E. McIllece, M.D.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
Mental Health, Council on Sec. 15.197 (10)	9 vacancies.....		3-year terms.....	None
Merit Award Board, State Employees Sec. 15.105 (6)	LeRoy E. Luberg.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1972.....	None
	Roy E. Kubista.....	Middleton.....	May 1, 1973.....	None
	Carl K. Wettengel.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1974.....	None
Mine Reclamation Council Sec. 15.347 (9)	Lemoyne Olson.....	Black River Falls.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Ardis Eggert.....	Marshfield.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Elizabeth E. Salmon.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1977.....	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
	Meredith E. Ostrom	Madison	July 1, 1978	None
	Bernard J. Niemann, Jr.	Madison	July 1, 1979	None
Mississippi River Parkway Planning Comm. Sec. 14.85	William Bush	La Crosse	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	J. Alvin Dru'yor	Prairie du Chien	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	Harry E. Duffy	Spring Valley	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	Hilarian Duellman	Fountain City	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	Ray J. Eckstein	Cassville	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	Herbert Mechun	Pepin	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	Joseph H. Rohrer	La Crosse	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	Joseph M. Roskos	Independence	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	B. J. Schwingle	Muscoda	Sept. 15, 1974	None
	Albert Zabolio	Genoa	Sept. 15, 1974	None
*Motor Vehicles, Adminis- trator of Sec. 15.463 (2)	James Peterson	Madison	March 1, 1977	Group 4
Natural Beauty Council Sec. 15.347 (1)	Mrs. Liza Bardwell	Madison	July 1, 1974	None
	Mrs. Eileen Mershart	Superior	July 1, 1975	None
	Peg Watrous	Madison	July 1, 1975	None
	Arthur J. Bilder	Brown Deer	July 1, 1976	None
	vacancy .....	.....	July 1, 1976	None
	Mrs. Ellen Folsom	Waukesha	July 1, 1977	None
*Natural Resources Board Sec. 15.34	Stanton P. Helland	Wisconsin Dells	May 1, 1975	None
	Roger C. Minahan	Milwaukee	May 1, 1975	None
	Richard A. Stearn	Sturgeon Bay	May 1, 1975	None
	Lawrence Dahl	Big Falls	May 1, 1977	None
	Harold C. Jordahl	Madison	May 1, 1977	None
	Thomas Fox	Washburn	May 1, 1979	None
	Mrs. Victoria McCormick	Waukesha	May 1, 1979	None
Natural Resources Council of State Agencies Sec. 15.347 (2)	Patrick J. Lucey	Madison	Pleasure of Gov.	None
Nursing, Board of Sec. 15.403	Kenneth Jamron	Milwaukee	May 1, 1975	None
	Valencia N. Prock	Madison	May 1, 1975	None
	Sister Mary A. Touchett	Fond du Lac	May 1, 1975	None
	Barbara Jean Whitmore	Milwaukee	May 1, 1975	None
	Mrs. Helen German	Marshfield	May 1, 1977	None
	John Hirschboeck, M.D.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1977	None
	Mrs. Pamela J. Wegner	Madison	May 1, 1977	None
	vacancy .....	.....	May 1, 1977	None
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7m)	William L. Blockstein, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Sister Mary Gregory Hanson ..	La Crosse	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Mary Schlimgen	Middleton	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Fr. Philip Heslin	Superior	July 1, 1976	\$25 per day
	George F. MacKenzie	Oxford	July 1, 1976	\$25 per day
	Michael Mac Lean, M.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1976	\$25 per day
	John S. Falco	Beloit	July 1, 1977	\$25 per day
	Sister Mary Claude Szyperski ..	Manitowoc	July 1, 1977	\$25 per day
	vacancy .....	.....	July 1, 1977	\$25 per day
Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board Sec. 49.45 (6m) (e)	Gerald Baldwin	Amery	May 1, 1975	None
	Mahlon W. Caffee	Eau Claire	May 1, 1975	None
	Richard DeLap	Schofield	May 1, 1975	None
	George F. MacKenzie	Madison	May 1, 1975	None
	Elizabeth Regan	Milwaukee	May 1, 1975	None
	John B. White	Madison	May 1, 1975	None
	Arthur Yuds	Madison	May 1, 1975	None
*Optometry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (8)	James B. Hasler	Reedsburg	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day
	A. L. Lindell	New Richmond	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	Paul Youngdale, O.D.	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1976	\$25 per day
	Anita Eberl	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977	\$25 per day
	Lloyd Milavitz	Menomonie	July 1, 1978	\$25 per day
Personnel, Director of Sec. 16.003 (2)	Carl K. Wettengel	Madison	Indefinite	Civil Service Range 21
*Personnel Board Sec. 15.105 (3)	William Ahrens	Muskego	May 1, 1974	\$25 per day
	Susan Steininger	Milwaukee	May 1, 1975	\$25 per day
	John A. Serpe	Kenosha	May 1, 1976	\$25 per day
	Percy L. Julian, Jr.	Madison	May 1, 1977	\$25 per day
	Mrs. Nellie E. Wilson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1978	\$25 per day
*Pesticide Adv. Council Sec. 140.77 (2)	Dennis Danielson	Janesville	July 1, 1973	None
	Patrick T. Buckley	Waukesha	July 1, 1974	None
	Robert S. Cook	Green Bay	July 1, 1975	None
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Leon A. Lewandowski	Ashland	July 1, 1974	\$25 per day
	Thora M. Vervoren	Milwaukee	July 1, 1975	\$25 per day

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
	D. Jack Myers.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Edward G. Farrell.....	Prairie du Chien.....	July 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
	Paul G. Bjerke.....	Eau Claire.....	July 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
Physician's Assistants, Council on Sec. 15.407 (2)	James Kimmey, M.D.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	John J. Schwem.....	La Crosse.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
Population Estimates, Council on Sec. 15.107 (4)	Robert Bailey.....	Janesville.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Liniel Cooper.....	Stoughton.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Marcelle Dandeneau.....	Racine.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Anthony Dufek.....	Manitowoc.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Donald Gehrke.....	Marinette.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Joseph Hribar.....	Willard.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Kenneth Huck.....	Racine.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Milvern Jacklin.....	Plover.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Laurence Lewis.....	Hurley.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	John Lohrentz.....	Eau Claire.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Henry W. Maier.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	James Martin.....	Birchwood.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Lloyd Owens.....	Waukesha.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	John Post.....	Spooner.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Peter Verhaagh.....	Howard.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
	Ray Willey, Jr.	Appleton.....	Pleasure of Gov. None	
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	Samuel H. Friedman.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	John H. Jackson.....	Wauwatosa.....	July 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	John W. Giebink.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
*Public Service Commission Sec. 15.79	Arthur L. Padrutt.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1975.....	Group 5
	Norman M. Clapp.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1977.....	Group 5
	Richard D. Cudahy.....	Milwaukee.....	March 1, 1979.....	Group 5 ⁶
*Real Estate Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (11)	Robert H. Keller.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	Richard E. Ellison.....	Kenosha.....	July 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
	Mrs. Marcia Mills.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1979.....	\$25 per day
*Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs. 15.40, 15.05 (1)	Virginia B. Hart.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1979.....	Group 2
Retirement Fund Board, Wis. Sec. 15.165 (3)	Henry J. Gmeinder.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1974.....	None
	Richard J. Pire.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1974.....	\$25 per day
	Edwin H. Karlen.....	Stevens Point.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	Eugene P. Mucklin.....	Kenosha.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	LeRoy L. Metscher.....	Sheboygan.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
	Florence Burek.....	Wausau.....	May 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
	Marvin Grosskruetz.....	Sheboygan.....	May 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
	Ralph Voigt.....	Merrill.....	May 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
Retirement Research Com. Sec. 13.51 (2)	Roy E. Kubista.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Edmund G. Olczyk.....	Greendale.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Steve C. Clark.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	James J. Dillman.....	Sheboygan.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Jerome E. Larson.....	Waukesha.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Ralph Voigt.....	Merrill.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Ronald Stevens.....	Chippewa Falls.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.50 (1) (c)	Richard L. Olson.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
*Revenue, Secretary of Sec. 15.43	David W. Adamany.....	Madison.....	Pleasure of Gov. Group 7	
*Savings and Loan, Commis- sioner of Sec. 15.82	Rolla J. McMahon.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1977.....	Group 3
*Savings and Loan Review Board Sec. 15.825 (1)	Gerald J. Levy.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$10 per day
	Mrs. Rebecca A. Young.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$10 per day
	William Gehrke.....	Kohler.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$10 per day
	John W. Kobussen.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$10 per day
	W. Dale Phillips.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$10 per day
	Ralph Schlitz, Sr.....	Wausau.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$10 per day
	Mrs. Elaine Washburn.....	Beloit.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$10 per day
*Securities, Commissioner of Sec. 15.85	Jeffrey B. Bartell.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1979.....	Group 4
Small Business Investment Companies, Council on Sec. 15.157 (2)	Joseph A. Larson.....	Sparta.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Edward L. Machulak.....	Wauwatosa.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Felmers O. Chaney.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Donald E. Bonk.....	Chilton.....	July 1, 1976.....	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
*Snowmobile Recreational Council Sec. 15.347 (7)	Steve Henry.....	Chippewa Falls.....	May 1, 1974.....	None
	Bernard Hundt.....	Bangor.....	May 1, 1974.....	None
	John W. Pendleton.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1974.....	None
	Frederick J. Wenzel.....	Marshfield.....	May 1, 1974.....	None
	Mrs. Carol Diggelman.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Al Pauls.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Orrin J. Rongstead.....	Middleton.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Richard D. Skrukrud.....	Wausau.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Mrs. Kay Smith.....	Wausau.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Joseph Kapusta.....	Antigo.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Norman Knoll.....	Argonne.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Mrs. Kay McIlree.....	Oshkosh.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Ernie Meress.....	Marshfield.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Robert Steffes.....	Two Rivers.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Robert Matteson.....	Cable.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Board of Sec. 15.915 (1)	LaVerne G. Ausman.....	Elk Mound.....	May 1, 1974.....	\$15 per day
	Richard M. Scullion.....	Highland.....	July 1, 1975.....	\$15 per day
	Milton Stellrecht.....	Spooner.....	May 1, 1976.....	\$15 per day
	Elmon Ott.....	Blanchardville.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$15 per day
*Solid Waste Recycling Authority Sec. 499.02	Bettie Harriman.....	Oshkosh.....	January 1, 1976.....	None
	James Lynn.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1, 1976.....	None
	Joseph J. DeBruin.....	Kaukauna.....	January 1, 1978.....	None
	Arloe Paul.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1, 1978.....	None
	Vinton W. Bacon.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1, 1980.....	None
	Richard Jann.....	Eau Claire.....	January 1, 1980.....	None
	John Kannenburg.....	Wausau.....	January 1, 1980.....	None
State Capitol and Exec. Res. Board Sec. 15.105 (5)	Elizabeth Ranney.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	Murray Schlintz.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	vacancy.....		May 1, 1979.....	None
	vacancy.....		May 1, 1979.....	None
	vacancy.....		May 1, 1981.....	None
	vacancy.....		May 1, 1981.....	None
State Fair Park Board Sec. 15.135 (1)	David E. Beckwith.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov.....	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per day
	Francis E. Ferguson.....	Milwaukee.....	Pleasure of Gov.....	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
	Ray W. Johnson.....	Brodhead.....	Pleasure of Gov.....	Not exc. \$10 per day nor \$600 per year
State Teachers Retirement Board Sec. 15.165 (5)	9 members appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms		May 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
*Tax Appeals Commission Sec. 15.105 (1)	Thomas R. Timken.....	Wausau.....	March 1, 1975.....	Group 4 ⁹
	John P. Morris.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1977.....	Group 4 ⁹
	Richard J. Smrz.....	Milwaukee.....	March 1, 1979.....	Group 4 ⁹
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52	Daniel W. Hildebrand.....	Madison.....	Jan. 15, 1975.....	None
Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on Sec. 15.467	Don Smith.....	Green Bay.....	July 1, 1973.....	None
	Louis De Marco.....	Kenosha.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Everett Gleason.....	Wausau.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Kenneth Pratt.....	Darlington.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Ronald F. Schuele.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1974.....	None
	Philip Atkinsky.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	John Brandt.....	Two Rivers.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Archie H. Divine.....	Newville.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Ralph Gehring.....	Shiocton.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Leslie Swenson.....	Hudson.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Lewis V. Vernik.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Joseph Croteau ⁷	Ashland.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Perry Griffith ⁷	Eau Claire.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Joseph S. Kroeninger.....	Hales Corners.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Elmer A. Madson ⁷	Green Bay.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Walter Oldham ⁷	Niellsville.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
	Maj. John Sterba.....	Madison.....	July 1, 1976.....	None
*Transportation, Secy. of Sec. 15.46	Zel S. Rice, II.....	Sparta.....	Pleasure of Gov.....	Group 7
Uniform State Laws, Comn. on Sec. 13.55	William G. Callow.....	Waukesha.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Lawrence J. Bugge.....	Milwaukee.....	July 11, 1977.....	None
*Univ. of Wis. Systems, Bd. of Regents of the Sec. 15.91	John J. Dixon.....	Appleton.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Walter F. Renk.....	Sun Prairie.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Mrs. Howard V. Sandin.....	Ashland.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	James G. Solberg.....	Menomonie.....	May 1, 1976.....	None
	Frank J. Pelisek.....	Whitefish Bay.....	May 1, 1977.....	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR — Continued

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
	Mrs. Mary Williams	Stevens Point.....	May 1, 1977	None
	Ody J. Fish	Pewaukee.....	May 1, 1978	None
	Milton E. Neshek	Elkhorn.....	May 1, 1978	None
	Edward E. Hales	Racine.....	May 1, 1979	None
	John M. Lavine.....	Chippewa Falls.....	May 1, 1979	None
	Nancy Barkla.....	River Falls.....	May 1, 1980	None
	Bertram N. McNamara.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1980	None
	Arthur DeBardeleben.....	Park Falls.....	May 1, 1981	None
	Bailey's Harbor.....	May 1, 1981	None	
*Veterans Affairs, Board of Sec. 15.49	Morris G. Oesterreich.....	Milwaukee.....	March 1, 1973.....	None
	James J. Lison, Jr.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	Vernon G. Olson.....	Eau Claire.....	May 1, 1975.....	None
	vacancy.....	May 1, 1977.....	None	
	Charles W. Kuder.....	Niagara.....	May 1, 1977.....	None
	vacancy.....	May 1, 1979.....	None	
*Veterans Affairs, Secretary of Sec. 15.05 (1) (b)	John R. Moses.....	Gays Mills.....	Indefinite.....	Group 4
Veterans Memorial Council Sec. 15.497	John M. Ross.....	Hammond.....	March 1, 1971.....	None
	Richard A. Smith.....	Madison.....	March 1, 1973.....	None
	Edmund L. Westcott.....	Waukesha.....	March 1, 1973.....	None
	Italo Bensoni.....	Hurley.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Richard J. Scheible.....	Milwaukee.....	July 1, 1975.....	None
	Eugene Swegman.....	Janesville.....	July 1, 1977.....	None
*Veterinary Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (12)	Clyde D. Lyle.....	Waukesha.....	July 1, 1974.....	\$25 per day
	John L. Wilson.....	Neenah.....	July 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	Joan Arnoldi, D.V.M.....	Wausau.....	July 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Max E. Barth, D.V.M.....	Mt. Horeb.....	July 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
	Oscar Hildebrandt, D.V.M.....	Medford.....	July 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day
*Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of Sec. 15.94	Roy C. Lane.....	New Berlin.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$100 per year
	Peter C. Senn.....	Campbellsport.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$100 per year
	Burton Zien.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$100 per year
	Marvin J. Boede.....	Port Washington.....	May 1, 1975.....	\$100 per year
	Ardie A. Halyard.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$100 per year
	Phillip Johnson.....	Darien.....	May 1, 1977.....	\$100 per year
	Mrs. Irma West.....	Plover.....	May 1, 1979.....	\$100 per year
	Maynard Whitebird.....	Ashland.....	May 1, 1979.....	\$100 per year
	John Zancanaro.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1979.....	\$100 per year
*Watchmaking Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (13)	Richard B. Scroggins.....	Manitowoc.....	July 1, 1973.....	\$25 per day
	Alvin F. Loose.....	Thiensville.....	July 1, 1975.....	\$25 per day
	Thomas Armstrong.....	Watertown.....	July 1, 1976.....	\$25 per day
	Edward Media.....	Cudahy.....	July 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
	vacancy.....	July 1, 1979.....	\$25 per day	

* Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed. Senate confirmation is required for secretaries of departments, members of commissions and commissioners, governing boards, examining boards, and designated other boards.

¹ The Governor also appoints members of regional agencies, interstate agencies, and nonstatutory committees which he creates, and makes temporary appointments under Chapter 17 of the Wisconsin Statutes to elected state and county offices when vacancies occur.

² In addition to members appointed by the Governor, a board, council or commission frequently has ex officio members, legislators appointed as are standing committees, representatives of state departments selected by department heads, or members of other boards chosen by those boards. For complete membership list, see description of agency in which it is located. Section numbers under each entry in this list refer to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizing appointment of these officers by the Governor.

³ Home address is the area from which the officer was originally appointed to a full-time office and is the current address of part-time officials.

⁴ Terms of commissioners expire on March 1 of an odd-numbered year and are for 6 years (commissioner of insurance serves a 4-year term); terms of members of governing boards and of attached boards, with a few exceptions, expire on May 1; terms of members of examining boards and of councils expire on July 1. All terms for an even number of years expire in an odd-numbered year.

⁵ Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. In addition, examining board members receive \$25 per day for days worked, and members of certain other boards receive a per diem as noted in the table. Sec. 20.923 of the Wisconsin Statutes specifically sets salaries of certain, specified full-time officials, but places most officials within one of 10 executive salary groups, for each of which a salary range has been established according to Sec. 16.086 (3). Group salary ranges as of July 1974 are: Group 1: \$19,236-\$25,044; Group 2: \$20,952-\$27,288; Group 3: \$22,848-\$29,748; Group 4: \$24,900-\$32,436; Group 5: \$27,156-\$35,352; Group 6: \$29,592-\$38,532; Group 7: \$32,256-\$40,644; Group 8: \$35,160-\$44,292; Group 9: \$38,316-\$48,276; Group 10: \$41,772-\$52,632.

Current salary levels were set as provided in *Classification and Compensation Plan 1974-75*, State Bureau of Personnel, 1974.

⁶ Chairman.

⁷ Alternate member.

⁸ Secretary.

⁹ Hourly rate within the range of Group 4.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES*

The following committees were created by the governor under his general powers; they are not individually created by statute. Section 14.019 of the statutes provides that the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as he desires, to conduct such studies and to advise him in such matters as he directs.

These committees expire on the fourth Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term of office begins unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for their continued existence. In that event, current members continue to serve unless they resign or until they are replaced with appointees of the new governor. The committees listed here were continued by Executive Orders 4, 5 and 6 of 1975.

The law also provides that an employe of the executive office or of the department of administration shall be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the nonstatutory committees and that each committee submit a final report to the governor, the state historical society, the legislative reference bureau, and the general reference and loan library in the department of public instruction.

Section 20.505 (5) (a) of the statutes provides a general appropriation for special and executive committees in the amount of \$125,000 for the 1973-74 fiscal year and \$75,000 for the 1974-75 fiscal year. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations and some receive federal grants and are set up in response to federal program requirements.

Consumer Affairs, Wisconsin Council for

Members: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MARTIN J. SCHREIBER, *chairman*; ERIC AIRRIESS, KENNETH CLARK, SUZAN HESTER, JAMES LEE, EDGAR LIEN, FRED MITCHEM, LELAND MULDER, FILIBERTO MURGUIA, HELEN NELSON, MRS. MIRIAM RUNDE (citizen members); MRS. CAROLINE BOUCHER, MRS. VERA CANTRELL, KATHY KIEDROWSKI, HERBERT EVELAND, GERALD LARSON, BETTY ROWLEY, MRS. CAROL SCHROEDER, ANTHONY WERNER (regional council representatives); JEFFREY BARTELL, THOMAS CRIST, STANLEY DU ROSE, VIRGINIA HART, FRED HINICKLE, WILLIAM HUGHES, JAMES JEFFRIES, R.J. MCMAHON, ERICH MILDENBERG, JAMES PETERSON, LESTER VOIGT (state representatives).

Director: JAMES S. FOSDICK.

Address: Room 22E., State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3104.

Governor Lucey created the council in March 1972 and recreated it in January 1975. The specific tasks of the council include: to serve as a focal point for citizen complaints, to advocate and coordinate agency action on citizen complaints, to review and evaluate the conduct and organization of existing activities in order to suggest program changes to the legislature, to recommend new state or local activities, and to review the impact of federal legislation on Wisconsin consumer protection activities.

Section 20.525 (4) (a) of the 1973 Wisconsin Statutes appropriated \$100,000 for the council's activities during the 1973-75 biennium.

Children and Youth, Governor's Advocacy Committee on

Executive Committee: CAROL D. BROCKER, *chairman*; JAMES MULHERN, *vice*

* Source: Records of the executive office and the department of administration; cutoff date was March 15, 1975.

chairman; JOAN SHEFORGEN, *secretary*; NAPOLEON MUMFORD, *treasurer*; RICHARD J. PHELPS, PEGGY DOUGLASS, JANE CROSS, ROSYLN WILLIAMS.

Members: CAROL D. BROCKER, *chairman*; JAMES MULHERN, *vice chairman*; JOAN SHEFORGEN, *secretary*; NAPOLEON MUMFORD, *treasurer*; DEBRA ADRIAN, KRISTIN BAKKE, JANE CROSS, PEGGY DOUGLASS, THOMAS DRAY, SUSAN KENISTON, DANA LODL, SARILEE MANEY, DR. JAMES MARTINS, GREGORY MOON, ROSYLN WILLIAMS.

Advisory Members: BRUCE MCCONNELL, MARGARET SLOAN.

Executive Secretary: RICHARD J. PHELPS.

Address: Suite 208, 106 East Doty Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7021.

Originally appointed in 1948 to implement the White House Conference on Children and Youth, this committee was recreated by Governor Lucey in January 1975. It works to promote the study of the needs of youth, to encourage action to meet these needs, to help coordinate services to children and youth, and to provide information to the public.

The committee meets at least 4 times a year, reports annually to the governor, and sponsors a biennial conference.

Criminal Justice, Council on

See *Executive Office* for description (page 351).

Environmental Education Council, Wisconsin

Members: EUGENE I. LEHRMANN, *chairman*; NORMAN MICHIE, *vice chairman*; FARNUM ALSTON, MARVIN T. BEATTY, ALBERT BEAVER, SENATOR WALTER JOHN CHILSEN, REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS MITTNESS, BARBARA THOMPSON, LESTER P. VOIGT.

Alternates: BURTON LOKEN, NANCY MCNAMARA, NANCY RAUFMAN, ALLEN SLAGLE, VERNON N. SWENSON, ROBERT C. VAN RAALTE.

Executive Secretary: DAVID WALKER.

Address: Room 521, 610 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 263-3227.

Created in May 1971 and recreated in January 1975, this council has the responsibility to develop a state plan for environmental education, to provide technical assistance to state and local agencies and citizen groups in the development of environmental education programs, to assist in the broad coordination of environmental education activities in Wisconsin, to implement other environmental education activities required by Wisconsin statutes, and to recommend such changes in the Wisconsin statutes with respect to environmental education as the public interest may require. The council consists of the heads (or their designated alternates) of the state agencies assigned environmental education responsibilities under the Wisconsin statutes, as well as the director of the educational communications board (or his appointee).

Handicapped, Governor's Committee on Employment of the

Members: MRS. MARY WEISENSEL, *chairman*; JAMES D. BAIRD, STUART BECKER, A. LEON BEIER, LOUIS BEIER, LOUIS BOHN, GEORGE C. CARD, MRS. KENNETH CLARK, RAYMOND G. COMMO, ROY A. DINGMAN, PETER EICHMAN, GILBERT ENDRIZZI, R. A. EWENS, STANLEY GINSBERG, C. L. GREIBER, JOSEPH HABAN, MRS. WILLIAM HAESE, DAVID HALL, JOHN C. HANSEN, CHAN HARRIS, PAUL E.

HASSETT, CHESTER HOLLOWAY, MRS. MARIE HOYER, MRS. MARGIE HUTCHINSON, JOHN W. KEMP, WALTER KOZIOL, MRS. SHIRLEY KRAUSS, JOSEPH LARSON, WARREN D. LEARY, JR., JOHN E. LINSTER, GEORGE E. MACKLIN, CATHERINE MALONEY, REV. ARCADIUS MAROTI, C. P. MCBRIDE, R. J. MOSHER, WALTER J. NORMINGTON, HOWARD M. PACKARD, ROGERS PALMER, LOUIS PANELLA, CHARLES PEDERSON, LOUIS PHILLIPS, RAY PIASKOWSKI, WILLIAM L. ROLLINS, FOREST SCHAFER, CLAYTON A. SHAW, JAMES SOUTHARD, ROBERT C. STRASSMAN, KENNETH SVEE, JOHN TORINUS, ADRIAN E. TOWNE, ARTHUR R. TREBILCOCK, ROBERT C. VOSS, F. J. WALSH, H. C. WEINLICK, THOMAS J. WILLIAMS.

Executive Secretary: MARY ANN COOK.

Address: Room 178, 201 E. Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3345.

The committee was created in 1948 and recreated in January 1975. Its purpose is to study employment problems of the state's handicapped citizens and to assist in promoting national employ the physically handicapped week, the first week in October. Committee members serve for 3-year terms, as representatives of management, labor, interested organizations and the public. \$4,300 of the appropriation to the department of industry, labor, and human relations for the 1973-1975 biennium is earmarked for this committee (section 20.445 (1) (b)).

Higher Education Act of 1965, State Advisory Council of Title I

Members: JOHN NASH, *vice chairman*; HENRY L. AHLGREN, ROBERT V. CRAMER, ROGER E. GUILLES, LEONARD HAAS, CHARLES M. HILL, SR., ED JOHNSON, ROBERT MORTENSEN, GEORGE PARKINSON, REVEREND JOHN RAYNOR.

Administrator: LORNA M. MILLER.

Address: University of Wisconsin-Extension, 432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706.

The council, originally created in December 1965, was recreated in January 1975 to assist the university of Wisconsin, which was designated by the governor as the state agency to administer the provisions of title I, state's community service program, of the federal higher education act of 1965. The advisory council consists of representatives of the state's public and private higher education facilities and 2 citizens at large, who advise and consult with the university of Wisconsin in the formulation and administration of the state plan for providing community educational services.

Historic Preservation Review Board

Members: JAMES MORTON SMITH, *state historic preservation officer*; DAVID BAERREIS, GEORGE GILKEY, RICHARD HARTUNG, ROBERT H. IRMANN, MRS. NANCY OESTREICH LURIE, RONALD MASON, HOWARD W. MEAD, GORDON ORR, GORDON PARKS, RICHARD W. E. PERRIN, PROF. JAMES B. STOLTSMAN, WILLIAM H. TISHLER, CHARLES TWINING, MRS. MARY ELLEN YOUNG.

The national park service, which is charged with the responsibility for administering the federal historic sites preservation act of 1966, has requested each state to establish a consulting committee of professional people, appointed by the governor. The committee was recreated by the governor in January 1975. The responsibilities of the state consulting committee are threefold: 1) to review the results of the statewide survey of historical districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects; 2) to approve properties for nomination to the National Register — only sites on the National Register are eligible for federal funds appropriated under the act; and 3) to review the content of Wisconsin's preservation plan. The committee

also encourages the assistance of state, local and private organizations in the execution of its duties.

Income Maintenance, Advisory Committee on

Members: CLINTON ROSE, *chairman*; BETTY COOPER, RICHARD GINNOLD, RICHARD MARKUS, THEODORE SHULFER (county board members); REV. CARL BECKER, DENNIS BRUCE, NORMAN WHITFORD (providers of service); MARLA ANDERSON, HELEN HOPKINS, BERNARD WEBB (consumers).

This committee, originally created by the governor in July 1974 on the recommendation of the State Select Committee on Health and Social Services, was recreated in January 1975. Its purpose is to study the standards and provisions used by the Department of Health and Social Services and county welfare agencies when executing contracts for county programs and for the purchase of care and services.

Kickapoo Area Advisory Committee

Recreated by Executive Order 4, January 27, 1975.

Manpower Council, State

Members: VIRGINIA HART, *chairman*; MRS. HELEN BARNHILL, WILLIAM R. BECHTEL, GILBERT BERTHELSEN, DR. IRVING BROTSLOW, LARRY J. BROWN, JOHN DOYNE, ANTHONY EARL, JAMES E. JONES, JR., JAMES JUNG, WILLIAM KIDD, ORRIN H. KING, ANGELO LAMERE, EUGENE LEHRMANN, MAYOR HENRY MAIER, LLOYD G. OWENS, LAWRENCE T. RIORDAN, GILBERT ROHDE, WILBUR J. SCHMIDT, JOHN SCHMITT, MAYOR PAUL SOGLIN, BARBARA THOMPSON, MRS. ROSALIE TRYON, JOHN WEAVER, ALVIN WOEHLEH.

Policy Committee: ROSALIE TRYON, *chairman*; DR. IRVING BROTSLOW, RAMON RAMOS (public members); WILLIAM BECHTEL, EUGENE LEHRMANN, JAMES JUNG, VIRGINIA HART (state agency representatives); JOHN DOYNE AND MAYOR PAUL SOGLIN (or their designees) (local manpower sponsors).

Executive Director: PHILIP E. LERMAN.

Address: Room 306, 201 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53701.

Telephone: (608) 266-7946.

Created by the governor on February 1, 1975, this council replaces the state manpower council established in 1969 and expanded in 1971. The council is an interagency, intergovernmental advisory body responsible for developing a state manpower policy and making recommendations for its implementation. Among the specific charges of the governor to the council are: 1) to establish statewide manpower objectives, priorities and policies; 2) to determine organizational responsibilities and performance standards in the implementation of manpower programs; and 3) to recommend to and assist the governor in seeking appropriate manpower legislation. All of the responsibilities of the state manpower services council under the U.S. comprehensive employment and training act of 1973 are to be assumed by the manpower council. The policy committee will coordinate the development of statewide manpower policy and integrate the policy-making functions of program agents in delivering manpower services.

Mental Health, Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Developmental Disabilities, Advisory Committee on

Members: THOMAS HEINE, *chairman*; JOHN BERG, WILLIAM BORMAN, RUTH GEDWARDT, PETER MARSHALL, BEN MILLER (county board members); JUNE

DOBBS, DOROTHY WILL (providers of services); ARTHUR SALTSTEIN, RAY SEILER, TONI WILE (consumers).

Created by Governor Lucey in July 1974 and recreated in January 1975, this committee will make recommendations concerning 1) budget guidelines and program standards to be used by mental health and developmental disability boards and 2) standards and contracting provisions to be met by the Department of Health and Social Services and these boards when purchasing services.

Migratory Labor, Governor's Committee on

Members: SENATOR MONROE SWAN, *chairman*; KENNETH ALTORFER, REV. HARRY ANDERSEN, REV. EUGENE BOUTILIER, ERNESTO CHACON, LEROY CISAR, LAURENE DEWITT, NORM EGER, JUBENTINO GONZALES, FRANCISCO JIMENEZ, E. C. LEACH, MARGARITO MARTINEZ, JULIA MENDOZA, REPRESENTATIVE CARL OTTE, ALVIN RANDALL, SALVADOR SANCHEZ, SANTIAGO SANCHEZ, DELORES SILHA, WILLIAM SMITH, WILBERT WALTERS, JESUSA YBARRA.

Executive Director: NESS FLORES.

Address: 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53701.

The committee, originally created in 1960 and recreated in January 1975, helps to coordinate the activities of state, federal and private agencies in order to improve the status of migrant workers and their families. The primary objectives of the committee are to obtain and disseminate information, to provide opportunity for the exchange of information, to promote and encourage programs to meet the needs of migratory labor, and to recommend legislation at both the state and federal level to improve conditions for migratory labor.

Northern Great Lakes Area Council

See *Interstate Agencies* for description (page 533).

Recycling Task Force

Members: PROF. VINTON W. BACON, *chairman*; ARLOE W. PAUL, *vice chairman*; JAMES E. ASMUTH, WAYNE CARR, JOSEPH H. DE BRUIN, JACK L. DILTZ, CHARLES H. FALKNER, HERBERT A. GOETSCH, PAUL J. GROGAN, DAVID H. HALL, ROBERT K. HAM, BETTIE HARRIMAN, RICHARD W. HEINE, RICHARD JANN, JOHN KANNENBURG, FRED LARSON, JAMES J. LYNN, WILLIAM D. MCELWEE, ARNOLD MEYER, SENATOR ROGER P. MURPHY, JOHN REINHARDT, PHILLIP ROSENTHAL, HOWARD THOMPSON.

Staff Liaison: FARNUM ALSTON, WARREN PORTER, LES RIBEAU.

Department of Natural Resources Liaison: BROOKS BECKER.

The purpose of this task force, created by Governor Lucey in July 1971 and recreated in January 1975, was to develop a plan for a center to recover, reclaim and recycle all types of solid wastes. A report of the recycling task force was submitted to the governor on February 29, 1972.

United Nations, Governor's Commission on the

Members: BRUNO N. BITKER, *chairman*; ARNOLD GOODMAN, *vice chairman*; MRS. GERTRUDE RAMEY, *secretary*; GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, DR. CAROL EDLER BAUMANN, RICHARD BILDER, MRS. ELIZABETH BOHRMICH, EDWARD E. GOLLNICK, MARY ANN HANSON, DENIS M. JAWSON, DR. J. MARTIN KLOTSCH, REV. WILLIS MERRIMAN, CHARLES W. PARKER, DR. GEORGE REEDY, RABBI BERNARD REICHMAN, REV. MSGR. LOUIS RIEDEL, JOHN SCHMITT, MRS. BRUCE

SEITZ, OSCAR D. SHADE, MRS. ALYCE SILVERMAN, MRS. EDWARD STEIGERWALD, TONY VALEO (group representatives); WALTER ENGELKE, JOAN KAEDING, JOHN E. LANGE, JACK K. LEE, LESLIE PAFFRATH, PROF. LLEWELLYN PFANKUCHEN, DR. EVERETT REFIOR, MRS. HOWARD RUSSELL, DR. RAY SHORT (individual representatives).

Created originally in 1959, the commission was recreated in January 1975. It has the twofold responsibility of planning and coordinating Wisconsin's official participation on the annual observation of United Nations Day and carrying on an educational program about the United Nations.

Vocational Education, Wisconsin Advisory Council on

Members: DR. E. ROBERT RUDIGER, *chairman*; KENNETH L. SVEE, *vice chairman*; FREDERICK BRONSON, MRS. RICHARD C. DYKEN, KATHRYN T. GILL, THEODORE W. HARRIS, HENRY HERZING, RAYMOND JONDAHL, EDWIN KEHL, JOHN KRAMER, DR. JACK MARCUSSEN, DR. JOSEPH PELLEGRIN, JR., JACK B. REIHL, LES RIEBAU, DR. ROBERT SORENSEN.

Executive Secretary: C. D. REJAH.

Address: 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711.

Telephone: (608) 231-1401.

Created in 1969 to assist in the implementation of the federal vocational education act, the council was recreated in January 1975. It advises the state vocational, technical and adult education board on the development of the state plan and policy matters arising in its administration; evaluates vocational education programs, services and activities; and prepares vocational education programs conducted in the state.

Women, Governor's Commission on the Status of

Members: KATHRYN F. CLARENBACH, *chairman*; HELEN N. SIGMUND, *vice chairman*; SARAH V. LASKER, *secretary*; GENE BOYER, *treasurer*; JANET K. ALLEN, MAUREEN ARCAND, LOUISE BAKKE, NANCY BARKLA, JOANNE BRUNER, KATHLEEN M. BUCKLEY, JULIA BURGESS, CATHERINE CONROY, RUTH CURTISS, THOMAS W. DALE, ADRIENNE DAVIS, HELEN EUNICE GIBSON, VIOLA GONZALES, RITA GOODMAN, EVELYN C. HANSEN, HELEN HENSLER, DOROTHY HOLDEN, JACQUELINE JOHNSON, SUSAN NELSON, MILDRED PERRY, SISTER JOEL READ, MARY ANN SEIPPEL, BARBARA SENTENEY, ELIZABETH W. SMITH, JANE STERNBERG, CYNTHIA STOKES, DORIS A. THOM, MARIAN L. THOMPSON, ROBERT TYLER, CARL K. WETTENGEL.

Executive Director: NORMA BRIGGS.

Address: Room 1120D, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1162.

This committee, originally created in 1964 in response to an "invitation to action" issued to the states in the 1963 report of the president's commission on the status of women, was recreated by Governor Lucey in January 1975. Its purpose is to investigate the conditions and the quality of life of Wisconsin women with an overview to effect substantive changes that improve the status of women and enable them to participate fully in contemporary society.

The committee received a \$40,000 appropriation for the 1973-75 biennium (section 20.505 (5) (b) of the Wisconsin statutes).

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

Lieutenant Governor: MARTIN J. SCHREIBER.

Executive Assistant: ELIZABETH BENSON.

Administrative Secretary: MARIE LAURI.

Administrative Assistant: RODNEY CLARK.

Nursing Home Ombudsman, Office of: JAN K. RABIDOU, *administrator*, Room 498, General Executive Facility I, 201 East Washington Avenue, 266-8944.

Consumer Affairs, Council for: JOE THOMAS, *director*, 266-3104. For members, see *Governor's Special Committees*.

Mailing Address: Room 22 East, State Capitol.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Number of Employees: Office operation — 5; Nursing home ombudsman program — 11; Council for Consumer Affairs — 3.

Total Budget 1973-75: Office operation — \$178,900; Nursing home ombudsman program — \$356,900; Council for Consumer Affairs — \$100,000.

Statutory Reference: Article V, sections 1, 1n, 2, 7 and 8, *Wisconsin constitution*, subchapter II of chapter 14, *statutes*.

History: The office of lieutenant governor was created by the Wisconsin constitution, art. V., sec. 1, which was adopted in 1848.

The territory of Wisconsin did not have a lieutenant governor. In the event of the death or absence of the governor, the secretary of the territory — forerunner of the later office of secretary of state — was authorized to act as governor. The office of lieutenant governor or deputy governor, however, dates back to colonial days, in fact, as far back as 1691. It seemingly evolved from the senior councillor on the governor's council in colonial times and in the early period of our national history. It is also said to have similarities to the post of lord chancellor, the presiding officer of the English house of lords.

Both the Wisconsin constitution of 1846, which was not adopted; and the constitution of 1848, which was, provided for the office of lieutenant governor. This did not happen, however, without some argument. Proposals were made during the second constitutional convention to have a president of the senate and successor to the governor chosen from the membership, with the secretary of state next in line of succession. This was amended to substitute the speaker for the secretary of state. Objections to the possibility of a person becoming governor who had not been elected by the state as a whole, however, caused reversion to the office of lieutenant governor.

Organization: From statehood until 1970 the lieutenant governor was elected in the general election in November in the even-numbered years to serve for a term of 2 years. Beginning with the 1970 election, the lieutenant governor is elected jointly with the governor to a 4-year term by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices. He is both the second-ranking constitutional officer of the state and the presiding officer of the senate. His position is comparable on the state level to that of the vice president of the United States on the national level. He is authorized to hire 5 full-time employees.

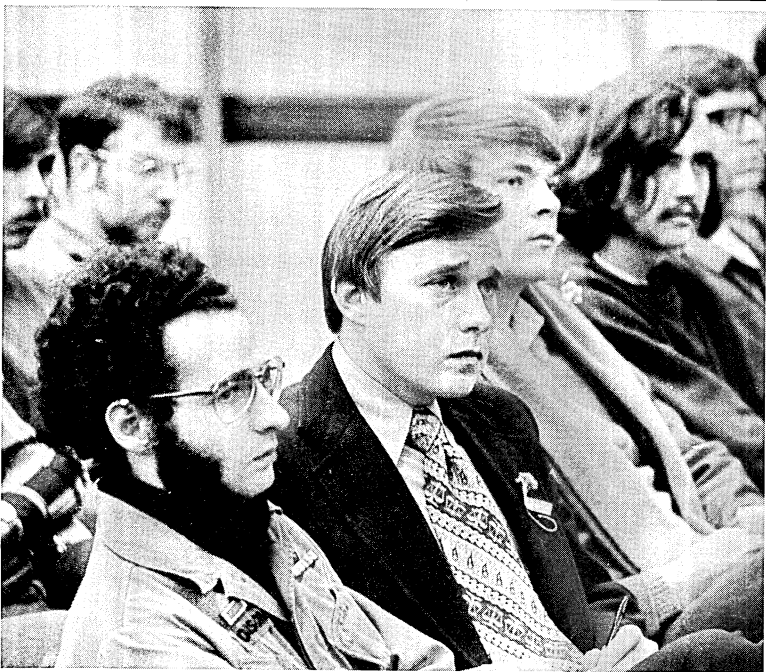
Agency Responsibility: If the incumbent governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the powers and duties of the office of governor devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the remainder of the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor becomes acting governor when the governor is temporarily absent from the state or when it is found that the governor is unable to carry out the duties of his office due to temporary disability.

The lieutenant governor is president of the senate and, as such, presides over the senate, ruling on parliamentary points of order and exercising a tie-breaking vote. He also appoints senate members of conference committees when disagreement between the legislative houses occurs on a bill. Rules for committee appointments are largely unwritten, allowing the lieutenant governor considerable behind-the-scenes power as a third party in the legislative process.

As the second ranking executive officer of the state, the lieutenant governor may be designated by the governor as his representative on any statutory commission, board or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. Under such designation, the lieutenant governor shall perform in the place of the governor and shall have all authority and responsibility granted by law to the governor with regard to such membership.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor as his representative on any nonstatutory committee, or on any intergovernmental body created for the purpose of maintaining relationships with the federal government, state government, regional agencies or local government.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to coordinate state services and programs.



In addition to his duties as acting governor whenever Governor Lucey is absent from the state, and as Senate presiding officer, Lieutenant Governor Schreiber's workday includes meetings with citizen groups. Here, Lieut. Gov. Schreiber participates in a public hearing on veterans problems conducted during "Operation Forget-Me-Not".

Functional Area:

COMMERCE

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: WAYNE L. DANIELSON, *chairman*; KERMIT N. VEUM, *vice chairman*; MARY J. RHEIN, *secretary*; HENRY F. DREES, KIERAN POWERS, JAMES C. RUNDE, KENNETH SCHMIDT.

Secretary of Agriculture: DONALD E. WILKINSON, 266-7100.

Deputy Secretary: ARTHUR R. KURTZ, 266-7102.

Administration Division: ALBERT N. WEEKS, *administrator*, 266-7103.

Finance Director: CHARLES W. SWEET, 266-7114.

Information Director: EDGAR C. PARMINTER, 266-7106.

Laboratory Services, Bureau of: DONALD N. WILLETT, 266-2761.

Legal Counsel: GERHARDT SCHUELER, 266-7109.

Personnel Director: vacancy, 266-7104.

Planning Director: GENE MILLS, 266-7113.

Statistics, Bureau of: HERBERT M. WALTERS, *director* (state-federal), 266-7195.

Animal Health Division: DR. ARDEN A. ERDMANN, *administrator*, 266-7145.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: DONALD E. SCHLAVER, *director*, 266-7149.

Field Services, Bureau of: DR. R. G. SHIPMAN, *director*, 266-7147.

Technical Services, Bureau of: DR. W. E. LYLE, *director*, 6101 Mineral Point Rd., 266-2465.

Food and Standards Division: NORMAN E. KIRSCHBAUM, *administrator*, 266-7240; DONALD E. KONSOER, *assistant administrator*, 266-7243.

Foods and Special Services, Bureau of: W. J. HANSEN, *director*, 266-7242.

Standards, Bureau of: ROBERT W. PROBST, *director*, 266-7241.

Marketing Division: ROBERT F. THAYER, *administrator*, 266-7170.

Staff Assistant: MARLON L. SCHWIER, 266-7173.

Grain Regulation, Bureau of: LLOYD FREER, *director*, 404 Tower Ave., Superior, (715) 392-8255.

Market Development, Bureau of: W. T. REESE, *director*, 266-7171.

Marketing Services, Bureau of: FRANCIS J. HAUGH, *director*, 266-7172.

Meat Inspection Division: DR. E. D. BAKER, *administrator*, 266-3147; DR. R. STAHNKE, in charge, federal meat inspection, 505 N. Segoe Rd., 252-5296.

Field Operation, Bureau of: DR. E. D. BAKER, *director*, 266-3147.

Compliance, Bureau of: DR. W. L. ABBOTT, *director*, 266-7258.

Plant Industry Division: KENNETH P. ROBERT, *administrator*, 266-7130; WILLIAM C. LUESCHOW, *staff assistant*, 266-7131.

Entomology, Bureau of: P. W. SMITH, *director*, 266-7133.

Plant Pathology, Bureau of: R. L. NORGREN, *director*, 266-7134.

Special Services, Bureau of: D. D. FORSYTH, *director*, 266-7132.

Trade Division: CLAIRE L. JACKSON, *administrator*, 266-7220; TOM CRIST, *assistant administrator*, 266-7221.

Consumer Protection, Bureau of: TOM CRIST, *director*, 266-7221.

Dairy Trade Practices, Bureau of: DONALD SCHULTZ, *director*, 266-7223.

Council on Food Standards: JOHN H. NELSON, *chairman*; MRS. MARY BUSCAGLIA, MRS. ERNA CARMICHAEL, KENNETH G. WECKEL, MRS. VIRGINIA ZEHREN.

Council on Locker Plants: RAYMOND E. FRED, WAYNE HOFF, ALBERT STOFFEL.

Council on Meat Inspection: DR. W. J. O'ROURKE, *chairman*; CLARENCE W. KNEBEL, *vice chairman*; DR. J. BACHARACH, JOHN ELLINGSON, RAYMOND E. FREDA, DONALD HALDEMAN, WAYNE E. HOFF, JOHN F. KLEMENT, ANTHONY MAY, MATHEW PINTER, A. KOLBERT SCHRICHTE, ROSEMARY STARE, ALBERT STOFFEL, ALICE TAYLOR.

Council on Mink: JACK BAUER, ARTHUR BLOSS, HAROLD DEHART, DR. G. R. HARTSOUGH, DALE SHORT, ANTON WERTH.

Attached Boards:

Potato Industry Board: LOUIS E. WYSOCKI, *chairman*; ROBERT DIRCKS, *vice chairman*; JACK JILEK, *treasurer*; JOHN MOMMSEN, *secretary*; ROBERT GALLENBERG, MELVIN ROMINSKI, DENNIS ZELOSKI (all appointed by secretary of agriculture); ROBERT F. THAYER (designee of secretary of agriculture), ROBERT W. HOUGAS (designee of dean of UW-Madison college of agricultural and life sciences).

State Fair Park Board: DAVID BECKWITH, FRANCIS FERGUSON, RAY JOHNSON.

Mailing Address: 801 W. Badger Road.

Publications: Department Biennial Report, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics, Dairy Facts, Wisconsin Farm Reporter, Wisconsin Weather, Consumer Trade News, White Pine - Green Gold of Wisconsin, Which Toys are Safe?, Dairy Plant Directory, Snow and Frost in Wisconsin, Economics and Geography of Wisconsin Cooperation.

Number of Employees: 590.3.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$20,330,200; State Fair Park Board — \$4,019,400; Potato Industry Board — (assessments).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.13 *et seq.*

History: The department of agriculture was created by chapter 479, laws 1929, as the department of agriculture and markets and represented a consolidation of several existing agencies.

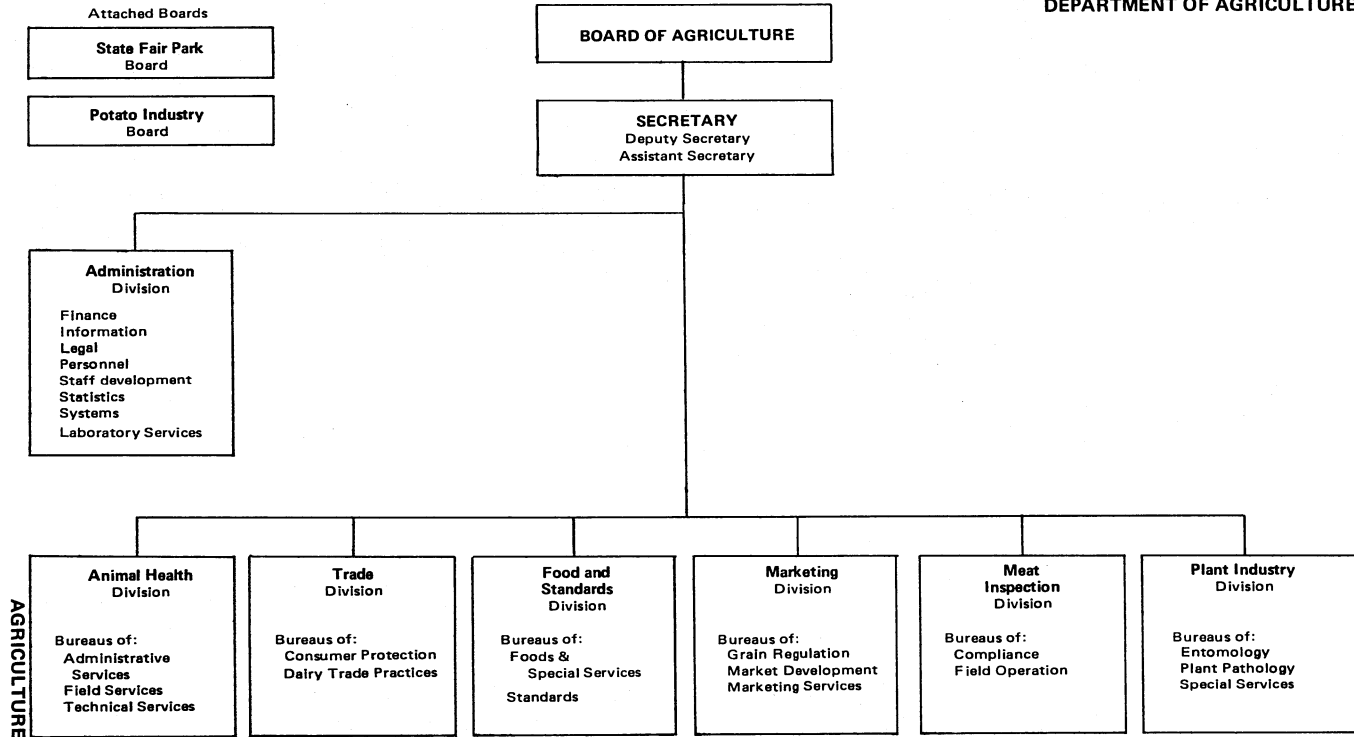
Proposals to consolidate the various agricultural agencies of the state into one department began in 1925. One of these agencies — the department of agriculture established in 1915 — was itself the result of merging several predecessor agencies. Several bills were introduced in the 1925, 1927 and 1929 sessions to accomplish consolidation. In some cases the plan was part of a larger over-all governmental reorganization bill. The bill which finally passed dealt exclusively with agricultural reorganization and included all the agricultural agencies. It provided for a commission.

In 1937 the structure was changed when the legislature created a part-time, policy-making board, which appointed a director to administer the department. This was part of an omnibus reorganization bill sponsored by Governor Philip La Follette.

The name of the department was changed to the department of agriculture in 1939, but the structure remained essentially the same. A new law was enacted, however, because the omnibus reorganization act passed by the 1937 special session was repealed.

Chapter 75, laws 1967 (the Kellett reorganization bill), left the department intact, and chapter 327, implementing it, created in the department a council on locker plants and a council on food standards appointed by the governor. These councils were formerly advisory committees. Chapter 111, laws 1969, abolished the grain and warehouse commission, transferring its functions to the department. Chapter 125, laws 1971, replaced the exposition council in the department of local affairs and development with the state fair park board attached to the department of agriculture. The first state fair in Wisconsin was held in 1851 under the supervision of the Wisconsin agricultural society, which had been established in 1848. In 1898 the function was taken over by the state board of agriculture and continued under the jurisdiction of its successor agencies, including the present

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



department of agriculture, until a separate department was established in 1961. It was merged into the department of local affairs and development in 1967 and continued there until the 1971 transfer. Chapter 90, laws 1973, transferred the Olympic ice rink from the department of natural resources to the state fair park board. The potato industry board was created by chapter 299, laws 1973.

Organization: The department is headed by a part-time board of 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered, 6-year terms. The full-time department secretary is appointed by the board.

The state fair park board is composed of 3 members appointed by the governor. The potato industry board is composed of 9 members, of which 7 are appointed by the secretary of agriculture for 3-year terms and 2 are ex officio. Both boards are attached to the department for administrative purposes only.

Agency Responsibility: The primary responsibilities of the department of agriculture are in 3 major program areas: 1) food and trade regulation; 2) animal disease and plant pest eradication; and 3) marketing services.

In addition to the traditional functions of marketing assistance and protection of farm animals and crops from pests and diseases, the department of agriculture is charged with many regulatory functions. These include licensing, inspection, laboratory analysis and consumer protection.

The department is authorized to issue administrative codes. Such codes have the force of law and are presently in effect in most major areas of department responsibility.

The department's marketing assistance program aids many segments of agriculture in finding adequate markets for food products, grain and livestock.

Animal disease and plant pest eradication includes inspection, survey, laboratory services, regulation and quarantine procedures.

Licensing and inspection cover broad areas. Production and processing of a wide range of food and agriculturally related commodities are conducted only in compliance with standards established by law through the issuance of licenses and inspection of licensees to see that standards are maintained. The department sets forth sanitary and composition standards and requires proper labeling and advertising of these products. The requirements are enforced by a departmental field inspection staff.

The administration of state aids for county and district fairs has been transferred from the department of local affairs and development to the department by action of the legislature.

The state fair park board operates independently of the department of agriculture, but the secretary of agriculture serves with this board in an advisory capacity.

The department's laboratories serve as a technical arm of the department, aiding all divisions in their inspection and enforcement work.

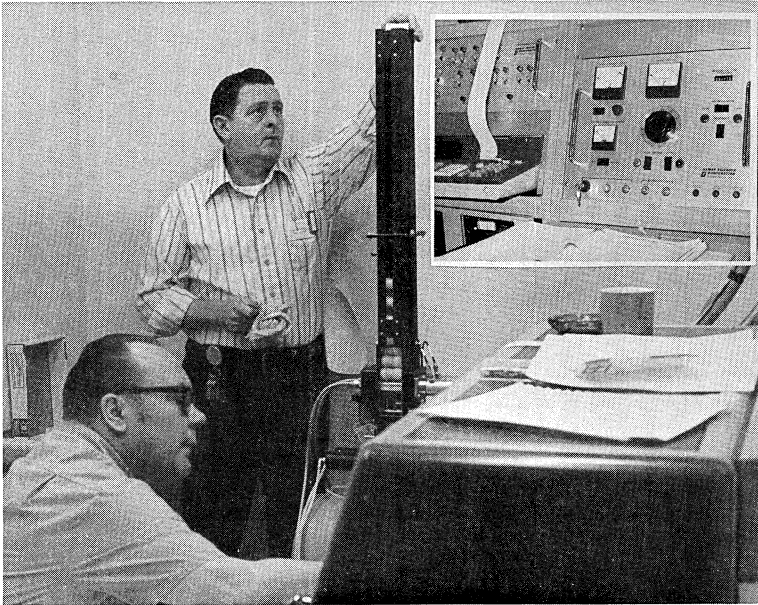
Protection of the consumer is one of the foremost duties of the department — ranging from protection against unwholesome and impure food to protection against deception and fraud. The department also has the important role of assuring the accuracy of weights and measures used in all segments of state commerce.

Consumer protection is emphasized in nearly all of the department programs. In recent years special emphasis has been given in meat inspection, pesticide residue surveillance, the development of administrative codes designed to protect the home owner and new programs to stop deceptive labeling and improper packaging practices.

Unit Functions: The structure of the department is built around 7 divisions, as follows:

The *Animal Health Division* functions to prevent, control and eradicate diseases in livestock through field investigation, laboratory analysis, and regulatory control.

The *Food and Standards Division* protects the state's food supply, beginning with production and processing and extending through marketing and distribution.



The Bureau of Grain Regulation, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, uses a neutron activator to determine the protein content of grain delivered to elevators at the port of Superior. Testing a grain sample used to take 2 hours; with the neutron activator, the test can be completed in 2 minutes.

The division also handles administration of the weights and measures laws and regulations, the hazardous substance law and the antifreeze regulation law.

The *Marketing Division* administers commodity grading, product promotion, price reporting and organizational assistance in the field of marketing. The division also supervises the marketing, inspecting, weighing and storing of grain in Superior and supervises administration of state aids for county and district fairs.

The *Meat Inspection Division*, operating under a cooperative state-federal meat inspection agreement, administers inspection of slaughtering and processing of meat and poultry.

The *Plant Industry Division* is primarily responsible for the protection, control and eradication of pests and diseases of plants. The division also administers enforcement programs for feed, fertilizers, seed and pesticides.

The *Trade Division* is responsible for the prevention of deception and fraud against consumers and businessmen, for promoting a fair and equitable business climate within the state and for strengthening Wisconsin's competitive market position.

The *Administration Division* is responsible for performing department-wide administrative services including budget and personnel coordination. Under a state-federal program, the division handles the collection and dissemination of basic agricultural statistics. General agricultural information is regularly provided to the public.

Interagency Relationships: In several areas, the Wisconsin department of agriculture cooperates with the U.S. department of agriculture. Major areas include collecting and reporting statistics, and the administration of animal disease, plant pest eradication and meat inspection programs. The department also works closely with the department of natural resources and the department of health and social services in general areas of mutual concern.

Working agreements to eliminate duplication of inspectional efforts are instituted with municipalities, the federal food and drug administration and the U.S. department of agriculture in the areas of food and trade regulation and medicated feed inspection.

Under a memorandum of understanding, the department of agriculture and the department of justice have coordinated investigation and enforcement procedures in the areas of trade practices and consumer protection. The department is continually increasing its efforts in strengthening working relationships with local authorities in handling consumer complaints, particularly those involving deceptive advertising or selling.

Through a pesticide enforcement agreement with the department of natural resources, the two agencies have pooled field forces to enforce pesticide regulations.

BANKING, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: ERICH MILDENBERG, (608) 266-1621.

Deputy Commissioner: T. E. PEDERSON, 266-1621.

Banks Division: ERICH MILDENBERG.

Consumer Credit Division: WILLIAM G. NOBLE, *administrator*, 266-1621.

Banking Review Board: HARRY E. RUSSELL, *chairman*; DANIEL H. COONEY, *vice chairman*; FRANCIS J. CONWAY, EDMUND R. HOBBS, LESTER MCALLISTER.

Consumer Credit Review Board: GLENN ANDERSON, FRANCIS J. CONWAY, RON KELLERMAN, VICTOR A. MILLER, ROBERT E. TILLEY.

Collection Agency Advisory Committee: ROGER E. SHAVLIK, ROBERT V. SMITH, TERENCE J. WELDON, DENNIS PUNCHES.

Mailing Address: 30 W. Mifflin Street, Room 401, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1621.

Publications: Annual Report on Banks and Trust Companies, Banking Laws.

Number of Employees: 82.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$2,635,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.55 *et seq.*

History: Chapter 75, laws 1967 (the Kellett reorganization act), kept the banking department intact, classifying it as an independent regulatory agency, and renaming it the office of the commissioner of banking. The banking department had its origin in chapter 234, laws 1903. The regulation of banks, however, was provided for in the Wisconsin constitution, and agencies to accomplish this date from 1852.

Chapter 193, laws 1971, divorced the former credit union division from the office and established a separate office of the commissioner of credit unions.

Organization: The commissioner of banking is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of 6 years. The office is organized into 4 divisions, which are under the direct supervision of the commissioner and deputy commissioner. Two boards are attached to the office, each having 5 members appointed by the governor with senate consent for staggered 5-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner's office administers state laws regulating and supervising banks and consumer credit agencies. These activities include licensing and chartering of branches, banks, loan companies, collection companies and currency exchanges to ensure financial solvency and sound management and inspecting consumer credit licensees to detect violations of the usury laws and to protect the public against questionable loan practices. In addition, the recently enacted Wisconsin consumer act is administered by this

office. The commissioner, subject to the approval of the review board, establishes departmental policies and rules and directs departmental operations.

Unit Functions:

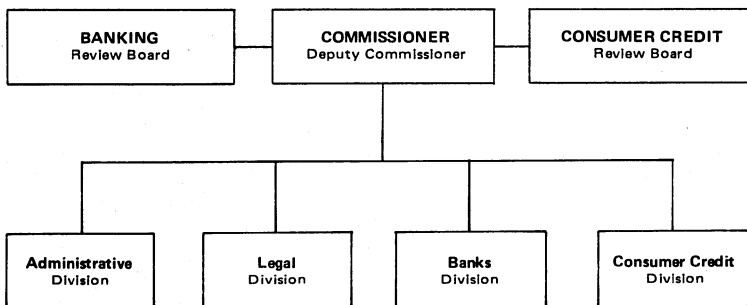
The *Banks Division* administers state laws regulating banks. It also conducts investigations relative to applications for charters of new banks and branches and examines the activities of established banks. The banking review board reviews administrative actions and approves departmental policies governing the operation of the banks division.

The *Consumer Credit Division* administers state laws regulating consumer credit agencies and issues and revokes licenses for all agencies which come under the jurisdiction of this division. The consumer credit review board reviews administrative actions and approves departmental policies governing the operations of the consumer credit division.

The *Legal Division* and the *Administrative Division* serve as administrative support and legal counsel to the commissioner and the respective boards of the two major divisions.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the office of the commissioner of banking is closely related to that performed by the office of the commissioner of insurance, the office of the commissioner of savings and loan and, to a lesser extent, the office of the commissioner of securities. The office of consumer protection in the department of justice frequently forwards to this office written complaints from individuals which relate to actions involving banks or bank transactions. This office assists those complainants in resolving their problems with the bank involved, in the event that the bank is state-chartered and is under the supervision of this office. The federal government also jointly examines state banks through its two agencies, namely: the federal reserve system for its members and the federal deposit insurance corporation for insured, nonmember banks.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING



BANKING

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Business Development: WILLIAM C. KIDD, 266-3222.

Deputy Secretary: vacancy.

Executive Assistant: RICHARD C. SEAMAN, 266-8773.

Business Development Services, Division of: vacancy, administrator.

Office of Minority Business Enterprise: RICHARD S. ARCHIA, director, 266-8380.

Council for Economic Development: MAX H. KARL, chairman; MORRIS REID, ROBERT L. MANEGOLD, vice chairman; MITCHELL FROMSTEIN, secretary; SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, JOHN H. KELLY, WARREN P. KNOWLES, BEN D. MARCUS, JOHN G. QUALE, JOHN W. SCHMITT, GEORGE B. STROTHER (members of executive committee); GLENN M. ANDERSON, RALPH L. ANDREANO, MERLIN H. BIRK, CLARENCE P. BLESER, FELMERS O. CHANEY, CATHERINE CLARK, WAYNE EMBRY, R. T. FOOTE, ALBERT FRANK, KENNETH W. HAAGENSEN, GEORGE J. HALASKA, DONALD HALDEMAN, THOMAS HANCOCK, JOHN HEIDENREICH, KEITH A. HINSMAN, JOHN W. JOANIS, EDWARD C. JONES, KARL JUNGINGER, RAY KLEMMT, E. C. KOERPER, HERBERT KOHL, HERBERT V. KOHLER, JR., RUDOLPH KRAEMER, HAL C. KUEHL, ROY C. LANE, GERLAD D. LAPPIN, THEODORE MACK, SR., GEORGE A. MADDOX, RAYMOND E. MAJERUS, ROBERT J. MARISCHEN, ROBERT F. MCGINN, YUZABURO MOGI, HARRY C. MOORE, JOHN A. MURPHY, JOSEPH B. NELSON, JR., JOSEPH L. NEVELS, JR., ROBERT ORNST, AUGUST PABST, JR., STEVE PAVICH, MELVIN B. RASKIN, D. B. REINHART, GILBERT C. ROHDE, JOHN M. ROSE, HAROLD E. SCALES, C. F. SCHLUETER, JOHN A. SEEFELDT, A. M. SPHEERIS, R. S. STEVENSON, STEVEN STONE, MILTON A. STRAUSS, W. V. THOMAS, JON G. UDELL, C. EDWARD WEBER, HERMAN WILLIAMS, SIDNEY WINNIG, GEORGE H. WOODLAND, CHARLES W. ZIEMER, PAUL D. ZIEMER (members of the council).

Council on Small Business Investment Companies: DONALD E. BONK, FELMERS O. CHANEY, JOSEPH A. LARSON, EDWARD L. MACHULAK.

Mailing Address: Suite 650, 123 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3222.

Publications: Cover a variety of subjects, statewide and area basis. Designed mainly for use by industrial prospects, ranging from data profiles to studies of opportunities for rather specific industries. In addition to reports providing facts for potential industrialists, there are various bulletins designed to assist local industrial development groups in their promotion efforts. Periodic newsletter.

Number of Employees: 23.5.

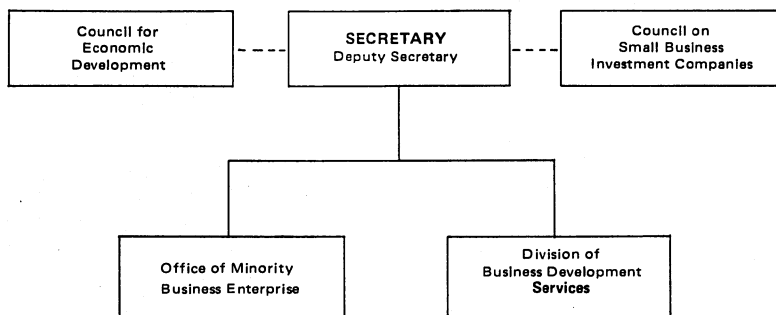
Total Budget 1973-75: \$1,589,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.15 *et seq.*

History: The department of business development was created by chapter 321, laws 1971, which removed the division of economic development from the department of local affairs and development and established it as a separate department. The law took effect early in July of 1972. The division of economic development began in the executive office in 1955 as the division of industrial development, was transferred to the department of resource development when it was created in 1959, was transferred back to the executive office by chapter 614, laws 1965, and then became part of the department of local affairs and development under the 1967 reorganization law. It remained there until the 1971 law made it a separate agency.

Organization: The department is under the direction of the secretary of business development, who is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate to serve at the governor's pleasure. A council for economic development in the department consists of such number of members as the governor determines.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT



Also, a council on small business investment companies was created, with size and membership determined by the governor.

Agency Responsibility: The department's functions are advisory, informational, coordinative and promotional in nature. Its purpose is to foster the growth and diversification of the state's economy through research, planning and promotion. It serves as the central state agency and clearinghouse for developmental activities concerning the economy. The department is charged with providing assistance to commercial, industrial and recreational developers and to small and minority enterprises; encouraging the creation of jobs in depressed areas; encouraging cooperation between financial institutions and businessmen in order to stimulate business expansion; and the developing of a state economic policy.

A small business investment company fund was authorized (but not funded) in the department to promote the economic welfare by purchasing either directly or cooperatively with lending institutions the debentures of small business investment companies.

Interagency Relationships: The department of business development may receive federal funds. Section 560.05 (2) directs the department to coordinate its research programs with those of other state agencies, including institutions of higher education. It is certain that close working relationships will be continued with local governments.

CREDIT UNIONS, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: WILLIAM H. HUGHES.

Departmental Administrator: RICHARD OTTOW, 266-0445.

Credit Union Review Board: GERALD RING, *chairman*; EMORY L. ELBE, *vice chairman*; SUZANNE BARANOWSKI, *secretary*; HELEN M. STORM, RAY J. THEISEN.

Mailing Address: Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0438.

Publication: Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions.

Number of Employees: 26.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$917,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.59 *et seq.*

History: The office of the commissioner of credit unions was created by chapter 193, laws 1971, which removed the credit union division from the office of the

commissioner of banking, effective June 26, 1972, to create the new agency and provide expanded powers to Wisconsin chartered credit unions.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. The commissioner must have at least 10 years actual experience either in the operation of a credit union or serving in a credit union supervisory agency.

The credit union review board, formerly in banking, consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 5-year terms. Each member must have at least 5 years experience in credit union operations.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner of credit unions enforces the laws relating to credit unions, charters new credit unions, and conducts routine and special examinations of credit union books and records.

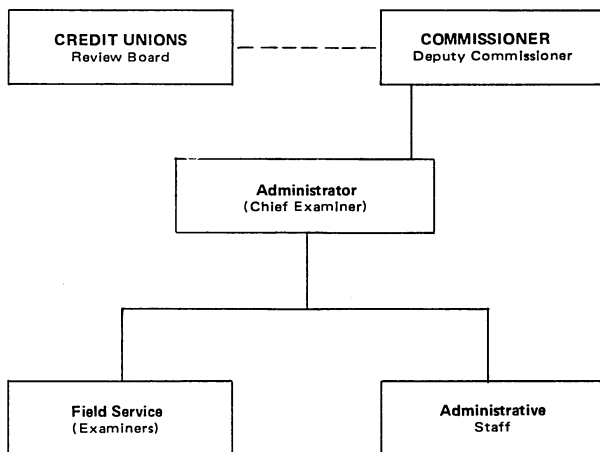
It is the duty of the office of the commissioner of credit unions to promote the extension of credit at the lowest possible rates and cooperate with every group of people who may be or may become interested in the formation and development of a credit union in this state for that purpose, and it may do all things reasonably necessary for the discharge of this duty.

As of December 31, 1973, there were 704 state chartered credit unions with total assets of \$661 million. Individual member savings up to \$20,000 in these credit unions are insured by the Wisconsin credit union share insurance corporation, a nonprofit corporation created by section 186.35, Wisconsin statutes. This nonprofit corporation was capitalized by Wisconsin chartered credit unions, who also pay an annual assessment of .1% of member savings at the year-end in order to provide this insurance to their member savings.

The Wisconsin credit union share insurance corporation is under the supervision of the office of the commissioner of credit unions and receives an annual examination by the agency with the cost thereof paid by the corporation.

The credit union review board may require the commissioner to submit any of his official actions to the board for its approval, and any rules and regulations issued by the commissioner shall have the prior approval of the credit union review board.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CREDIT UNIONS



CREDIT UNIONS

Interagency Relationships: The work of the office of the commissioner of credit unions is closely related in nature to that performed by the office of the commissioner of banking, the office of the commissioner of savings and loans, the office of the commissioner of insurance and, to a lesser extent, the office of the commissioner of securities.

INSURANCE, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: HAROLD P. WILDE, JR.

Deputy Commissioner: vacancy.

Assistant to Deputy Commissioner: MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE.

Attorney: WALTER J. COLE.

Consumer Services and Information Division: SHERWOOD K. ZINK, *chief*.

Coordinator of Insurance Education: JAMES A. L'HEUREUX.

Examining Division: MARTIN F. RAYNOHA, *chief*.

Funds Division: BELFORD HOGOBOOM, *chief*.

Pension and Noninsured Plans Division: JOHN VILBERG, *chief*.

Rates Division—Life and Health: H. ROY ANDERSEN, *chief*.

Rates Division—Property and Casualty: LOUIS N. HANNES, *chief*.

Services Division: EUGENE R. HASKINS, *administrative assistant*.

Insurance Agents Advisory Council: MAURICE KILEY, *chairman*; JAMES A. L'HEUREUX, *secretary*; GORDON GRONERT, WILLIAM D. HOPPENJAN, JESSE J. JOHNSON, W. E. KOEHLER, JOHN G. MALONEY, WILLIAM J. NELSON, DON W. ROBERTS, FLYNN ROSKAM, CLAIRE THOMAS, ROMAN WAGNER.

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility I, 201 East Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3585.

Publications: Annual Report and Directory of Licensed Insurance Companies.

Number of Employees: 83.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$5,958,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.73 *et seq.*

History: The insurance department was created in the year 1870 (chapter 56) within the office of the secretary of state. In 1878 (chapter 214) the department became a separate agency headed by a commissioner. In 1967 (chapter 75) the insurance department had its name changed to the office of the commissioner of insurance, and it was continued as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization: The commissioner of insurance is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of 4 years. The deputy commissioner and the assistant deputy commissioner are appointed by the commissioner subject to civil service rules and regulations.

The commissioner may create advisory councils and committees to assist him in dealing with regulatory problems. There is presently one active council, the insurance agents council. After the initial appointments are made, the members of the insurance agents council serve 3 years. Chapter 144, laws 1969, created the insurance security fund board to consist of not less than 5 nor more than 11 members. The attorney general, state treasurer and the commissioner of insurance are ex officio members, and the commissioner serves as chairman. The other members of the board represent domestic and foreign or alien insurers.

Agency Responsibility: The office of the commissioner of insurance is responsible for supervision of the business of insurance and for administering Wisconsin laws regulating life, accident, health, property and casualty insurance companies, fraternal benefit societies, town mutual companies, hospital service corporations, medical society and cooperative sickness care plans, school voluntary benefit plans, some aspects of motor clubs, and is also responsible for operating the

state life fund, the state insurance fund, the state indemnity fund and the insurance security fund. This fund provides a mechanism for protecting insureds in the state from excessive delay and loss in the event of liquidation of insurers and by assessing the cost of such protection among insurers.

Unit Functions:

The *Examining Division* examines insurance companies and other organizations regulated by the commissioner to confirm financial solvency and compliance with laws and regulations, makes office audits of the annual and quarterly statements and tax returns, makes reserve valuations, prepares statistics for the commissioner's report, and handles the organization, administration, relicensing, and liquidation of insurance companies.

The *Funds Division* operates the state insurance fund, which insures all state property and the property of any county or municipal government unit that has elected to insure in the fund. The state life fund sells basic forms of life insurance to persons who are residents of the state. The state indemnity fund reinsures licensed mortgage guaranty insurance companies in respect to insurance policies guaranteeing loans made to purchase new or existing single or multiple family residential housing or to finance the construction, remodeling or renovating of such housing in congested urban and other areas, in order to replace or improve substandard and deteriorated housing.

The *Life-Health Rates Division* administers the laws regulating rates and contract forms for life and health insurance and calculates inheritance and other values for tax purposes upon request.

The *Pension and Noninsured Plans Division* monitors the operation pension and welfare plans and noninsured plans and the associated consumer protection activities.

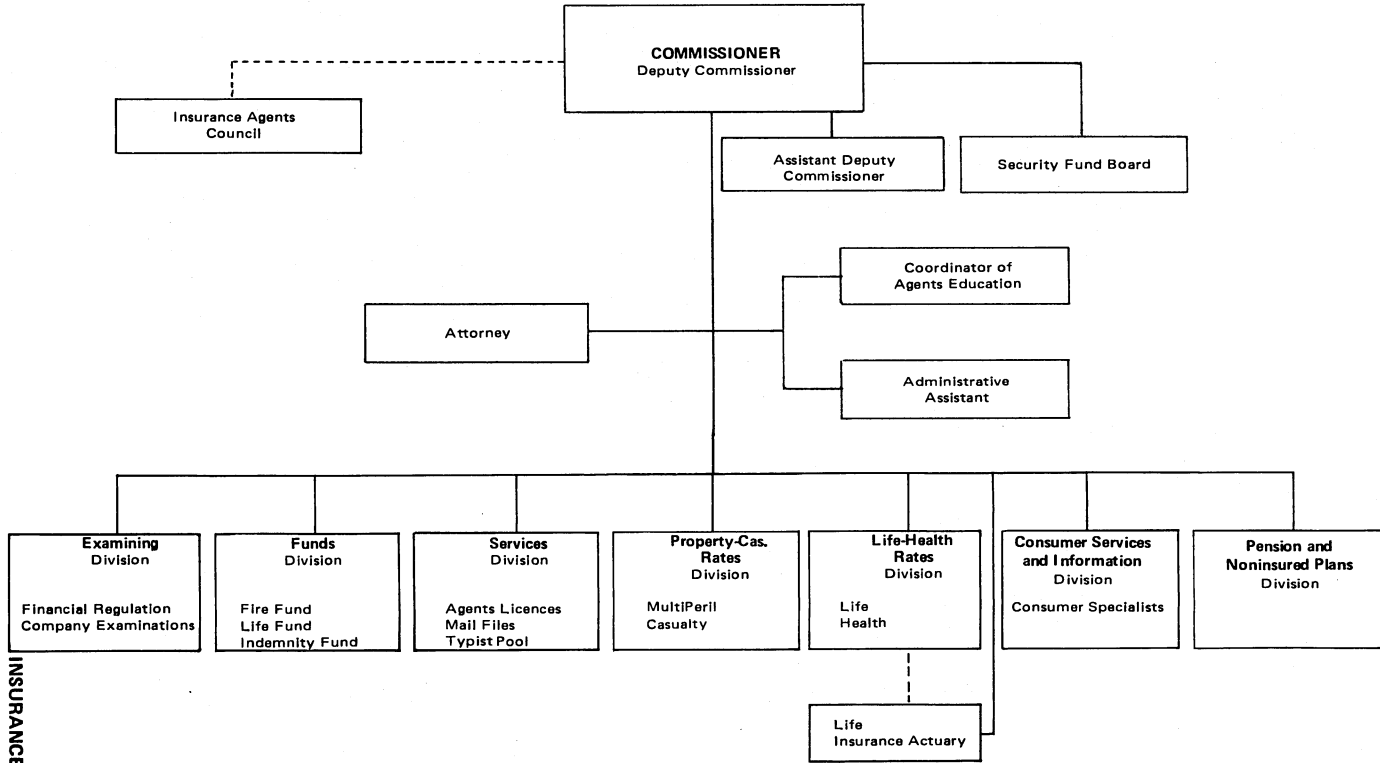
The *Property-Casualty Rates Division* administers the laws regulating rates and policy forms for property and casualty insurance and administers the unauthorized insurer and surplus lines insurance statutes.

The *Services Division* is responsible for providing clerical and other services to the other divisions, for the licensing of insurance agents and adjusters, and for the record-keeping of taxes and fees collected.

The *Consumer Services and Information Division* is responsible for the processing of all consumer complaints, inquiries and field investigations. This division is also responsible for the planning and development of an on-going program of consumer education.

Interagency Relationships: The state insurance fund insures all state property and property of local government units that elect to insure with the fund.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: **RICHARD D. CUDAHY**, *chairman*; **NORMAN M. CLAPP**, **ARTHUR L. PADRUTT**, **MATTHEW HOLDEN, JR.** (confirmation pending).

Secretary: JOHN F. GOETZ.

Chief Counsel: STEVEN M. SCHUR, 266-1264.

Accounts and Finance Division: FREDERICK C. HUEBNER, *administrator*, 266-3766.

Administration Division: JOHN F. GOETZ, *administrator*, 266-1241.

Engineering Division: WILLIAM SAYLES, *chief engineer*, 266-3491.

Examining Division: CLARENCE B. SORESENSEN, *administrator*, 266-1261.

Transportation Division: WILLIAM R. BRUMFIELD, *administrator*, 266-2321.

Utility Rates Division: JAMES J. TANNER, *administrator*, 266-1265.

Mailing Address: 432 Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1241.

Publications: Annual Volume of Public Service Commission of Wisconsin Reports (important decisions and orders); reprint of statutes administered by or relating to Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (pamphlet); Biennial Report; Weekly Motor Carrier Calendar; Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics—Class A and B Private Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Maintenance Expense per Dollar Invested in Class A and B Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Electric Bills; Comparison of Electric Resale Rates (Wholesale) to Municipalities, Small Private Companies and Rural Electric Cooperatives; Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Public Utilities; Analysis of Municipal Electric Utilities Operating in Wisconsin; Operating Results of Rural Electric Co-ops; A Comparison of Monthly Electric Bills for Various Levels of Consumption in Wisconsin and Surrounding States; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics—Class A and B Private Gas Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Gas Bills; Comparison of Telephone Rates in Wisconsin Communities; Operating Statistics of Wisconsin Telephone Utilities; Telephone Companies and Exchanges; Comparison of Quarterly Water Bills for Incorporated Wisconsin Communities; An Alphabetical Listing of Wisconsin Communities and Public Utilities Which Serve Them.

Number of Employees: 148.

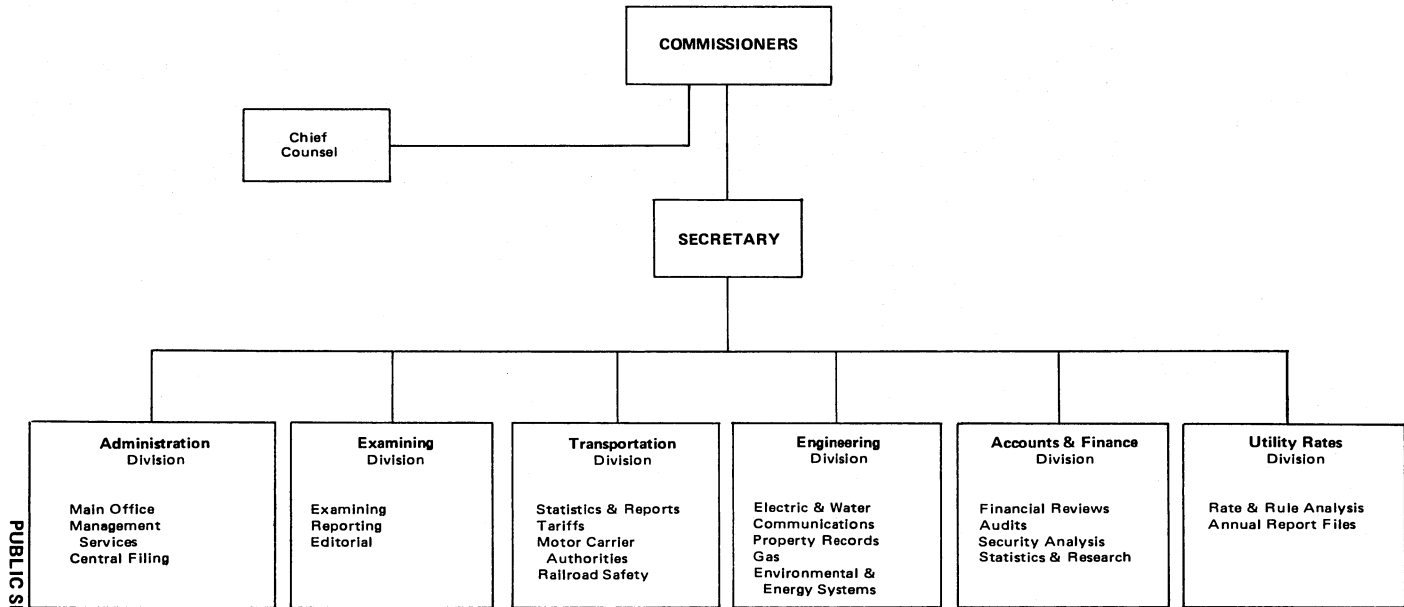
Total Budget 1973-75: \$4,909,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.79 *et seq.*

History: Railroad regulation began with the effective date of chapter 273, laws 1874. The public service commission in its present form was created by chapter 362, laws 1905, as the railroad commission and given more regulatory jurisdiction over railroads. This was extended to include public utilities, both privately and municipally owned, by chapter 499, laws 1907. The name was changed from railroad commission to public service commission by chapter 183, laws 1931. Comprehensive motor carrier regulation was added by chapter 488, laws 1933. The reorganization act of 1967 (chapter 75) continued the commission as an independent regulatory agency.

Organization: The commission is composed of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for staggered 6-year terms. When making an appointment, the governor designates a chairman. The commission is organized into 6 divisions: accounts and finance, administration, engineering, examining, transportation, and utility rates divisions.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for the regulation of public utilities as defined in section 196.01, Wis. stats., including those municipally owned and operated; railroads (including enterprises included in definition of railroads in section 195.02, Wis. stats.); and motor carriers for hire pursuant to chapter 194, Wis. stats. The regulation of public utilities, railroads, and common motor carriers is designed to promote reasonably adequate service to the public, without undue or unjust discrimination and at rates which are reasonable and just. The commission also has responsibility to organize emergency transportation for civil defense under the Wisconsin operational survival plan and has responsibility in the areas of telecommunications, natural gas and electric power with respect to emergency resource management.

Unit Functions:

The *Accounts and Finance Division* is responsible for auditing the accounting practices and financial records of public utilities and analyzing their proposed security offerings. It prepares depreciation studies and analyses of cost of capital and rate of return to present as testimony at hearings before the commission. It compiles and publishes statistical studies of financial and operating data of public utilities.

The *Engineering Division* is concerned with the technical, engineering aspects of utility operation, including adequacy of service, facilities, and safety; makes valuations of public utility plants; conducts studies of adequacy of electric and gas supply; and prepares environmental impact statements.

The *Utility Rates Division* analyzes costs and recommends rates and rules for public utilities, investigates complaints, and maintains a file of public utility rates and rules.

The *Transportation Division* administers rules and conducts investigations relating to the regulation of rates and service of motor carriers and railroads and implements safety standards for railroads including railroad-highway crossing protection.

The *Administration Division* provides personnel and business management services to the commission and maintains a centralized filing system.

The *Examining Division* schedules and conducts public hearings and prepares a verbatim transcript of testimony taken.

Interagency Relationships: The commission has several counterparts on the federal level performing regulatory functions in relation to enterprises engaged in interstate commerce which the commission performs in relation to similar enterprises engaged in intrastate commerce. These include the federal power commission, the federal communications commission, the interstate commerce commission, and the securities and exchange commission. According to an agreement with the federal department of transportation, office of pipeline safety, the commission receives federal aid in enforcing federal and state safety standards on gas utilities operating in Wisconsin. In the areas of utility and railroad regulation, the commission has sole jurisdiction on the state level. The commission supervises highway crossing protection and related matters in which the Wisconsin department of transportation often appears before the commission as an interested party. In the area of motor transportation of passengers and property, the commission provides regulation of rates and service, while matters involving law enforcement and safety are within the jurisdiction of the department of transportation. The emergency transportation plan developed by the commission is part of Wisconsin's operational survival plan, which is coordinated by the department of local affairs and development. Related emergency resource management functions assigned to the commission include electric power, natural gas and telecommunications.

REGULATION AND LICENSING, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: SARAH DEAN.

Deputy Secretary: LILLIAN M. QUINN.

Executive Assistant: MICHAEL J. BRIGGS.

Division of Nurses: ELAINE F. ELLIBEE, *administrator*, 266-3735.

Board of Nursing: SISTER MARY AGREDA TOUCHETT (representing Wis. nurses assn.), *chairman*; ELAINE F. ELLIBEE (administrator, division of nurses), *secretary*; DR. GEORGE H. HANDY (state health officer), VALENCIA N. PROCK (representing Wis. league for nursing), BARBARA WHITMORE (representing dept. of health and social services), KENNETH JAMRON (representing Wis. hospital assn.), DR. JOHN HIRSCHBOECK (representing state medical society), MRS. HELEN BRUNCLIK GERMAN (representing Wis. nurses assn.), PAMELA WEGNER (representing Wis. league for nursing), vacancy.

Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses: WILLIAM DRULINER (T.P.N.), *chairman*; MRS. ANNA MILLER (T.P.N.), *vice chairman*; ELAINE F. ELLIBEE (administrator of division of nurses), *secretary*; MRS. ELLEN ELLERY, MRS. CARMEN MOCKRUD (R.N.'s); MRS. DOLORES GILBERTS (T.P.N.).

Examining Council on Registered Nurses: MRS. DIANE K. WERNETTE, *chairman*; MRS. ATHENE DALE, *vice chairman*; ELAINE F. ELLIBEE (administrator of division of nurses), *secretary*; JOAN GOTTSACKER, LOIS JACOBS (all R.N.'s).

Accounting Examining Board: 266-3020, ABE A. ALK, *chairman*; JACK E. THOMAS, *vice chairman*; JAMES B. BOWER, *secretary*; ALEXANDER GEORGES, MRS. ELIZABETH S. PETERS (all C.P.A.'s).

Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of: 266-1397, W. ROBERT MARSHALL (dean of U W college of engineering), *chairman*; JOHN W. WADE (dean of U W college of architecture), *vice chairman*; CASS F. HURC, *secretary*.

Architects' Section: LILLIAN S. LEENHOUTS, HARRY A. SCHROEDER, JR., ROBERT L. YARBRO; JOHN W. WADE (dean of U.W. college of architecture).

Engineers' Section: ORVILLE E. ARNOLD, JOHN E. CALLAN, PEPE RODRIGUEZ; W. ROBERT MARSHALL (dean of U.W. college of engineering).

Designers' Section: C. M. PHARO, JULIUS PIEPER, CHARLES E. ROHDE.

Land Surveyors' Section: RICHARD BATTERMAN, DONALD L. MC CONAGHY, ANTHONY THOUSAND.

Executive Secretary: CASS F. HURC.

Athletic Examining Board: 266-1902, JOEY SANGOR, *chairman*; ROY C. HILL, *vice chairman*; VERNON E. WOODWARD, *secretary*.

Basic Sciences Examining Board: 266-1902, ALLEN A. DENIO, *chairman*; BARTHOLOMEW K. KUNNY, *vice chairman*; MRS. ELLEN M. RASCH, *secretary*.

Bingo Control Board: 266-2775, ROBERT ZUM BRUNNEN, *chairman*; MRS. ELVERA TAYLOR, *vice chairman*; NORMAN E. ANDERSON, *secretary*; MRS. MARY BIRDENER, L. ROBERT GRAEF.

Executive Secretary: ROBERT G. HOSKINS.

Chiropractic Examining Board: 266-1626, HENRY C. ZASTROW, *chairman*; JAMES ZANDER, *vice chairman*; S. C. SYVERUD, *secretary* (all chiropractors).

Dentistry Examining Board: 266-1396, SAUL B. ARBIT, *chairman*; ROBERT C. WEBER, *vice chairman*; MERRILL T. CINA, *secretary*; JOHN M. SCHLICK, THOMAS M. VAUGHN (all dentists).

Executive Secretary: STEPHEN J. NICKS.

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: 266-0729, DONALD W. SCHAEFER, *chairman*; DR. JAMES H. BRANDENBURG, *vice chairman*; DU WAYNE TREMMEL, *secretary*; MRS. WALTER SETTLE, OTIS WHITCOMB, *vacancy*.

Medical Examining Board: 266-2811, JOHN W. RUPEL, *chairman*; ALBERT L. FREEDMAN, *vice chairman*; THOMAS E. HENNEY, *secretary*; WILLIAM L. BAKER, ANDREW E. CYRUS, JR., PATRICIA E. MC ILLECE, MARK T. O'MEARA (all M.D.'s); IRVING J. ANSFIELD (D.O.).

Physical Therapists Examining Council: ARTHUR GRISA, *chairman*; JOAN K. WERNER, *vice chairman*; PEGGY WOLFE, *secretary* (all R.P.T.'s and appointed by medical examining board).

Council on Physician's Assistants: GEORGE A. BEHNKE, *chairman*; GALE KELLEY, *vice chairman*; ROBERT PAYNE, *secretary*; DR. ROBERT E. COOKE, ELAINE ELLIBEE, MRS. ARDIE HALYARD, DR. GEORGE H. HANDY, INEZ G. HINSVARK, FRANKLIN S. KANEISS, DR. JAMES KIMMEY, DR. PATRICIA E. MC ILLECE, JOHN J. SCHWEN, ANNELIESE WAGGONER, DR. JAMES SCOTT, *vacancy*.

Podiatrists Examining Council: WILLIAM H. HOMMEL, *chairman*; QUENTIN E. COPELAND, *vice chairman*; MICHEL M. ADDIS, *secretary* (all D.P.M.'s and appointed by medical examining board).

Executive Secretary: MRS. DEANNA ZYCHOWSKI.

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board: 266-0729, GEORGE MAC KENZIE, *chairman*; SISTER MARY CLAUDE SZYPERSKI, *vice chairman*; JOHN S. FALCO, *secretary*; STANLEY R. BALLIETTE, DR. WILLIAM L. BLOCKSTEIN, SISTER MARY GREGORY HANSON, FATHER PHILIP HESLIN, DR. MICHAEL MAC LEAN, MARY SCHLIMGEN, *vacancy*.

Executive Secretary: ROBERT V. KORNEILL.

Optometry Examining Board: 266-1626, PAUL YOUNGDALE, *chairman*; ANITA EBERL, *vice chairman*; A. L. LINDELL, *secretary*; RANDALL AHLSTROM, LLOYD MILAVITZ (all optometrists).

Pharmacy Examining Board: 266-0141, EDWARD G. FARRELL, *chairman*; THORA M. VERVOREN, *vice chairman*; PAUL G. BJERKE, *secretary*; D. JACK MYERS, ROBERT L. MAILE (confirmation pending), (all pharmacists).

Executive Secretary: KARL W. MARQUARDT.

Pharmacy Internship Board: 266-2852, EDWARD G. FARRELL, *chairman*; ROBERT E. STEELE, *vice chairman*; JOSEPH I. SOWINSKI, *secretary*; DAVID ANGARAN, JOSEPH R. ROBINSON, GLENN A. SONNEDECKER, MELVIN WEINSWIG (representing U.W. school of pharmacy); RICHARD G. HENRY, CHARLES O. JOHNSON (representing Wis. pharmaceutical assn.); PAUL G. BJERKE, D. JACK MYERS, THORA M. VERVOREN (members pharmacy examining board), *vacancy*.

Executive Secretary: RICHARD KRUMBIEGEL.

Psychology Examining Board: 266-0729, JOHN W. GIEBINK, *chairman*; JOHN H. JACKSON, *vice chairman*; SAMUEL H. FRIEDMAN, *secretary* (all psychologists).

Real Estate Examining Board: ROBERT H. KELLER, *chairman*; RICHARD E. ELLISON, *vice chairman*; MARCIA MILLS, *secretary*.

Executive Secretary: ROY E. HAYS, 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203, (414) 224-4491.

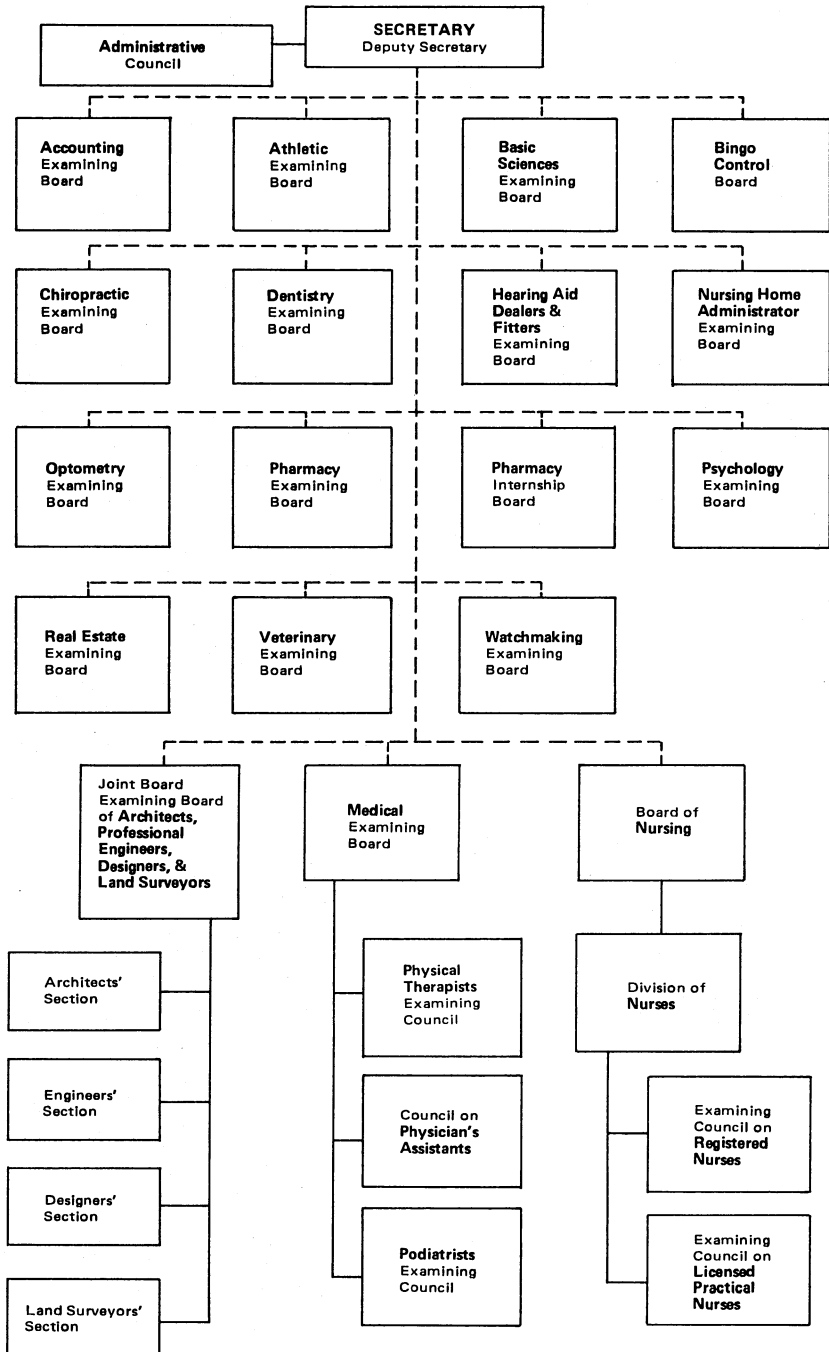
Veterinary Examining Board: 266-1626, JOAN M. ARNOLDI, *chairman*; OSCAR A. HILDEBRANDT, *vice chairman*; MAX E. BARTH, *secretary*; CLYDE D. LYLE, JOHN L. WILSON (all licensed practicing veterinarians).

Watchmaking Examining Board: 266-1902, TOM ARMSTRONG, *chairman*; RICHARD SCROGGINS, *vice chairman*; ED MEDLA, *secretary*; KATHERINE CUMICEK (confirmation pending), *vacancy*.

Mailing Address: Room 252, General Executive Facility I, 201 E. Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2112.

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING



Publications: *Division of Nurses:* Nursing, Is it Your Career (list of accredited schools of nursing); Wisconsin Nurse Practice Act, Chapter 441, Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Administrative Code, Rules of the Board of Nursing; Truth or Consequences, Facts About the Licensed Practical Nurse; Guidelines for Training Nursing Assistants; Interpreter (restricted mailing list). *Bingo Control Board:* Bingo Control Act; Guidelines for Bingo in Wisconsin. *Accounting Examining Board:* Annual Register, Wisconsin Accounting Law including statutes and administrative rules. *Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors:* Annual Report and Roster of Current Registrants; Registration Act and Rules of the Board (periodically updated); Semi-annual Newsletter. *Chiropractic Examining Board:* Annual Directory; Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Chiropractic; Administrative Rules. *Dentistry Examining Board:* Annual Directory; Dentistry Law; Administrative Rules. *Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board:* Annual Directory; statutes. *Medical Examining Board:* Annual Register of Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths, Physical Therapists and Podiatrists; Medical Practices Act. *Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board:* Wisconsin statutes; Administrative Rules; Newsletter; Wisconsin Law and Rules Governing Nursing Home Administrators. *Optometry Examining Board:* Annual Directory; Wisconsin Statutes Relating to Optometry; Administrative Rules. *Pharmacy Examining Board:* Wisconsin Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 161, Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Pharmacy Law, Chapter 450, Wisconsin Statutes; Administrative Rules. *Pharmacy Internship Board:* Guidelines for Preceptors and Interns; the Intern (monthly newsletter). *Psychology Examining Board:* Annual Directory; Wisconsin Statutes; Administrative Rules. *Real Estate Examining Board:* Annual Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Real Estate Salesmen, Registered Cemetery Associations and Registered Cemetery Salesmen; Wisconsin Real Estate Law Manual; Wisconsin Real Estate License Law News; Administrative Rules. *Veterinary Examining Board:* Annual Directory; Veterinary Statutes; Administrative Rules. *Watchmaking Examining Board:* Wisconsin Regulations Governing Watchmaking. *General Administration of Department of Regulation and Licensing:* Biennial Report; Consumer Aspects of Professional Licensing; Interim Statistical Report; Laws and Rules (newsletter on legal developments relating to professional licensing); Memo to Board Members; Semiannual Report of Registered Charitable Organizations; Think Before You Give (brochure on Wisconsin charitable organizations law); Weekly List of Forthcoming Meetings and Hearings; Rules of the Department relating to Private Detective Licenses and Private Detective Agency Licenses.

Number of Employees: 67.3.

Total Budget 1973-75: General operations — \$1,060,600; Accounting Examining Board — \$51,800; Architects, Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors Examining Board — \$265,300; Athletic Examining Board — \$11,400; Basic Sciences Examining Board — \$20,400; Chiropractic Examining Board — \$13,600; Dentistry Examining Board — \$44,200; Hearing Aid Fitters and Dealers Examining Board — \$7,800; Medical Examining Board — \$135,400; Division of Nurses — \$549,800; Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board — \$49,100; Optometry Examining Board — \$42,600; Pharmacy Examining Board — \$223,000; Pharmacy Internship Board — \$45,600; Psychology Examining Board — \$7,200; Real Estate Examining Board — \$639,200; Veterinary Examining Board — \$15,800; Watchmaking Examining Board — \$11,000; Bingo Control Board — \$290,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.40 *et seq.*

History: Chapter 75, laws 1967 (the Kellett reorganization act), grouped various licensing and regulatory boards within a newly-created department of regulation and licensing.

Under the law the following agencies were grouped in the new department:

Old Agency	Original Creation	New Board
Board of Nursing.....	Ch. 346, Laws 1911	Board of Nursing
Department of Nurses	Ch. 365, Laws 1921, Bureau of Nursing Education in State Board of Health Ch. 402, Laws 1949	Division of Nurses Examining Council on Registered Nurses Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses
Board of Accountancy.....	Ch. 337, Laws 1913	Accounting Examining Board
Regis. Board of Arch. & Prof. Engineers	Ch. 644, Laws 1917 (Board of Examiners of Architects) Ch. 486, Laws 1931 (expanded board to include engineers) Ch. 547, Laws 1955 (expanded board to include land surveyors)	Examining Board of Architects and Professional Engineers Renamed Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers & Land Surveyors in 1969.
Athletic Commission	Chs. 632, 733, Laws 1913	Athletic Examining Board
Board of Examiners in the .. Basic Sciences	Ch. 284, Laws 1925	Basic Sciences Examining Board
Board of Examiners in Chiropractic	Ch. 408, Laws 1925	Chiropractic Examining Board
Board of Dental..... Examiners	Ch. 129, Laws 1885	Dentistry Examining Board
Board of Medical..... Examiners	Ch. 264, Laws 1897	Medical Examining Board Physical Therapist Examining Council Podiatrist Examining Council
Medical Grievance	Ch. 70, Laws 1935	Functions absorbed by Med. Ex. Bd.
Board of Examiners in Optometry	Ch. 488, Laws 1915	Optometry Examining Board
Board of Pharmacy	Ch. 167, Laws 1882	Pharmacy Examining Board
Pharmacy Internship..... Commission	Ch. 351, Laws 1965	Pharmacy Internship Board
Real Estate Commission	Ch. 656, Laws 1919 (Real Estate Brokers Board)	Real Estate Examining Board
Board of Veterinary..... Examiners	Ch. 294, Laws 1961	Veterinary Examining Board
Board of Examiners in Watchmaking	Ch. 91, Laws 1937	Watchmaking Examining Board

In addition, the administration of the licensing of private detective agencies and agents, charitable organizations and professional fund raisers and solicitors was transferred from the secretary of state; and the licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen was transferred from the motor vehicle department to the new agency.

When the department was created on August 1, 1967, it consisted of 13 examining boards and the division of nurses. Three new examining boards were added to the department in 1969: the hearing aid dealers and fitters examining board, the nursing home administrator examining board and the psychology examining board. In 1973 the legislature further expanded the department by attaching to it the newly created bingo control board (chapter 156), while the council on physician's assistants was created by chapter 149, laws 1973, to advise the medical examining board.

Organization: The department is headed by a secretary, nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the senate appointed for a term of 6 years. The deputy secretary is appointed by the secretary under civil service laws. An administrative council consisting of representatives of the board of nursing, bingo control board and the examining boards is attached to the department. All boards except the examining board of architects, professional engineers, designers and land surveyors and the pharmacy internship board are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. All boards annually elect a chairman, vice chairman and secretary from among their members, and each board member, except the members of the board of nursing, receives a standard per diem of \$25. Some boards have authority to pay their secretary compensation in addition to per diems, while other boards are authorized to hire an executive secretary to administer their functions.

The division of nurses is under the direction and supervision of the board of nursing, which consists of ex officio members and members appointed to represent various groups. The examining councils on registered nurses and on licensed practical nurses are appointed by the board of nursing.

The medical examining board appoints a physical therapists examining council and a podiatrists examining council. In addition, it appoints 5 members, including one from its own board, to serve on the 15-member council on physician's assistants.

The examining board of architects, professional engineers, designers and land surveyors consists of 4 separate sections which regulate their respective professions.

The routine management functions have been assigned to the department secretary, while each examining board, the board of nursing and the bingo control board retain their powers, duties and functions prescribed by law, including rule-making, licensing, certifying and regulation. Each examining board, the board of nursing and the bingo control board continue to have supervision and control of those funds received by them in connection with their licensing, certifying and related activities, and of the budgeting of such funds, within the limitations prescribed by law.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides supportive administrative functions for the boards, such as management and clerical services. Management services include such services as bookkeeping, payroll, accounting, preparation of the budget, procurement, making arrangements for meetings, hearings and examinations, processing approximately 110,000 license renewals annually, and personnel advisory services. Clerical services include providing the clerical personnel required by the boards. In addition, the department licenses private detective agencies and agents, peddlers, itinerant merchant truckers, transient merchants, public showmen, charitable organizations and professional fund raisers and solicitors. The division of nurses, the bingo control board and the examining boards maintain, in central locations designated by the department, all records in conjunction with their operations pertaining to the functions independently retained by them. The department retains a current register of the names and addresses of

all licensees. In addition to licensing, certifying and regulating its trade or profession, each examining board and the division of nurses is responsible for fostering the standards of education or training pertaining to their own trade or profession, including their relationship to government and to the general welfare.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Nurses* provides the basic program of approval and accreditation of nursing schools, as well as registration of nurses, and engages in administrative, education, registration, licensure and law enforcement activities. The division, which includes the examining council on registered nurses and the examining council on licensed practical nurses, is the staff arm for the board of nursing.

The *Accounting Examining Board* administers 2 C.P.A. examinations each year, registers accountants, requires all practicing license holders to reregister annually, and investigates complaints of violation of law or regulations and secures compliance.

The *Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors* is responsible for examining qualifications of applicants for registration as architect, professional engineer, designer or land surveyor; and for issuing certificates of registration. The examining board investigates complaints of misconduct and cooperates in the prosecution of persons not complying with the registration requirements.

The *Athletic Examining Board* is responsible for the regulation and supervision of amateur and professional boxing matches in the state.

The *Basic Sciences Examining Board* is responsible for determining competency in the "basic sciences" (anatomy, physiology, pathology, physical diagnosis, chemistry and bacteriology) before physicians, osteopaths, chiropractors and dentists appear before their respective licensing examining boards.

The *Bingo Control Board* appoints an executive secretary who is responsible for issuing and renewing licenses to organizations eligible to conduct bingo and to the suppliers of bingo equipment. The board makes rules and conducts hearings regarding license denials and suspensions.



Examining board members and staff of the Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing discuss trends in occupational licensing at the 1973 annual departmental workshop.

The *Chiropractic Examining Board* is responsible for examining, licensing and registering chiropractors. It investigates complaints and conducts hearings in accordance with the Wisconsin statutes and board rules relating to professional conduct and the proper use of advertising and educational material.

The *Dentistry Examining Board* is responsible for examination, registration and enforcement actions for dentists and dental hygienists.

The *Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board* is responsible for examination and registration of hearing aid dealers and fitters and temporary trainees who serve the hard-of-hearing public, and for enforcement actions.

The *Medical Examining Board* is responsible for examination, registration and enforcement actions for physicians, physician's assistants, physical therapists and podiatrists.

The *Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board* is responsible for examination, registration, and regulation of nursing home administrators who are responsible for the operation of licensed and approved nursing homes in the state of Wisconsin. The overall objective of the board is to develop licensure procedures and educational opportunities that will attract more qualified people to the field of nursing home administration, thereby contributing to the improvement of the quality of care for those served.

The *Optometry Examining Board* is responsible for examination, registration and enforcement actions for optometrists to aid and protect the visual welfare of the state's citizens.

The *Pharmacy Examining Board* administers and enforces state laws regulating drug distribution in Wisconsin. It is responsible for: examination and registration of pharmacists; licensing of pharmacies, manufacturers of medical products and wholesalers of dangerous drugs; supervision of drug control in hospitals and nursing homes; and enforcing pharmacy, narcotic and dangerous drug laws and regulations against the above categories of licensees.

The *Pharmacy Internship Board* supervises the internship program under which all pharmacy candidates, in addition to completing the required university courses, must obtain one year's practice and experience in a community or hospital pharmacy under the direction of a registered pharmacist who qualifies as a preceptor.

The *Psychology Examining Board* is responsible for the examination, registration, and regulation of psychologists presenting their services to the public.

The *Real Estate Examining Board* registers and licenses real estate brokers and salesmen, and cemetery organizations and salesmen. This responsibility includes the authority to conduct investigations, hold hearings, and revoke and suspend licenses.

The *Veterinary Examining Board* registers veterinarians, defines unprofessional conduct for veterinarians, and considers and acts on complaints regarding the practice of veterinary medicine.

The *Watchmaking Examining Board* registers watchmakers, supervises the registration and training of watchmakers' apprentices, defines standards of workmanship, investigates and acts on complaints, and conducts examinations.

Interagency Relationships: The *Division of Nurses* cooperates with many governmental, educational, accreditation, and certification agencies, federal, state, and local. It works specifically with the state board of vocational, technical and adult education staff on nursing education programs and nursing assistant levels; the bureau of personnel in its evaluation of nursing personnel; employers of nurses in assisting to orient new administrative personnel and to interpret chapter 441, Wisconsin statutes; the department of justice in the enforcement of the nursing practice act and the disciplinary matters; and the department of health and social services on nursing practice standards and its advisory committee on title 19.

The *Medical Examining Board's* advisory council on physician's assistants works in cooperation with the university of Wisconsin board of regents in

establishing educational programs for physician's assistants at the undergraduate level.

The *Pharmacy Examining Board* performs regulatory functions in relation to drug handling and distribution by persons within the state, while the federal food and drug administration and bureau of narcotic and dangerous drugs perform regulatory functions in relation to drug manufacturing and distribution in interstate commerce. The board and the division of criminal investigation in the state department of justice have concurrent responsibility for enforcement of state narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

The *Pharmacy Internship Board*, in the performance of its educational functions, works closely with the university of Wisconsin school of pharmacy. The board also works closely with the university of Wisconsin extension services in pharmacy and university extension health science unit in the preparation of continuing education seminars and conferences for the pharmacy preceptors.

The department in its function of registering professional fund raisers and solicitors and charitable organizations and auditing the annual financial reports of charitable organizations is directed by law to turn over to the department of justice any matter deemed necessary of investigation. The department of justice then investigates and, if necessary, brings action in the name of the state. 9

SAVINGS AND LOAN, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: R. J. McMAHON.

Deputy Commissioner: B. T. KAYE.

Savings and Loan Review Board: GERALD J. LEVY, *chairman*; W. DALE PHILLIPS, *vice chairman*; RALPH K. SCHLITZ, Sr., *secretary*; WILLIAM F. GEHRKE, JOHN W. KOBUSSEN, ELAINE V. WASHBURN.

Mailing Address: Room 401, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1821.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Savings and Loan Laws; Departmental Rules, Administrative Code; Biennial Report.

Number of Employees: 15.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$633,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.82 *et seq.*

History: Chapter 75, laws 1967 (the reorganization act), renamed the savings and loan department to be the office of the commissioner of savings and loan and continued it as an independent regulatory agency. The department had been created as a separate entity (the savings and loan association department) by chapter 411, laws 1947, and renamed the savings and loan department in 1949. Prior to 1947 the regulation of savings and loan associations was under the jurisdiction of the banking commission.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of 6 years. He shall have 5 years' minimum experience either as an executive officer of a savings and loan association or service in a savings and loan supervisory authority.

The deputy commissioner is appointed by the commissioner with the consent of the savings and loan review board and is under the classified service.

The savings and loan review board consists of 7 members, at least 5 of whom shall have not less than 10 years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state, appointed for staggered terms of 4 years by the governor with senate consent.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner is the administrative head of the agency. He, together with the deputy commissioner, is responsible for the formulation of policies and the supervision of activities of the various units of the agency. The agency is responsible for the enforcement of chapter 215, Wisconsin statutes, the Wisconsin administrative code for savings and loan associations and other laws relative to the supervision and control of savings and loan associations.

Unit Functions:

The *Examination and Supervision Unit* is directed by the administrator and is responsible for conducting periodic examinations of savings and loan associations chartered by this agency. The purpose of the examination is to analyze and evaluate the affairs of associations in order to identify adverse financial trends, weaknesses in association policies and procedures, and violations of rules and regulations. A staff of field examiners is employed to perform the examinations. A further function of this unit is to enforce the rules and regulations and to institute corrective action for those matters identified through the examination process.

The *Administrative Unit* is administered by the director of services. Its areas of responsibility include: the agency budget and accounting, consumer complaints, supervision and control of savings and loan service corporations, preparation of publications, public, governmental and industry relations, and personnel and other related services.

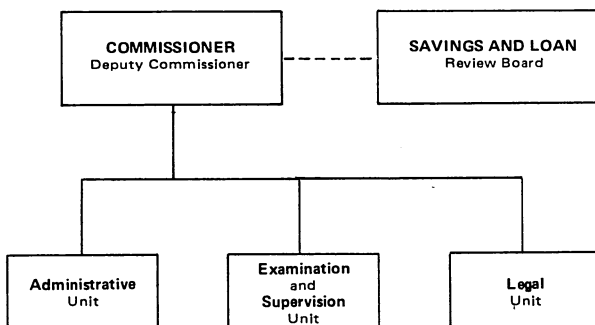
The *Legal Unit* is administered by the counsel and is responsible for the analyzing of applications for chartering new associations, authority to operate branch offices, relocations and mergers. This unit also drafts rules and regulations and legislation and conducts public hearings when required. In addition the counsel provides the agency with legal opinions on the many complex problems which arise.

The *Review Board* reviews specific acts and decisions of the commissioner as required by law, serves as an appeal board for associations, and renders advisory assistance to the commissioner.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the commissioner is closely related in nature to that performed by the office of the commissioner of banks and the office of the commissioner of credit unions, and, to a lesser extent, the offices of the commissioners of securities and insurance.

Eighty-four of the 87 associations supervised by the commissioner have the savings accounts of their members insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation. Insured associations are examined jointly with the federal home loan bank board, and a joint report is prepared. Noninsured associations are examined by the commissioner's representatives only.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN



SAVINGS AND LOAN

SECURITIES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

Commissioner: JEFFREY B. BARTELL.

Deputy Commissioner: CONRAD G. GOODKIND.

Counsel: RANDALL S. SCHUMANN, 266-2139.

Administrative Secretary to the Commissioner: BARBARA ANDERSON, 266-3433.

Administrative Division: VIVIENNE BABCOCK, *administrative assistant*, 266-3583.

Enforcement Division: TERRY F. PEPPARD, *chief enforcement attorney*, 266-8559;

WILLIAM C. LLOYD, *attorney*, 266-7968; JOHN T. OAKLEY, *senior examiner*, 266-1365; ROGER E. BIESEL, *examiner*, 266-0943.

Franchise Investment Division: JAMES R. CONOHAN, *attorney*, 266-3414; KEVIN C. QUINN, *examiner*, 266-3399.

Licensing and Regulation Division: RONALD J. BURTCH, *chief*, 266-7825;

examiners: RICHARD P. CARNEY, 266-1406, EDWARD R. ELLIOTT, 266-7824.

Securities Registration and Exemption Division: JAMES R. FISCHER, *chief*, 266-3289; *examiners:* ANTON JACOBSON, 266-1603, RALPH E. RUESCH, 266-3364.

Mailing Address: Box 1768, Madison 53701; 448 W. Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-3431.

Publications: Biennial Report, Monthly Bulletin, Securities Law and Rules, Take-Over Law and Rules, Franchise Law and Rules, Selected Agency Decisions.

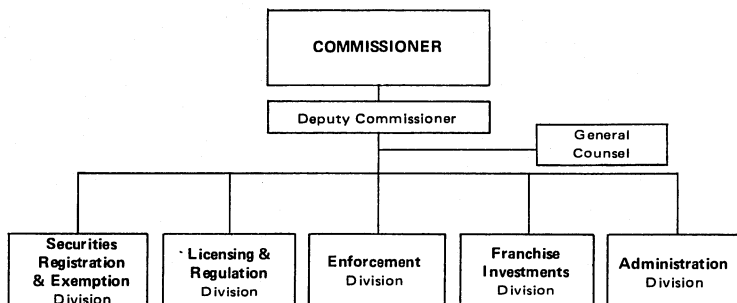
Number of Employees: 26.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$814,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.85 *et seq.*

History: The office was created as an independent regulatory agency by chapter 68, laws 1939, and was continued and given its present name by chapter 75, laws 1967. From 1913 until 1939, regulation of securities was under the jurisdiction successively of the railroad commission, the public service commission, and the banking commission. Wisconsin's first "blue sky" law, regulating the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public, was enacted in 1913. The state securities law was successively revised in 1919, 1933, and 1941. The Wisconsin uniform securities law was enacted as chapter 71, laws 1969, following a study by the legislative council. The present securities law is based on the uniform securities act, which has been adopted in about half the states, and continues Wisconsin's tradition of comprehensive securities regulation. The franchise investment law and the corporate take-over law, which are also administered by the office, were adopted as chapters 241 and 300, laws 1971.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES



SECURITIES

Organization: The office is administered by a commissioner of securities appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of 6 years. The deputy commissioner serves at the pleasure of the commissioner. All other employees are in the classified service. Each of the 5 functional branches of the office is supervised by a branch chief.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner regulates the sale of securities for the protection of the investing public. He is responsible for registration of securities prior to public sale, licensing and examination of broker-dealers, agents, and investment advisers, investigation of complaints involving the illegal sale of securities, and enforcement of the securities law. The commissioner fulfills a role similar to that of the federal securities and exchange commission. However, the federal securities law covering interstate offerings of securities provides only for full disclosure, while the Wisconsin securities law also requires that securities offerings registered for sale in Wisconsin be fair and equitable to investors and not contrary to the public interest. In addition, the commissioner regulates the offer and sale of franchise investments in the state, and corporate take-over offers involving target companies located in the state.

Unit Functions:

Securities Registration and Exemption Division examines applications for registration of securities to determine whether the offerings are fair and equitable to investors and conform to statutory requirements, amends and extends registrations of securities, and reviews and approves exemptions from registration.

Licensing and Regulation Division licenses securities broker-dealers, agents, and investment advisers. It conducts examinations of securities agents prior to licensing, and periodic field examinations of the books and records of licensed broker-dealers and investment advisers. It suspends or revokes licenses upon findings of violations of the securities law. It takes action concerning the improper handling of customers' accounts by licensed broker-dealers. It also examines advertising material used by broker-dealers and issuers in the sale of securities.

Enforcement Division investigates complaints involving the illegal sale of securities, including fraud or misrepresentation in the sale of securities, prepares orders prohibiting the sale of unregistered securities and the conduct of securities broker-dealer or investment advisory activities by nonlicensed persons, and assists the district attorneys of the respective counties, and the office of the attorney general, in the prosecution of securities law violators. It also renders opinions and answers inquiries of investors concerning registrations and licenses and the interpretation of the securities law.

Franchise Investment Division examines applications for registration of franchises, to determine that all material disclosures are made and that they meet statutory requirements. It also reviews exemptions from registration, investigates fraudulent and deceptive practices in the sale of franchises, investigates complaints, and enforces the franchise investment law.

Administration Division handles budgetary, purchasing, billing, personnel, and similar functions. The sale of various documents offered by the commissioner's office is also the responsibility of this division. General inquiries and requests for information are referred to administration.

Interagency Relationships: The office works jointly with the office of the commissioner of insurance in registering securities issues involving state-licensed insurance companies and also works closely with the office of the commissioner of banking in the sale of securities by licensed finance companies. Further, the office works in cooperation with both the federal securities and exchange commission and the securities commissioners of other states with a view toward achieving maximum uniformity in the form and content of registration statements, applications and reports wherever possible.

Functional Area:

EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Members: DORIS ULLRICH (citizen member), *chairman*; MICHAEL MERVIS (citizen member), *vice chairman*; SENATOR WALTER CHILSON (senate minority member), SENATOR CARL THOMPSON (senate majority member), REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS R. BYERS (assembly minority member), REPRESENTATIVE MIDGE MILLER (assembly majority member) (legislative representatives); ROBERT MCCARTHY (designee of governor); LUKE LAMB (designee of president of the University of Wisconsin System); DOYLE BEYL (designee of the director, board of vocational, technical and adult education); RUSSELL MOSELY (designee of state superintendent of public instruction); BARBARA HOLBROOK, MARY KELLY (citizen members); ROBERT DALTON (representing public elementary/secondary education); GEORGE REEDY (representing private higher education); MARILYN LANGDON (representing a public school board); REV. RICHARD WISNEWSKI (representing private elementary/secondary education).

Executive Director: ANTON J. MOE.

Administration and Operations, Division of: PAUL M. NORTON, *administrator*, 266-7804.

Instructional Services, Bureau of: NANCY McNAMARA BAUER, *director*, 266-7821.

Radio Network Programming, Bureau of: NORMAN MICHIE, *director*, 266-7984.

TV Network Programming, Bureau of: ROBERT BELL, *director*, 266-1793.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: RALPH O. ZAHNOW, *chief*, 266-8782.

Public Information: WILLIAM ESTES, *director*, 266-7976.

Engineering, Division of: WILLIAM WOODS, *administrator*, 266-7278.

Field Engineering, Bureau of: JAMES SHEETZ.

Radio Delivery, Bureau of: JOHN STIEHL, 266-7809.

Mailing Address: 732 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-0036, 266-7816.

Publications: Radio Guide and Broadcasting News; Instructional Television: A Utilization Guide for Teachers and Administrators; Planning a Television Antenna System for Use with the Wisconsin Educational Television Network; ECB and What It Means to You; Wisconsin School of the Air Teachers' Manuals; Teachers Manuals and Schedules for Instructional Programs of the Wisconsin Educational Radio and Television Networks.

Number of Employees: 62.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$4,443,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.57 *et seq.*

History: Originally created as the state radio council by chapter 570, laws 1945, the agency was renamed the educational broadcasting division under the supervision and direction of the educational broadcasting board and attached to the coordinating council for higher education by chapter 75, laws 1967. Chapter 349 of the same year, however, renamed the board to be the educational communications board. The board's membership was revised by chapter 175, laws 1969. It was

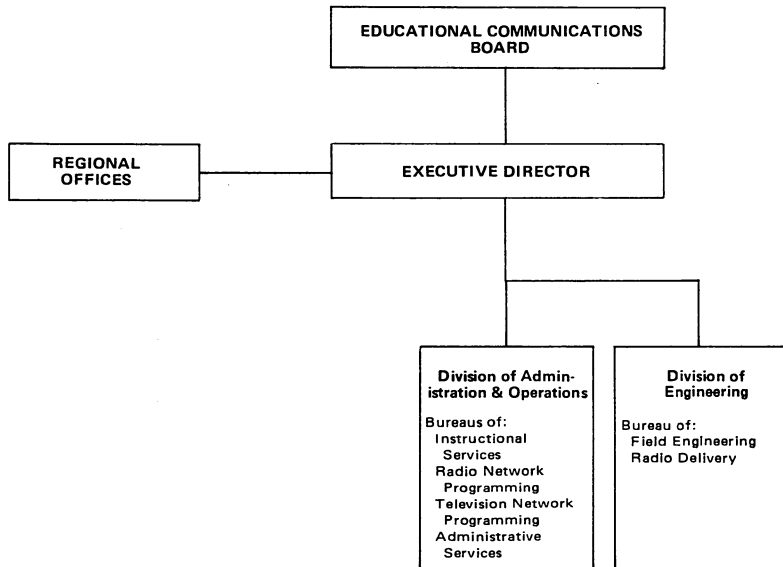
established as an independent agency with further revisions in its board by chapter 100, laws 1971.

Organization: The educational communications board is comprised of 16 members consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the executive head of the university of Wisconsin system, the director of the board of vocational, technical and adult education or their designees; 8 members appointed for 4-year terms, of whom 4 shall be citizen members and one each shall be a representative of private higher education, a representative of private or parochial elementary or secondary education, a professional representative of public elementary and secondary education, and a representative of a public school board of a district operating elementary and high school grades; and legislative members consisting of one member of the majority membership and one from the minority membership of each house of the legislature selected the same way as members are appointed to standing committees of these houses.

The board itself operates a committee structure designated with the following responsibilities: 1) executive/finance committee: makes recommendations to the board on all policy, personnel and budget matters; 2) programming committee: makes recommendations on policy regarding quality and scheduling of programming on the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks; 3) facilities committee: makes recommendations on the technical aspects of the construction and operations of the networks.

Agency Responsibility: The educational communications board provides transmitters, microwave interconnects and other related electronic hardware for the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks which deliver instructional and informational programming to Wisconsin residents. While most instructional programs are geared for students in the elementary/secondary classroom, programming is also included for vocational and technical students, students

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD



EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

enrolled in institutions of higher education, and adults who wish to continue their education without actively pursuing a certificate or degree. Specifically, it:

1. Plans, develops, constructs, operates and maintains the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks;
2. Reviews, advises and coordinates the joint radio and television efforts of educational agencies and institutions;
3. Acts as the central clearing house and source of information regarding state educational radio and television;
4. Receives and disburses state, federal, and private funds and engages or contracts for such personnel and facilities as necessary to carry out the aforementioned duties; and
5. Furnishes leadership in securing adequate funding for statewide joint use of radio and television for educational and cultural purposes.

To carry out these mandates, the agency has built UHF television transmitters in the Green Bay, Menomonie/Eau Claire and La Crosse areas. An application to construct a fourth station to serve the Wausau area was approved by the FCC in January 1975, while technical improvements continued on the nine stations of the Wisconsin educational radio network.

Unit Functions:

The *Engineering Division* is responsible for planning, developing and operating the radio, television and microwave facilities used to deliver educational programming.

The *Division of Administration and Operations* provides planning, financial, personnel and administration type services for all other functions of the board. The programming system provides formal instruction programs and materials to students enrolled in the educational institutions of the state and informal instruction and programming of an informational nature to the public at large.

Regional Offices house ECB's two regional representatives for the Green Bay/Wausau area and Menomonie/La Crosse area. Regional representatives are responsible for station development, providing liaison and coordination with area educational institutions, and promoting and coordinating the production of local programming.

Interagency Relationships: The educational communications board works closely with other educational agencies in the state to develop educational telecommunications systems. To achieve this end, it seeks financial support from various federal agencies.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

Members: STEVEN O. KIMBROUGH (public member), *chairman*; JOHN C. GEILFUSS (nominated by Wis. assn. of independent colleges and universities), *vice chairman*; MRS. ESTHER KAPLAN (public member), *secretary*; DR. BARBARA THOMPSON (state superintendent of public instruction); PAUL M. IPSEN, RALPH W. KOENIG, DAN SATRAN, SR. (public members); MRS. LOIS STAIR, MALCOLM P. MOUAT, REV. JOHN P. RAYNOR, (nominated by Wis. assn. of independent colleges and universities); EDWARD HALES, JOHN LAVINE, WALTER F. RENK (nominated by board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system); MARVIN J. BOEDE, PHILIP JOHNSON, SR. (nominated by state board of vocational, technical and adult education).

Executive Secretary: JAMES A JUNG.

Educational Opportunity, Division of: PAUL SPRAGGINS, *administrator*.

Institutional Support Activities, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*.

Student Support Activities, Division of: RICHARD H. JOHNSTON, *administrator*.

Administrative Services, Division of: WILLIAM A. PAASCH, *administrator*.

Mailing Address: 115 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702; Division of Educational Opportunity: 2212 N. Third Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Telephone: (608) 266-2897; Division of Educational Opportunity: (414) 224-4358.

Publications: Student Financial Aid Activity Report 1972-73, Eight Year Survey of Student Financial Aid Resources in Wisconsin 1965-72, Student Financial Aid Handbook 1973-74.

Number of Employees: 66.5.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$54,489,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.67 *et seq.*

History: The state commission for higher educational aids was renamed the higher educational aids board by chapter 75, laws 1967 (executive branch reorganization act). As a commission, it was established by chapter 573, laws 1963, with the title, state commission for academic facilities, to administer in Wisconsin title I of the federal higher education facilities act of 1963. In 1965, (chapter 264) the commission acquired student financial aid responsibilities, and at that time its name was changed.

Organization: The board is composed of the state superintendent of public instruction and 15 members, appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor. He appoints 3 members from the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin and 2 members from the state board of vocational, technical, and adult education to represent public education; 5 members who are members of boards of trustees of independent colleges and universities in Wisconsin to represent private institutions of higher education; and 5 citizen members to represent the general public. The board appoints various advisory committees to advise it on various agency matters. These advisory committees include: council on financial aids, student advisory committee, lender advisory council, and educational opportunity advisory council.

Agency Responsibility: The board is responsible for the administration of several federal programs of institutional grants for facilities construction and equipment procurement. In addition, the board administers the state's programs of student financial aid and has the responsibility for recommending to the governor and legislature changes within the state's student financial aid structure. Thirdly, the board administers an educational opportunities program designed to provide identification, counseling, and financial assistance to nontraditional students in both urban and rural settings. The executive secretary is responsible to the board for the administration of these three primary functions.

Unit Functions:

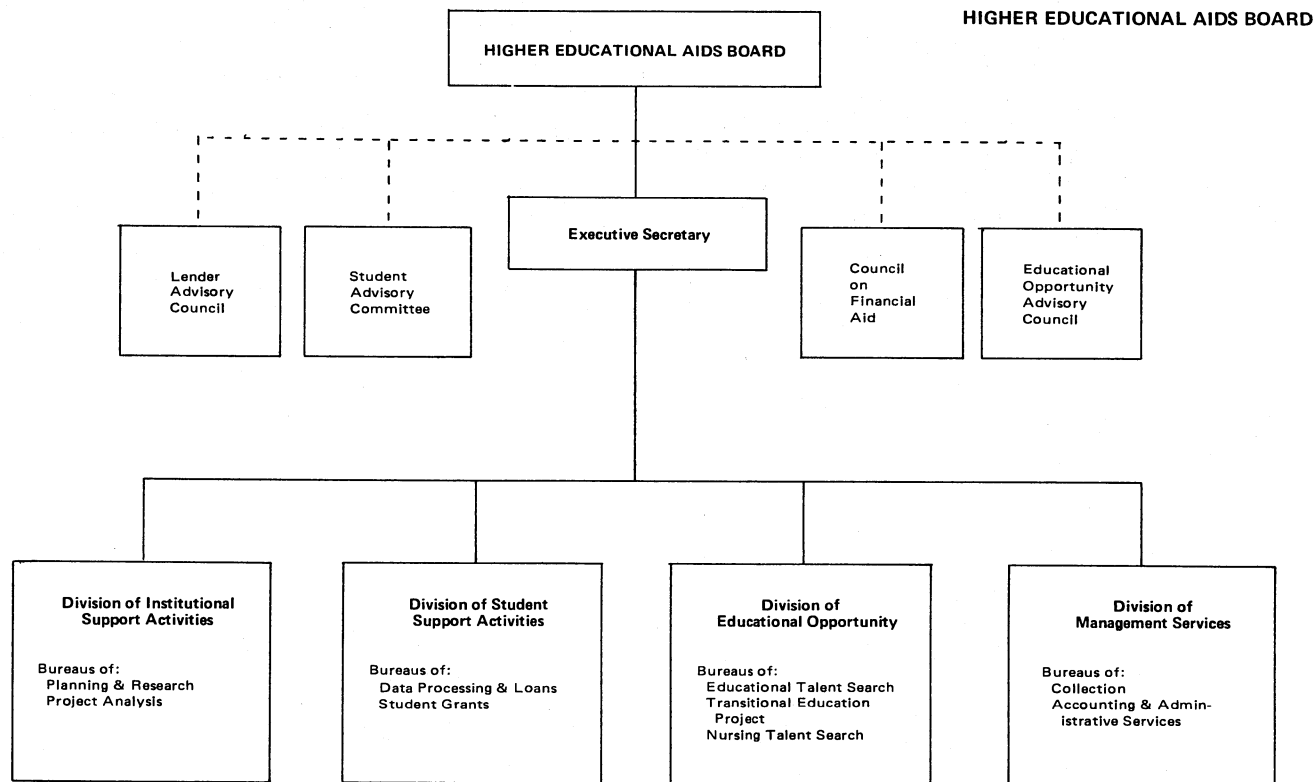
The *Division of Educational Opportunity* administers programs funded by the state and the U.S. office of education under title IV of the higher education act of 1965 and by the national institute of health. Specific programs administered by the division include educational talent search, nursing talent search, model cities, and transitional education.

The *Division of Institutional Support Activities* administers the federal programs operated at the state level authorized by title VII-A of the higher education amendments of 1972 and title VI-A of the higher education act of 1965.

The *Division of Student Support Activities* administers the state's several student financial aid programs, within an established statewide procedure of application developed in conjunction with the state's high schools and Wisconsin's public and private colleges, universities and vocational-technical schools.

The *Division of Management Services* administers the guaranteed student loan program and provides centralized management services for the agency. Accounting, budget review and collection of student loans are functions of this division.

Interagency Relationships: The board works with all higher education institutions in administering state and federal programs. Its activities also interact



with other state agencies, particularly those in the manpower, education and planning areas.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, STATE

Board of Curators: HOWARD W. MEAD, *president*; JOHN C. GEILFUSS, *1st vice president*; ROGER AXTELL, *2nd vice president*; GEORGE BANTA, JR., *honorary vice president*; F. HARWOOD ORBISON, *treasurer*; JAMES MORTON SMITH, *secretary*; GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, DOUGLAS J. LAFOLLETTE (secretary of state), CHARLES P. SMITH (state treasurer), JOHN C. WEAVER (president, university of Wisconsin), MRS. DAVID S. FRANK (president of the Women's Auxiliary); JUDGE THOMAS BARLAND, H. M. BENSTEAD, REED COLEMAN, E. DAVID CRONON, SCOTT M. CUTLIP, ROBERT A. GEHRKE, BEN GUTHRIE, MRS. RICHARD L. HARTZELL, PAUL E. HASSETT, JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, E. E. HOMSTAD, LLOYD HORNPOSTEL, JR., WILLIAM HUFFMAN, ROBERT H. IRRMANN, MRS. EDWARD C. JONES, WARREN P. KNOWLES, MRS. RAYMOND J. KOLTES, CHARLES R. MCCALLUM, ROBERT B. L. MURPHY, FREDERICK I. OLSON, JOHN R. PIKE, REV. F. PAUL PRUCHA, S.J., J. WARD RECTOR, DONALD C. SLICHTER, DR. LOUIS C. SMITH, MRS. WILLIAM H. L. SMYTHE, WILLIAM F. STARK, CLIFFORD D. SWANSON, MILO K. SWANTON, CEDRIC A. VIG, CLARK WILKINSON, ROBERT S. ZIGMAN.

Director: JAMES MORTON SMITH, 262-3266.

Associate Director: RICHARD A. ERNEY, 262-3266.

Assistant Director: WILLIAM H. APPLGATE, 262-3266.

Administrative Services Division: O. W. MARTIN, JR., 262-3266.

Archives and Manuscripts Division: F. GERALD HAM, 262-9580.

Comptroller: LEONARD W. BEHNKE, 262-9614.

Editorial Division: WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD, 262-2732.

Field Services Division: MRS. BARBARA J. KAISER, 262-0629.

Library Division: CHARLES W. SHETLER, 262-9586.

Museum Division: THURMAN O. FOX, 262-9563.

Public Information: JUSTIN M. SCHMIEDEKE, 262-9606.

Research Division: WILLIAM F. THOMPSON, 262-2999.

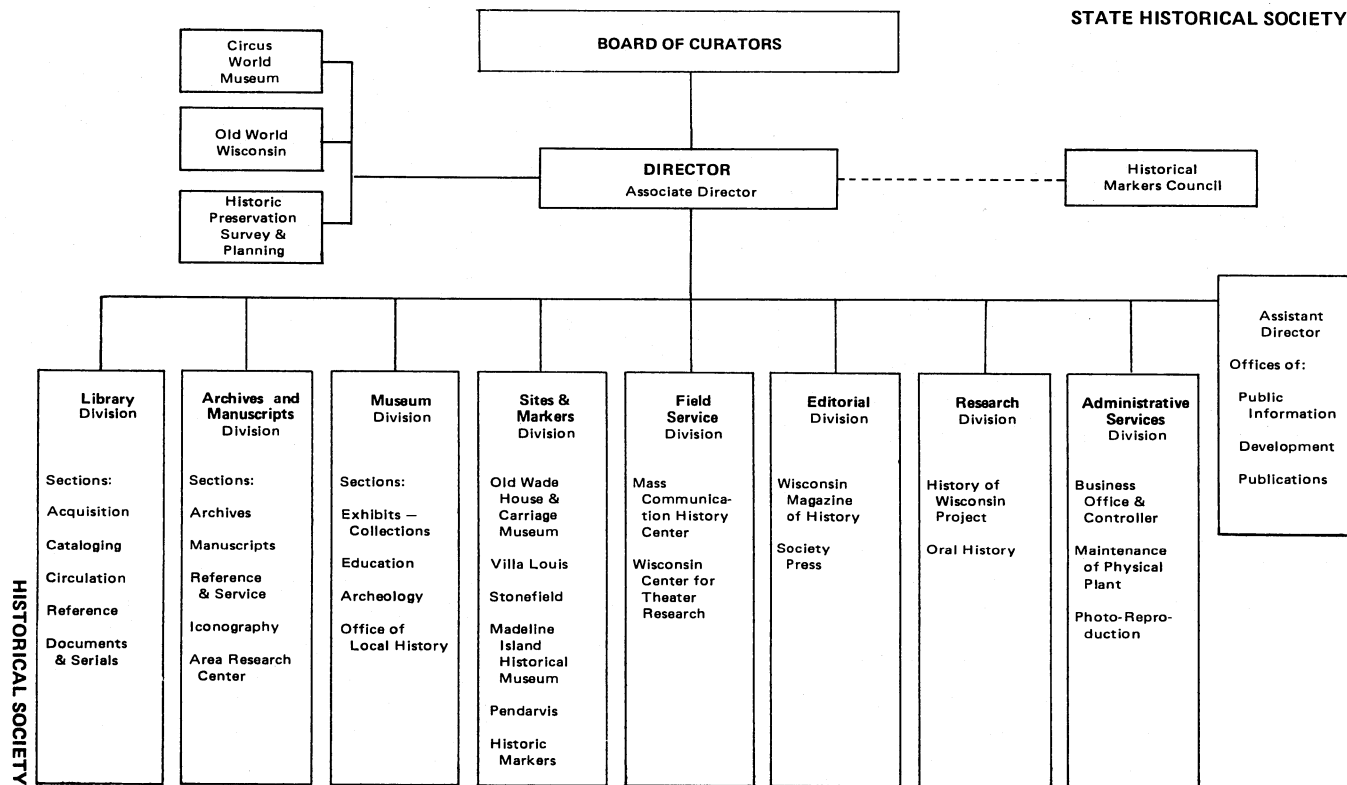
Sites and Markers Division: RAYMOND S. SIVESIND, 262-9617.

Historical Markers Council: WILLIAM J. BUGLASS (designee of chairman, highway commission), *chairman*; JAMES MORTON SMITH (director, state historical society), *secretary*; WARREN SCHMITZ (designee, chairman, highway commission), RAYMOND S. SIVESIND (designee, state historical society), DAVID MOLLENHOFF (designee of secretary, department of local affairs and development), MILTON E. REINKE and JAMES TREICHEL (designees of secretary, department of natural resources), WILLIAM R. ERNST (designee of superintendent of public instruction).

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Publications: *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (quarterly) and *Wisconsin Then and Now* (monthly, available with annual membership, \$7.50, \$5.00 for those over 65, or \$1.75 and 25c per copy); *Badger History* (4 per school year, \$1.00); *Wisconsin Public Documents, a Checklist* (monthly, free); *Exchange*, affiliated historical society news (quarterly, free); *Wisconsin Calendar* (annual, 1976 edition, \$3.00); *Guide to Educational Materials* (annual, with prices, free); *Books on the American Past* (books published by society, with prices, annual, free); brochures on society-owned historic sites: Circus World Museum, Old Wade House, Madeline Island Historical Museum, Pendarvis, Stonefield, Villa Louis, and Travelers Guide to Historic Wisconsin (free).

Number of Employees: 141.5



Villa Louis, a showplace of Victorian architecture and furnishings, is the Wisconsin State Historical Society's historic site at Prairie du Chien.



Total Budget 1973-75: \$5,849,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.70 *et seq.*

History: Founded in 1846 and chartered in 1853, the state historical society of Wisconsin is the nation's oldest historical society to receive continuing grants of state funds for the purpose of promoting "a wider appreciation of the American heritage with particular emphasis on the collection, advancement, and dissemination of knowledge of the history of Wisconsin and of the West."

The society was made a trustee of the state in 1855. Chapter 75, laws 1967, continued the society as an independent agency.

The historical markers council was created as the historical markers commission in 1944, a nonstatutory, ex officio committee. Chapter 192, laws 1953, made the committee statutory, while chapter 75, laws 1967, renamed it and transferred it to the historical society as an independent unit of the society.

Organization: The state historical society is both a state agency and a membership organization. The membership, which numbers over 6,600, elects 36 of its members to the board of curators, the governing body of the society. The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, president of the university, and president of the women's auxiliary serve as ex officio members of the board. In this way the society combines the benefits of a democratically-based private membership with a publicly supported program, one that attempts to blend the scholarly and the popular aspects of history for the education and enjoyment of the citizens of Wisconsin.

The board selects the director, who is the administrative head of the society.

The historical markers council is comprised of 5 ex officio members. It meets in January in Madison, at which time it chooses its chairman, and it may also hold special meetings.

Agency Responsibility: From the very beginning the state historical society has been an active body which has interpreted the history of Wisconsin in the context of midwestern and American history.

Today, as in the past, the society has a statutory charge to collect and preserve historical and cultural resources relating to Wisconsin, the midwest, and the nation, and to make them freely available to students, scholars, the citizens of Wisconsin, and the general public. To implement this program the board of curators has established three major objectives: 1) maintenance of a major research collection in American history for scholarly research at the university level and at cooperative area research centers at twelve university campuses and Northland College; 2) promotion of an appreciation and understanding of Wisconsin history by operating a museum, historymobile, historic sites, and a statewide school program, along with extension of technical services and advice to 121 affiliated local historical societies throughout the state; and 3) research and publication in Wisconsin and American history and the broadest possible dissemination of this information.

Unit Functions:

The *Archives-Manuscripts Division* catalogs and makes available for use records, manuscripts, maps, charts, photographs, and other material pertaining to the history of the state, and is the official archives for all records of the state and all political subdivisions.

The *Editorial Division* is responsible for the editing and publication of all the scholarly materials issued by the society.

The *Field Services Division* is the collecting arm of the society. It travels in and outside of the state to encourage, inspect and acquire gifts, and keeps the file of all donors and prospective donors of artifacts, photographs, manuscripts, etc.

The *Library Division* organizes and makes available the volumes and pamphlets which constitute the historical collection. The collection at the beginning of the biennium consisted of 162,273 volumes; 271,935 government publications; 95,669 reels of microfilm and 265,963 microform sheets.

Old World Wisconsin is the name of the outdoor, ethnic park developed by the Wisconsin State Historical Society near the village of Eagle in Waukesha county at the edge of the southern part of the Kettle Moraine state forest. Here, the Madison "Model A Restorers" club spends a weekend rebuilding a Finnish hay barn, brought to the site from northern Wisconsin.



The *Museum Division* collects, restores, and displays artifacts of historical significance, and uses this material to improve the public's knowledge of Wisconsin's heritage in the museum in Madison and in a traveling museum, the historymobile.

The *Research Division* is responsible for conducting scholarly research in the history of Wisconsin in particular and of the nation in general.

The *Sites and Markers Division* is responsible for acquiring, restoring, and operating historic sites to portray graphically the practices of the past, and for locating the sites of significant historical events. The sites operated by the division include the Madeline Island museum at La Pointe; Old Wade house at Greenbush; Pendarvis at Mineral Point; Stonefield at Cassville and Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien.

The society also owns the Circus World museum at Baraboo, which is operated by the historic sites foundation, and is building Old World Wisconsin, an ethnic, outdoor museum in southwestern Waukesha county.

The *Administrative Services Division* plans building space needs, handles personnel matters and employee contract administration and supervises property management, insurance, financial and budgetary matters of the society, coordinates review of environmental impact statements, supervises clerical and photoreproduction services, and manages the physical plant and security of the society headquarters building.

Interagency Relationships: The society director, together with representatives of the department of transportation, the department of natural resources, the state superintendent of public instruction and the department of local affairs and development form the historical markers council to select and erect historical markers across the state. Under a cooperative agreement, the society writes the markers texts and arranges for the production of the markers. A highway and reservoir archeological salvage operation is conducted by the society's state archeologist with funds made available through the department of transportation and the national park service. The archeologist also issues permits for archeological exploration on state land. The society's state archivist manages a state records retention program in cooperation with the department of administration and other state agencies. His role in the program is judging the historical value of records slated for destruction and arranging for the storage of historically useful records at the society's headquarters.

The society works closely with the department of natural resources in developing the historical and archeological elements in various state parks and forests. It cooperates with the state department of public instruction in providing materials relating to Wisconsin history to Wisconsin schools, and with the university board of regents in providing resources in American history for university students and faculty members.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN, INC.

State Appropriation 1973-75: \$4,495,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.15 *et seq.*

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. is a private nonprofit corporation in Milwaukee. It was a part of Marquette university until September 1967, when it separated itself from the university. In 1969 the legislature enacted a law providing state aid to the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc. in order to increase the level of physician resources in the state. Chapter 3, laws 1969, provided that, as a condition for receiving state aid, one-third of the members of the board of trustees are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for staggered terms of 6 years and first preference in admissions is to be given to Wisconsin residents. The

legislative audit bureau conducts biennial postaudits of expenditures made under the state appropriation.

The law also made a token appropriation to test the constitutionality of such funding. In *State ex rel. Warren v. Reuter*, 44 Wis. 2d 201 (1969), the Wisconsin supreme court affirmed the constitutionality of the appropriation. Chapter 185, laws 1969, commenced full funding of state support for the school.

On September 21, 1970, the board of trustees changed the name of the institution to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Chapter 333, laws 1973, provided that, beginning July 1, 1975, appropriations are to be based on a per capita formula for an amount for each Wisconsin resident student. The tuition charge for resident students shall not exceed that for students at the university of Wisconsin—Madison medical school. The state may appropriate to the college the difference between the tuition rate for residents and nonresidents.

MEDICAL EDUCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

Members: DR. JOHN C. WEAVER (president, university of Wisconsin system), FRANK J. PELISEK (president, university of Wisconsin board of regents), DAVID CARLEY (president, Medical College of Wisconsin), GERALD KERRIGAN (representative designated by board of trustees of Medical College of Wisconsin); HELEN DORSCH, ROBERT GREEN, M. D., SISTER MARY GREGORY HANSON, MARTIN LOEB, M. D. (public members).

Staff Coordinator: JAMES R. KIMMEY.

Mailing Address: 110 E. Main Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7358.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.16.

History: The medical education review committee was created by chapter 333, laws 1973.

Organization: The committee consists of 9 members: 5 appointed by the governor for staggered 5-year terms, selected from citizens with broad knowledge of medical education; the president of the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system or his designee; the president of the university of Wisconsin system or his designee; a representative designated by the board of trustees of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.; and the president of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. or his designee.

Functions: The committee is directed to stimulate the development of cooperative programs by the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. and the university of Wisconsin - Madison medical school; develop basic information on the potential resources for medical education; study the resources available and needs for hospital affiliations in the state; develop a statewide plan and approve hospital affiliations; encourage the development of continuing education programs for physicians in this state; encourage the development of training programs in primary care; encourage the development of cooperative programs for training of allied health personnel; encourage development of systems for cross registration of students for specialized courses; and stimulate the development of joint research and patient care programs.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF

State Superintendent: BARBARA THOMPSON.

Deputy State Superintendent: DWIGHT M. STEVENS, 266-1771.

Special Assistant to State Superintendent: LESLIE W. DAVIS, 266-1771.

Special Assistant to State Superintendent and Deputy: ROBERT H. GOMOLL, 266-3559.

Legislative Liaison: RAYMOND F. HEINZEN, 266-1771.

Financial Aids Services, Division for: ALAN KINGSTON, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3851; KENTON HOLM, *chief, financial audits section*; ROLAND ROCKWELL, *chief, school finance section*.

Handicapped Children, Division for: DR. KENNETH BLESSING, *assistant superintendent*, 266-1649; WILLIAM ENGLISH, *superintendent, school for the visually handicapped*, (608) 756-3111; JOHN SHIPMAN, *superintendent, school for the deaf*, (414) 728-2677.

Crippled Children, Bureau for: DR. HORACE K. TENNEY, III, *medical director*.
Exceptional Children, Bureau for: KENNETH BLESSING, *director*.

Instructional Services, Division for: ROBERT C. VAN RAALTE, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3361; RUSSELL MOSELY, *deputy, curriculum development and implementation*.

Career and Manpower Development, Bureau for: RUEL FALK, *director*.

Instructional Specialists, Bureau for: ARNOLD CHANDLER, *director*.

Program Development, Bureau for: vacancy, *director*.

Program for Students with Educational Disadvantages, Bureau for: vacancy, *director*.

Teacher Education, Bureau for: LOND RODMAN, *director*.

Library Services, Division for: W. LYLE EBERHART, *assistant superintendent*, 266-2205.

Library and Media Development, Bureau for: vacancy, *director*.

Reference and Loan, Bureau for: JOHN KOPISCHKE, *director*.

Management and Planning Services, Division for: ARCHIE A. BUCHMILLER, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3903; MAX ASHWILL, *legal consultant*; WILLIAM COLBY, *coordinator, equal educational opportunities*; *Budget Control Section*, RICHARD LANDE, *chief*; *Accounting Operations Section*, CAROL E. CRAPP, *chief*; *Facilities and General Services Section*, NANCY W. BURKE, *chief*; *Personnel Services and Labor Relations Section*, DIRK V. GRAYE, *chief*; *Information Systems Section*, DONALD RUSSELL, *chief*; *Data Processing Section*, KENNETH P. ADLER, *chief*; *Publications and Public Information Section*, DAVID R. JAMIESON, *chief*; *State assessment*, JAMES GOLD, *supervisor*.

Evaluation, Planning, and Research, Bureau of: THOMAS STEFONEK, *acting director*.

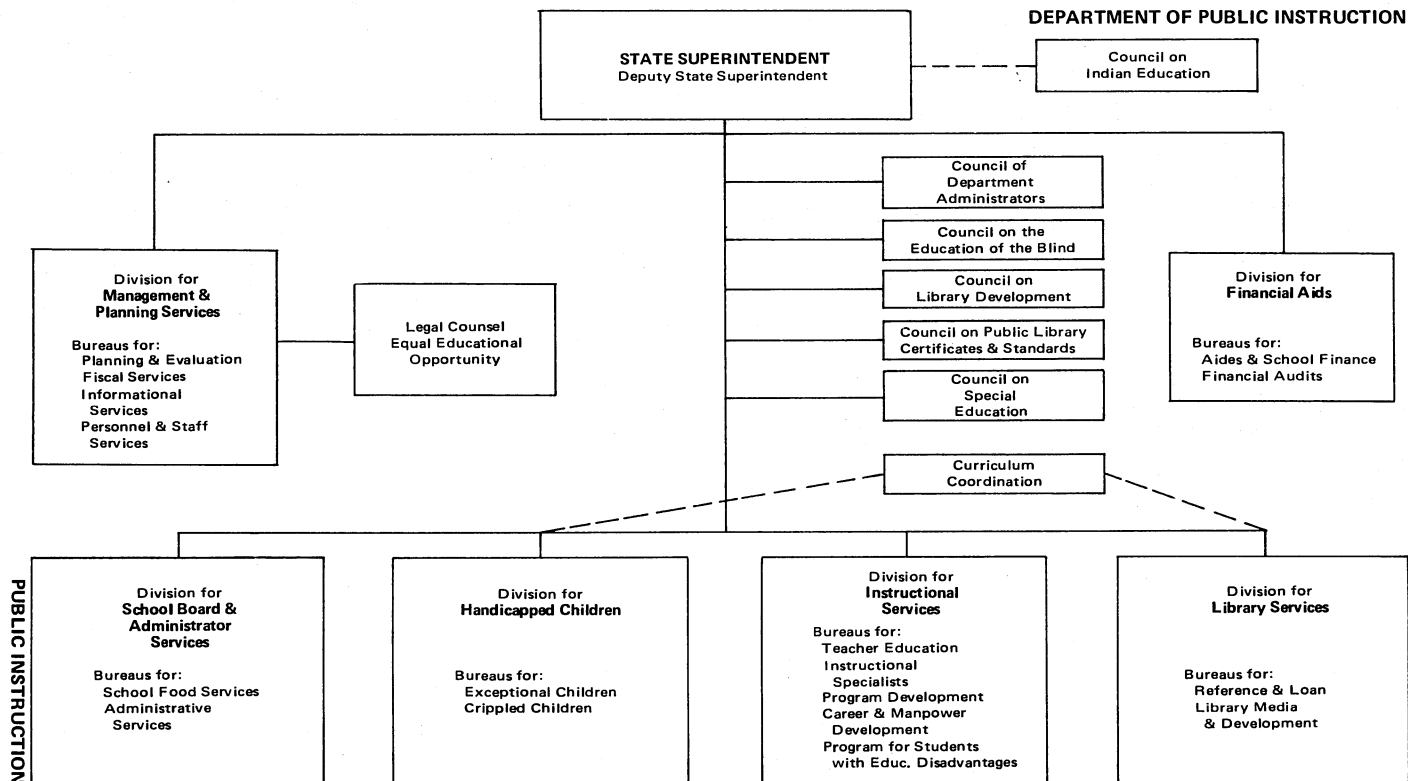
Fiscal Services, Bureau of: LEROY T. RICHGELS, *director*.

School Board and Administrator Services, Division for: DONALD E. DIMICK, *assistant superintendent*, 266-2801; CLIFTON FONSTAD, *consultant, school district organization*; JAHN TINGLUM, *consultant, school facilities*; DELOS KOBS, *consultant, pupil transportation services*; NORMAN LARSON, *consultant, cooperative educational service agencies*.

School Food Services, Bureau for: EDWARD POST, *director*.

Council on the Education of the Blind: GEORGE CARD, STANLEY NELSON, HERBERT FITZ.

Council on Library Development: DALTON JOHNSON, (citizen member) *chairman*; CHARLES SHETLER, (designee of director of state historical society); JOSEPH TREYZ, (designee of president of university of Wisconsin); CLIFFORD ZENOR, (designee of director of board of vocational, technical and adult education); SALLY A. DAVIS, BERNARD SCHWAB, (professional librarians); MRS. MARY



HICKEY, AGNES NOLL (public library board members); H. VAIL DEALE (academic libraries); JOHN RUSSELL COLLINS (citizen member).

Council on Public Library Certificates and Standards: ED AUSTIN, PATRICIA BAKULA, JOHN F. DIGERT, ROBERT W. DUNCAN, MRS. ETHEL FISCHER, MURIEL FULLER, KERMIT GOERTZ, KATHLEEN GOSZ, DONALD LAMB, EUGENE McLANE, KARL W. MOHR, NOLAN NEDS, LESTER NOERR, DONALD S. PENZA, JOHN PROCTOR, RAYMOND C. SCHOEPHORSTER, HERBERT STEINKE, GERTRUDE THUROW.

Mailing Address: Wisconsin Hall, 126 Langdon Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3390.

Publications: Biennial Report, Department Newsletter (monthly), Journal of Public Instruction (quarterly), Official School Directory (annual), Laws of Wisconsin Relating to Public Schools (biennial), curriculum publications, research studies.

Number of Employees: 644.6.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$1,128,090,500.

Statutory Reference: Article X, section 1, *Wisconsin constitution*; section 15.37 *et seq., statutes*.

History: The department of public instruction is under the direction of the state superintendent, an office created by article X, sec. 1, of the Wisconsin constitution and originally established on August 16, 1848. The constitution provides that "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law ..."

The statutes of the territory of Wisconsin adopted in 1838-39 provided for the establishment of common schools. Each town containing 10 families was to constitute a school district, and the voters of each such town were to elect 5 school inspectors, whose duties were to examine teachers, visit the schools, and maintain the schoolhouses. There was no territorial agency, however, concerned with education. The convention which produced the constitution of 1846 provided that the supervision of public instruction should be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature might direct. The legislature was to provide either for the election or the appointment of the superintendent and was to prescribe his powers and duties. Convention debate centered on the need for the office — it was urged that there could be no uniform system of education without a superintendent — and on the method of his selection. The election method was the method finally chosen by the convention.

The educational approval board was transferred from the department by chapter 125, laws 1971, to the board of vocational, technical and adult education. A council on public library certificates and standards was created in the department by chapter 152, laws 1971.

The council on special education was created by chapter 89, laws 1973.

The council on Indian education was created by chapter 220, laws 1973, and attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Organization: The superintendent of public instruction is elected in the nonpartisan spring election for a term of 4 years. In addition to holding this constitutional office, the superintendent serves as the head of the department of public instruction. A deputy state superintendent is appointed to act for the state superintendent in the superintendent's absence. There are 6 assistant state superintendents, each of whom is the administrator of a division within the department.

Agency Responsibility: The department of public instruction is charged with the responsibility of providing direction and supervision of public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. This responsibility is implemented through programs and services designed: to provide professional supervision and consultation

to local school districts; to supplement local tax resources with state funds in order that all pupils will have equal educational opportunities; to assist handicapped children in obtaining an education; to improve, through continuing research and development, curriculums and school operations; to provide proper guidance and counseling for all pupils; to develop school and public library resources; and to coordinate and oversee the use of various federal aids.

Unit Functions:

The *Division for School Board and Administrator Services* provides field and supportive services to local schools such as school district organization, school building services, school food services, cooperative educational service agencies and transportation services.

The *Division for Handicapped Children* administers and supervises special education, medical and related services for handicapped children. It operates the Wisconsin school for the visually handicapped and the Wisconsin school for the deaf.

The *Division for Instructional Services* provides overall supervision, consultation and resource services for local school districts. This includes curriculum development and implementation, elementary and secondary education, pupil services, federal instructional programs under title III of the national defense education act and titles I, III and VII of the elementary and secondary education act, as well as vocational education. The division also provides the licensure and certification for all public school teachers and private school teachers who wish to be licensed.

The *Division for Library Services* handles the administration of all state and federal programs related to public and school libraries and librarians. The components of the division are the administrative services, the cooperative



Recognizing the relationship between good health and the ability and willingness of students to learn, the school food service program of the Wisconsin State Department of Public Instruction offers nutritiously balanced meals. The meals are provided at a reasonable charge to those who can afford to pay, and at a reduced price or free to those students unable to pay.

children's book center, the reference and loan library, public library services, school library services, special library services, and ESEA title II.

The *Division for Financial Aids* provides overall administration and supervision of state school aids, school finance and related programs, including federal program aids and Indian education services.

The *Division for Management and Planning Services* provides central and administrative and staff services to the state superintendent and the operating divisions of the department, including financial management-audit, fiscal systems; personnel and office services; legal services; management systems and procedure development; federal programs; and publications and information services. The division also provides assistance in the development of evaluation systems to help in determining the effectiveness of educational programs, plans for program improvement, develops the biennial budget request, reviews and develops educational legislation, and continues refinement of the state educational information and dissemination systems.

The *Council on the Education of the Blind* advises the state superintendent regarding services, problems and policies affecting the visually handicapped.

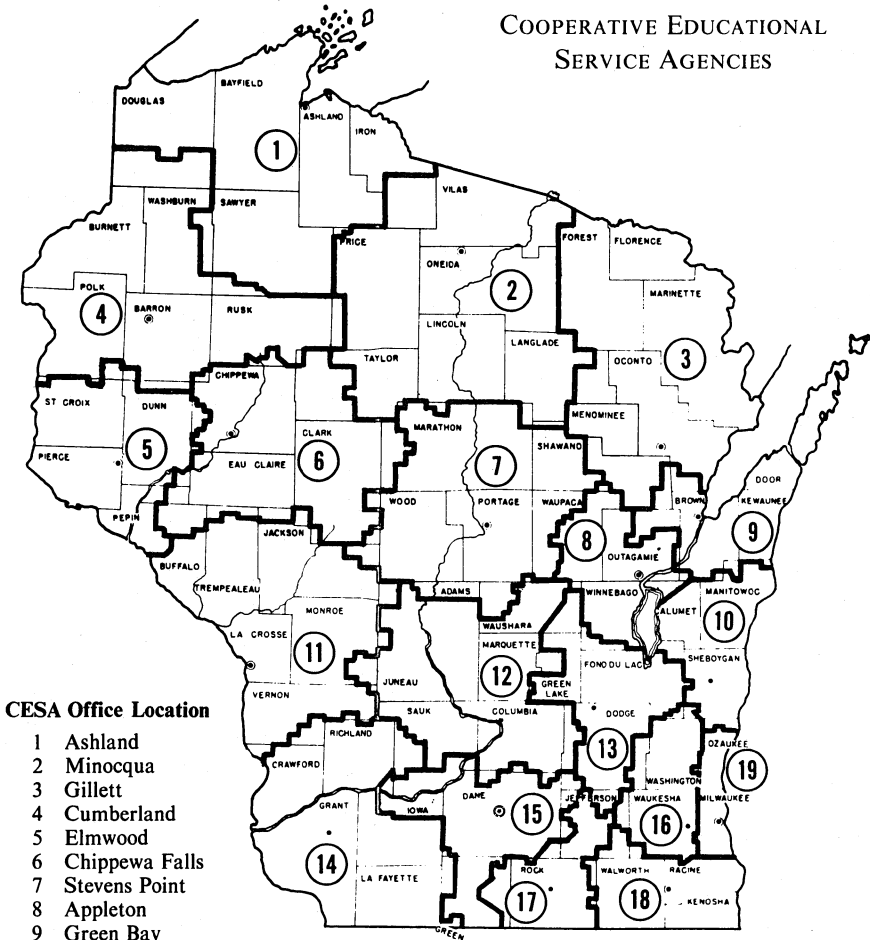
The *Council on Library Development* advises the governor and the state superintendent regarding policies and plans for library development.

The *Council on Public Library Certificates and Standards* advises the division for library services on the development of standards for libraries and for certification of librarians.

The *Council on Special Education* reports to the legislature on the progress made by special education programs and planning in the state. The state superintendent consults with the council on programs, policies and rules relating to educating exceptional children.

The *Council on Indian Education* advises the state superintendent, the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system, the higher educational aids board, and the board of vocational, technical and adult education.

Interagency Relationships: The department works and cooperates with a variety of federal, state and local governmental agencies in carrying out its responsibilities. It works with the U.S. office of education in carrying out its responsibilities under the national defense education act and the elementary and secondary education act. The department cooperates with the U.S. department of agriculture on the commodity distribution program and other federal agencies on the surplus property distribution program. In implementing the vocational education program in Wisconsin, the department works closely with the board of vocational, technical and adult education. The department maintains continuing liaison with local, county and school district officials in carrying out its financial and other assistance programs to local schools. The department relies on the department of revenue for reports of full value determinations for taxable property throughout the state in order to determine the amount of state aid to local school districts. It works with the board of vocational, technical and adult education in operating the driver education program. In addition, the department has both direct and intermediate relationships with various federal programs dealing with Indian education and federal aid for impact areas and other special educational needs. Close cooperation with the department of health and social services is essential, primarily in the detection, referral and follow-up of certain categories of the handicapped.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL
SERVICE AGENCIES

CESA Office Location

- 1 Ashland
- 2 Minocqua
- 3 Gillett
- 4 Cumberland
- 5 Elmwood
- 6 Chippewa Falls
- 7 Stevens Point
- 8 Appleton
- 9 Green Bay
- 10 Plymouth
- 11 LaCrosse
- 12 Portage
- 13 Waupun
- 14 Fennimore
- 15 Madison
- 16 Waukesha
- 17 Janesville
- 18 Burlington
- 19 Milwaukee



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Dr. Barbara Thompson, State Superintendent

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Board of Regents: FRANK J. PELISEK, *president*; BERTRAM N. MCNAMARA, *vice president*; NANCY M. BARKLA, ARTHUR DEBARDELEBEN, JOHN J. DIXON, ODY J. FISH, EDWARD E. HALES, JOHN M. LAVINE, MILTON E. NESHEK, WALTER F. RENK, MRS. HOWARD V. SANDIN, JAMES G. SOLBERG, MRS. MARY WALTER, MARY M. WILLIAMS (all appointed by the Governor); BARBARA THOMPSON (state superintendent of public instruction), JOHN ZANCANARO (president, board of vocational, technical and adult education).

Secretary to the Board: JOSEPH HOLT, 1860 Van Hise Hall, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2324.

Board of Visitors (appointed by the Regents to give supplementary aid to Board of Regents in matters pertaining to the UW-Madison, UW-Milwaukee, and the UW-Center System): MRS. CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, *president*; WILLIAM G. LATHROP, JR., *vice president*; GEORGE R. AFFELDT, *secretary-treasurer*; F. ANTHONY BREWSTER, MANNY S. BROWN, DALE R. CLARK, LAWRENCE J. FITZPATRICK, CORWIN C. GUELL, MARK H. HOSKINS, ROBERT T. HOWELL, RICHARD G. JACOBUS, MRS. ROBERT D. JOHNS, MRS. WILLIAM NIELSEN, GEORGE S. ROBBINS.

Secretary to the Board: LE ROY LUBERG, 1842 Van Hise Hall, 263-3350.

Administrative Officers

President of the University of Wisconsin System: JOHN C. WEAVER, 1700 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2321.

Senior Vice Presidents:

DONALD E. PERCY, 1734 Van Hise Hall, 262-9701.

DONALD K. SMITH, 1624 Van Hise Hall, 262-6420.

Vice President, Administration: ROBERT W. WINTER, JR., 1762 Van Hise Hall, 262-6132.

Vice President, Controller: REUBEN H. LORENZ, 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.

Mailing Address: Systemwide administration is centered in Madison, but the individual universities and two-year centers can be reached by writing directly to the campuses in their respective cities. System field stations are located at Clam Lake and Pigeon Lake in Bayfield County. Branch agricultural stations are at Arlington, Ashland, Hancock, Lake Tomahawk, Lancaster, Marshfield, Spooner and Sturgeon Bay. The administrative offices of UW-Outreach, as well as its two components, UW-Center System and UW-Extension, are in Madison; extension representatives are located at the seat of each county.

Publications: Biennial Report; Hi-U (semiannual); Introduction to the University of Wisconsin System (annual); Faculty Memo (biweekly); administrative directory; unit bulletins, catalogs, reports, circulars; student newspapers and yearbooks at some campuses; periodicals and books.

Number of Employees: 25,066.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$1,140,418,600.

Statutory Reference: Article X, section 6, *Wisconsin constitution*; section 15.91 *et seq.*, *statutes*.

UW-Madison (Madison 53706)

General Campus Telephone: (608) 262-1234

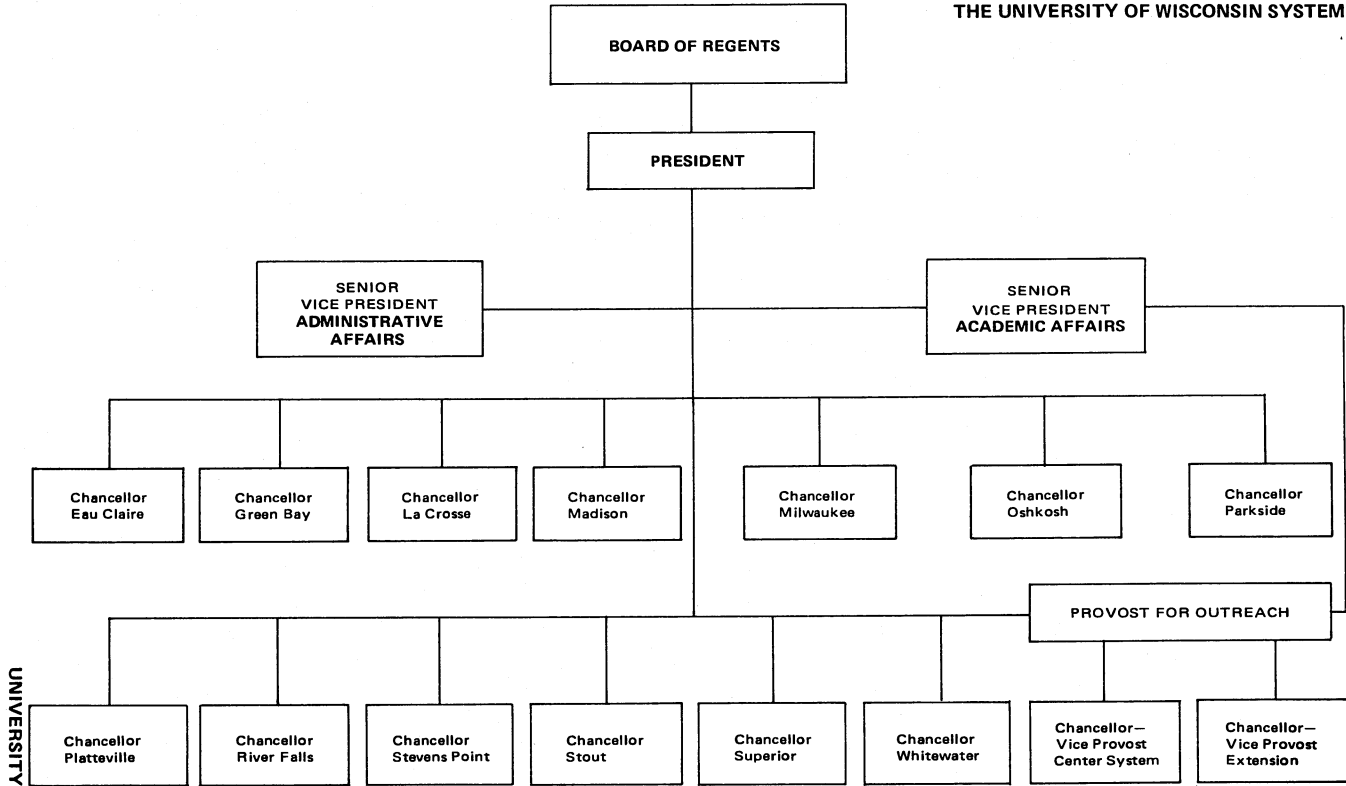
Chancellor: EDWIN YOUNG, 158 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.

Vice Chancellor: IRVING SHAIN, 150 Bascom Hall, 262-1304.

Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences: ROBERT E. COOKE, 1007-E WARF Building, 263-4262.

Associate Vice Chancellor, Budget and Administration: LEN VAN ESS, 100 Bascom Hall, 262-9943.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM



Dean of Students: PAUL GINSBERG, 108 Bascom Hall, 263-5700.

Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences: GLENN S. POUND, 140 Agricultural Hall, 262-1251.

Dean of Business: ROBERT H. BOCK, 102 Commerce Building, 262-1553.

Dean of Education: DONALD J. MCCARTY, 123 Education Building, 262-1763.

Dean of Engineering: W. ROBERT MARSHALL, 258 Mechanical Engineering Building, 262-3481.

Dean of School of Family Resources and Consumer Science: ELIZABETH J. SIMPSON, 145 Home Economics Building, 262-2608.

Dean of Graduate School: ROBERT M. BOCK, B-39 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.

Dean of International Studies: DAVID B. JOHNSON, 1410 Van Hise Hall, 262-2851.

Dean of Law: GEORGE BUNN, 208 Law Building, 262-0618.

Dean of Letters and Science: E. DAVID CRONON, 102 South Hall, 263-2300.

Dean of Medicine: LAWRENCE G. CROWLEY, 765 WARF Building, 263-4910.

Dean of Nursing: VALENCIA N. PROCK, 1402 University Avenue, 262-1845.

Dean of Pharmacy: DAVID PERLMAN, 2340-C Pharmacy-Physics Building, 262-1414.

Secretary of the Faculty: CHARLES W. LOOMER, 166 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.

Director of Admissions: LEE WILCOX, 140 Peterson Building, 262-3961.

Registrar: THOMAS H. HOOVER, 130 Peterson Building, 262-3964.

**UW-Milwaukee (Milwaukee 53201)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 963-1122**

Chancellor: WERNER A. BAUM, 202 Chapman Hall, 963-4331.

Vice Chancellor: WILLIAM L. WALTERS, 109 Chapman Hall, 963-4501.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: WILLIAM C. KOMSI, 207 Chapman Hall, 963-4461.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Services and Special Programs: ERNEST SPAIGHTS, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4038.

Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: DONOVAN W. RILEY, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4035.

Dean, School of Architecture: JOHN W. WADE, 149-A Englemann Hall, 963-4016.

Dean, School of Business Administration: C. EDWARD WEBER, 474-E Bolton Hall, 963-4235.

Dean, School of Education: HENRY SNYDER (acting), 595 Enderis Hall, 963-4181.

Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences: FRED LANDIS, 524 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences (EMS), 963-4126.

Dean, School of Fine Arts: ROBERT W. CORRIGAN, A-278 Fine Arts Art Building, 963-4762.

Dean, The Graduate School: RICHMOND MCQUISTAN, 380 EMS, 963-5546.

Dean, College of Letters and Science: WILLIAM F. HALLORAN, 1240-C Sandburg West, 963-5895.

Dean, School of Nursing: INEZ G. HINSVARK, 767 Cunningham Nursing Building, 963-4189.

Dean, School of Social Welfare: GREGORY M. ST. L. O'BRIEN, 1095 Enderis Hall, 963-4400.

Dean, Division of Urban Outreach: DONOVAN W. RILEY (acting), 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4035.

Director, School of Library Science: DORALYN J. HICKEY, 114 Marietta House, 963-4707.

Director of Admissions and Records: VINCENT ALLISON, 118 Mellencamp Hall, 963-4226.

Secretary of the University: JOHN J. SOLON, 1380-B Sandburg West, 963-5988.

UW-Eau Claire (Eau Claire 54701)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 836-0123

Chancellor: LEONARD C. HAAS, 836-2326.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: JOHN W. MORRIS, 836-2320.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: JAMES BOLLINGER, 836-2733.
Assistant Chancellor, Analysis and Development: CHARLES BAUER, 836-3279.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: ORMSBY HARRY, 836-5626.
Dean, School of Arts and Science: FREDERICK HAUG, 836-2542.
Dean, School of Business: JAMES WENNER, 836-5509.
Dean, School of Education: RODNEY JOHNSON, 836-3671.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: R. DALE DICK, 836-2721.
Dean, School of Nursing: MARGUERITE COFFMAN, 836-4731.
Faculty Senate Chairman: WILMER PAUTZ, 836-2712.
Registrar: JAMES DEAN, 836-4525.

UW-Green Bay (Green Bay 54302)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 465-2121

Chancellor: EDWARD W. WEIDNER, 465-2207.
Vice Chancellor: ROBERT H. MAIER, 465-2397.
Assistant Chancellor for Administrative Services: vacancy, 465-2200.
Assistant Chancellor for University and Student Relations: DONALD F. HARDEN, 465-2074.
Dean of the Colleges: JOHN R. BEATON, 465-2334.
Dean for Educational Development: EUGENE L. HARTLEY, 465-2338.
Dean for Instructional Services: W. WERNER PRANGE, 465-2511.
Secretary of the Faculty: HARRY G. GUILFORD, 465-2211.
Registrar: RONALD A. DHUEY, 465-2055.

UW-La Crosse (La Crosse 54601)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 784-6050

Chancellor: KENNETH LINDNER, Ext. 212.
Vice Chancellor, Administration: W. CARL WIMBERLY, Ext. 228.
Dean, College of Arts, Letters and Science: ROBERT VOIGHT, Ext. 201.
Dean, College of Education: HOWARD C. ROSE, Ext. 223.
Dean, School of Business Administration: P. DEAN RUSSELL, Ext. 505.
Dean, School of Health, Recreation and Physical Education: GLENN SMITH, Ext. 481.
Dean of Student Affairs: DAVID HOGUE, Ext. 511.
Faculty Senate Chairman: ROBERT L. BURNS, Ext. 524.
Registrar: ROBERT LEROY, Ext. 221.

UW-Oshkosh (Oshkosh 54901)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 424-1234

Chancellor: ROBERT BIRNBAUM, 424-0200.
Vice Chancellor/Deputy: JERRY M. ANDERSON, 424-0300.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Programs and Services: H. D. BALLIETT, 424-3000.
Assistant Chancellor, Educational Programs and Services: WILLIAM WHITE, 424-0234.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Programs and Services: EDWIN SMITH, 424-3100.
Dean, College of Business Administration: CLIFFORD LARSON, 424-1424.
Dean, College of Education: DAVID BOWMAN, 424-3322.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: ARTHUR DARKEN, 424-1210.

Dean, College of Nursing: HELEN DORSCH, 424-2121.
Dean, College of Continuing Education: HAROLD CROUSE, 424-1135.
Dean, Graduate School: LAURINE E. FITZGERALD, 424-1223.
Faculty Senate President: HARLAN LINSLEY, 424-2448.
Registrar: ARTHUR LEHMAN, 424-0303.

UW-Parkside (Kenosha 53140)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 553-2121

Chancellor: OTTO F. BAUER (acting), 553-2211.
Vice Chancellor: EUGENE L. NORWOOD (acting), 553-2261.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration: ERWIN F. ZUEHLKE, 553-2155.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Services: ALLEN B. DEARBORN, 553-2332.
Dean, College of Science and Society: EUGENE L. NORWOOD, 553-2451.
Dean, School of Modern Industry: WILLIAM A. MOY, 553-2243.
Secretary of the Faculty: ARTHUR D. LARSON, 553-2397.
Registrar: DONALD R. GUNDERSON, 553-2281.

UW-Platteville (Platteville 53818)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 342-1100

Chancellor: BJARNE ULLSVIK, 342-1234.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: HAROLD HUTCHESON, 342-1261.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: FRANCIS DUNN, 342-1226.
Dean, College of Agriculture: CHARLES DENURE, 342-1393.
Dean, College of Arts and Science: GEORGE BULLIS, 342-1151.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: KAHTAN AL-YASIRI, 342-1547.
Dean, College of Education: LEONARD GARSIDE, 342-1131.
Dean, College of Engineering: EDWARD O. BUSBY, 342-1561.
Dean, Graduate School: LEONARD GARSIDE, 342-1131.
Dean, College of Industry: GEORGE BROWN, 342-1191.
Dean of Students: LLOYD LINDEN, 342-1854.
Faculty Senate Chairman: GERALD SCHEPPARS, 342-1674.
Registrar: VICTOR PAGENKOPF, 342-1321.

UW-River Falls (River Falls 54022)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 425-3011

Chancellor: GEORGE R. FIELD, 425-3201.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: RICHARD DELORIT, 425-3700.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration: WAYNE WOLFE, 425-3737.
Assistant Chancellor, Business and Finance: E. TED KUETHER, 425-3838.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: WILLIAM MUNNS, 425-3711.
Dean, College of Agriculture: JAMES DOLLAHON, 425-3841.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: RICHARD SWENSON, 425-3366.
Dean, College of Education: DANIEL H. BROWN, 425-3774.
Dean, Graduate School: PHILIP ANDERSON, 425-3844.
Faculty Senate Chairman: GEORGE GARLID, 425-3164.
Registrar: MELVIN GERMANSON, 425-3342.

UW-Stevens Point (Stevens Point 54481)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 346-0123

Chancellor: LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, 346-2123.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: JOHN B. ELLERY, 346-4686.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: LEON BELL, 346-2244.
Assistant Chancellor, University Services: DAVID COKER, 346-3413.

Dean, Educational Services and Innovative Programs: BURDETTE EAGON, 346-2029.

Dean, College of Fine Arts: WILLIAM HANFORD, 346-4920.

Dean, College of Letters and Science: S. JOSEPH WOODKA, 346-4224.

Dean, College of Natural Resources: DANIEL TRAINER, 346-4617.

Dean, College of Professional Studies: ARTHUR FRITSCHER, 346-3169.

Coordinator, Graduate Studies: WINTHROP DIFFORD, 346-4700.

Registrar: GILBERT FAUST, 346-4301.

UW-Stout (Menomonie 54751)

General Campus Telephone: (715) 232-0123

Chancellor: ROBERT S. SWANSON, 232-2441.

Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: WESLEY FACE, 232-1457.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: WESLEY SOMMERS, 232-1135.

Dean, School of Industry and Technology: HERBERT ANDERSON, 232-1325.

Dean, School of Education: JOHN STEVENSON, 232-2153.

Dean, Graduate College: NELVA RUNNELLS, 232-2452.

Dean, School of Home Economics: J. ANTHONY SAMENFINK, 232-1115.

Dean, School of Liberal Studies: DWIGHT AGNEW, 232-2437.

Dean, Learning Resources: DAVID BARNARD, 232-2246.

Dean of Students: SAMUEL WOOD, 232-1354.

Faculty Senate Chairman: JAMES DAINES, 232-1202.

Registrar: GLENN SCHUKNECHT, 232-2121.

UW-Superior (Superior 54880)

General Campus Telephone: (715) 392-8101

Chancellor: KARL MEYER, Ext. 221.

Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: JOHN HAUGLAND, Ext. 227.

Vice Chancellor, Administration: JOHN DANIELSON, Ext. 348.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: PAUL MEADOWS, Ext. 270.

Dean of Students: JOSEPH MOLINE, Ext. 234.

Dean, College of Business and Economics: CLEO CASADY, Ext. 259.

Dean, College of Education: ROBERT TRAUBA, Ext. 240.

Dean, College of Fine Arts: GAYLE MANION, Ext. 369.

Dean, Graduate School: JOHN CRONK, Ext. 337.

Dean, College of Letters and Science: ANTHONY FORBES, Ext. 368.

University Senate Secretary: THOMAS LA CHAPELLE, Ext. 265.

Registrar: (vacancy) Ext. 228.

UW-Whitewater (Whitewater 53190)

General Campus Telephone: (414) 472-1234

Chancellor: JAMES R. CONNOR, 472-1010.

Vice Chancellor, Administration: CHARLES E. MORPHEW, 472-1010.

Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs: H. GAYLON GREENHILL, 472-1181.

Dean, College of the Arts: RAYMOND E. LIGHT, 472-1221.

Dean, College of Business and Economics: DONALD G. LEESEBERG, 472-1343.

Dean, College of Education: LEWIS W. STONEKING, 472-1101.

Dean, College of Letters and Science: EVERETT P. FULTON, 472-1620.

Dean, College of Graduate Studies and Continuing Education: ARTHUR G. MCGRAW, 472-1006.

Faculty Senate Chairman: RICHARD SCHAUER, 472-1336.

Registrar: GEORGE LEHNER, 472-1570.

Statewide Services and Coordinators

Provost, Outreach: WILSON B. THIEDE, 1642 Van Hise Hall, 263-3860.

Director, Sea Grant College: ROBERT E. RAGOTZKIE, 1800 University Avenue, 263-6811.

UW-Extension

432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706

(Part of Outreach function of UW System, under *Provost* WILSON B. THIEDE.)

Chancellor and Vice Provost: JEAN C. EVANS, 262-3786.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: HARLAND R. KLAGOS, 262-4571.

Assistant Chancellor, Agency Relations: ROBERT N. DICK, 263-2776.

State Director, Cooperative Extension: GALE L. VANDE BERG, 262-9510.

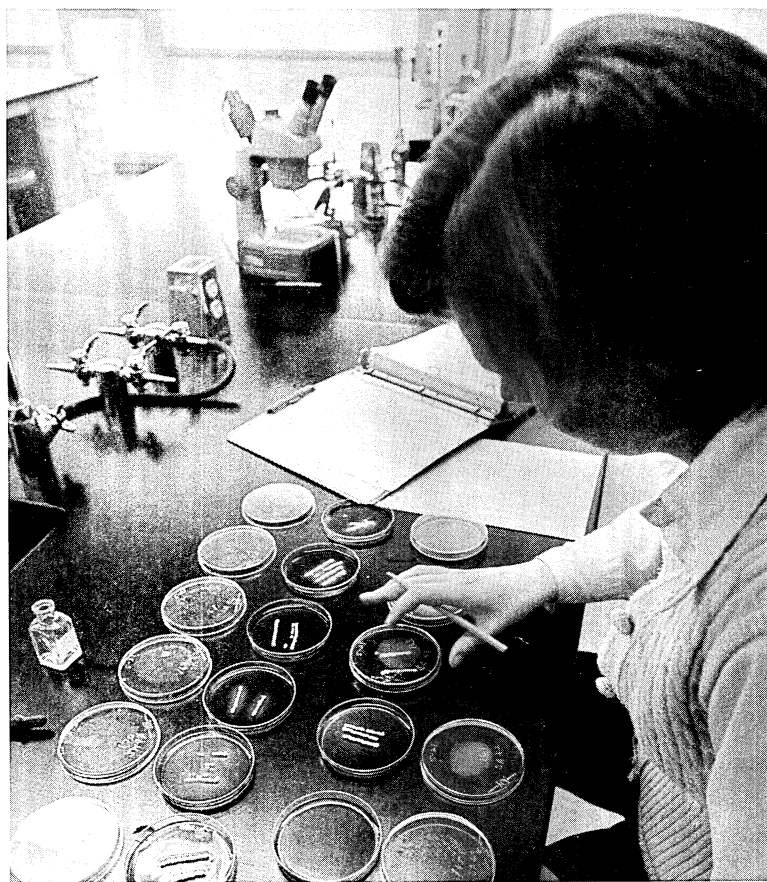
Dean of Economic and Environmental Development: ROBERT E. RIECK, 262-7965.

Dean of Educational Communications: LUKE F. LAMB, 262-0684.

Dean of Professional and Human Development: HAROLD W. MONTROSS, 262-1034.

Director of Program and Staff Development: PATRICK G. BOYLE, 262-9940.

Secretary of the Faculty: CAROL J. DAUGHERTY, 262-4387.



Laboratory class work at the Marshfield campus of the University of Wisconsin Center System.

**UW-Center System
602 State Street, Madison 53706**

(Part of Outreach function of UW System, under *Provost WILSON B. THIEDE*.)

Chancellor and Vice Provost: EDWARD B. FORT, 262-1783.

Assistant Chancellor, Academic Affairs: DANIEL K. VAN EYCK, 262-1783.

Assistant Chancellor, Program Development: vacancy, 262-1945.

Director, Records, Evaluation and Analysis: TERESA SHEN, 262-1945.

Center	Address, Tele. No.	Dean
Baraboo-Sauk County	1006 Connie Road Baraboo 53913 (608) 356-8351	Theodore N. Savides
Barron County	Rice Lake 54868 (715) 234-8176	John F. Meggers
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 54935 (414) 922-8440	Willard J. Henken
Fox Valley	Menasha 54952 (414) 734-8731	Rue Johnson
Manitowoc County	Manitowoc 54220 (414) 682-8251	Michael V. Karnis
Marathon County	518 South 7th Avenue Wausau 54401 (715) 845-9602	William R. Peters
Marinette County	Marinette 54143 (715) 735-7477	William A. Schmidtke
Marshfield-Wood County ...	2000 West 5th St. Marshfield 54449 (715) 387-1147	Norbert Koopman
Medford	Medford 54451 (715) 748-3600	Darwin Slocum
Richland Center	Richland Center 53581 (608) 647-6186	Marjorie Wallace
Rock County	Kellogg Avenue Janesville 53545 (608) 754-2841	Thomas Waltermann
Sheboygan County	P.O. Box 719 Sheboygan 53081 (414) 458-5566	Kenneth Bailey
Washington County	400 University Drive West Bend 53095 (414) 338-1161	Robert O. Thompson
Waukesha County	1500 University Drive Waukesha 53186 (414) 542-8825	Kenneth Oliver, Jr.

History: Chapter 100, laws 1971, signed into law on October 11, 1971, mandated the merger of Wisconsin's two systems of public higher education, to form the university of Wisconsin system.

After two-and-a-half years of study and planning toward making the two systems one, the state legislature passed, on May 21, 1974, the final merger implementation bill. The governor signed the bill and it was published on July 8, recreating chapter 36 of the statutes and providing a single statutory charter to govern public higher education in Wisconsin.

The university of Wisconsin, officially created pursuant to art. X, sec. 6, of the state constitution, implemented by chapter 20, laws 1848, is a land-grant institution,

whose establishment and location were decreed by laws enacted by the territorial legislature (1836, 1838, 1839).

The origin of the Wisconsin state universities system was found in chapter 82, laws 1857, which provided funds for a normal school system and created the board of regents of normal schools. The first institution opened at Platteville in 1866, and the ninth, 50 years later at Eau Claire. In 1927 the nine normal schools were authorized to offer baccalaureate degree programs, becoming state teachers colleges. With the addition of varied liberal arts programs in 1951 (chapter 548), they became state colleges; and in 1964 their status was changed to that of state universities. Chapter 75, laws 1967, renamed the governing body, designating it the board of regents of state universities.

Under the historic 1971 merger law, these two systems were combined under a single board of regents, creating a complex of 13 universities, 14 two-year centers and statewide extension, now serving 135,000 students and ranked as the fourth largest system of higher education in the nation. Each degree-granting institution in the new system is named "University of Wisconsin—", with the location or name following; each two-year campus is called "University Center—", followed by the location or name.

Organization: Chapter 100 specified that the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system would ultimately consist of 16 members, including the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the board of vocational, technical and adult education and 14 citizen members appointed by the governor with approval of the senate, for staggered seven-year terms. However, during the initial merger period, the system was governed by a 21-member board composed of all but two members of both original boards. The number of regents was gradually decreased by term expirations until the official membership limit of 16 was reached on May 1, 1974.

The board is empowered to appoint the president of the university of Wisconsin system, the chancellors of the 13 universities, the provost of outreach, the vice provosts of the center system and of university extension, as well as the deans who head each of 14 two-year centers.

A merger implementation study committee, established by chapter 100, was charged with the responsibility of studying the issues and making recommendations by January 31, 1973, to the board of regents and the legislature on consolidating the statutes governing the university of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin state universities (chapters 36 and 37, respectively) and on related issues. It completed its work on schedule and forwarded a proposed statutory charter to the legislature.

Between January 1973 and May 1974, the merger implementation bill went through months of additions and deletions as legislative committees deliberated. However, as approved by the governor, the bill is essentially the same as the proposition submitted by the merger implementation committee.

The president of the system and the chancellors are charged with implementing regent policies and with administration of the universities, centers and extension.

The central administration of the system is responsible to the president and assists the board of regents in establishing policies, reviewing the administration of such policies and planning the programmatic, financial and physical development of the system.

Agency Responsibility: The university system provides post-secondary academic education for more than 100,000 Wisconsin residents, by far the bulk of all of the state's undergraduate students. Graduate and professional education is offered at 11 of the universities, with doctoral programs concentrated at the Madison and Milwaukee campuses.

The system's three prime areas of responsibility are teaching, service and research. The "Wisconsin idea", which refers to the university's commitment to the state in the oft-quoted statement that "the boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state", is essentially the bringing of education, service and the

fruits of its research to the citizens of the state. The university system is dedicated anew to this concept under its new organization.

Unit Functions: The *Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System* is responsible for establishing policies for governing the system, planning to meet future state needs for collegiate education, and appointing the executive head of the system and the executive heads of each of the institutions in the system, all of whom serve at the pleasure of the board. It sets admission standards and policies, reviews and approves university budgets and establishes the regulatory framework within which the individual units are allowed to operate with as great a degree of autonomy as possible.

The *President of the University of Wisconsin System* has full executive responsibility for operation and management of the system. He carries out the duties prescribed in the Wisconsin statutes and implements the policies set forth by the regents. He manages and coordinates the operations of the central administrative office and the units of the system. He has responsibility for fiscal control, maintaining management-planning information, developing a single budget and coordinating academic program review, evaluation and development on all campuses.

The *Senior Vice President for Administrative Affairs* is responsible to the president of the system and performs the administrative and management duties assigned to him. He is assigned the primary responsibility for planning, development, preparation and presentation of budgets. He directs and coordinates the information and analysis functions necessary for effective system management and decision-making. He coordinates the supporting activities of a vice president for administration and a vice president and controller.

The *Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs* serves as chief advisor to the president on academic matters and is responsible for providing systemwide leadership and assistance in the following areas: academic and research program planning, development, audit and review; faculty and student affairs; and consortia and international programs. He supplies staff support to the regent educational committee and provides necessary academic input, analysis and review to the operating and capital budget planning offices and monitors and evaluates on-going academic programs, in addition to giving academic direction to long-range planning efforts.

The *Chancellors* are the executive heads of their respective faculties and institutions and are vested with the responsibility of administering board policies under the coordinating direction of the president. They are accountable and report to the president and the board on the operation and administration of their institutions. Subject to board policy the chancellors, in consultation with their faculties, are responsible for designing curricula and setting degree requirements; determining academic standards and establishing grading systems; defining and administering institutional standards for faculty peer evaluation and screening candidates for appointment, promotion and tenure; recommending individual merit increases; administering associated auxiliary services; and administering all funds, from whatever source, allocated, generated or intended for use of their institutions. The center system and university extension are each headed by a vice provost/chancellor, who reports to the president via a provost for outreach.

Universities: The universities of the system are grouped into two organizational "clusters", based on type of mission. The doctoral cluster includes the university of Wisconsin-Madison and the university of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The other 11 universities in the system form the "university cluster". Listed according to size of enrollment in the fall of 1973, they are UW-Oshkosh, UW-Eau Claire, UW-Whitewater, UW-Stevens Point, UW-La Crosse, UW-Stout, UW-Parkside, UW-River Falls, UW-Platteville, UW-Green Bay, and UW-Superior. Of these 11 in the "university cluster" category, two (UW-Green Bay and UW-Stout) have been designated as "special mission" campuses, and two more (UW-Eau

Claire and UW-Oshkosh) are designated as locations for regional cooperative graduate centers.

A third organizational grouping, the "outreach cluster", includes three components:

The *University of Wisconsin Center System* comprises 14 campuses which provide freshman-sophomore instruction designed primarily to facilitate transfer to degree-granting campuses.

The *University of Wisconsin-Extension* provides degree credit and continuing education in a wide range of areas and extends vital public services to residents throughout Wisconsin as a key means of implementing the celebrated "Wisconsin idea".

A proposed *Regents Statewide University* will be an "open university" for nonmatriculated adults of all ages.

Interagency Relationships: The far-ranging nature of the university system brings it into contact with a wide variety of federal, state and local agencies. Chief among those at the federal level are the department of health, education and welfare and its agencies; the national science foundation; the national aeronautics and space administration; the agency for international development; the national institutes of health; the atomic energy commission; and the departments of state, labor, commerce, agriculture, defense, interior and transportation.

The *University Hospitals* have a close working relationship with the veterans administration hospital in Madison. Students and interns also spend time in private hospitals in Madison, Milwaukee, Marshfield, La Crosse, Monroe and Chicago, with which the medical school is affiliated.

On the state level, the university system is represented on the educational communications board, which is responsible for planning, coordinating and overseeing public educational radio and television systems and programming. The units of the system cooperate closely with the higher educational aids board in providing financial aid to students. Since dissolution of the coordinating council for higher education, the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system cooperates with the board of vocational, technical and adult education in planning new programs and coordinating efforts to meet the educational needs of the state. Other state agencies with which the university system works closely are the building commission, the department of administration, the board on government operations, the state historical society, and the following departments: health and social services; industry, labor and human relations; justice; business and economic development; natural resources; public instruction; and veterans affairs.

In addition, the units of the system are closely allied with the governmental agencies of the counties and communities in which they are located. The system is also involved in interstate compacts which provide opportunities for education on a resident-fee basis for students of contiguous states who wish to study at a university of Wisconsin campus, matched by numbers of Wisconsin young people who wish to study in the reciprocating states. A special arrangement with the state of Minnesota now permits students from either state to attend schools in Wisconsin or Minnesota at resident-fee levels.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — ASSOCIATED INSTITUTES AND ORGANIZATIONS CREATED BY LAW

Geological and Natural History Survey, Wisconsin

State Geologist: MEREDITH E. OSTROM.

Mailing Address: 1815 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-1705.

Publications: Numerous publications on geology, mineral resources, water resources, soils and other natural resources. List available on request.

Number of Employees: 12.7.

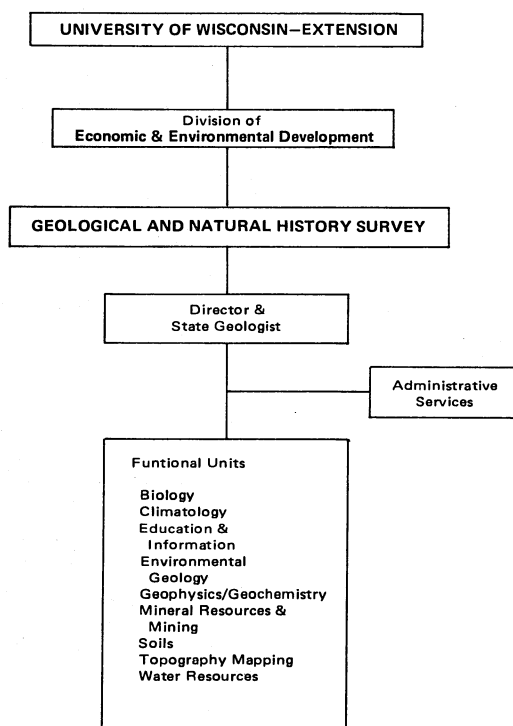
Total Budget 1973-75: \$493,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 36.23 *et seq.*

History: The geological and natural history survey was created in 1897 by act of the legislature. The director was appointed by, and responsible to, an ex officio commission consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the state university, the president of the commissioners of fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, & Letters. In 1931 the administration of the survey was transferred to the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin, which was directed to appoint and employ, on the same basis as other members of the faculty, a state geologist, who would perform such functions as may be specifically provided by law and have charge of such portions of the survey and perform such others duties as the regents may deem advisable. In 1964 the university reorganized and consolidated its extension activities, and the survey became a unit in the new university extension. In 1966 the survey was assigned as a department to the division of economic and environmental development of university of Wisconsin-extension.

Organization: The geological and natural history survey is a unit in the university of Wisconsin-extension division of economic and environmental

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY



UW-GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

development. The state geologist and director is appointed by the board of regents on the same basis as university faculty. The survey is subdivided into 9 functional units or program areas: namely, mineral resources and mining, environmental geology, geophysics/geochemistry, water resources, soils, climatology, education and information, topographic mapping, and biology. Permanent staff consists of the equivalent of 6 professionals, 3 specialists, and 3 secretaries. In addition there are 16 other persons involved in a cooperative cost-sharing program with the U.S. geological survey.

Agency Responsibility: The survey has the broad statutory mission to inventory, investigate and analyze Wisconsin's land, water, and other natural resources. It has no regulatory or enforcement responsibilities. Specifically, it is the survey's mission to: (1) function as a repository of records and to develop and gather basic facts, both quantitative and qualitative, on lands, water, and other resources, namely, the nature, occurrence, distribution, and interrelations of these resources; (2) investigate these resources and through research and interpretation to develop a useable body of knowledge; (3) provide information and advice on natural resources to all citizens, government, and industry as the basis for wise resource use and planning through service, publications, correspondence, and conferences; and (4) develop educational materials. The survey also has the responsibility to coordinate the state's topographic mapping, which is done in cooperation with the U.S. geological survey with financial support from the state departments of transportation and natural resources. The general responsibilities of the survey are to: (1) conduct geologic, water, soil, climatologic, and biologic mapping and research throughout the state, to publish pertinent results, and act as a clearinghouse and repository for information on these subjects; (2) locate and identify areas of high mineral and rock resource potential in all areas of the state and to disseminate this information to all persons; (3) locate and identify areas in which geologic, water, and soils factors influence or should affect man's patterns of use of the earth's land and water resources; (4) provide general information and technical assistance to the public and to the mining industry, particularly in matters of mineral explorations, leasing, and development, and to assist in the advancement of the state's mining industry through public information activities; (5) assist in regulation and taxation of mining by membership on committees and technical assistance to the Wisconsin departments of natural resources, business development, revenue, and justice; (6) study, evaluate, and analyze water resources; (7) study soil characteristics as the basis for more useful soil classification for purposes of land use planning; and (8) coordinate and arrange for topographic mapping of the entire state and serve as distributor of the topographic maps.

Unit Functions: The survey is subdivided into 9 program units which are interrelated to a very high degree but which have specific functions. The units develop and provide information in the form of publications, pamphlets, maps, conferences, and answers to requests.

The *Mineral Resources and Mining Unit* conducts geological surveys to develop information on the character and distribution of mineral and rock resources as the basis for locating useful deposits. It gathers, analyzes, and stores information on these resources, and assists the public and private individuals and industry in matters relating to minerals and mining.

The *Environmental Geology Unit* draws together information on geology, soils, and water resources to provide a basis for solving problems related to mineral resources, water supply, construction siting, utility routing, waste disposal, pollution, and recreational and other development.

The *Geophysics/Geochemistry Unit* conducts both ground and airborne surveys to determine the physical and chemical characteristics of rocks, minerals, soils, and surface and ground waters. Examples of such activities are surveys to determine variations in gravity and magnetics which are essential to metallic mineral prospecting.

The *Water Resources Unit* collects, stores, and analyzes information on water resources and conducts surveys to determine the quantity and quality of both ground and surface water resources, investigates specific water resources problems, and helps develop management tools such as digital models of water supply systems. Much of this work is done on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis with the U.S. geological survey.

The *Soils Unit* conducts studies to determine the physical and chemical properties of soils as the basis for improving soil classification and correlation techniques and, thus, increasing the usefulness of detailed soil surveys for purposes of land use planning and management and for agriculture. It also conducts reconnaissance soil surveys and serves to integrate soils information on a statewide basis.

The *Climatology Unit* collects, stores, and analyzes climatologic information and conducts climatological studies to assist agriculture, industry, environmental agencies, recreation and tourist activities, and educational institutions to the economic benefit of the state.

The *Education and Information Unit* develops informational materials, conducts meetings and conferences, and answers requests on geology, soils, water, climatology, and biology and other related subjects.

The *Topographic Mapping Unit* coordinates the state's topographic mapping program in cooperation with the departments of transportation and natural resources. The program is funded on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis with the U.S. geological survey.

The *Biology Unit* is temporarily inactive due to lack of funding. It has the function to collect, analyze, and store information on biological resources, to conduct surveys to determine their character and distribution, and to investigate specific problems.

Interagency Relationships: The geological and natural history survey has cooperative cost-sharing programs with the U.S. geological survey in water resources, mineral resources, and topographic mapping. It has a statement of agreement with the U.S. bureau of mines to provide mineral production and mining information and a grant to complete an atlas of drilling and mine records in southwest Wisconsin. In addition, the survey has conducted projects on grant funding from the Upper Great Lakes regional commission.

The survey provides information and support to many state agencies and is a member of the natural resources council of state agencies. The survey works in especially close cooperation with the state department of natural resources in the production of topographic maps and in the provision of information on water resources, geology, minerals, and soils characteristics as the basis for resource management, the department of transportation in the production of topographic maps and in provision of information on geology, soils and water conditions as they relate to highway and bridge construction, and the department of administration in the production and provision of resource inventory information as the basis for land use planning. The survey also works in cooperation with certain of the county and regional planning commissions.

Within the university system the survey works very closely with various extension units and campus departments. Four staff members hold joint appointments with other university departments and 4 faculty members from as many state campuses are employed by the survey, one on a joint appointment and 3 on a regular part-time basis.

Laboratory of Hygiene

Board: G. H. HANDY (state health officer), PAUL GLUNZ (chairman, health and social services board), S. L. INHORN (director, laboratory of hygiene), LESTER VOIGT (secretary of natural resources), JOHN C. WEAVER (president, university

of Wisconsin system), ROBERT COOKE (vice-chancellor, U. W. center for health sciences).

Director: S. L. INHORN, M.D.

Mailing Address: 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-1293.

Publications: Laboratory Newsletter (monthly, sent to all physicians, hospitals, laboratories and public health agencies in the state).

Number of Employees: 132.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$4,708,400.

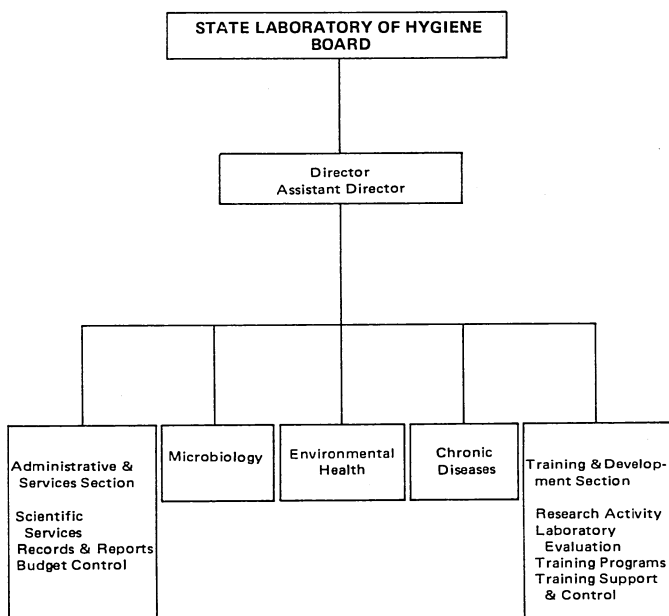
Statutory Reference: Section 15.915 (2).

History: The laboratory of hygiene was created by chapter 344, laws 1903, to function within the university of Wisconsin as an official laboratory of the state board of health. Under the reorganization act of 1967 (chapter 75), its administrative committee became the laboratory of hygiene board.

Organization: The board's members are all ex officio. The director and professional staff members are appointed by the board of regents upon recommendation of the chancellor of the center for health sciences and with the approval of the board.

Agency Responsibility: The laboratory of hygiene is directed to furnish complete services to the departments of health and social services, and natural resources. It performs tests in the areas of bacteriology, immunology, virology, chemistry, pathology and environmental health for physicians, hospitals, other private and public medical and health facilities and assists them in the investigation of disease outbreak.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE



UW-HYGIENE LABORATORY

With the expansion of the laboratory of hygiene building, several new programs have been expanded or developed. Increased testing for air pollution control is carried on on a statewide basis; an expanded state-federal effort to improve occupational health has been started; many new tests have been offered in the field of infectious disease and chronic disease immunology; the cytogenetics program has been broadened in the areas of mental retardation as well as cancer biology.

The laboratory cooperates with the UW schools of medicine and laboratory technology to provide training in public health epidemiology and laboratory practice, conducts workshops in a variety of subjects, serves as consultants to public, private and hospital laboratories, and works with the division of health to certify such laboratories.

Psychiatric Institute, Wisconsin

Director: WILLIAM T. MCKINNEY, JR., M.D.

Advisory Council to the Psychiatric Institute: WILBUR SCHMIDT (secretary of health and social services), G. H. HANDY (state health officer), JOHN MELCHER (designee of state superintendent of public instruction), EUGENE LEHRMANN (director of vocational, technical and adult education); JUDGE EUGENE TOEPEL, vacancy (public members appointed by ex officio members).

Mailing Address: 427 Lorch Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 263-2020.

Number of Employees: 6.9.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$283,000.

Statutory Reference: Sections 36.227 and 51.235.

History: Originally opened in 1915 at Mendota state hospital, the institute was transferred in 1925 to the university of Wisconsin. The advisory council was created by chapter 581, laws 1961. A previous advisory council had been abolished in 1957.

Organization: The institute is a division of the universities center for health sciences.

Agency Responsibility: The institute is an interdisciplinary program engaged exclusively in research and training in the mental health fields. It is not a clinical facility and is not directly engaged in patient treatment. The advisory council advises on the relations of the institute to other state institutions and mental health programs, and other groups, public and private, engaged in mental health research.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Board of

Members: MILTON STELLRECHT, Spooner (farmer member), *chairman*; BYRON BERG, Blanchardville (Wisconsin Association of Conservation Districts Member), *vice chairman*; RICHARD SCULLION, Highland (farmer member), *secretary*; ELMON OTT, Blanchardville (farmer member); TONY LORBETSKE, Rhineland, CARL E. MUCH, Marion, FRANCIS SAM, Arkansaw (Wisconsin Association of Conservation Districts members).

Advisory Members: RICHARD AKELEY (soil conservation service), JOHN BEALE (department of natural resources), MARVIN BEATTY (university of Wisconsin-extension), LINCOLN ENGELBERT (college of agricultural and life sciences, UW-Madison), KEITH KREUL (agricultural stabilization and conservation service), ARTHUR KURTZ (state department of agriculture).

Executive Secretary: EUGENE SAVAGE.

Mailing Address: 1815 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-2634.

Publications: Candid Conservationist (newsletter published quarterly); How Good Is Your Land? A handbook on land evaluation; Guidelines for Inter-Agency Cooperation in Wisconsin Watershed Projects.

Number of Employees: 14.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$1,125,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.915 (1).

History: The board of soil and water conservation districts was originally created in 1937 (chapter 341) as the state soil conservation committee, was changed to the state soil and water conservation committee by chapter 40, laws 1961, the soil conservation board attached to the university of Wisconsin by chapter 75, laws 1967, and acquired its present name with the enactment of chapter 323, laws 1971.

Organization: The board consists of 8 members: 4 farmer members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms and 4 soil and water district supervisors designated by the soil and water districts biennially at their odd-numbered year annual meetings. The board shall invite the following to serve as advisory members: a representative of the soil conservation service and of the agricultural stabilization and conservation service appointed by the U.S. secretary of agriculture; the dean of the university of Wisconsin college of agricultural and life sciences, the director of cooperative extension, the secretary of natural resources, and the secretary of agriculture or their representatives.

When attached to the university in 1967, the board was attached as a distinct unit, exercising its powers independently of the university, but the budgeting, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the direction of the university.

Agency Responsibility: The board supervises and coordinates the efforts of the soil and water conservation districts in Wisconsin in conserving the soil and water resources of the state, approves federally assisted watershed development programs, and administers state funds to districts.

Soil and water conservation districts are units of government, coterminous with county boundaries, created by action of the county board of supervisors in every county of the state under authority of state law. Each county soil and water conservation district is governed by a board of supervisors consisting of members of the county board agricultural and extension education committee plus the option of adding up to two additional persons. The district supervisors have broad responsibilities and authority for promoting wise land use and protection of soil, water and land related resources in general. They have the technical assistance of numerous state agencies and federal USDA agencies plus their own staff in a coordinated program of action to implement their conservation programs. The responsibilities of soil and water conservation district supervisors are to become acquainted with the land and water resources of their districts, to develop programs for conservation and wise use of these resources, and to implement these programs.

One of the basic advantages of the SWCD is the local direction it provides to cooperating agencies.

As land and water are put to continued and new uses, soil and water conservation districts develop programs for orderly use and development within their capabilities. They gather and make available valuable information concerning soils, erosion and sediment control, water management and other factors necessary for sound conservation treatment for wise land and water use.

Soil and water conservation districts are authorized under chapter 92 of the Wisconsin statutes. These authorities may include broad land use management authority.

The authorities of the soil and water conservation districts extend to all lands within the county boundaries including incorporated areas. Just how comprehensive each program is, and how extensive the soil and water conservation districts'

activities are, will depend on the resource needs of the area and the support the program receives.

The soil and water conservation districts generally serve landowners upon request. Acquaint yourself with your local soil and water conservation district and see how it can be of service to you and your community.

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, BOARD OF

Members: JOHN ZANCANARO (employee member), *president*; PETER C. SENN (farmer member), *vice president*; VIRGINIA B. HART (industry, labor and human relations commission), DR. BARBARA THOMPSON (state superintendent of public instruction), FRANK J. PELISEK (president, board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system); MARVIN J. BOEDE, ROY C. LANE (employee members); MRS. ARDIE A. HALYARD, MAYNARD WHITEBIRD, BURT ZIEN (employer members); C. PHILIP JOHNSON, MRS. MERRILL WEST (farmer members).

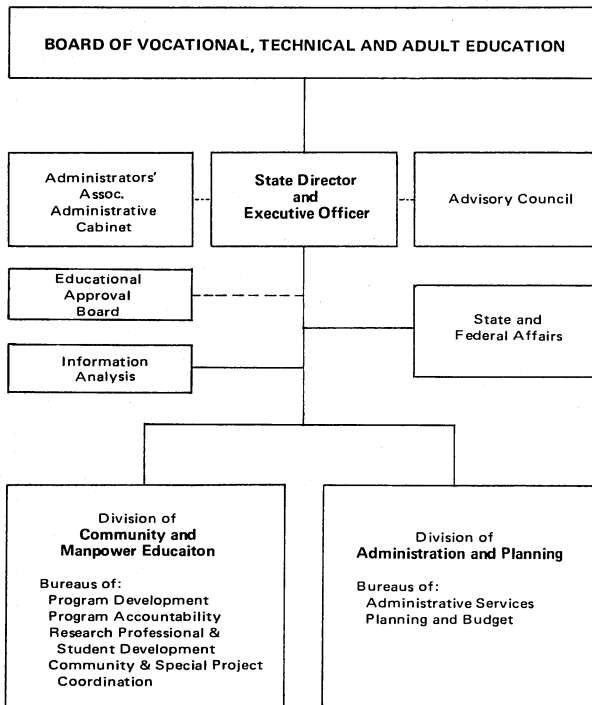
State Director and Executive Officer: EUGENE LEHRMANN, (608) 266-1770.

Special Assistant, State and Federal Affairs: JOHN R. KROLL, 266-0025.

Special Assistant, Information Analysis: LAWRENCE J. MELDMAN, 266-1679.

Community and Manpower Education, Division of: DR. DONALD M. BRILL, assistant state director, 266-2449.

BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION



VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Community and Special Project Coordination, Bureau of: MERLE W. BODINE, director, 266-2302.

Program Accountability, Bureau of: JACK W. SMYTHE, director, 266-0021.

Program Development, Bureau of: GEORGE R. KINSLER, director, 266-1739.

Research, Professional and Student Development, Bureau of: DOYLE E. BEYL, director, 266-1354.

Administration and Planning, Division of: FREDERICK K. HIESTAND, assistant state director, 266-7983.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: ROY V. USTBY, director, 266-2947.

Planning and Budget, Bureau of: ROBERT MILLARD, director, 266-7608.

Educational Approval Board: WILLIAM BECHTEL, chairman; HARRY OLMSTEAD, vice chairman; MRS. GRACIE JEFFERSON, secretary; JOHN MOSES, WENDY MUSICH, MYRON ROBINSON.

Executive Secretary: DAVID STUCKI, 266-1996.

Council on Fire Service Training Programs: RONALD SAN FELLIPPO (representing division of emergency government), VIRGINIA B. HART (representing industry, labor and human relations department), STANLEY C. DUROSE (commissioner of insurance); JEROME A. GUMBINGER, JOSEPH T. RUDITYS (members of paid fire departments); CHIEF EARL GRAMLING, FRANK KUBINA, VERNON SPIERING, HERMAN LETTENBERGER (members of volunteer fire departments).

Mailing Address: Room 700, 7th floor, Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1207.

Publications: Personnel Directory; Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Opportunities Through Education at Vocational, Technical and Adult Career Campuses in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Career Education Directory; The Wisconsin Idea and Its Growing Story; annual and biennial agency reports and curriculum materials; Mission Statement; VTAE Career Program Procedures Manual; two films "Where the Action is" and "Investment for Impact".

Number of Employees: 99.5.

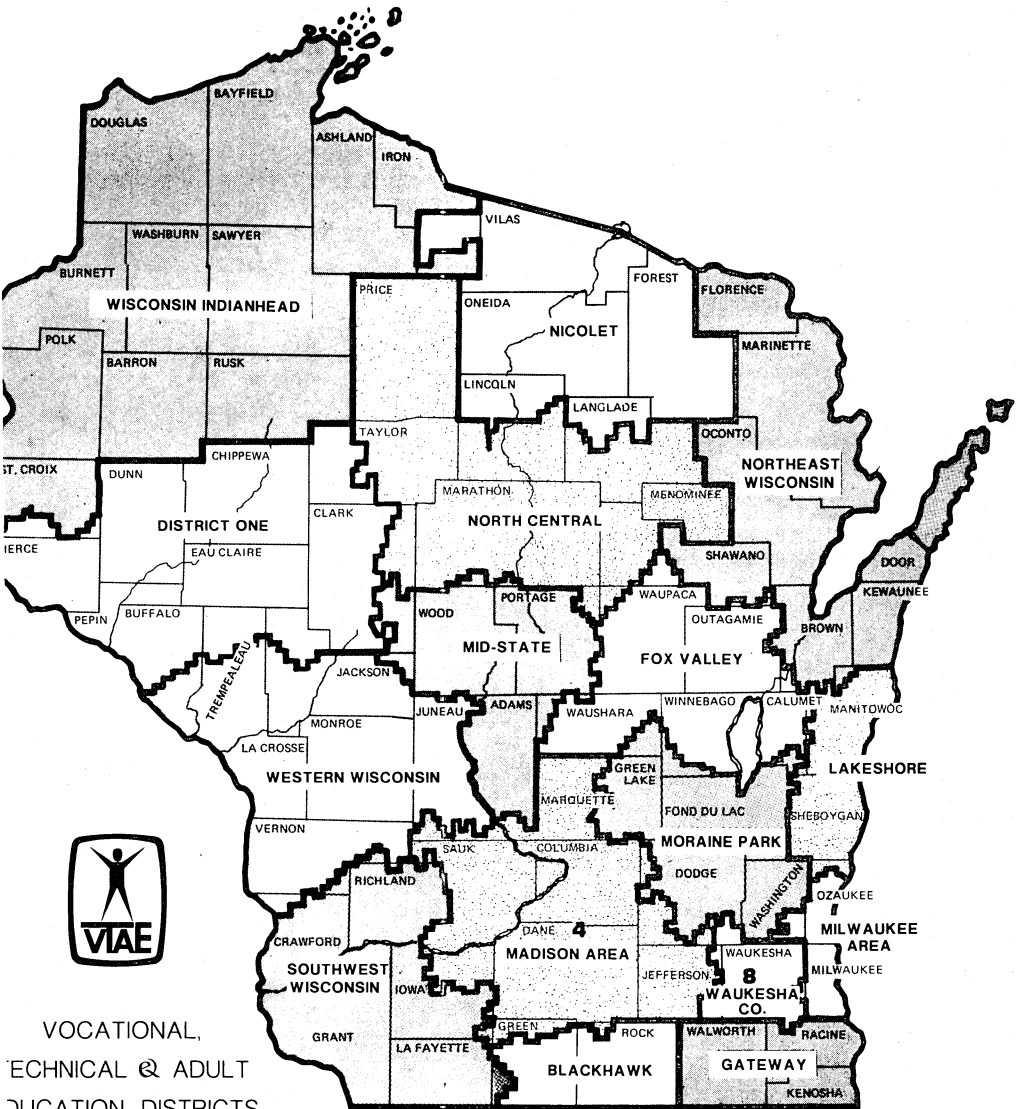
Total Budget 1973-75: \$107,400,000; Educational Approval Board — \$246,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.94 *et seq.*

History: The first system of vocational and adult education in the United States was established in Wisconsin in 1911. In that year the Wisconsin legislature created the state board of industrial education (chapter 616). Its purpose was to provide part-time educational opportunities for youth and adults who were not enrolled in the regular schools. Prior to 1911, there had been various efforts to provide for industrial training. In 1907 the legislature passed a law which permitted any city to maintain a trade school for persons 16 or over as part of its public school system and another which permitted a city to establish a technical school or college under the control of the school board or of a special board.

As a result of the recommendations of an interim committee and of Governor McGovern, the legislature established a state board in 1911; created the position of assistant for industrial education in the state superintendent's office; provided for the establishment of local boards of industrial education in municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants which would maintain industrial, commercial, continuation and evening school; and appropriated state aid for these schools.

In 1917 the composition of the board was changed, and the board was authorized to employ a director of vocational education, who would replace the state superintendent as executive officer in directing the administration of the law. In 1937 (chapter 349) the board was renamed the state board of vocational and adult education, which it remained until chapter 292, laws 1965, made it the state board of vocational, technical and adult education. Chapter 75, laws 1967, renamed



Approved for Operation July 1, 1973

it the board of vocational, technical and adult education and continued it as an independent agency.

The educational approval board, which was attached to the department of public instruction in 1967 by chapters 214 and 327, was transferred to the board of vocational, technical and adult education by chapter 125, laws 1971.

Organization: The board is composed of 12 members. Three of the members are ex officio (the state superintendent of public instruction or his designee, a member of the industry, labor and human relations commission appointed by the commission, and the president of the university board of regents). Nine of the members are appointed by the governor for staggered, 6-year terms. Of these, 3 are employers, 3 are employees, and 3 are farmers. The board employs a director to carry out the administrative functions of the agency.

The educational approval board consists of not more than 7 members, who represent state agencies and others interested in educational programs, appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure.

Agency Responsibility: The board establishes policy for the direction of vocational, technical and adult education programs of the state. Through control of federal and state aids, the agency supervises curriculum standards and personnel qualifications for offerings in post high school vocational and technical education and adult education including adult basic, manpower training, job skill improvement, apprenticeship related training, collegiate transfer, some continuation programs, and a number of allied educational activities.

Unit Functions:

The administrative agency under the state director includes two divisions, each divided into bureaus.

Division of Community and Manpower Education: The bureau of program development includes agriculture, business and distributive, home economics (including family and consumer education), health occupations, and trade and industry (apprenticeship, fire service, law enforcement, safety, technical education, vocational education, general education, adult basic education and environmental education). The bureau of program accountability is concerned with program approval, program audit, program review, personnel audit and certification, educational approval board liaison, space utilization and facility development, course and program definition. The bureau of research, professional and student development is concerned with educational consultants in research, curriculum, professional development, student service (including financial aids), youth groups, and educational technology. The bureau of community and special project coordination includes federal projects for the handicapped and the disadvantaged, outreach, civil defense, apprentice coordination, and business and industry liaison.

Division of Administration and Planning: The bureau of planning and budget's duties include institutional planning, biennial budget forecasting and preparation, management information system, systems development and director's information center. The bureau of administrative services includes secretarial services, purchasing, accounting and financial audit, personnel, administrative procedures and practices, internal management improvement and electronic data processing services.

The *Educational Approval Board* has two main functions. Under state statutes, it is the designated state agency for the approval of institutional courses for veterans and other eligible persons enrolled under Title 38, United States Code. Courses in institutions located in Wisconsin, whether these institutions are public or private, profit or nonprofit, must be approved by the board before federal benefits will be paid to enrolled veterans. Criteria for approval are established by law and are a part of Title 38, U.S. Code. The second function of the board is the supervision and approval of all private profit schools (except schools of cosmetology), located in Wisconsin or elsewhere, which offer vocational courses to Wisconsin residents.

Interagency Relationships: The board and administrative agency play important roles in supervising programs and other aspects of operations of the districts, which will serve all areas and all persons in the state under chapter 292, laws 1965. The Wisconsin board of vocational, technical and adult education is designated by state law as the state agency which "shall cooperate with the U.S. office of education in execution of the provisions of the U.S. vocational education act and any federal statutes pertaining to vocational, technical and adult education and amendatory or supplementary acts thereto". The board can also delegate its fiscal and program supervisory authority to other state agencies. Federally-aided secondary vocational education in Wisconsin is supervised by the department of public instruction under an arrangement with the board of vocational, technical and adult education.

The agency also cooperates with the department of labor, industry, and human relations, the department of administration and prime sponsors in administering the comprehensive employment training act in Wisconsin. The department conducts tests to determine the suitability of potential trainees and determines that alternative job opportunities exist either in the locality in which the training is conducted or within the state. The vocational, technical and adult education agency, after consultation with the appropriate referral agencies, arranges for the training of certified eligibles at vocational-technical schools.

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

The board and agency also cooperate with many other governmental and educational agencies, local, state and national, having mutual responsibilities.



A major responsibility of the Wisconsin system of vocational, technical and adult education is outreach service to persons with special needs. A Chippewa Indian, Eva Connor, a nursing assistant student in the VTAE mobile unit program at Big Sand Lake reservation, practices taking temperatures in the health occupations education section of the mobile unit. The mobile unit was especially designed to take a variety of job preparation offerings to the people, and to reduce their transportation problems at the same time.

*Functional Area:***ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES****NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF**

Board: HAROLD C. JORDAHL, JR. (southern member), *chairman*; LAWRENCE DAHL (northern member), *vice chairman*; MRS. G. L. MCCORMICK (southern member), *secretary*; THOMAS P. FOX, RICHARD A. STEARN (northern members); STANTON P. HELLAND, ROGER C. MINAHAN (southern members).

Secretary of Natural Resources: L. P. VOIGT.

Deputy Secretary: JOHN A. BEALE, 266-2121.

Assistant Secretary: DONALD J. MACKIE, 266-2121.

Assistant Secretary (acting): THOMAS G. FRANGOS, 266-2121.

Finance, Bureau of: JOHN E. GOETZ, *comptroller*, 266-0836.

Inland Lake Renewal, Office of: JOHN M. KEENER, *director*, 266-7125.

Legal Services, Bureau of: JAMES A. KURTZ, *director*, 266-3695.

Planning, Bureau of: ARTHUR D. DOLL, *director*, 266-0818.

Planning and Budget, Office of: JOHN E. GOETZ, *director*, 266-0836.

Enforcement, Division of: ANDREW C. DAMEN, *administrator (acting)*, 266-2243.

Law Enforcement, Bureau of: DONALD L. BEGHIN, *director*, 266-1115.

Water Quality and Zoning, Bureau of: FLOYD E. STAUTZ, *director (acting)*, 266-8034.

Environmental Standards, Division of: O. D. WILLIAMS, *administrator (acting)*, 266-2794.

Air Pollution Control and Solid Waste Management, Bureau of: EDWARD BROOKS BECKER, *director*, 266-0924.

Water Quality, Bureau of: CARL J. BLABAUM, *director (acting)*, 266-3910.

Forestry, Wildlife and Recreation, Division of: S. W. WELSH, *administrator*, 266-2197.

Fish and Wildlife Management, Bureau of: JOHN G. BRASCH, *director (acting)*, 266-2193.

Forestry, Bureau of: MILTON E. REINKE, *director (acting)*, 266-2152.

Parks and Recreation, Bureau of: vacancy, 266-2181.

Services, Division of: WILLIAM A. MATSON, *administrator*, 266-2120.

Aid Programs, Bureau of: ERIC P. JENSEN, *director (acting)*, 266-7356.

Data Systems, Bureau of: RICHARD W. SUMMERS, *director*, 266-0067.

Engineering, Bureau of: JERALD D. SLACK, *director*, 266-2136.

Environmental Impact, Bureau of: CARROLL D. BESADNY, *director*, 266-1327.

Information and Education, Bureau of: CHARLES RIECK, *director (acting)*, 266-0416.

Office Services, Bureau of: ROBERT H. MAYFIELD, *director*, 266-2452.

Personnel, Bureau of: ROBERT W. CONNERS, *director*, 266-2272.

Real Estate, Bureau of: EDWARD J. FABER, *director*, 266-0201.

Research, Bureau of: CYRIL KABAT, *director*, 266-1994.

Tourism and Commercial Recreation, Division of: BURTON D. LOKEN, *administrator*, 266-0837.

Commercial Recreation, Bureau of: RALPH HOVIND, *director*, 266-3224.

Vacation and Travel Services, Bureau of: EUGENE M. ROARK, *director*, 266-2147.

Trust Lands and Investments, Division of: JAMES S. COOPER, *administrator*, 266-1370.

Field Districts:

Lake Michigan District: STANLEY G. DeBOER, *district director*, (414) 494-9601.

West Central District: ARTHUR A. OEHMCKE, *district director (acting)*, (715) 362-7616.

Northwest District: LOWELL G. HANSEN, *district director*, (715) 635-2101.

Southeast District: THOMAS A. KROEHN, *district director*, (414) 476-1622.

Southern District: ALTA E. EAHLY, *district director*, (608) 266-2131.

North Central District: JAMES L. LISSACK, *district director (acting)*, (715) 836-2871.

Air Pollution Control Council: LAWRENCE NUTTER, *chairman*; REID A. BRYSON, DR. HENRY COLE, MRS. ROBERT JASKULSKI, DR. RONALD ROUBAL, DR. DONALD SCHLUETER, DENNIS SUSTARE.

Inland Lake Protection and Rehabilitation Council: JOHN SODERBERG (citizen member), *chairman*; MRS. CARMEN HANSON (citizen member), *vice chairman*; ARTHUR KURTZ (representing department of agriculture), GEORGE JAMES (representing department of local affairs and development), THOMAS FRANGOS (representing department of natural resources), MILTON STILLRECHT (representing board of soil and water conservation), GORDON CHESTERS (representing the University of Wisconsin); DR. JOHANNA CLAUSEN, REV. MELVIN TRACY (citizen members).

Mine Reclamation Council: MEREDITH E. OLSON (state geologist), BERNARD NIEMANN (landscape architect member), LEMOYNE OLSON (mining industry member), ELIZABETH SALMON (soil conservation member), ARDIS EGGERT (water resources management member).

Natural Beauty Council: MRS. ELIZABETH BARDWELL (citizen member), *chairman*; MRS. EILEEN MERSHART (citizen member), *vice chairman*; MRS. JAMES S. WATROUS (citizen member), *secretary*; SENATOR THOMAS W. HARNISCH, REPRESENTATIVES DAVID R. KEDROWSKI, FREDERICK C. SCHROEDER (legislative members); DELMORE BEAVER (representing department of local affairs and development), WILLIAM J. BUGLASS (representing department of transportation), HERBERT R. LEMKE (representing department of natural resources), BRUCE H. MURRAY (representing the university of Wisconsin), ARTHUR J. BILDER, MRS. ELLEN FOLSOM, J. STEVE WINTER (citizen members).

Natural Resources Council of State Agencies: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, *chairman*; JOHN A. BEALE (representing department of natural resources), *vice chairman*; WALTER E. SCOTT (representing department of natural resources), *coordinator*; SENATOR CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER, REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD G. JACKAMONIS (representing legislative council); ROGER L. SCHRANTZ (representing department of administration), ARTHUR R. KURTZ (representing department of agriculture), HARVEY E. WIRTH (representing department of health and social services), THEODORE L. PRIEBE (representing department of justice), EMIL L. BRANDT (representing department of local affairs and development), DAVID ENGLESON (representing department of public instruction), WILLIAM SAYLES (representing public service commission), RICHARD SCULLION (representing board of soil and water conservation districts), THOMAS J. HART (representing department of transportation); DR. GORDON CHESTERS, MEREDITH E. OSTROM, STEPHEN C. SMITH, DANIEL O. TRAINER, JR. (representing university of Wisconsin).

Scientific Areas Preservation Council: HENRY KOLKA (representing university of Wisconsin), *chairman*; CYRIL KABAT (representing department of natural resources), DAVID ENGLESON (representing department of public instruction), DR. FOREST W. STEARNS (representing university of Wisconsin), DR. SUMNER RICHMAN (representing private colleges), KENNETH MACARTHUR (representing Milwaukee public museum).

Snowmobile Recreational Council: STEVE HENRY, *chairman*; MRS. KAY McILREE, *vice chairman*; MRS. KAY SMITH, *secretary*; MRS. CAROL DIGGELMAN, BERNARD HUNDT, JOSEPH KAPUSTA, NORMAN KNOLL, ROBERT MATTESON, ERNEST MERESS, AL PAULS, JOHN W. PENDLETON, ORRIN J. RONGSTAD, RICHARD D. SKRUKRUD, ROBERT STEFFES, FREDERICK J. WENZEL.

Water Resources Council: Inactive.

Wisconsin Conservation Congress, Executive Council: FRANCIS W. MURPHY, *chairman*; RICHARD P. MATTY, *vice chairman*; HENRY R. LIEBZEIT, *secretary-treasurer*; ROBERT L. LINK, BORDON R. SCHULZ (District 1); PHILIP McCAFFERY, JOHN MARCON (District 2); HAROLD VONDERHEID, BRUCE WILSIE (District 3); JOHN FISHER, RICHARD MATTY (District 4); ROGER D. BRITTON, RALPH F. SCHOMMER (District 5); LESTER F. JENS, HERBERT THEISEN (District 6); HENRY R. LIEBZEIT, DANIEL TRAINER, SR. (District 7); EDWARD F. KEIP, WILLIAM B. PETERBURS (District 8); MAINARD C. HOLTZ, FRANCIS W. MURPHY (District 9); WALLACE W. ABELL, H. OLIVER KESSENICH (District 10); DANIEL BANTIN, CARL NISEN (District 11); JOE EHRHARDT, ROBERT HELWIG (District 12).

Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 450, Madison 53701. (Location: Pyare Square Building, 4610 University Avenue).

Telephone: (608) 266-2121.

Publications: Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin (bimonthly); Biennial Report; annual reports, hunting, fishing and trapping regulations; Newsletter (monthly); long-range comprehensive plans in the fields of outdoor recreation and natural resources conservation and management; periodic water quality survey reports in 28 drainage basins; model ordinances on local boating regulations and shoreland and flood plain zoning; recreational publicity literature, miscellaneous informational films and popular and technical bulletins (lists available).

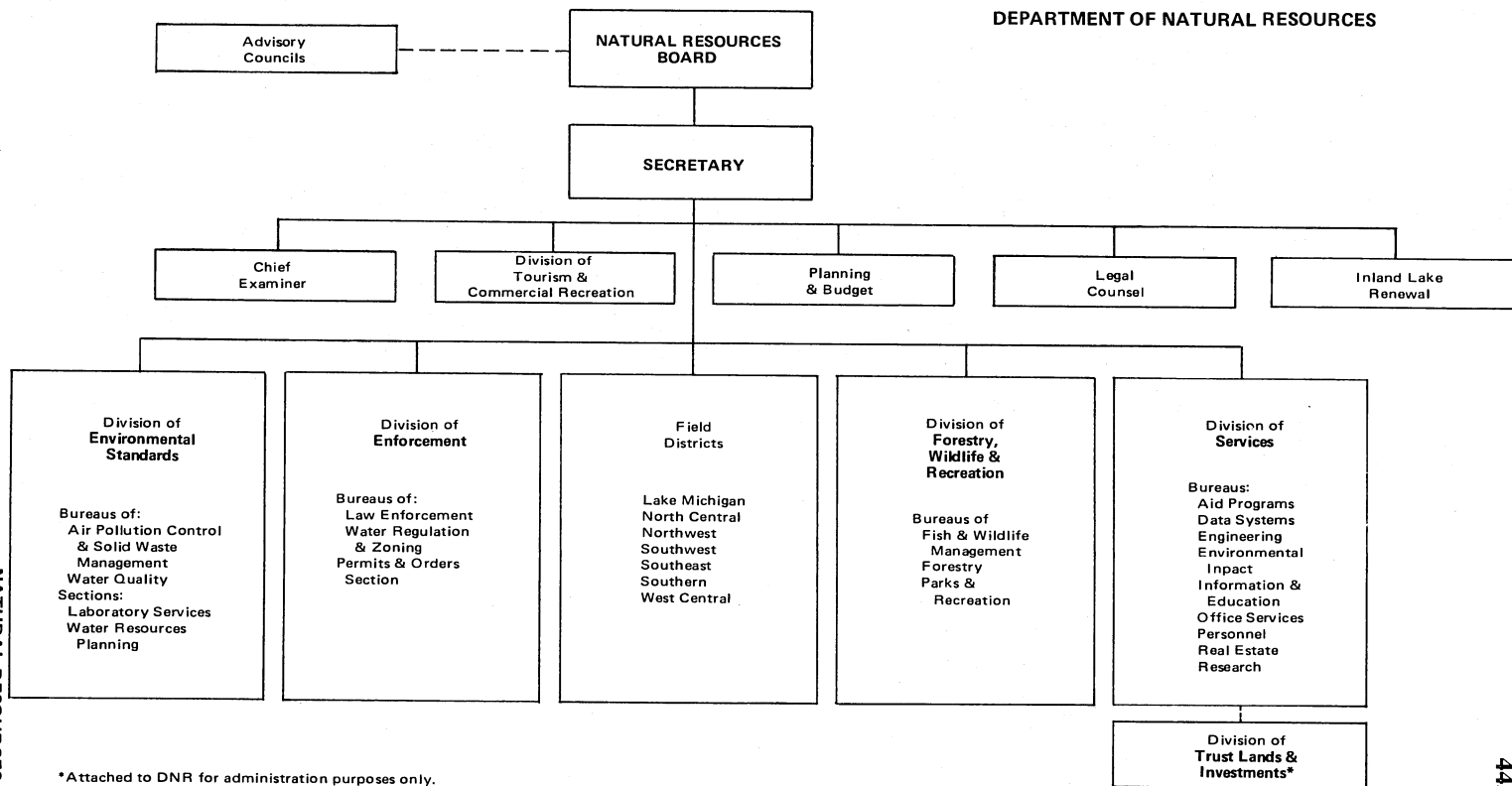
Number of Employees: 1,947.3.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$125,563,300; Division of Trust Lands and Investments — \$301,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.34 *et seq.*

History: The present department of natural resources, headed by a natural resources board, was created by the reorganization act of 1967 (chapter 75). The conservation department was attached to the new department as a division. The department of resource development (excepting its state government planning and local and regional planning functions) became the division of environmental protection of the department, while the division of trust lands and investments was continued under the direction and supervision of the board of commissioners of the public lands but attached to the department of natural resources for budgeting, program coordination and related management functions.

Other existing agencies were transferred to the new department under the reorganization law. These include the natural beauty council (formerly the Wisconsin council on natural beauty), the natural resources council of state agencies (formerly the natural resources committee of state agencies), and the scientific areas preservation council (formerly the state board for the preservation of scientific areas). In addition, the artificial lake creation function of the state soil and water conservation committee was transferred and merged into the department; the state geographic board was terminated and its functions absorbed into the department; the air pollution control function of the board of health and the conservation youth camps program of the department of public welfare were transferred and merged into the new department; and the department was authorized to provide all staff services for the Wisconsin Great Lakes compact commission. Other advisory committees assisting the natural resources board include, besides the citizen-elected conservation congress, groups on aquatic



nuisance control, research, forest management, county forests, forest pest control, Great Lakes commercial fishery and outdoor recreation.

Chapter 154, laws 1969, transferred the bureau of commercial recreation from the department of local affairs and development to the department of natural resources.

The department of natural resources had a considerable number of predecessor agencies. The first forestry commission was established by the legislature in 1867, and a board of fish commissioners was established in 1874. Fish wardens and game wardens were appointed by the governor in 1885 and 1887 respectively. A department of forestry was organized in 1897. These agencies underwent reorganization and change of name in succeeding years. A state park board was created in 1907, and a conservation commission, with the sole task of recommending to the governor ways of preserving the state's natural resources, was created in 1911.

Finally, chapter 406, laws 1915, created a conservation commission of 3-full time commissioners, which assumed the functions of the commissioners of fisheries, fish and game warden, board of forestry, and the park board. It was succeeded in 1923 (chapter 118) by a single full-time conservation commissioner.

A change was made in 1927 (chapter 426) back to a conservation agency headed by a multimembered (6) but part-time, commission. As created, the new commission was charged with the responsibility for carrying out the purposes of the act, stated in section 23.09 of the statutes, "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin". The conservation commission and department existed from 1927 to 1967.

The department of resource development existing prior to the 1967 reorganization was created by chapter 442, laws 1959, when the division of industrial and port development in the executive department and the state planning division in the bureau of engineering were merged. Chapter 614, laws 1965, gave the department a major new function — water pollution control — and created a state water resources advisory board. The board was reorganized and renamed the water resources council by chapter 267, laws 1969.

The natural beauty council was created by chapter 575, laws 1965 (and attached to the department of resource development for administrative purposes only).

The natural resources council of state agencies was originally created as a committee by chapter 203, laws 1951.

The scientific areas preservation council was created as a board by chapter 566, laws 1951.

The snowmobile recreational council was created by chapter 277, laws 1971. The conservation congress, a private agency, was specifically designated to serve the department in an advisory capacity by chapter 179, laws 1971. The inland lakes protection and rehabilitation council was created by chapter 301 and the mine reclamation council by chapter 318, laws 1973.

Organization: A 7-member, part-time natural resources board is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the state senate to provide policy direction for the programs administered by the department. The board appoints a full-time secretary, who serves as the chief executive officer of the department at the pleasure of the board.

Five functional divisions have the primary responsibility for the department's programs: environmental standards; forestry, wildlife and recreation; enforcement; tourism and commercial recreation; and services.

The field operations of the department are under the direction of six district directors, each responsible for the total mission of the department in his district. The district directors report to the office of the secretary in Madison. The district boundaries coincide with the boundaries established for the eight administrative districts created by executive order in 1970.

Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for providing an adequate and flexible system for planning and managing the protection, development and use of the water, air, forest, fish, game and other plant and wild animal resources of the state, and for the control of solid waste and refuse disposal. In addition, the department reviews the natural resources programs of other state agencies and makes appropriate recommendations to the governor and the legislature under chapter 75, laws 1967.

Unit Functions:

Office of the Secretary: The secretary is responsible for the management of the department in accordance with the statutes and the rules and policies of the board. He reports directly to the natural resources board. The office of the secretary consists of the secretary, the deputy secretary, and two assistant secretaries. The following bureaus report to the office of the secretary: the bureau of finance, which is responsible for controlling the financial and budget responsibilities of the department to assure economical and authorized use of funds; the bureau of legal services, which is responsible for providing general legal services for the department; and the bureau of planning, which prepares and coordinates biennial and long-range comprehensive plans of the department and prepares and coordinates special studies as directed. The examiner section is responsible for scheduling and conducting public hearings as authorized by law and, at the request of the secretary, prepares recommended decisions. Field districts: Each field district operates under the line control of a single district director who is responsible to the office of the secretary. The director manages and controls the field operation of the department. He has two principal assistants, one specializing in environmental protection and the other in forestry, wildlife and recreation matters. The six field districts were delineated to improve service to the public and also to intensify the protection and management of the natural environment. The appointment of a district director who is responsible for all department activities in his district has permitted decentralizing much of the decision making that was formerly required of the central office in Madison. The secretary has delegated much of his authority to the district directors so that they can serve public needs more rapidly. The office of planning and budget is responsible for the preparation of biennial program plans and the biennial budget. It consists of the directors of the bureau of finance and the bureau of planning.

The *Division of Environmental Standards* plans, supervises and coordinates water quality standards development, water supply, air pollution control and solid waste management programs. It also directs the water resources planning program. The bureau of air pollution control and solid waste management develops and administers standards for air quality control and for solid waste management. The bureau of water quality develops water quality standards and methods of evaluating water quality. It also plans and coordinates water quality survey and monitoring activities, and is responsible for the review of the planning, design, construction, and operation of public and private water supply systems, sewage treatment and industrial waste treatment systems.

The *Division of Forestry, Wildlife and Recreation* plans and coordinates the development, protection and utilization of forest, fish and game resources, other wild plants and animals, and other outdoor recreation resources of the state. The bureau of fish and wildlife management is responsible for planning and coordinating the maintenance and improvement of fish populations and habitat. It is responsible for planning and coordinating the management of Wisconsin wildlife resources on both public and private lands. The bureau of forestry is responsible for planning and coordinating current and long-range multiple use forest management programs on state and municipal forest lands, and for assisting the wood-using industries of the state. In addition, it is responsible for planning and coordinating the prevention and control of forest fires on both public and private lands. The bureau of parks and recreation has the responsibility of planning and coordinating the acquisition,

development, and operation of state parks and planning the recreational developments of other lands under the jurisdiction of the department.

The *Division of Enforcement* plans and directs a coordinated program of law enforcement encompassing all department enforcement responsibilities, including environmental actions, fish and game violations, water management and zoning matters, air pollution control and solid waste management, park and recreation area responsibilities, forestry and other matters. The bureau of law enforcement is responsible for planning and coordinating the enforcement of laws and regulations relative to the protection, management and use of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible specifically for the planning, coordination, and staff supervision of the enforcement of hunting and fishing regulations, the hunter safety, boating safety, snowmobile safety and law enforcement recruitment programs. Law enforcement training plans for the entire department are developed and supervised by the bureau with general guidance and coordination from the department training officer. The bureau of water regulation and zoning is responsible for surface water levels and the design of dams and other structures in state waters, and plans and supervises shoreland zoning and floodplain regulation. The permits and orders section utilizes department surveillance and reporting systems, providing timely information on the status of and violation of laws, orders and permits. It informs appropriate personnel when public and private entities are not in conformance with existing permits and orders.

The *Division of Tourism and Commercial Recreation* is responsible for the distribution of travel and vacation brochures and other publicity promoting Wisconsin. It plans and assists the districts in the operation of the tourist information centers. It advises and assists the private recreational industry, conducts outdoor recreational needs surveys, and recommends development methods to the private recreational industry aimed at protecting basic natural resource values.

The *Division of Services* provides administrative and technical services for the department. The bureau of aid programs coordinates and supervises aid programs. It provides department liaison with federal agencies in grant programs, administers state aid programs and serves as a clearinghouse for federal aid program procedures and development. The bureau of data systems is responsible for providing systems analysis and data processing services for the department. The bureau of engineering provides engineering services for the department. The bureau of environmental impact coordinates the investigation and preparation of environmental impact on the environment. The bureau of information and education prepares and distributes press releases, radio and television materials and plans and coordinates department public education programs. The bureau of office services plans, supervises and coordinates all department typing, stenographic, copying, filing, mailing, office supply and car pool services. The bureau of personnel plans and administers a personnel program to assist the field districts and all divisions and bureaus of the department in the recruiting, developing and maintaining a competent staff. The bureau of real estate plans, supervises and coordinates a department-wide program of land acquisition. It maintains department land records, and supervises all land transactions. The bureau of research is responsible for conducting and coordinating research in the various resource fields, for developing resource management techniques, and for coordinating the activities of the scientific areas preservation council.

The *Division of Trust Lands and Investments* is attached to the department for administrative support only. It remains under the direction and supervision of the board of commissioners of public lands. The division manages and sells the public lands (Article X, section 7, *Wisconsin constitution*; chapters 23, 24 and 25, *statutes*) and manages the educational trust funds.

The *Air Pollution Control Council* advises the natural resources board and the division of environmental protection on matters pertaining to air pollution and solid waste disposal.



Field personnel from two Wisconsin state departments -- the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Natural Resources -- team up to assure proper disposal of pesticide containers for the safety of persons, property and wildlife.

The *Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council* advises the department on all matters pertaining to lake rehabilitation and preservation and the abatement of pollution of lakes, recommending a classification system for the selection of lakes for study or treatment, recommending standards and guidelines for lake rehabilitation plans, making recommendations on the utilization of state and federal funds and on the qualifications of personnel to staff the interdisciplinary subunit of the department dealing with lake rehabilitation, recommending lakes to be used as benchmarks in measuring man-induced effects on lake environments, and recommending research programs and projects on lake degradation or rehabilitation.

The *Mine Reclamation Council* serves as a problem solving body to work as a liaison between the department and the metallic mining industry. It advises the department on matters relating to the reclamation of mined land.

The *Natural Beauty Council* plans for and serves as an information center on the natural beauty of Wisconsin. It plans, coordinates, educates and motivates both public and private agencies to preserve and enhance the state's natural beauty.

The *Scientific Areas Preservation Council* recommends policy and management techniques to state and federal agencies on preservation of areas for scientific research and natural history studies based on ecological surveys. Wisconsin became a leader in the nationwide movement to conserve selected areas which represent the major vegetation and faunal types in the state.

The *Snowmobile Recreational Council* makes studies and recommendations to the legislature, governor, department of natural resources and the department of transportation on all matters relating to the regulation of snowmobiles.

The *Water Resources Council* advises the department on setting of water quality standards and enforcement of water quality regulations.

Interagency Relationships: The department has interagency relations with all Wisconsin counties, numerous municipalities, neighboring states, regional planning commissions, and the federal government.

TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary: Zel S. Rice, II, 266-1113.

Deputy Secretary: WAYNE MCGOWN, 266-2914.

Special Assistant for Safety and Law Enforcement: JAMES L. KARNs, 266-7997.

Executive Assistant: vacancy.

Advisory Services, Office of: JAMES S. THIEL, director, 266-8810.

Budget, Finance and Accounting, Office of: BERT E. MORELOCK, director, 266-2409.

Management Analysis and Audit, Office of: THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., director, 266-2934.

Policy Research and Public Information, Office of: vacancy.

Aeronautics, Division of: FRITZ E. WOLF, administrator, 266-3351.

Airport Development, Bureau of: JOSEPH M. ABERNATHY, director.

Aviation Education and Safety, Bureau of: CARL E. GUELL, director.

Aviation Operations, Bureau of: JAMES W. ASH, director.

Finance and Administration, Bureau of: GORDON J. MANKE, director.

Business Management, Division of: NORBERT K. ANDERSON, administrator, 266-2878.

Management Services, Bureau of: DAVID T. BOHLMAN, director.

Personnel Management, Bureau of: JOHN ROSLAK, director.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: MYRON L. BACON, director.

Highways, Division of: ROBERT T. HUBER, chairman, highway commission, 266-0104; JOSEPH SWEDA, vice chairman, 266-2913; REBECCA YOUNG, secretary, 266-2912.

Administrative Officer to the Highway Commission: B. E. GEHRMANN, 266-0466.

Engineering, Bureau of: HAROLD L. FIEDLER, director and state highway engineer; WILLIAM J. BUGLASS, deputy state highway engineer; EDMUND J. BYRKIT, deputy state highway engineer for development.

District Engineers:

#1: RONALD R. FIEDLER, 1317 Applegate Road, Madison.

#2: THOMAS R. KINSEY, 310 South West Avenue, Waukesha.

#3: CHARLES R. RYAN, 1125 North Military Avenue, Green Bay.

#4: DONALD L. CRONKRITE, 1681 Second Avenue, Wisconsin Rapids.

#5: LEE G. SCHNEIDER, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse.

#6: MARVIN J. SCHAEFFER, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire.

#7: ROBERT O. SCHINDELHOLZ, Hanson Lake Road, Rhineland.

#8: WILLIAM T. WAMBACH, JR., 1517 Tower Avenue, Superior.

#9: HARVEY SHEBESTA, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Real Estate, Bureau of: BENJAMIN J. MULLEN, director.

Motor Vehicles, Division of: JAMES O. PETERSON, administrator, 266-2233; HAROLD W. MEYER, deputy administrator.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: ELDON L. SCHIMMING, director.

Driver Control, Bureau of: DAN F. SCHUTZ, director.

Driver Control District Managers:

#1: DON B. WARNER, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

#2: RICHARD G. SOLTERMAN, 783 South Main Street, Fond du Lac.

#3: JOHN WALSH, Route 3, Box 239A, Tomah.

#4: LAWRENCE J. JANDRIN, 111 West Wausau Avenue, Wausau.

#5: LOYAL J. MUELLER, 35 East Eau Claire Street, Rice Lake.

#6: KENNETH B. TOLLEFSON, 726 Pine Street, Green Bay.

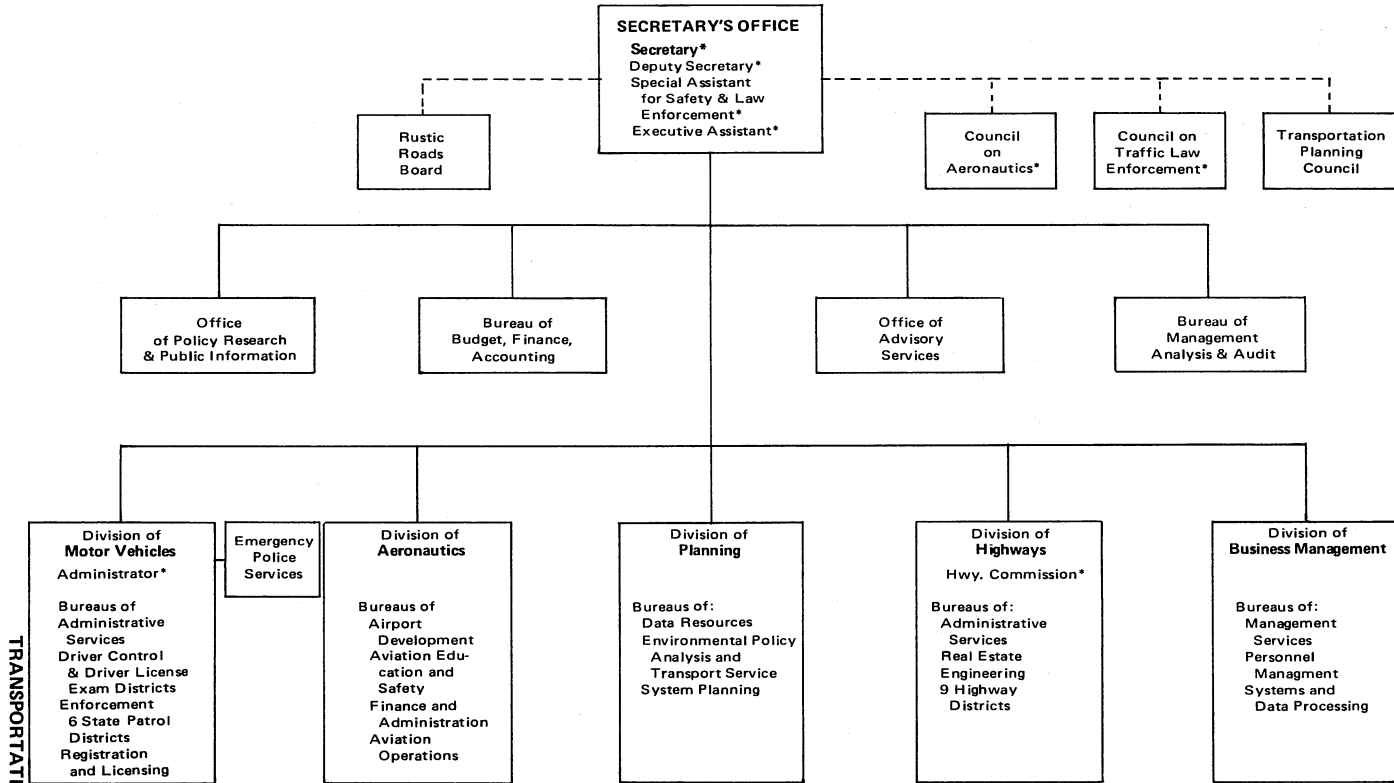
#7: DONALD F. BRIEGER, 119 South Broad Street, Elkhorn.

#8: RUSSELL H. KARWEIK, 819 North Sixth Street, Room 90, Milwaukee.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

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*Positions Created by Statute.

TRANSPORTATION

Enforcement, Bureau of: LEWIS V. VERSNIK, *director.*

State Patrol District Captains:

#1: IVAN G. ANDERS, 4845 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

#2: JACK W. JORGENSEN, 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha.

#3: W. C. DEGUIRE, Route 5, Highways 151-41, Fond du Lac.

#4: LESTER M. WALSINGHAM, Box 843, 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau.

#5: HOWARD M. GOETSCH, Route 3, Box 239A, Tomah.

#6: PERRY L. GRIFFITH, 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire.

#8: CHARLES N. OKONEK, P.O. Box C, Highways 53 & 63, Spooner.

Vehicle Registration and Licensing, Bureau of: CARL G. JOHNSON, *director.*

Planning, Division of: THOMAS J. HART, *administrator*, 266-2914; DOUGLAS F. HAIST, *deputy administrator.*

Data Resources, Bureau of: WILBERT F. STAMBAUGH, *director.*

Environmental and Policy Analysis, Bureau of: vacancy.

System Planning, Bureau of: ARNE L. GAUSMANN, *director.*

Transport Service, Bureau of: DOUGLAS F. HAIST, *director.*

Council on Aeronautics: HARRY CHAPLIN, *chairman*; JOHN MAURER, *vice chairman*; KENNETH A. COOK, ARTHUR TOUCHET, FRANKLIN R. UTECH.

Council on Traffic Law Enforcement: RALPH GEHRING, *chairman*; LOUIS DEMARCO, *vice chairman*; SENATORS GARY R. GOYKE, ROGER P. MURPHY; REPRESENTATIVES MICHAEL G. ELLIS, THOMAS B. MURRAY; PHILLIP ATINSKY, JOHN A. BRANDT, ARCHIE H. DIVINE, DON SMITH, EVERETT GLEASON, JOSEPH S. KROENINGER, KENNETH PRATT, RONALD SCHUELE, MAJOR JOHN STERBA, LESLIE L. SWENSON, COLONEL LEW V. VERSNIK; *alternate members:* JOSEPH CROTEAU, CAPTAIN PERRY GRIFFITH, ELMER A. MADSON, WALTER OLDHAM.

Transportation Planning Council: ROBERT T. HUBER, *chairman*; THOMAS J. HART, JOSEPH SWEDA, FRITZ E. WOLF, REBECCA YOUNG.

Rustic Roads Board: EARL SKAGEN, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE CLETUS VANDERPERREN (chairman committee on highways), *vice chairman*; JOYCE ERDMAN, *secretary*; SENATOR RONALD PARYS (chairman, commerce committee), ROBERT T. HUBER (highway commission chairman), Harvey Grasse, Gordon Hamrick, Oscar Lahti, Arthur Manke, Russell McCarthy, Jane Wiley.

Mailing Address: Hill Farms State Office Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

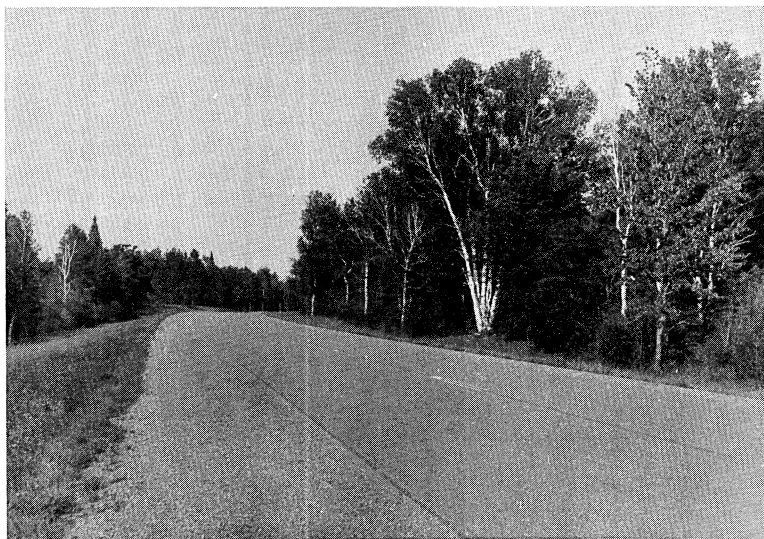
Publications: Wisconsin Highway Map (annual); Highway Improvement Program (annual); departmental Biennial Report (1972-73); Why and How Wisconsin Buys Right of Way for Highways; Relocation Assistance in Wisconsin; Motor Vehicle Official Bulletin (monthly); Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin School Bus Facts (annual); Manual for Motorists; Traffic Safety School Manual; Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Laws; Motor Vehicle Administrative Code; Wisconsin Point System; Wisconsin Highway Laws.

Number of Employees: 3,936.5.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$614,383,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.46 *et seq.*

History; Chapter 75, laws 1967 (the reorganization act), assigned to the new department of transportation the functions of the former aeronautics commission, state highway commission, and motor vehicle department. Chapter 500, Laws of 1969, defined the lines of authority within the department headed by the secretary of transportation and consisting of the division of aeronautics, the division of highways under the highway commission, and the division of motor vehicles. Under authority given to the secretary, the department subsequently organized two additional divisions: the division of planning and the division of business management, mostly with personnel from the original three.



State and county highways make the "north woods" readily accessible to visitors from the metropolitan areas. Shown is a portion of highway STH-182, which runs northeast from the southern boundary of Iron County to STH-47 near Manitowish.

The former aeronautics commission had been created by chapter 513, laws 1945, although the state had actively participated in aeronautics since 1937 through several predecessor agencies.

The former highway commission was created by chapter 337, laws 1911, when the legislature authorized state aids for road building.

The former motor vehicle department was originally established by chapter 410, laws 1939, when functions which had been performed by several other agencies were consolidated into the department. The governor's council on traffic law enforcement, created by chapter 232, laws 1965, was transferred by the reorganization act to the department and named the council on traffic law enforcement.

A rustic roads board was created in the department by chapter 142, laws 1973.

Organization: Overall management of the department is the responsibility of the secretary of transportation. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor.

The secretary's staff now includes the council on traffic law enforcement, which is appointed by the governor; the council on aeronautics, consisting of 5 members, knowledgeable in aeronautics, appointed by the governor for staggered 6-year terms; an office of policy research and public information, formerly the office of highway information; a bureau of budget, finance and accounting, a bureau of management analysis and audit, and an office of advisory services.

The secretary's staff also includes a deputy secretary, appointed by the secretary to serve at his pleasure; a special assistant for safety and law enforcement, appointed by the secretary and confirmed by the senate for a 4-year term; an executive assistant, appointed by the secretary to serve at his pleasure.

The division of aeronautics is headed by an administrator appointed by the secretary for an indefinite term at the secretary's pleasure. The division of business management administrator is selected by the secretary under civil service. The division of highways is headed by the highway commission, composed of 3, full-time commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for 6-year,

overlapping terms. The chairman of the commission also serves as the division administrator. The division of motor vehicles administrator is appointed by the governor with senate confirmation for a 6-year term. The division of planning is headed by an administrator selected by the secretary under civil service.

The department is also served by a transportation planning council, composed of the highway commissioners, the administrator of the division of planning, and the administrator of the division of aeronautics, to coordinate all-mode transportation facility planning. The rustic roads board in the department is composed of the chairman of the highway commission, the chairman of the senate committee on transportation, the chairman of the assembly committee on highways, and 8 members appointed by the secretary of transportation for staggered, 4-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The department plans and administers highway construction contracts and maintains the entire state trunk highway system. It administers all federal funds for highway systems in Wisconsin, licenses vehicles and drivers, maintains vehicle and driver records, and enforces state traffic regulations and codes. It is responsible for planning, designing, and supervising construction of all public airports in Wisconsin, serving as agent for all airport sponsors who receive state and federal aid. The department also provides related services in the aviation operations and education areas. It directs all-mode transportation planning for the state where they affect the use and need for highways.

Unit Functions:

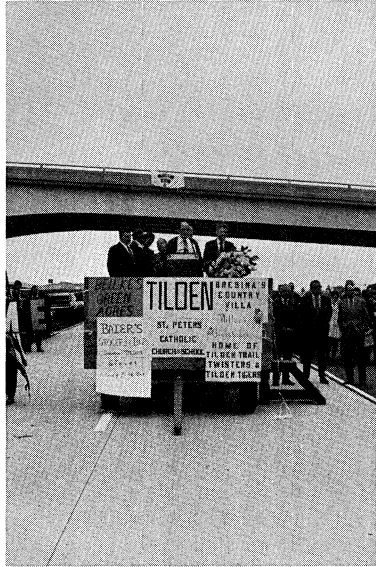
The *Office of the Secretary* directs and supervises budgeting, program coordination, and related management functions of the department. The secretary is empowered to direct and undertake all planning in the areas of highways, motor vehicles, traffic law enforcement, aeronautics, mass transit systems, and for any other transportation mode. Within the scope of this authority, the secretary provides overall direction to the department's programs, concentrating on improving the all-mode aspects of transportation facilities and services in Wisconsin with the goal of providing the most adequate and efficient movement of commodities and people.

The *Division of Aeronautics* represents the state in the supervision, promotion, and development of a statewide system of publicly-owned airports, and acts as the airport owners' agent in all projects involving state and federal aid. It promotes aviation education, assists airport operators in soundly managing their facilities, conducts safety and training programs for Wisconsin pilots and coordinates the state's aviation interests with those of other states and the federal government.

The *Division of Highways* is in charge of all matters pertaining to the expenditure of state and federal funds for the improvement of highways. It lays out, constructs, and maintains the state trunk highway system and the federal systems of highways; advises towns, villages, cities, and counties in regard to construction and maintenance of roads and bridges under their jurisdiction; furnishes functional guidance to the organizational components on land acquisition matters, appraisals, relocation advisory assistance, litigations, access control, roadside use and control, land economic studies, training of right-of-way personnel, and the management, use, and disposal of excess land in relation to right-of-way. The division furnishes functional guidance to the highway districts on road and structure location and design specifications, standards and practices, construction contract administration, inspection and maintenance of highway facilities, traffic operations and controls, material testing and research, and related engineering and technical services. Each of the 9 highway districts, which is headed by a district engineer responsible directly to the highway commission, is responsible for surveys, planning, design, construction, maintenance and traffic services of roads and bridges, the testing of materials and supplies, highway equipment operations, and the provisions of all related engineering and technical services of their assigned area including direct supervision of all work within the respective areas.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* conducts driver license examinations, registers and licenses over 2 1/2 million drivers, maintains safety responsibility and license and revocation and suspension laws, and carries out a driver improvement program aimed at helping the problem driver. It maintains complete records of vehicles and drivers for use by all enforcement agencies in the state, administers reciprocal trucking agreements with other states and the provinces of Canada, and maintains a statewide communications network for the purpose of serving law enforcement

The responsibility for preserving and upgrading Wisconsin's highways is vested in the state's Highway Commission, shown here in the fall of 1973 at a dedication ceremony opening the highway US-53 freeway at Tilden (5 miles north of Chippewa Falls).



agencies. It also maintains an office of emergency police services, which promotes the creation and effective use of all civil defense facilities in Wisconsin. The division maintains a state traffic patrol, which enforces traffic regulations relating to motor carrier operations and conducts a traffic law enforcement training academy open to all state and local law enforcement officials. The division maintains an insurance certificate file on for-hire motor carriers of passengers and property, rent-a-car agencies, and school buses, and administers the state's security interest law relating to motor vehicle purchases and sales. The division also licenses motor vehicle, mobile home and salvage dealers and salesmen.

The *Division of Planning* is responsible for providing administrative support, guidance, and advice to the activities of other divisions and staff offices of the department, the secretary, and the transportation planning council, and to other governmental agencies and the private sector in the areas of transportation policy, program, and impact analysis; system and service planning; network and travel data collection and forecasting; and public transportation liaison and assistance. The division was reorganized in March 1974, in order to accommodate the department's new program responsibilities for public carrier transportation; to accommodate the department's commitment in the Action Plan for Wisconsin Transportation Development by providing an "interdisciplinary core group" to provide department-wide guidance in social, environmental, and economic impact assessment activities and in developing a state transportation plan, and in consolidating planning data collection to achieve efficiencies and encompass new multimodal data responsibilities.

The *Division of Business Management* is responsible for providing services which are department-wide in scope; formulates departmental policies, establishes procedures for all divisions to follow in obtaining needed services, and reviews existing policies and procedures to assure that they are efficient and are meeting the needs of the department.

The *Rustic Roads Board* promulgates rules for the maintenance of the rustic roads system and approves or denies local applications for designation of a highway as a rustic road.

Interagency Relationships: The department works with the U.S. department of transportation, federal highway administration, both to fulfill federal requirements for eligibility for matching funds and to participate in joint state-federal highway research projects, and — increasingly — in the rapidly broadening considerations of total transportation in which both federal and state interests are accelerating. It works with the federal aviation administration in order to receive federal aids and also in broadening considerations in which both federal and state interests in aviation are accelerating. On the state level it cooperates with the department of public instruction in aerospace education and high school driver training; with the department of revenue in the collection of highway user fees and of sales taxes on aircraft; with the public service commission in the licensing of commercial carriers which that commission regulates, and in all regulatory matters of mutual interest; with the department of natural resources in promotion of vacation and travel services, establishment of highway information centers, roadside development, state parks roadways, and similar matters affecting the travel and recreation assets of the state; and with the department of local affairs and development, especially in consideration of relocation and housing assistance relative to public works construction, and with that department's communications activities related to emergency government services.

It maintains a close working relationship with local government at all levels concerning their highway and aeronautics facilities development and in the distribution of local aids. The same local relationships prevail in conjunction with law enforcement activities at the federal, state, and local levels with a radio and teletype communications system for use by all agencies that makes driver and vehicle records available to all official inquirers 24 hours a day.

Of increasing importance is the department's comprehensive consideration of environmental protection and the preservation of state records which involves interagency relationships with the federal environmental protection agency as well as the state, regional, and local agencies, and the public.

Functional Area:

HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

AGING, BOARD ON

Members: MASON R. BURNS, *chairman*; FLOYD LUCIA, *vice chairman*; MRS. ALIXE GEORGE, MRS. ERNIE GOODWILL, MRS. FAYE HILL, KENNETH NIEDEBALSKI, JAMES T. SYKES.

Executive Secretary: LOREN J. CLOSE.

Mailing Address: Room 1120D, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8861.

Publications: Annual Report, Continuum of Care, The Wisconsin Board of Aging Wants You to Know.

Number of Employees: 2.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$62,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.74.

History: The board on aging was created by chapter 332, laws 1971, when the council on aging in the department of health and social services was abolished. A state commission on aging was originally created by chapter 581, laws 1961, as a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population. Its advisory committee, the interdepartmental committee on aging, was set up at the same time, replacing a previous committee set up in 1957. The reorganization acts of 1967 (chapters 75 and 327) changed the commission to the division on aging in the department of health and social services and created the council on aging. The 1971 law made the council an independent board but retained the division in the department.

Organization: The board on aging is comprised of 7 members appointed by the governor with senate consent for 4-year terms. Members are state residents who have a demonstrated interest in the problems of the aging and who are not employed by the state. Four of the 7 members are elderly.

Agency Responsibility: The board reports annually to the governor and biennially to the legislature setting forth the scope of the state's programs for the aging, its findings regarding the state's activities in the field of aging, recommendations for the more effective and efficient total program and the actions taken by state agencies to carry out the board's recommendations.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Members: MORRIS SLAVNEY, *chairman*; HOWARD S. BELLMAN, HERMAN TOROSIAN.

Executive Secretary: DONALD B. LEE.

Council on Employment Relations: ALFRED B. GOLDBERG, DON KRAHN, ROY E. KUBISTA, ROBERT J. OBERBECK, JACK REIHL, SAM RIZZO, ROBERT H. STRENGER (employee members); GLENN ANDERSON, T. J. CASSIDY, VERNON KNOLL, JAMES MORTIER, STEVENS L. RILEY, HAROLD W. STORY, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members).

Mailing Address: 30 West Mifflin Street, Room 910, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1381.

Milwaukee Office: 819 North Sixth Street, Room 560, Milwaukee.

Telephone: (414) 224-4597.

Publications: Annual Report, Digest of Decisions, Digest Supplement.

Number of Employees: 28.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$1,267,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.58 *et seq.*

History: The employment relations board was renamed the employment relations commission by chapter 75, laws 1967 (reorganization act), and designated as one of 14 independent agencies. The board was created by chapter 57, laws 1939, to replace previous agencies operating in the field of labor relations.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 full-time members appointed by the governor with the advice of the senate for 6-year terms. The commissioners appoint the council on employment relations, which comprises one commissioner as chairman and equal members each representing employers and employees. The council on employment relations does not participate in any of the decisions rendered by the commission or in any of its functions but primarily considers legislative bills which would affect the commission and the statutes administered by it.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for furthering collective bargaining and promoting peace in labor relations in the private as well as the public sector of Wisconsin's economy by processing the following types of labor relations cases: election, referendum, complaint, mediation, arbitration, prohibited practices, and fact finding. Election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practice complaints, and fact finding are initiated by the filing of formal documents by employees, employee organizations or employers. The commission has the authority to conduct hearings and elections and referendums to determine bargaining units, collective bargaining representatives and authorization for union-security agreements. It may also issue orders in unfair labor and prohibited practices cases, which are subject to review in the state courts. The commission's mediation function is initiated at the request of either an employee organization or the employer or both, or on occasion the commission, by its own action, or at the request of the governor, will proffer its mediation services to assist in the resolution of labor disputes. Commissioners and staff members, as arbitrators, issue final and binding awards.

Under laws enacted by the 1971 legislature, the duties of the commission were expanded in the area of public employment relations. The municipal employment relations act was amended specifically to grant employees the right to bargain collectively with their municipal employers, and the prohibited practices section was enlarged. Two bills were enacted to provide for compulsory arbitration for police and firemen. The state employment labor relations act was amended to provide for statutory establishment of appropriate collective bargaining units, and the scope of bargaining subjects was enlarged to include, among other things, salaries and fringe benefits. The laws also provided that municipal and state employers and collective bargaining representatives could enter into agency shop agreements.

Unit Functions:

The *Elections Officer* is responsible for the scheduling and conduct of elections and referendums.

The *Milwaukee Office* performs the agency responsibility in the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

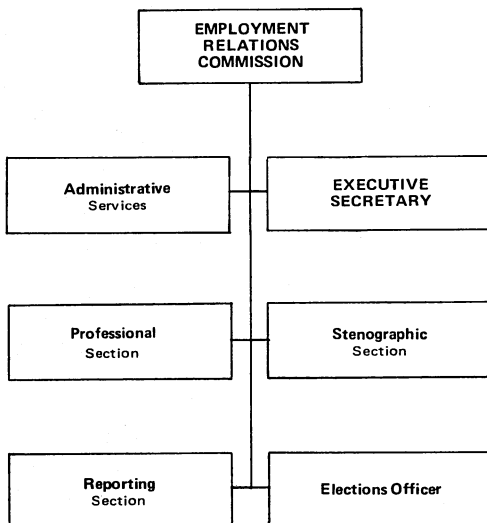
The *Professional Section* is responsible for the conduct of hearings in unfair labor and prohibited practices, election and arbitration cases. The professional staff member acts as a trial examiner in unfair labor and prohibited practice cases and

issues decisions in his name which are subject to review by the commission. The full commission or any one of the commissioners may also conduct such hearings and issue decisions in the name of the commission or the individual commissioner. Where the individual commissioner issues such a decision, such decision is reviewable by the full commission. In addition the professional staff and commissioners issue formal arbitration awards, after hearing, and also act as mediators in resolving disputes arising during the negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement. The professional staff as well as the commissioners also conduct formal hearings or informal investigations to determine whether the conditions for fact finding exist in either municipal or state employment negotiations.

The *Reporting Section* records and transcribes verbatim hearings in election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practices, arbitration and fact finding cases.

Interagency Relationships: The employment relations commission performs functions on the state level which are similar to the functions of 2 federal agencies — the national labor relations board and the federal mediation and conciliation service. The commission has no jurisdiction over labor relations activity regulated by the national labor relations board. The labor management relations act of 1947 established some procedures for state-federal cooperation in mediation cases and directed the FMCS to avoid mediating disputes having only a minor effect on interstate commerce whenever state mediation services are available. Since mediation cases are initiated by employers or employes, rather than the commission, the determination of whether a state or federal agency is called upon in cases

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION



EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

involving interstate commerce is often up to the parties involved. As a matter of policy, the commission avoids involvement in cases being handled by federal agencies.

Although some provisions in chapters 101 and 103, Wisconsin statutes, give responsibility for some aspects of labor relations to the department of industry, labor and human relations, in practice, the department does not perform functions which overlap those of the commission.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF

Health and Social Services Board: DR. PAUL R. GLUNZ, *chairman*; MRS. LAURENE DEWITT, MRS. WINONA G. JACKSON, MRS. JOHN T. MCCARRIER, JOHN D. NIEMISTO, JOHN SLABY, HARRY L. WALLACE, two vacancies.

Secretary of Health and Social Services: WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

Deputy Secretary: FRED W. HINICKLE, 663 WS State Office Bldg., 266-3681.

Special Assistant to the Secretary: RALPH A. JEFFERSON, JR., (414) 224-4253.

Child Placement Review Section: ARTHUR GERG, *chief*, 266-3730.

Public Information/Library Services Section: JOSEPH L. SCISLOWICZ, *chief*, 266-1683.

Planning and Analysis, Bureau of: WYNN DAVIES, *director*, 266-2904; *Medium and Long Range Planning Section:* JACK CHRISTIAN, *chief*, 266-2905; *Short Range Planning and Budgeting Section:* BRUCE FAULKNER, *chief*, 266-2907.

Legal Section: ROBERT H. KLETZIEN, *chief*, 266-8428.

Aging, Division: DUANE E. WILLADSEN, *administrator*, 686 WS State Office Bldg., 266-2536; MRS. MILDRED A. ZIMMERMANN, *field consultant for local organization*, 266-1348; JOHN M. LINDOERFER, *field consultant for housing*, 266-1349; JACK LOMAN, *field consultant for the older Americans act*, 266-1347; ROBERT J. KRAMER, *project director for information and referral demonstration project*, 266-2859; MAXINE AUSTIN, *consultant for retired senior volunteer program*, 266-1614; TUN-MEI CHANG, *research analyst*, 266-7548; DEBORAH JAEGER, *Title VII coordinator*, 266-7498; ANTHONY KUBAN, *accountant*, 266-7797.

Business Management, Division of: FRANCIS W. POWERS, *administrator*, 663 WS State Office Bldg., 266-3681.

Accounting, Bureau of: JOSEPH E. BIRES, *director*, 266-3541.

Federal Funding, Bureau of: CHARLES J. FISS, JR., *director*, 266-2999.

Management Information, Bureau of: EDWARD A. O'BRIEN, *director*, 266-1655.

Personnel, Bureau of: KENNETH NACHREINER, *director*, 266-1865.

Engineering Section: KEITH GOODWIN, *supervising engineer*, 266-2901.

Farm Section: FRED M. WHITEMARSH, *farm supervisor*, 266-3532.

Food Service Section: FRANCES M. KELLER, *chief*, 266-3531.

Office Management and Services Section: JAMES E. LARSON, *chief*, 266-2978.

Purchasing Section: BEN I. SOWASKE, *purchasing officer*, 266-2903.

Corrections, Division of: ROLAND MCCAULEY, *acting administrator*, 1000 WS State Office Bldg., 266-2471.

Clinical Services, Bureau of: ASHER PACTH, *director*, 266-2788.

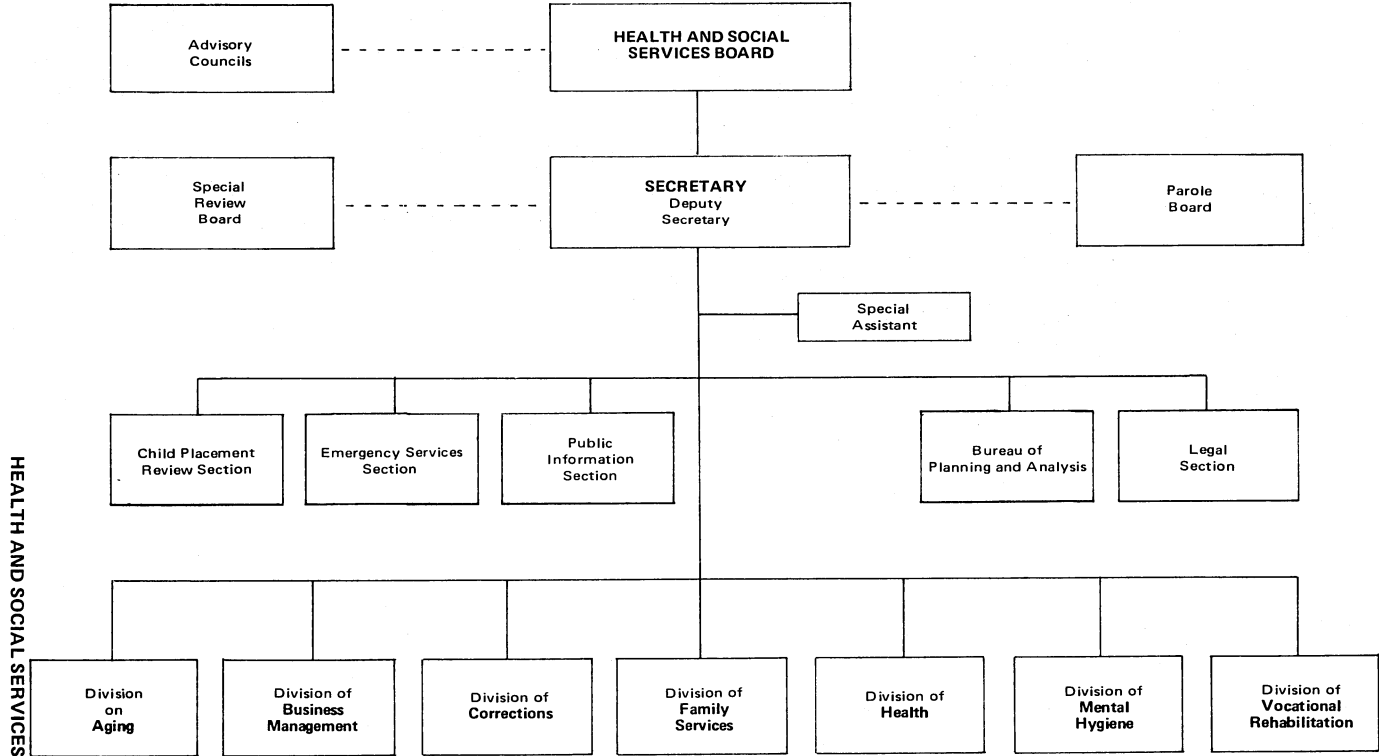
Institution Services, Bureau of: ANDREW BASINAS, *director*, 266-3837.

Management Services, Bureau of: PETER DWYER, *director*, 266-3835.

Planning, Development and Research, Bureau of: PAUL H. KUSUDA, *director*, 266-0398.

Probation and Parole Services, Bureau of: DELMAR HUEBNER, *director*, 266-3834.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES



Family Services, Division of: FRANK NEWGENT, *administrator*, 300 WS State Office Bldg., 266-3416.

Audits and Accounts, Bureau of: GEORGE E. ROWLAND, JR., *director*, 266-3605.

Management and Evaluation Services, Bureau of: W. P. LENTZ, *director*, 266-2445.

Manpower, Bureau of: WM. E. KUNTZ, *director*, 266-2525.

Medical Services, Bureau of: JOHN J. MURPHY, *director*, 266-2522.

Program Planning and Development, Bureau of: LOWELL TREWARTHA, *director*, 266-2850.

Health, Division of: GEORGE H. HANDY, M.D., *state health officer, administrator*, 434 WS State Office Bldg., 266-1511.

Community Health Services, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-2661.

Environmental Health, Bureau of: HARVEY E. WIRTH, *director*, 266-1704.

General Administration, Bureau of: ARTHUR E. YUDS, *director*, 266-1514.

Health Facilities and Services, Bureau of: LLOYD S. RIDDLE, *director*, 266-8847.

Health Statistics, Bureau of: RAYMOND D. NASHOLD, *director*, 266-1939.

Preventable Diseases, Bureau of: JOSEF PREIZLER, M.D., *director*, 266-1251.

State-Local Relations, Bureau of: RICHARD W. BIEK, M.D., *director*, 266-0018.

Mental Hygiene, Division of: LEONARD J. GANSER, M.D., *administrator*, 534 WS State Office Bldg., 266-2701.

Assistant Administrator for Program: JEROME S. FOY, *acting*, 266-2722.

Assistant Administrator for Management: R. H. ROBERTS, 266-0949.

Administration, Bureau of: DONALD PAHNKE, *acting director*, 266-2708.

Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, Bureau of: FRANK N. COOGAN, *director*, 266-3442.

Community Resources, Bureau of: JEROME S. FOY, *director*, 266-2722.

Mental Health, Bureau of: RALPH H. ARCHER, M.D., *director*, 266-2719.

Mental Retardation, Bureau of: GERALD DYMOND, *director*, 266-0805.

Planning, Evaluation and Research, Bureau of: KARY HYRE, *director*, 266-2862.

Education and Information Section: CATHERINE M. HENRY, *chief*, 266-1083.

Manpower and Training Section: HELEN DEBARDELEBEN, *chief*, 266-2707.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of: EDWARD J. PFEIFER, *acting administrator*, 720 WS State Office Bldg., 266-1282.

Administrative Services Bureau: M. J. CHADA, *director*, 266-1819.

Blind, Bureau for the: RODNEY KOSSICK, *director*, 266-8338.

Client Services, Bureau of: J. H. BIDDICK, *director*, 266-1283.

Social Security Disability Insurance, Bureau of: ROBERT C. COHEN, *director*, 266-1981.

Councils:

Advisory Committee to the Division on Aging: RICK BAKER, CALVIN BECKETT, HENRY BERQUIST, CONSTANCE BRADSHAW, ELFRIED COPPINGER, MRS. RALPH KEEN, FLORENCE LANNING, JOHN MARCON, JAMES MARSHALL, KENNETH NIEDBALSKI, MRS. JACULINE SHAW, THEODORE URIBE, MRS. RICHARD WHALEN, CARL WOLF, CONRAD ZIMMERMAN.

Citizens Advisory Council on Alcoholism. Created by Chapter 198, Laws of 1973. Appointed by the Governor for staggered 3-year terms.

Council on Blindness: MADALYN BRAUN, ARTHUR COLBY, JOHN J. FRANCO.

Council on Cosmetology: GLENN WILLS (cosmetologist), *chairman*; EDMUND L. ENNIS (division of health employe), *secretary*; DOROTHY H. BANKS, ALVINA M. BRANDT, DOLORES LEHMAN, EDWARD S. SCHAEFER, BARBARA A. WELSCH (all cosmetologists).

Controlled Substances Board: BRONSON LA FOLLETE (attorney general), *chairman*; DR. JOSEPH BENFORADO (pharmacologist member), *vice chairman*; JOHN G. MCCLELLEN (designee of secretary of agriculture), DR. ARTHUR VAN DUSER (designee of secretary of health and social services), KARL W. MARQUARDT (designee of chairman of pharmacy examining board); DR. DAROLD TREFFERT (psychiatrist member).

Council on Developmental Disabilities: DONALD J. EIB, *chairman*; MRS. ALETA BARMORE, CHARLES E. BERGSTROM, MRS. ADELE CARLEY, EDWARD CONNORS, MRS. MARY ANN COOK, JUNE DOBBS (M.D.), RICHARD GAUERKE, JOHN W. MELCHER, MRS. MARY MURPHY, WILBUR SCHMIDT, GEORGE N. WRIGHT (Ph.D.).

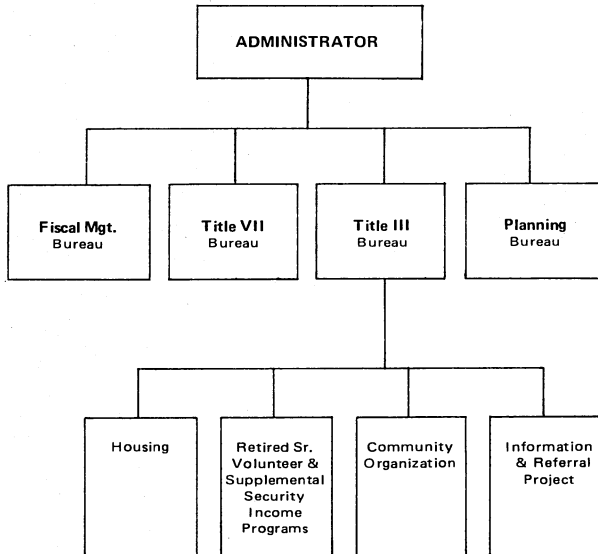
Council on Health: ROBERT E. CALLAN, M.D., *president*; RALPH C. FRANK, M.D., J. JACK HARNED, D.O., SYLVIA KAUFMAN, THOMAS R. KNOWLTON, D.O., LOWELL LAKRITZ, D.D.S.

Council on Hospital Regulation and Approval: T. A. DUCKWORTH (general public), *chairman*; RICHARD G. HENRY (hospital pharmacy), *vice chairman*; GEORGE H. HANDY (M.D., state health officer or his designee), *secretary*; WAYNE M. NEWBY (D.D.S.); H. A. SCALONE (D.O.); WILLIAM P. CURRAN (M.D.); BERNICE LARSON (R.N.); SISTER MARY THEOPHANE, CHARLES E. WELCH (hospital administration); FREDERIC W. AYRES (general public).

Council on Nursing Homes: REV. WILLIAM T. EGGERS (nursing home administrator), *chairman*; GEORGE F. MACKENZIE (nursing home administrator), *vice chairman*; GEORGE H. HANDY (M.D., state health officer or his designee), *secretary*; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (secretary of health and social services or his designee); WILLIAM GREENE, DONALD B. IDZIK (nursing home administration); SOLOMAN BELINKY, VAL CHILSEN (civic); KENNETH VAN BREE (hospital administration); NICHOLAS L. OWEN (M.D.); ELIZABETH A. REGAN (R.N.); MRS. NAN SNARE (social services).

Supplementary Council on Nursing Homes: GILBERT BERTHELSEN, ARNOLD BROROLD, O. LINDGREN, JR., CALVIN MILLS, CONSTANTINE PANAGIS, M.D., EDWIN PEARSON.

DIVISION ON AGING



HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES—AGING

Pesticide Advisory Council: LLOYD A. LUESCHOW (representative of department of natural resources), *chairman*; P. T. BUCKLEY (appointed by governor, representative of pesticide industry), *vice chairman*; ROBERT ELLARSON, PH.D., (representative of U.W. department of wild life sciences), *secretary*; ROBERT COOK, PH.D., (representative of environmental interests), D. M. DANIELLSON (representative of agricultural industry) (appointed by governor); JAMES W. APPLE (representative of U.W. college of agriculture and life sciences), GORDON CHESTERS, PH.D., (representative of U.W. water resources center); ARTHUR VAN DUSER, M.D., (representative of department of health and social services); WILLIAM SIMMONS (representative of department of agriculture) (appointed by pesticide review board).

Radiation Protection Council: CORNELIUS T. YOUNG (appointed by industry, labor and human relations commission), *chairman*; WILLIAM L. LEA, *secretary*; SEYMOUR ABRAHAMSON, WARREN VON EHREN, RALPH C. FRANK, M.D., RAYMOND C. THUROW, D.D.S. (appointed by state health officer); JOHN H. JUHL, M.D., LAWLESS L. MOLLERE, JOSEPH F. PHILLIPS (appointed by industry, labor and human relations commission).

Medical Review Board on Epilepsy: HAROLD E. BOOKER, WILLIAM P. CROWLEY, R. CLARK DANFORTH, MARIO DE OLIVEIRA, FRANCIS M. FORSTER, G. G. GIFFEN, PAUL G. GOTTSCHALK, ROBERT A. GRUESEN, EDWARD E. HOUFEK, HAROLD S. LUBAR, MICHAEL P. MCQUILLEN, JONAS V. MILERIS, SHAMSEDDIN SARHADDI, KENNETH M. VISTE, JR. (all M.D.'s).

Pesticide Review Board: DONALD E. WILKINSON (secretary of agriculture), *chairman*; LESTER P. VOIGT (secretary of natural resources), *vice chairman*; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (secretary of health and social services), *secretary*.

Examining Councils:

Barbers: EDMUND L. ENNIS (division of health employe), *secretary*; JOSEPH BISCIGLIA, RUDY PETROVSKY, WILLIAM WOLFF.

Cosmetologists: MRS. CHARLOTTE TOELLNER, *chairman*; EDMUND L. ENNIS (division of health employe), *secretary*; MRS. ALVINA M. BRANDT, MRS. VALERIA BUTLER, MRS. GERALDINE J. DEARBORN, MRS. BESSIE HETZER, MRS. ANNIE ROYAL, MARY SCHMIEDER.

Emergency Medical Services: CHARLES APRAHAMIAN, M.D., LOUIS C. BERNHARDT, M.D., HERB CHRISTIANSON, KATHY COLEMAN, JOSEPH CZERWINSKI, JOSEPH C. DARIN, M.D., JAMES C. DEVITT, JOHN C. MANLEY, M.D., WILLIAM F. McMANUS, MEREDITH L. NELSON, TERRY OLSTADT, TERRENCE O'ROURKE, DONALD PRIMLEY, CLAUDE A. TAYLOR, JR., M.D., JAMES WELCH, JAMES WHIFFEN, JOSEPH L. SALZMANN (division of health employe), *secretary*.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers: JOHN T. SCHEUERELL, JR., *chairman*; EDMUND L. ENNIS (division of health employe), *secretary*; WILLIAM M. DOWNS, KERMIT EDISON.

Plumbers: JAMES A. SARGENT (division of health employe), *secretary*; ROBERT HERMAN, ROLAND MEYER.

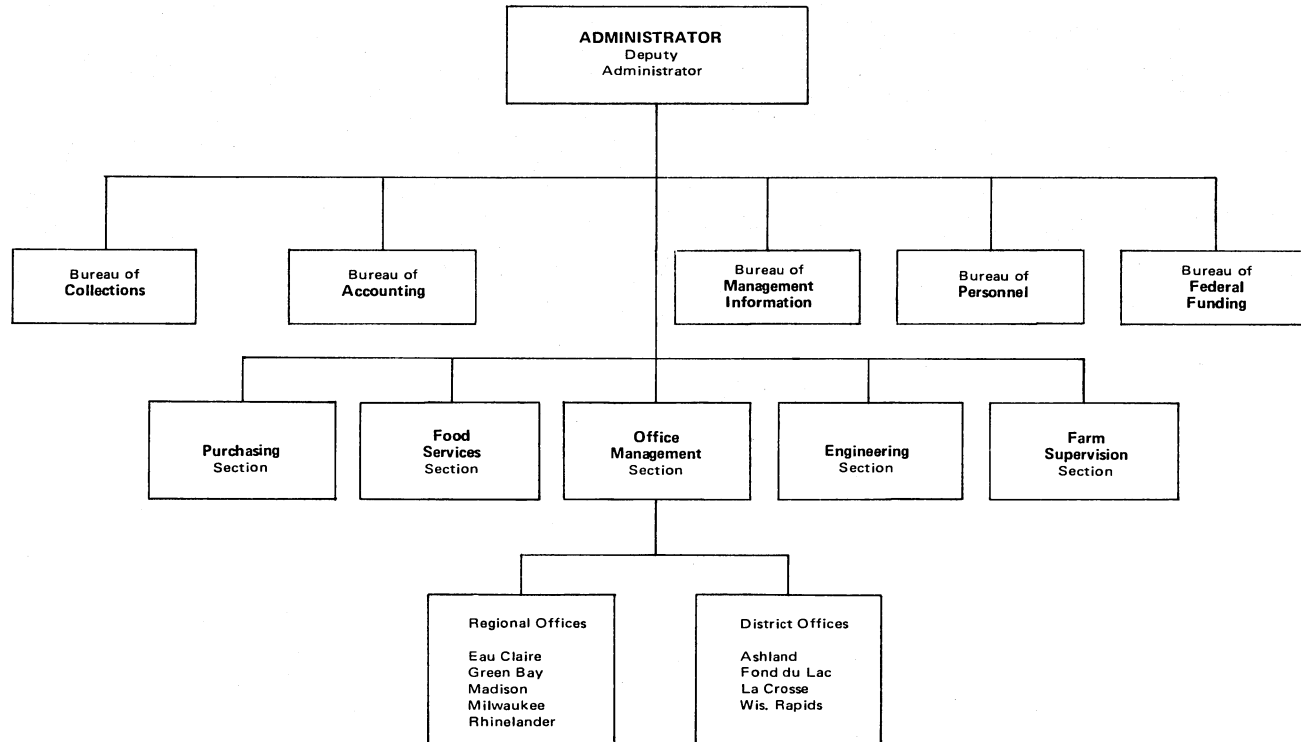
Public Health Nurses: BERNICE BRYNELSON (selected by state health officer), LOUISE SMITH (selected by board of nursing), LUIDA SANDERS (selected by state superintendent of public instruction).

Sanitarians: CLARENCE LUCHTERHAND (division of health employe), *secretary*; DONALD G. RAFFEL (department of agriculture member), HAROLD E. HILLMER, CLIFFORD WANKE, GEORGE ZIMMER.

Mailing Address: Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison.

General Departmental Telephone Number: (608) 266-3681.

DIVISION OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT



Division of Family Services District Offices: *District I*, State Office Building, Milwaukee; *Districts II and III*, 1206 Northport Drive, Madison; *District IV*, Box 1069, 485 S. Military Rd., Fond du Lac; *District V*, Box 3730, 1181 Western Ave., Green Bay; *District VI*, State Office Building, 1681 Second Ave., South, Wisconsin Rapids; *District VII*, 250 Mormon Coulee Rd., La Crosse; *District VIII*, 718 W. Clairemont Ave., Eau Claire; *District IX*, P.O. Box 697 Sheik Plaza, Rhinelander; *District X*, 100 Second St. West, Ashland.

Division of Health District Offices: *No. 1*, 5709 Odana Road, Madison; *No. 2*, 9618 West Greenfield, West Allis; *No. 3*, Box 269, 485 South Military Road, Fond du Lac; *No. 4*, Box 3730, 1181 Western, Green Bay; *No. 5*, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse; *No. 6*, District State Office Building, 718 West Clairemont, Eau Claire; *No. 7*, Box 697, Sheik Plaza, Rhinelander, and Box 270, District State Office Building, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids; *No. 8*, Information for this district to be obtained from the Eau Claire District Office.

Publications: Wisconsin Health (a quarterly bulletin); and Health Films, a catalog of health films and filmstrips; program statistics; population trends; special reports and publications.

Number of Employees: 9,673.7.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$1,492,554,400; Division of Health — \$26,525,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.19 *et seq.*

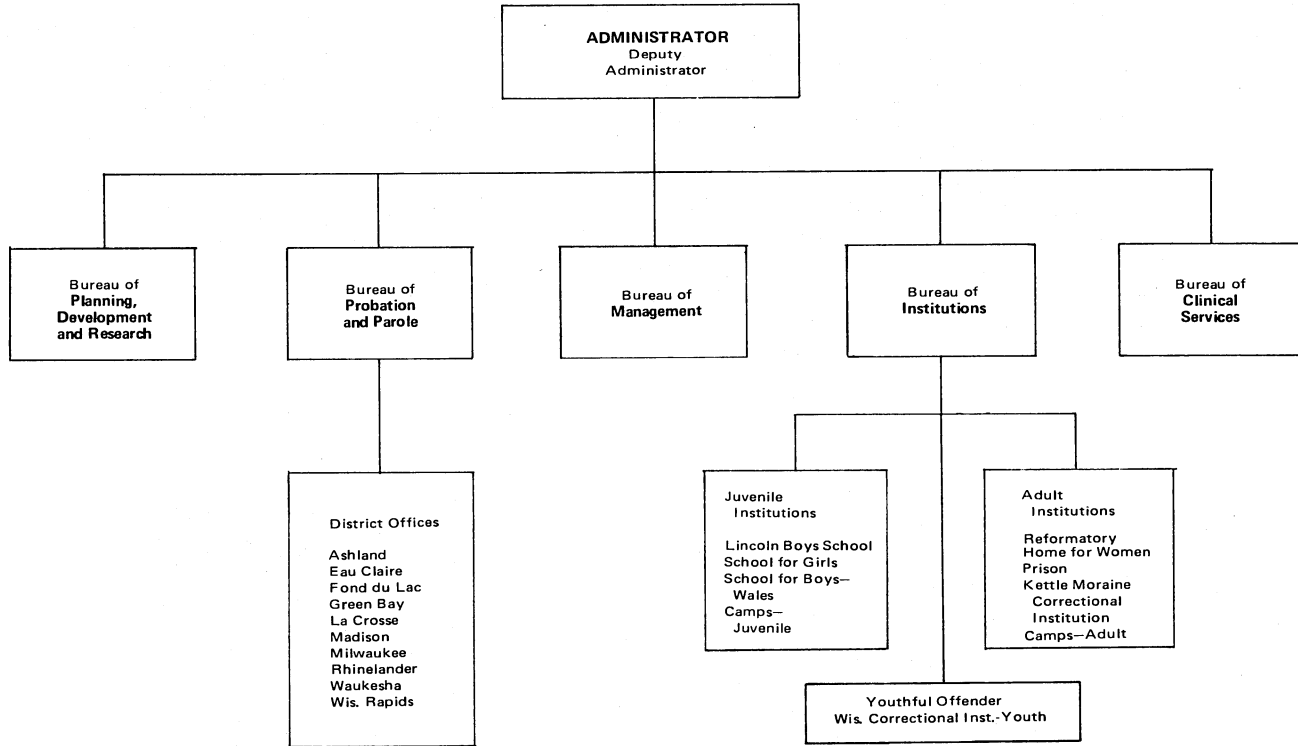
Correctional Institution	Location	Superintendent or Warden
Wisconsin Home for Women.....	Taycheedah	LEWIS L. MCCAULEY, supt.
Wisconsin School for Boys.....	Wales	ROLAND C. HERSHMAN, supt.
Kettle Moraine Correctional.....	Plymouth	PAUL PRAST, supt.
Institution		
Lincoln Boys School.....	Irma	PAUL IMLER, supt.
Wisconsin School for Girls.....	Oregon	REX DUTER, supt.
Wisconsin State Prison.....	Waupun	RAMON A. GRAY, warden
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	Green Bay	ELMER O. CADY, warden
Wisconsin Correctional.....	Fox Lake	JOHN R. GAGNON, warden
Institution		
Wisconsin Correctional Camp.....	Oregon	JAMES W. MATHEWS, warden
System		
Mental Institution	Location	Superintendent
Central State Hospital	Waupun	EDWARD F. SCHUBERT, M.D.
Central Wis. Colony and.....	Madison	RICHARD C.
Training School		SCHEERENBERGER, Ph.D.
Mendota Mental Health	Madison	LEROY A. ECKLUND, M.D.
Institute		
Northern Wis. Colony and.....	Chippewa Falls	A. C. NELSON
Training School		
Southern Wis. Colony and.....	Union Grove	JOHN M. GARSTECKI
Training School		
Winnebago Mental Health	Winnebago	DAROLD A. TREFFERT, M.D.
Institute		
Child Care Institution	Location	Acting Superintendent
Wisconsin Child Center	Sparta	GENE D. KUNES

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS

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HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES--CORRECTIONS



History: The reorganization of state agencies enacted by the legislature in 1967 (chapter 75) brought into a new department of health and social services the previous state board of health, the department of public welfare and the commission on aging. The division of vocational rehabilitation was made part of the new department by the budget bill passed in the same session.

The evolution of health and welfare activities in Wisconsin has been a long and continuous process. For more than 2 decades after becoming a state, Wisconsin met by special legislative enactment each of the separate and various problems relating to the public care, custody, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill; of law violators and delinquents; and of the handicapped, neglected, and dependent. Upon the establishment of each new institution or agency, it made provision quite separately for its government by a board of trustees or managers.

In 1871 there were 6 separate institutions, each with an independent governing authority of one to 15 members. A beginning of coordination was started with the creation of the state board of charities and reform (chapter 136, laws 1871), which, however, had powers principally limited to inspection, visitation, research, and recommendation. To remedy deficiencies in this system, which in time became apparent, the legislature in 1881 (chapter 298) created the state board of supervision of Wisconsin charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, consolidating the several institutional boards but not eliminating the old board of charities and reform. The 2 boards functioned for another 10 years and then were abolished in 1891. In that year the legislature created the state board of control of Wisconsin reformatory, charitable, and penal institutions (chapter 221).

During the 1930's the federal government entered the welfare field. When federal and state relief funds were made available, the public welfare department was established by executive order, first within the industrial commission in 1935, then as an independent agency in 1936. When the federal social security board was established and the various aid programs — old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and blind pensions — went into effect, the state pension department was created by chapter 554, laws 1935, within the industrial commission to administer and allot the funds involved. The increase in the number of agencies handling welfare services led to a study by Governor Philip LaFollette's citizens committee on public welfare and the subsequent reorganization of such services by chapter 9, laws special session 1937, and by the governor's reorganization orders of 1938. These created the department of mental hygiene, department of social adjustment, and department of corrections, each with its own policy-making board. They were short-lived, however, as the 1939 legislature nullified these provisions, reestablishing the previous agencies. Further studies that year, aimed at unifying all the welfare functions, eventually produced the measure (chapter 435) creating the department of public welfare. To it were transferred all the functions, powers and duties of the board of control, state pension department, and public welfare department.

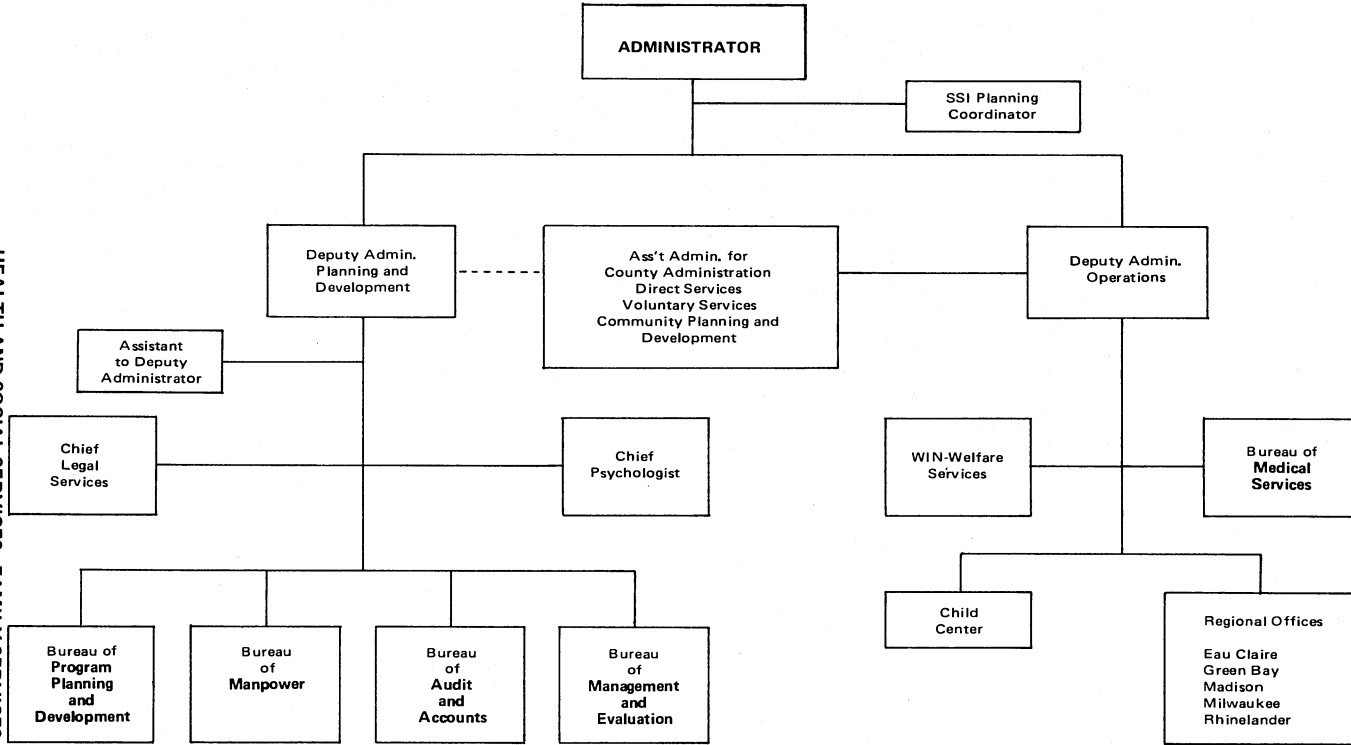
The state board of health was created by the Wisconsin legislature in 1876 (chapter 366), the eleventh such agency in the nation and third in the middle west. Public health legislation in Wisconsin, however, dates back to territorial days. The first territorial legislature in 1839 provided for the establishment of local boards of health, and other legislation followed. The high death rate from various communicable diseases and the subsequent efforts of medical societies led to the enactment of legislation creating the state board of health.

At that time the emphasis in public health work was on the control of communicable diseases through sanitation and quarantine. Over the years the significant causes of illness and death have changed, and many additional responsibilities having to do with promotion of health and prevention of illnesses and deaths of people were assigned to the board of health.

The state commission on aging had been created by chapter 581, laws 1961, as a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population. Its advisory committee, the interdepartmental committee on aging, was set up at the same time, replacing a previous committee set up in 1957. In 1971 chapter 332 replaced the

DIVISION OF FAMILY SERVICES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES—FAMILY SERVICES



council on aging in the department with an independent board on aging, but kept the division on aging in the department.

The advisory radiation protection council was created by chapter 235, laws 1963, as part of a general revision of the laws governing regulation of radiation installations.

The dangerous substance control council was created in the department by chapter 384, laws 1969, and renamed the controlled substances board by chapter 219, laws 1971. In 1971 chapter 255 created an automatic fire sprinkler system contractors and journeymen examining council in the department, chapter 322 created a council on developmental disabilities, and chapter 217 created a nursing home reimbursement appeals board. Chapter 198, laws 1973, created in the department the citizens advisory council on alcoholism, while chapter 321 created the ambulance services examining council and chapter 322 created an emergency medical services examining council.

Organization: The governing body of the department is the 9-member health and social services board. Members are appointed for staggered 6-year terms by the governor with senate confirmation. The board in turn appoints a secretary of the department. The former state board of health has become the council on health, consisting of 7 members appointed for staggered 7-year terms. The council advises the health and social services board and the division of health, approves the appointment of the administrator of the division of health as state health officer and approves rules promulgated by him. The administrative activities of the former board of health reside in the division of health, which was attached to the department under sec. 15.03 of chapter 327, laws 1967. This section provides that any agency attached thereunder shall be a distinct unit of the department and shall exercise its powers independently of the head of the department, except that budgeting, program coordination and related management functions shall be performed under the supervision of the head of the department.

The various councils in the department are appointed in different ways. Those on health and mental health are appointed by the governor; others are appointed by the health and social services board or by the council on health.

Agency Responsibility: The department of health and social services is responsible for providing a full range of services to prevent and treat dependency in its myriad forms and to reduce its impact on individuals and families. The department accomplishes these goals through the provision of services directly to people in communities and in institutions, through the supervision and counseling of local public and voluntary agencies, and through the regulation of certain care providers. Its broad responsibilities span the areas of physical and mental health, services to the aged, corrections, public and medical assistance, children's services, and vocational rehabilitation.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* is responsible for the overall administration of the department. Reporting directly to this office are the divisions of aging, corrections, family services, health, mental hygiene, vocational rehabilitation, and business management. In addition, several staff services report directly to this office including the bureau of planning and analysis, emergency services section, legal section, public information section and parole board.

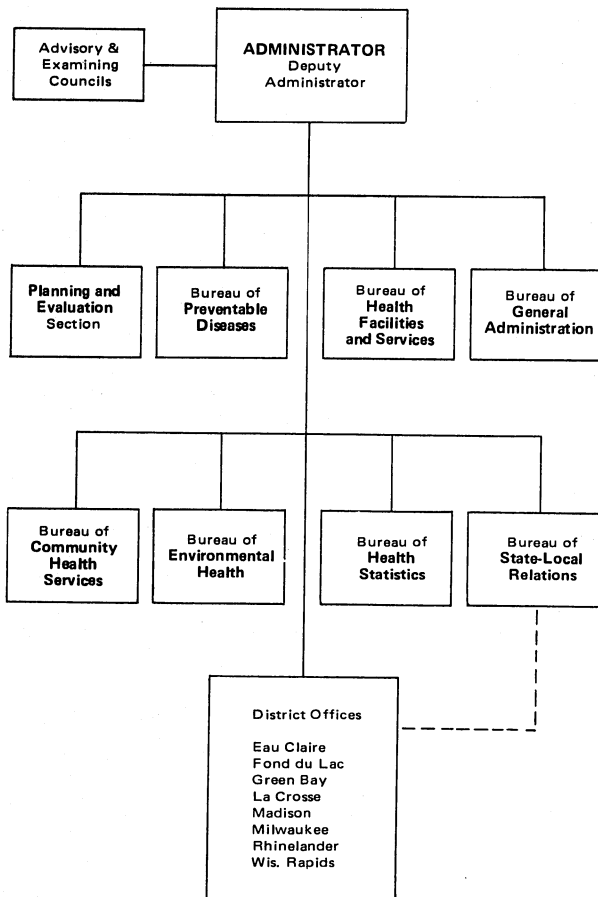
The bureau of planning and analysis is responsible for developing and implementing department-wide program planning and evaluation activities or services. These activities include biennial budgeting, major facilities planning, medium and long-range program planning, and annual operational planning and budgeting. It undertakes studies relative to policy questions, effectiveness of programs, organization and management problems, and other matters of concern to the department secretary and members of the health and social services board.

The legal section provides legal services to the secretary and the department's administrators. These services include advice concerning the legality of current and proposed program operations and statutory revisions. Services also include appearances in contested matters before administrative agencies and state and federal courts, legal settlement appeals in child welfare, tuberculosis sanatorium, and mental hospital cases, and, upon request, providing hearing examiners for administrative appeals in a variety of cases.

The emergency services section is responsible for planning and other staff services as they relate to emergency preparedness and operations. This section provides services to each of the department's institutions and regional and district offices, to 72 county social service departments, county mental health facilities, county homes, and various private child caring institutions and welfare agencies.

The public information section has two major responsibilities: to provide departmental public information services and operate the department's centralized library. Activities include administration of the agency's education information

DIVISION OF HEALTH



HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES—HEALTH

programs, coordinating staff responsible for division education-information programs, assisting the secretary in the preparation of reports requested by the governor, legislators, legislative staffs, and others, and coordinating, editing and supervising production of reports required by statute.

The parole board, which is comprised of 8 civil service staff, makes recommendations to the secretary on parole applicants, determines program placement and release of juveniles committed to the department, makes recommendations on probation and parole revocations, prepares evaluative reports on executive clemency applications requested by the governor, and determines loss of good time and future eligibility or discharge dates for parole violators.

The special review board makes recommendations to the secretary concerning the parole of clients committed under the sex crimes law. The members are appointed by the health and social services board. A majority of the members are not to be connected with the department.

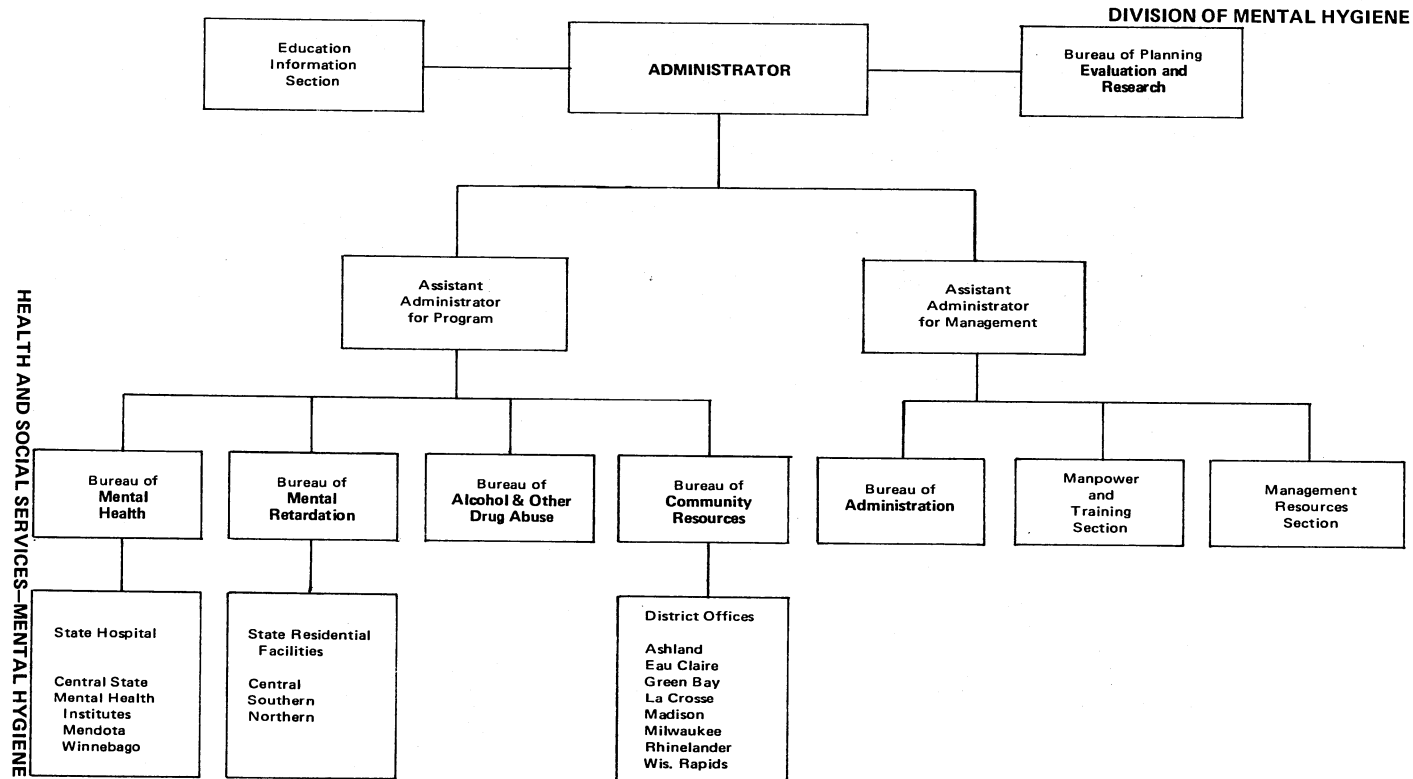
The *Division on Aging* works to promote conditions in which Wisconsin residents will be able to enjoy an old age of relative independence and security. The division, adhering to objectives of the older Americans act, fosters the development of comprehensive and coordinated service systems to serve older persons. It also funds and supervises locally administered nutrition programs for the elderly.

The *Division of Corrections* administers a totally integrated program for the rehabilitation of adult and juvenile offenders. It includes the maximum use of probation and parole, individualized institutional treatment, broad gauge mental health services, and evaluative and developmental research. The division operates 9 correctional institutions. Division personnel provide consultation to the courts and law enforcement agencies and participate in educational programs throughout the state.

The *Division of Family Services* is responsible for a broad program of financial, social and rehabilitative services for dependent children and other socially and economically disadvantaged groups. The division administers a child welfare program including direct services at the community level, foster home care, and institutional care. It supervises the counties' administration of state and federal public assistance funds and services to the blind, aged, and disabled and it administers a program of medical assistance to the needy of the state.

The *Division of Health*, in cooperation with units of local government, is responsible for the prevention of disease and premature mortality, and enhancement of physical and mental health of the public. The division provides planning, coordination, and overall supervision for health services and facilities throughout the state. Other functions include enforcement of state health regulations, education for positive health practices, consultation to local government and to private and voluntary health personnel, and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of health statistics.

The *Division of Mental Hygiene* is responsible for the planning and development of the statewide mental hygiene program. It administers the community board program (secs. 51.42 and 51.437 of the Wisconsin statutes) through which mental hygiene services are provided in the state's 72 counties. The division reviews and approves annual program plans and budgets of the community alcoholism and drug abuse, mental health, and developmental disability boards (51.42 to 51.437) and allocates state and federal funds available for the operation of these board programs. It is also responsible for the development and improvement of the comprehensive mental hygiene services provided by these boards, and it sets standards and monitors board programs to assure their compliance with the standards. Division community program responsibilities are carried out primarily through 8 district offices. The division also administers 2 state mental health institutes and 3 residential facilities for the retarded, which provide services and care for special needs of community board clients and technical assistance and consultation to board staff and service personnel. It also administers



a maximum security hospital for male adults. The division administers and implements the state plans for the federal developmental disabilities services and facilities construction act, the drug abuse office and treatment act, and the comprehensive alcoholism act. It also serves as the state agency for methadone under the federal food and drug administration regulations.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* provides services to help a vocationally handicapped individual engage in a remunerative occupation. Counseling services, aided by medical, psychological, and vocational evaluation, provide the basis for a rehabilitation plan for the individual. The physically and mentally impaired constitute the basic group of clients whose handicaps interfere with employment. The program aims at making all vocationally handicapped residents of the state employable and as economically self-sufficient as possible. An important nonrehabilitation function of the division is the determination of eligibility for social security disability insurance and for supplemental security income (SSI).

The *Division of Business Management* provides the staff services for administering and controlling departmental fiscal and related operations. These services include personnel management, accounting and data processing services, assistance to institutions in the areas of purchasing, food service and nutrition, engineering, farm management, and housekeeping, and space, equipment and clerical staff required for district and area offices.

The *Controlled Substances Board* issues rules controlling drugs that have a potential for abuse.

The *Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board* reviews petitions from nursing homes for modifications to any reimbursement rate for such homes, and makes findings and recommendations.

The *Pesticide Review Board* recommends to the department of agriculture rules for the protection of persons and property from pesticide hazards, and such rules are not effective until approved by the board.

The *Citizens Advisory Council on Alcoholism* formulates advice on the operation of the state alcoholism program and encourages public understanding and support of the program.

The *Council on Health* advises the health and social services board and the division of health. It approves rules and appointments outside the classified service of the state health officer.

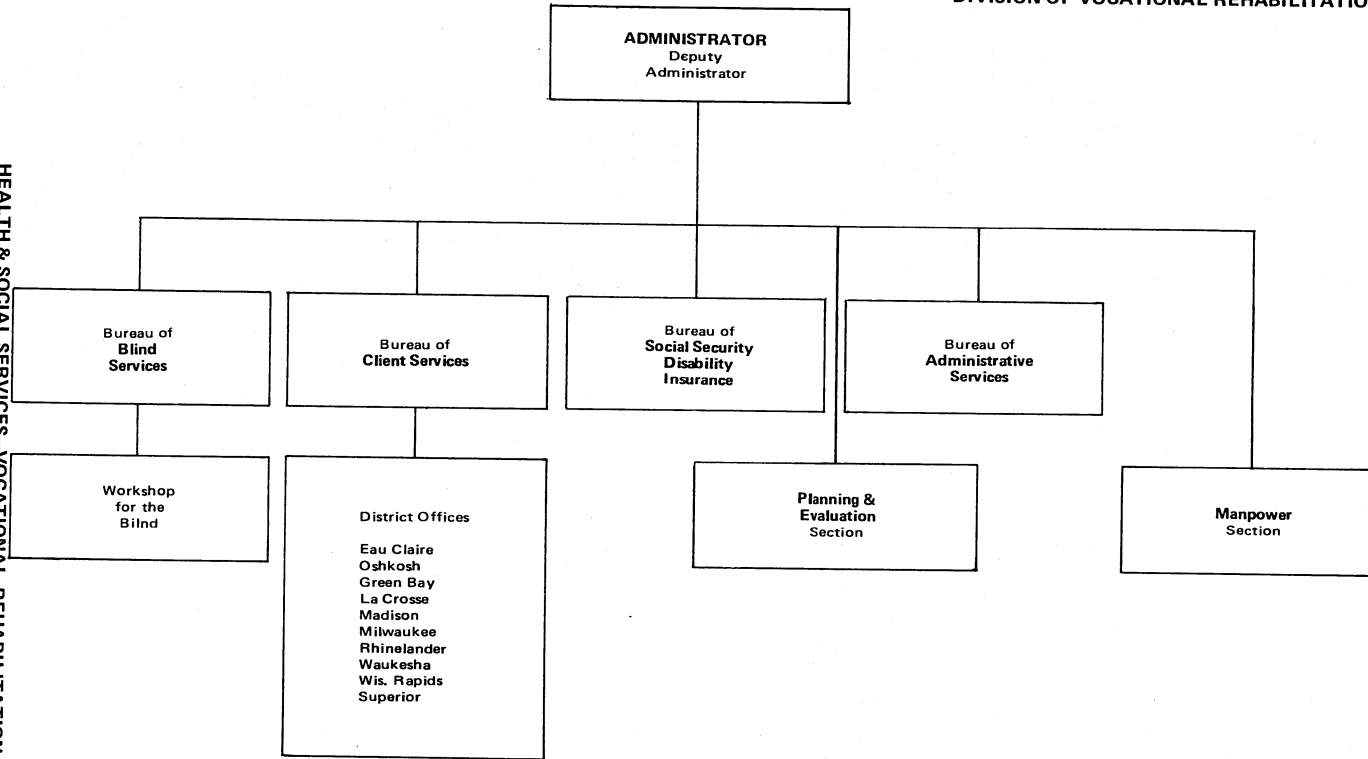
Interagency Relationships: In carrying out their responsibilities and implementing programs, the separate divisions of the department have established working relationships with other state agencies, with local governmental and voluntary agencies, and with agencies of the federal government. The division on aging works closely with units of local government, with area agencies on aging, and with the administration on aging in the office of human development, U.S. department of health, education, and welfare. The division of corrections has developed relationships with the state department of justice, the courts, the Wisconsin council on criminal justice, the university of Wisconsin, local law enforcement officials, and the bureau of prisons in the U.S. department of justice. The division of mental hygiene works closely with community services boards and their program directors in the development and delivery of local mental hygiene services. The division is responsible for the review and approval of board program plans and budgets and for allocating the state's share of funds for the programs. The division cooperates with units of the university of Wisconsin and the bureau for handicapped children; the motor vehicle division and department of justice on alcoholism and other drug abuse programs; and with state voluntary organizations such as the Wisconsin Association for Retarded Citizens, Wisconsin Association on Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, and the Wisconsin Mental Health Association. On the national level it has close contact with the national institutes of mental

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS

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HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES-VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION



health; alcohol and alcohol abuse and drug abuse; and with the division of developmental disabilities, social and rehabilitation service. The division of health cooperates with other state agencies including the motor vehicle division, the state department of agriculture, the state department of public instruction, and the university of Wisconsin. The division works closely with units of local government and with the U.S. public health service. The division of family services has close working relationships with the federal social security administration and the social and rehabilitation service. This division supervises county administration of aid programs and works intimately with voluntary agencies and the department of public instruction, the university, the employment service and the department of veterans affairs. The division of vocational rehabilitation cooperates with the bureau of handicapped children, with the employment service, and has developed close working relationships with over 30 sheltered workshops across the state. Due to funding procedures the division is also closely linked to the rehabilitation services administration and to other sections of the U.S. department of health, education and welfare. The division of business management, while primarily concerned with intradepartmental issues, does have on-going relationships with other state agencies, particularly the bureau of purchases and services, the bureau of personnel, the Wisconsin employment relations commission, and the employment service. At the federal level the division is involved with the civil service commission.

INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF

Commission: VIRGINIA B. HART, *chairman*; WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, JOHN C. ZINOS.

Executive Secretary: STEPHEN J. REILLY.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Project: CAROLINE E. FRIBANCE, *director*, 266-0196.

Information and Public Affairs, Bureau of: MICHAEL H. MCCOY, *director*, 266-1090.

Administration Division: STEPHEN J. REILLY, *administrator*, 266-1024.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: WILLIAM J. WEST, *director*, 266-7349.

Financial Management, Bureau of: WILLIAM H. MCNIER, JR., *director*, 266-0052.

Management Analysis, Bureau of: JANET M. VAN VLECK, *director*, 266-3274.

Personnel, Bureau of: DUANE M. SALLSTROM, *director*, 266-3588.

Research and Statistics, Bureau of: HARTLEY J. JACKSON, *director*, 266-7034.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: RICHARD M. JERRICK, *director*, 266-1834.

Apprenticeship and Training Division: CHARLES T. NYE, *administrator*, 266-3133.

Administrative Support, Bureau of: JOHN S. NAMIO, *director*, 266-3134.

Field Operations, Bureau of: EVERYL E. COOK, *director*, 266-3132.

Programs, Bureau of: HAROLD T. ARPIN, *director*, 266-3335.

Employment Security Division: FRANK J. WALSH, *administrator*, 266-7074.

Administrative Support, Bureau of: GEORGE A. KAISLER, *director*, 266-7319.

Employment Services: STANLEY R. SPENCER, *assistant administrator*, 266-0365.

Central Operations, Bureau of: WILLIAM L. BIERMANN, *director*, 266-0002.

Manpower Programs, Bureau of: JEROME A. FIEBER, *acting director*, 266-6996.

Manpower Utilization, Bureau of: HUGH G. KELLY, director, 266-1943.
Work Incentive Program, Bureau of: ROLLIN H. ODLAND, director, 266-7926.

Field Operations: EDWIN M. KEHL, assistant administrator, 266-3123.

Unemployment Compensation: MARTIN KESTIN, assistant administrator, 266-3166.

Benefit Adjustments, Bureau of: FLOYD F. TEFFT, director, 266-3178.

Benefit Procedures, Bureau of: ROBERT M. SCHMIDT, director, 266-3170.

Coverage and Contribution, Bureau of: MILTON G. PFOTENHAUER, director, 266-3177.

Fund Accounts, Bureau of: W. KEEGAN PARTRIDGE, director, 266-3167.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: UCLAIR W. BRANDT, director, 266-0487.

Equal Rights Division: ROBERT R. TYLER, administrator, 266-0946.

Conciliation and Compliance, Bureau of: GERALD D. PIPPIN, director, 266-7534.

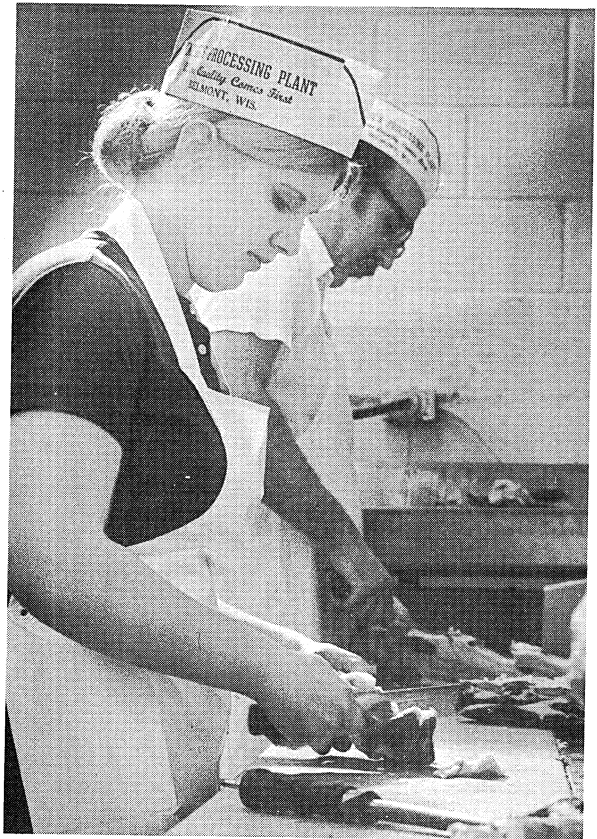
Legal Services, Bureau of: THOMAS W. DALE, director, (414) 224-4376.

Program Services, Bureau of: LETICIA M. SMITH, director, 266-7490.

Madison Regional Office: JAMES L. STELSEL, director, 266-0026.

Milwaukee Regional Office: ROBERT M. HUPPERTZ, director, (414) 224-4377.

A female apprentice meat cutter, one of a growing number of women seeking nontraditional jobs through programs of the Apprenticeship and Training Division.



Safety and Buildings Division: JOHN WENNING, JR., *administrator*, 266-1816.

Administrative Support, Bureau of: ALLAN L. ROBINSON, *director*, 266-1932.

Buildings and Structures, Bureau of: ERGUN I. SOMERSAN, *director*, 266-1817.

General Inspection Services, Bureau of: LAWLESS L. MOLLERE, *director*, 266-1815.

Petroleum Inspection, Bureau of: HERBERT A. ANDERSON, *director*, 266-8981.

Technical Services, Bureau of: GORDON E. HELMEID, *director*, 266-1818.

Workmen's Compensation Division: NORMAN J. TAUGHER, *administrator*, 266-1340.

Insurance, Bureau of: HELEN D. COOK, *director*, 266-8764.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: HUGH E. RUSSELL, *director*, 266-1340.

Supporting Services, Bureau of: ANGELINE M. YOUNG, *director*, 266-3265.

Council on Child Labor: JOHN C. ZINOS (commissioner) *chairman*; SENATORS ROGER P. MURPHY, RONALD G. PARYS; REPRESENTATIVES F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR., PETER TROPMAN; TOM D. BILLINGTON, W. WARD BOARDMAN, FRED BRONSON, JUDGE ERVIN M. BRUNER, MICHAEL BURTAK, THOMAS W. DALE, JUVENTINO GONZALES, GERTRUDE E. HOWE, STEVE JACKELIN, JAMES JESINSKI, TOM NELSON, A. K. SCHRICHTER, CONNIE THREINEN, GEORGE TIPLER, WILLIAM TROESTLER, MARVIN P. VERHULST, RUSSEL R. WEISENSEL.

Equal Rights Council: ALAN L. GAUDYNSKI, *chairman*; ELOISE ADDISON, WALLACE C. BURKEE, RUDY COLLUM, HOPE CROSS, ROBERT E. DEER, HILDA DEIDA, DAVID W. DENEEN, RAYMOND M. DE PERRY, BETTY DYSON, LEONARD DZIADOSZ, LORETTA V. ELLIS, RICHARD ELM, MARIANNE EPSTEIN, NESS FLORES, CHARLOTTE A. FREEDMAN, JOHN FRITSCHLER, JR., ARMAND C. GARCIA, O. DAN GRIFFITH, MILDRED HARPOLE, JOHN L. HEAGLE, VELMA HURD, ODELL JOHNSON, EUGENIO LARA, MARION MARKMAN, WALDO MARTIN, LUCINDA MARTINEAU, MANUEL MARTINEZ, ROBERT MORALEZ, SOPHIE L. MROTEK, MARIA ANITA SANCHEZ, MARY ELLEN SCHMIDT, HAROLD A. SCHWARTZ, DAVID A. SCOTT, SR., RONALD E. SMOLINSKI, GUY F. SOMERS, MANFRED E. SWARSENSKY, MARY LOUISE SYMON, ROGER TALLMADGE, JAMES H. TAYLOR, JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Administrative Assistant: JUDITH A. PEDERSON, Room 178, 201 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53702 — (608) 266-3636.

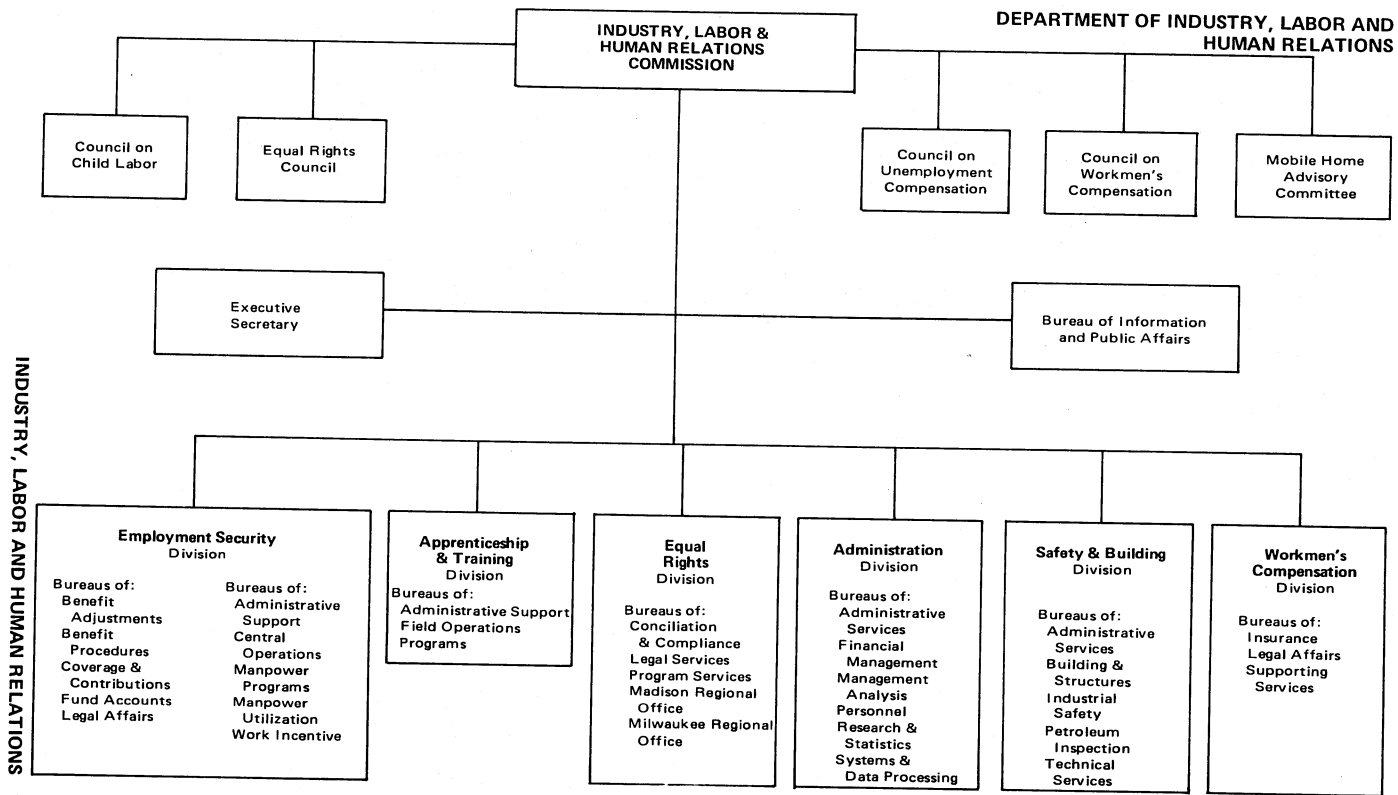
Mobile Home Advisory Committee: GEORGE E. DAVIS, (public member) *chairman*; JOHN W. HUTTER (public member); EDWARD O. DICKMAN, RICHARD D. HUBATCH (industry members); GORDON E. HELMEID (agency member).

Unemployment Compensation Council: MARTIN KESTIN, *chairman*; MICHAEL BALEN, SR., MARVIN E. BRICKSON, JOHN HEIDENREICH, RAYMOND E. MAJERUS, JOHN W. SCHMITT (employee members); KERMIT N. CAVES, FORD CHARLTON, PAUL E. HASSETT, WILLIAM E. JOHNSON, JR., EUGENE E. KASAL (employer members).

Legislative observers: SENATOR EVERETT V. BIDWELL, REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH L. LOOBY.

Workmen's Compensation Council: NORMAN J. TAUGHER, *chairman*; RICHARD BROTHERHOOD, HAROLD W. GRENELL, EDWARD W. REED, MARVIN P. VERHULST, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members); HUGH HENDERSON, RALPH W. KOENIG, EMIL R. MUELVIER, HAROLD ROHR, JOHN W. SCHMITT (employee members); JAMES LEFFLER, DAVID S. PARISH, EUGENE TREBBY (nonvoting insurance company representatives).

Legislative observers: SENATOR RONALD G. PARYS, REPRESENTATIVE ERVIN R. CONRADT.



Mailing Address: General Executive Facility I, 201 East Washington Avenue,
Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3131.

Publications: Contact department for current Directory of Publications.

Number of Employees: 1,963.9.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$73,141,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.22 *et seq.*

History: Chapter 75, laws 1967 (the reorganization act), renamed the industrial commission the department of industry, labor and human relations.

The industrial commission was created by chapter 485, laws 1911. Prior to 1911 various agencies existed to administer the labor laws, chief among them being the bureau of labor and industrial statistics, which had been created in 1883. The bureau was authorized to collect labor statistics and enforce the factory safety laws, but was inadequately staffed to accomplish its tasks. In 1911 the workmen's compensation law was passed and the industrial accident board established to administer it. In the same session, however, the industrial commission was created to take over all the existing and newly enacted functions relating to labor, including those of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics, the state board of arbitration, and the industrial accident board. The legislation also substituted a general safe employment statute for the individual factory safety laws that had existed previously and gave the commission power not only to make investigations but to issue administrative orders in the field of industrial safety.

Following 1911 the tasks assigned the industrial commission were expanded with regard to orders issued relating to hours, wages and employment conditions of women and children and concerning industrial safety. Among additional duties, highlights include the administration of unemployment compensation (chapter 20, laws special session 1931), administration — in cooperation with the U.S. employment service — of the act establishing a national employment system (chapter 360, laws 1933) and administration of the fair employment laws (chapter 490, laws 1945). Chapter 215, laws 1971, transferred to the department the oil inspection function previously administered by the department of revenue.

The 1967 reorganization act transferred to the department the governor's commission on human rights in a merger of the commission's staff with that of the equal opportunities division of the department. The commission itself was reconstituted as the state equal rights council, which serves in an advisory capacity to the department.

In the 1967 reorganization the regulation of migratory labor camps was transferred from the board of health to the department's division of industrial safety and buildings.

Chapter 271, laws 1971, created a council on child labor in the department.

Chapter 116, laws 1973, created a mobile home advisory committee in the department.

Organization: The department of industry, labor and human relations is headed by a full-time commission of 3 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered terms of 6 years. The governor designates the chairman every 2 years at the time of making an appointment. The work of the department is carried on through 6 divisions.

There are 4 councils and one committee created by statute in the department, but numerous other councils have also been established to advise it in its functions.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides a wide range of services to industry and labor in Wisconsin, and seeks to insure the protection of certain human rights. These responsibilities are carried out in three major areas.

In the employment standards and security area, the department attempts to guarantee standards of safety in places of employment and public use, insures proper wages and working conditions for workers, assures financial protection for

workers who are injured, disabled or killed on the job and provides temporary financial security for persons who are unemployed involuntarily.

In seeking to promote manpower development and opportunity, the agency provides services to employers by filling their manpower needs and aids those seeking employment by providing counseling, training and placement services. The agency also administers the state's open housing, fair employment and public accommodations laws. In addition, the agency promotes apprenticeship job training programs necessary to provide skilled manpower for the state's industries.

In the administration and technical area, the agency provides internal budget, accounting, personnel, payroll, systems analysis and data processing services, along with a statistical gathering and analysis system and a public information program.

Unit Functions:

The *Apprenticeship and Training Division* develops and maintains formal standards for occupational and on-the-job training to assist business and industry in meeting skilled manpower needs and to improve the employability of Wisconsin residents.

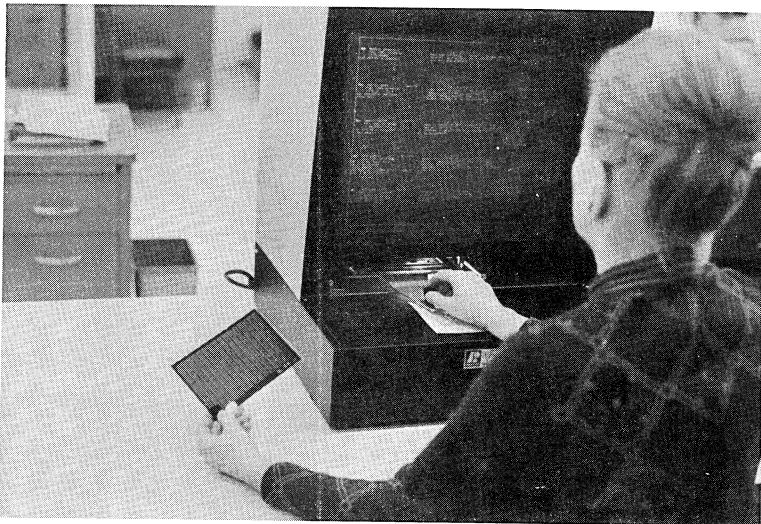
The *Employment Security Division* provides manpower services to both employers and job seekers through placement and counseling programs and administers the state's unemployment compensation program.

The *Equal Rights Division* administers the state's anti-discrimination laws in employment, housing, public accommodations and state contracts, and protects workers from inadequate conditions or standards of employment through minimum wage, child labor and other labor standards regulations.

The *Safety and Buildings Division* protects employees and the public from dangerous conditions in places of employment or public use by setting design, construction and operating standards for these facilities. It also licenses mobile home manufacturers and adopts and enforces rules for the construction of mobile homes. A unit of this division carries out the petroleum inspection function.

The *Workmen's Compensation Division* insures that benefits are provided employees or their dependents in the case of work-related injuries, diseases or deaths.

A job seeker can review employment opportunities around the state at the "job bank", maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations in 47 community offices.



The *Administration Division* provides supporting services to the commission and the divisions in the areas of personnel, data processing, financial management, stenographic services, statistical reporting and management planning.

The *Council on Child Labor* conducts a biennial review of the child labor laws and recommends modifications when needed.

The *Equal Rights Council* advises the division of equal rights and the commission and promotes a greater understanding of human rights.

The *Council on Unemployment Compensation* advises the employment security division on unemployment compensation matters.

The *Council on Workmen's Compensation* advises the workmen's compensation division on matters in its subject area.

The *Mobile Home Advisory Committee* reviews the rules and standards for mobile homes and recommends changes. The committee has duties similar to other bodies that are referred to as "councils".

Interagency Relationships: The work of the safety and buildings division is related to the work of several other state agencies involved in fire prevention, protection, inspection and investigation. The codes issued by the department also overlap those of several other state departments and some local units of government.

In the administration of the prevailing wage rate law the department shares jurisdiction with the department of transportation.

The wage hour and public contracts division of the U.S. department of labor forms a similar relationship in enforcing provisions of federal labor statutes.

The apprenticeship division works closely with the board of vocational, technical and adult education and local vocational schools in developing coordinated and comprehensive technical instruction for apprentices.

The apprenticeship division also cooperates with other state agencies and with agencies of the federal government in developing programs designed to broaden the work skills, improve existing apprenticeship programs and provide on-the-job training.

The employment security division assists in administering the area redevelopment act and the manpower development and training act programs along with a number of other state and federal agencies.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF

Attorney General: BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE.

Deputy Attorney General: DAVID J. HASE, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Executive Assistant: HOWARD J. KOOP, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Administrative Services Division: RONALD L. SEMMANN, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7326.

Criminal Investigation Division: FRANK A. MEYERS, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1671.

Alcohol and Tobacco Enforcement Bureau: GORDON CHAYKA, *director*.

Arson Bureau: PHILIP CULP, *chief fire marshal*.

General Investigations Bureau: RUSSELL NELSON, *director*.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Bureau: JOHN KILLIAN, *director*.

Organized Crime Bureau: HERBERT KRUSCHE, *director*.

Law Enforcement Services Division: HOWARD G. BJORKLUND, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7751.

Crime Information Bureau: LARRY QUAMME, *director*.

Crime Laboratory Bureau: DANIEL DOWD, *director*.

Training and Standards Bureau: KENNETH VANDEN WYMELENBERG, *director*.

Legal Services Division: WILLIAM H. WILKER, *administrator*, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1795.

Law Enforcement Standards Board: MRS. ARLENE KENNEDY (local government), *chairman*; FRANK BARBERS (law enforcement), *vice chairman*; BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (attorney general), CHARLES HILL (executive director, Wisconsin Council on criminal justice), JAMES O. PETERSON (administrator, division of motor vehicles); DONALD DODGE (police chief); EDWARD DALEY, DANIEL SMITH, JR., ALLEN SPENCER (law enforcement); RUDOLPH FRECHETTE (sheriff); GORDON E. SCHROEDER (local government); vacancy (district attorney); MARY ANN SCHACHT (public member); HERBERT E. HOXIE (Milwaukee F.B.I. office, nonvoting).

Investigation Council: BRONSON C. LA FOLLETTE (attorney general); DAVID L. GRIFFIN, CHARLES L. KUHN, DANIEL LAROCQUE, vacancy, FREDDIE L. ST. CLAIR (public members); HERMAN GOLDSTEIN (U.W. staff member designated by president).

University and Crime Laboratory Cooperation Council: STANLEY L. INHORN, *chairman*; J. M. BLOODWORTH, MERLE A. EVENSON, ALBERT D. HAMANN, J. G. VAN FLEET.

Mailing Address: Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1221.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (annual bound volume), Law Enforcement Bulletin, Prosecutor's Bulletin, Consumer Protection Monthly Report, Wisconsin Criminal Justice Information—Crime and Arrests, Wisconsin Law Enforcement Film Catalog.

Number of Employees: 372.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$17,306,700.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, sections 1, 1p and 3, *Wisconsin constitution*; section 15.25 *et seq.*, *statutes*.

History: Chapter 75, the reorganization act of 1967, created the department of justice under the direction and supervision of the attorney general. The law transferred the state crime laboratory, which was originally created by chapter 509, laws 1947, to the new department, and the crime laboratory board was renamed the investigation council and was retained as an advisory council to the head of the department. Chapter 234, laws 1969, redefined the responsibilities of the crime laboratory, renamed it the law enforcement services division and created a crime information function.

The reorganization act of 1967 also transferred to the new department of justice the arson investigation program of the commissioner of insurance and the criminal investigatory functions of the beverage and tax division of the department of taxation, which were combined with intelligence functions of the attorney general's office to form the division of criminal investigation of the department of justice. Chapter 141, laws 1969, enlarged the responsibilities and duties of the division of criminal investigation to include enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs and narcotics and organized crime.

On May 8, 1969, the governor assigned to the attorney general the administrative direction of the council on criminal justice, which he had created by executive order on March 5, 1969, to replace the governor's commission on law enforcement and crime, a nonstatutory commission. This function was transferred to the executive office on January 20, 1971, by executive order.

The division of legal services was created as a result of the combination of the budget bill enacted by the 1965 legislature and the reorganization act of 1967.

The attorney general is a constitutional officer. The office of attorney general is established by article VI, section 1, of the Wisconsin constitution. The office, however, existed prior to statehood. When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, an attorney general was appointed by the president of the United States and was subject to removal by him. In 1839 a territorial act made the attorney general appointive by the governor with the consent of the legislative council for a term of 3 years. Both the constitution proposed in 1846 and the one adopted in 1848 provided for an elected attorney general serving a term of 2 years.

Organization: The attorney general is elected on a partisan ballot and serves a 4-year term. Seventy assistant attorneys general, plus supporting services of library and clerical assistants, comprise the division of legal services, which is organized on a program unit basis. The law enforcement services, criminal investigation, and administrative services divisions comprise the remainder of the department, except for appointed boards and councils.

The investigation council consists of the attorney general or his designee, a staff member of the university of Wisconsin selected by its president, and 5 persons, at least 3 of whom are engaged in law enforcement work, appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms.

The university and crime laboratory cooperation council is a 5-member advisory board which assists the state crime laboratory in developing new scientific procedures and equipment for use in evidence analysis.

The law enforcement standards board consists of 14 members, of whom 10 are appointed by the governor for staggered 5-year terms (6 representatives of local law enforcement, 1 district attorney, 2 local government representatives and 1 public member), and 4 are ex officio members.

Agency Responsibility: The department of justice provides legal, criminal investigatory, and other law enforcement services for the state.

The department provides legal representation in civil cases in which the state, a state agency or, in certain cases, an officer or employee of the state is a party, and criminal cases in the supreme court. When expressly authorized by law or requested to do so by the governor, by either branch of the legislature or, in certain cases, by state department heads, the department of justice may provide legal representation in lower court cases. The department provides legal representation for the various units of state government in proceedings to review their administrative decisions in circuit court and the Wisconsin supreme court.

The department advises state officers, departments and agencies as to their legal rights and responsibilities.

Written legal opinions are furnished to the governor, either house of the state legislature, state department heads, district attorneys and corporation counsels on request. These opinions are published, and the courts of this state may accord legal significance to them.

The department consults and advises district attorneys and corporation counsels of the counties concerning the civil and criminal duties of their offices.

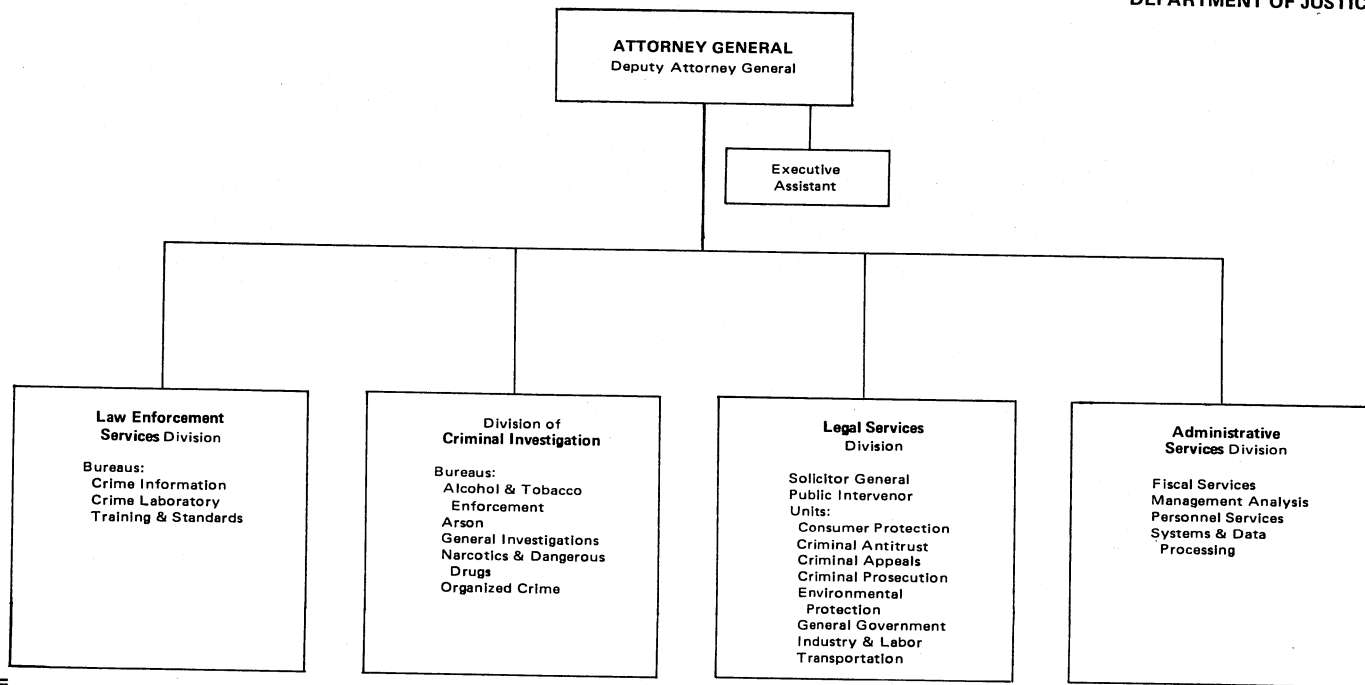
The criminal investigatory responsibility of the department of justice includes investigation of organized criminal activities of statewide importance and influence; investigation to insure compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to narcotics and dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution and liquor credit; investigation of all fires of known or suspected incendiary origin, bombings and other explosions of suspected criminal origin and, by request, the investigation of fires and explosions resulting in fatalities. In addition, the law enforcement services division of the department provides technical assistance to local law enforcement officers in such fields as ballistics, chemistry, handwriting analysis, metallurgy, comparative micrography, lie detector or deception test operations, finger printing, toxicology and pathology. It also establishes standards of training for police recruits and

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serves as a central repository for criminal histories and statistics. The TIME system allows instant access into the crime information files through some 200 terminals located in law enforcement jurisdictions throughout the state.

The attorney general or his representative is often required by statute to serve on various policy-making units of state government. In addition, chapter 75, laws 1967, required that the attorney general appoint one assistant attorney general "public intervenor". The public intervenor is authorized to formally intervene in all water and other resources proceedings where such intervention is needed for the protection of "public rights".

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Criminal Investigation* is responsible for all investigations that the department is authorized to conduct. The division makes investigations of criminal activities that are of statewide importance; makes investigations to insure the enforcement of laws concerning gambling, prostitution, oleomargarine, beverage and cigarette taxes; investigates organized crime, illicit narcotics and dangerous drug traffic; and makes the investigations related to the arson investigative function of the department.

The *Law Enforcement Services Division* provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers and acts as a criminal information and statistical center for the clearance of information between law enforcement officers. The crime laboratory bureau provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers in the field of physical evidence. The crime information bureau provides a central identification service to law enforcement agencies including a fingerprint file. It also gathers, processes and disseminates statistics relating to criminal justice in Wisconsin, and operates a statewide communication system having a computer link with NCIC, the crime information bureau, and local law enforcement agencies. The training and standards bureau sets minimum standards for police and approves training programs upon approval of the law enforcement standards board. It also reimburses local units of government for the costs associated with recruit and in-service training programs that meet the minimum standards, as set by the law enforcement standards board.

The *Division of Legal Services* provides legal services to the state and its departments, district attorneys and corporation counsels and furnishes requested legal opinions.

In a number of program areas, such as criminal prosecution, consumer protection, and pollution abatement, the attorney general not only enforces orders rendered by other regulatory agencies, but initiates investigations and legal prosecutions independently. The division presently operates a low-income consumer protection unit in the Milwaukee area.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides basic staff services to other divisions in areas of budget preparation and fiscal control, personnel management, facilities management and general services, and systems and data processing for management purposes and for record keeping.

Interagency Relationships: The department of justice may be involved with all other state agencies at some time in its role of legal counsel for the state. In addition, some agencies maintain their own legal staffs, to provide services of a legal nature including the understanding and administration of complex laws, acting as hearing examiners in quasi-judicial matters, acting as department or "house" counsel, conducting investigations which may be the basis for instituting or defending judicial proceedings, acting as an advocate before an administrative agency, and conducting legal research and writing of opinions. These attorneys work with and seek opinions and advice from the department of justice. The public intervenor works with the department of natural resources in order to perform his duties.

The department is also closely involved with certain agencies in performing its role of criminal investigator. The division of criminal investigation often cooperates with the office of commissioner of insurance in the performance of the arson investigatory function. The division works closely with the department of revenue in its investigations to insure compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to gambling, prostitution, and cigarette and beverage taxation.

The law enforcement services division of the department provides technical assistance to many agencies of state government. The scientific and technical nature of the crime laboratory work has resulted in working arrangements with the university of Wisconsin and the department of agriculture. These arrangements provide for joint use of physical facilities and in certain cases the exchange of scientific personnel.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY.

Adjutant General: MAJOR GENERAL JAMES J. LISON, JR.

Deputy Adjutant General: COL. HUGH M. SIMONSON.

Assistant Adjutant General for Air: COL. HARVEY W. MAHER.

Administrative Division: LT. COL. CHRIS NIELSEN, *administrative assistant.*

Air Division: COL. HARVEY W. MAHER, *administrative officer (air).*

Army Aviation Division: LT. COL. JOHN S. SARCO, *state aviation officer.*

Army Maintenance Division: LT. COL. DONALD A. SCHUELER, *state maintenance officer,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3324.

Army Operations and Training Division (military support to civil authorities): LT. COL. ERNEST GERBER, *military support plans officer;* LT. COL. CLARENCE A. DECREMERE, *operations and training officer.*

Army Personnel Division: COL. DONALD R. WHITWAM, *military personnel officer.*

Facilities Division: LT. COL. JOHN W. TIDLER, *construction and facilities manager.*

Public Affairs Division: CW4 DONALD D. ERICKSON, *public affairs officer.*

Technician Division: COL. LYLE E. REYNOLDS, *technician personnel officer.*

U. S. Property and Fiscal Office Division: COL. JOHN M. SPAULDING, *U. S. property and fiscal officer for Wisconsin,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3321.

Permanent Training Site: COL. KILLIAN T. MORKIN, *commander,* Volk Field, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3341.

Wisconsin Military Academy: COL. EUGENE J. GIDDINGS, *commandant,* 3002 Wright Street, Madison, (608) 244-5631, Ext. 37.

Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders:

Hq. & Hq. Det., Wis. ARNG: MAJ. GEN. JAMES L. LISON, JR.

64th Support Center: COL. JAMES J. MACGILLIS.

32nd Infantry Brigade: BRIG. GEN. ARVIN R. ZIEHLSORFF.

257th Artillery Group: COL. LORENZ W. HANKE.

264th Engineer Group: COL. RALPH C. HAINES.

13th Evacuation Hospital: COL. DAVID J. OTTENSMEYER.

Major Air National Guard Unit Commanders:

Chief of Staff: BRIG. GEN. RAYMOND A. MATERA.

128th Tactical Air Support Wing: BRIG. GEN. OLIVER S. RYERSON.

128th Air Refueling Group: COL. THOMAS F. BAILEY.

128th Tactical Control Squadron: LT. COL. RICHARD H. SOTHERLAND.

Mailing Address: 3020 Wright Street, Madison 53701.

Telephone: (608) 244-5631.

Publications: Biennial Report, miscellaneous internal regulations and directives.

Number of Employees: 158.5.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$5,774,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.31 *et seq.*

History: The reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (chapter 75), created a department of military affairs with the program responsibilities for the Wisconsin national guard. The Wisconsin state armory board was also transferred to the new department and renamed the armory board. The armory board was abolished by chapter 90, laws 1973.

The Wisconsin national guard was established as such by chapter 208, laws 1879, but it was preceded by both a territorial militia and a state militia.

Local militia in this country existed as far back as colonial times. In 1792 federal law required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 to serve in the militia of their locality. This provision was incorporated into the territorial statutes of

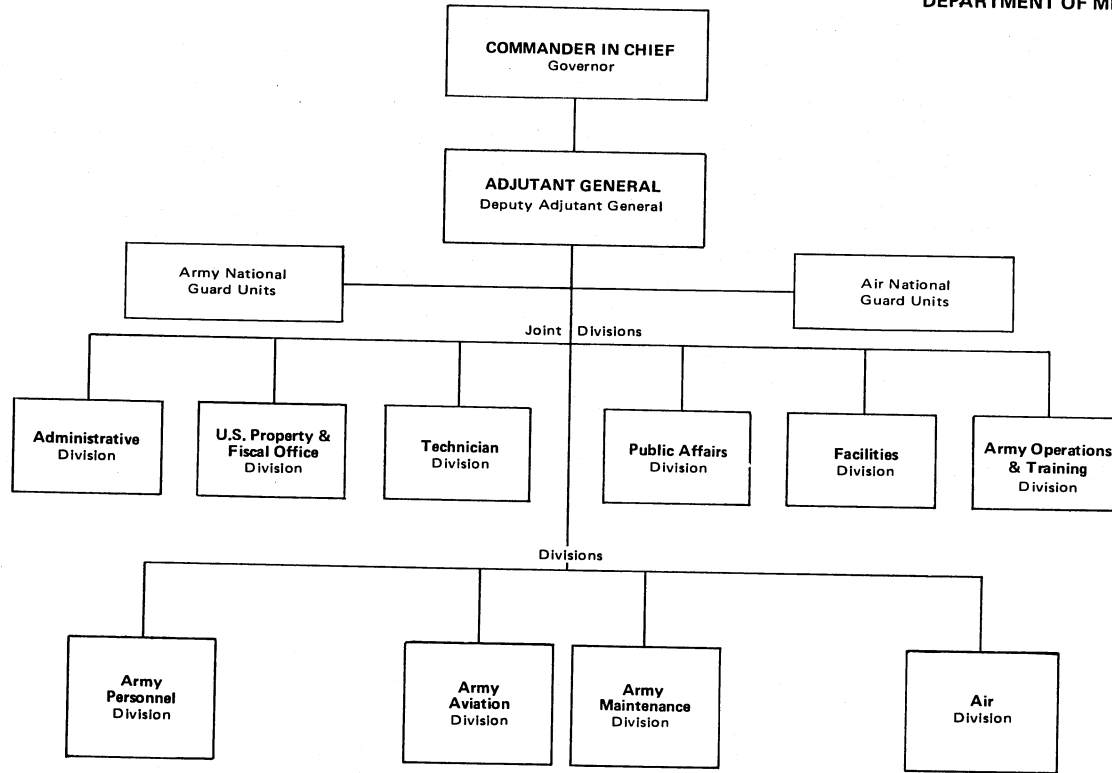


FRIEND IN THE SKY -- Wisconsin members of the National Guard and the State Patrol prepare to evacuate an injured motorist to a nearby hospital following an accident on highway I-90 during a holiday weekend. In cooperation with the Governor's office and several other state agencies, the Wisconsin Army National Guard has provided this service on many high-traffic volume weekends.

Wisconsin. The Wisconsin constitution (art. IV, sec. 29) required the legislature to determine what persons should constitute the militia of the state and provide for its organization and discipline. The Wisconsin statutes of 1849 specified the procedure for any group of persons to organize themselves into a uniform company. Officers were to be commissioned by the governor, and a company could apply to the governor for arms or ordnance for use of the company. Chapter 87, laws 1858, provided for a more formal organization of the militia of the state. The active militia was to be composed of general and field officers together with all legally organized companies. The governor was to be commander in chief of the militia of

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

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the state and was to appoint the top officers. He was also to establish a military school of practice to assemble once each year, and all the uniform companies were required to assemble in their respective military districts for such school. The adjutant general was to be the active officer of the military organization of the state.

In 1873 (chapter 202) the state made an appropriation for the militia, constituting its first such direct state support. In 1879 the state militia officially became the Wisconsin national guard.

Adjutant generals existed in Wisconsin from 1836, when the first one was designated an aide to the territorial governor, supervising the everyday affairs of the militia. He gradually acquired more authority until he became head of the military establishment of the state under the governor.

The militia of the various states were established by federal law, but they were state-operated organizations. As a result of the lack of uniformity among the national guard units which showed up in the Spanish-American war, congress enacted a law in 1903 to unify the national guard under federal supervision. This law divided the militia into the organized national guard unit in each state and the reserve militia. Certain standards were set for the guard and federal aid was granted.

The state armory board was created by chapter 271, laws 1943. A predecessor board, however, was created in 1919 (chapter 324). Legislation similar to that establishing the 1943 board was originally passed in 1939 but was vetoed by the governor. The board was abolished by chapter 90, laws 1973.

Organization: The governor, by statute, is the commander in chief of the Wisconsin national guard. However, the department is headed by the adjutant general, who serves as chief of staff, inspector general and quartermaster general. He is appointed by the governor from officers of the army or air national guard of Wisconsin who have had at least 5 years' commissioned service in such guard and who have attained at least the rank of major. The term of office is 10 years.

The physical composition of units of the Wisconsin army and air national guard are as authorized by the secretary of defense.

All officers and enlisted personnel of the guard must qualify under the physical and educational requirements required of personnel of the regular army or air force.

The Wisconsin national guard is maintained by both the federal and state governments. The federal government provides arms and ammunition, all equipment and uniforms, pay of all personnel, supervision of instruction, and outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel, training requirements under the national defense act, and providing armories and storage facilities.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides an armed military force (the national guard) organized, trained, equipped and available for use in state and national emergencies under competent orders. The federal, and prime, mission of the national guard is to support the active army and air force in time of war or national emergency. Its secondary mission is to provide protection of life and property and preserve peace, order and public safety.

Unit Functions:

The *Adjutant General* administers and supervises all national guard functions in Wisconsin.

Interagency Relationships: The national guard is maintained by both federal and state governments, and the physical composition of units of the army and air guard are as authorized by the secretary of defense. In time of war or national emergency, the guard may be activated to augment regular forces on active duty. A relatively new federal disaster recovery program has placed additional responsibilities on the department. As this program grows, close relationships will be developed with other state agencies that have programs relating to national and state emergencies.

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Board of Veterans Affairs: V. G. OLSON (veteran member), *chairman*; CHARLES W. KUDER (veteran member), *vice chairman*; MORRIS G. OESTERREICH (Spanish-American war veteran), *secretary*; GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY; MAJOR GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR., THOMAS GOODWIN (confirmation pending), RALPH JIRIKOWIC (confirmation pending) (all veterans).

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: JOHN R. MOSES, 266-1315.

Deputy Secretary: CLIFFORD R. WILLS, 266-3081.

Executive Assistant: ROBERT A. COCROFT, 266-1854.

Administration, Division of: ROBERT R. HALVERSON, *administrator*, 266-3344.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: MYRA DOOLEY, *director*, 266-3602.

Fiscal Management, Bureau of: DEAN DISCH, *director*, 266-3916.

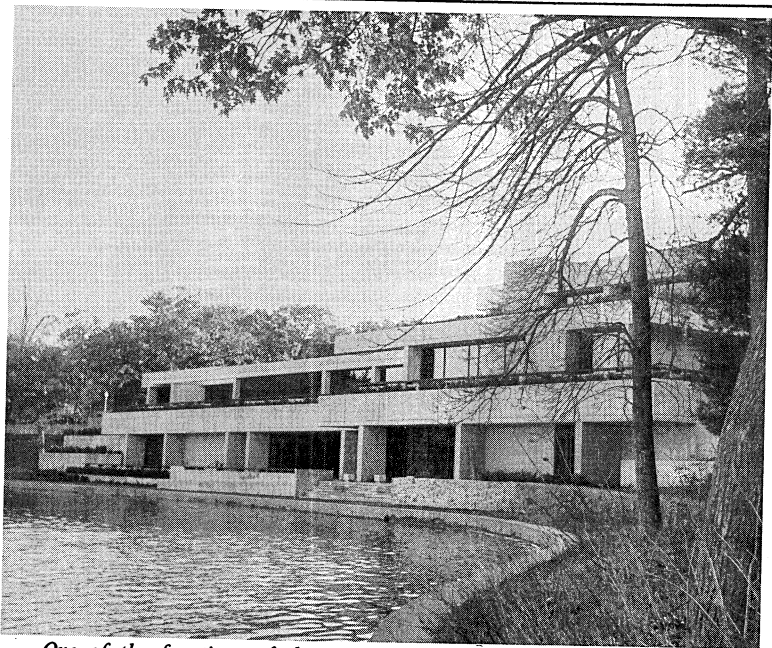
Veterans Benefits, Division of: CLIFFORD R. WILLS, *administrator*, 266-3081.

Claims and Grants, Bureau of: GERALD F. SCHUBERT, *director*, (414) 273-5850.

Veterans Loans, Bureau of: NORMAN L. NEIDER, *director*, 266-1309.

Veterans Homes, Division of: ARLIN C. BARDEN, *administrator*, Wisconsin Veterans Home, King, Wisconsin, (715) 258-5586.

Veterans Memorial Council: RICHARD A. SMITH (representing patriotic organizations), *chairman*; ITALO BENSONI (representing patriotic organizations), *vice chairman*; JOHN R. MOSES (secretary of department of veterans affairs), *secretary*; GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY; JAMES M. SMITH (director, state historical society); EUGENE H. SWEGMAN (representing patriotic organizations), JOHN M. ROSS, RICHARD J. SCHEIBLE, EDMUND L. WESCOTT, (approved by Wisconsin Veterans Council).



One of the functions of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs is operating the Wisconsin Veterans Home (formerly, Grand Army Home) at King in Waupaca County. The new Activities Building, shown above, was completed in 1973.

Council on Veterans Programs: LEONARD C. BRODY (representing Jewish War Veterans), *chairman*; RUDY WEGERT (representing Marine Corps League), *vice chairman*; ALBERT J. HANNA (representing Disabled American Veterans), *secretary*; CARL KROUSE (representing Catholic War Veterans), JEROME E. HOST (representing American Red Cross), PAUL FRANTZ (representing AMVETS), JAMES RYSER (representing Army-Navy Union), NORBERT F. KULIG (representing Military Order of the Purple Heart), HARVEY HAGEDORN (representing Navy Club), MARJAN R. KMIEC (representing Polish Legion of American Veterans), VAL W. OVE (representing American Legion), EDMUND L. WESCOTT (representing United Spanish War Veterans), ROBERT R. FEIGE (representing Veterans of Foreign Wars), WILLIAM L. WALTON (representing Veterans of World War I), JOSEPH F. KLEIN (representing Wisconsin County Veterans Service Officers Association), JAMES R. COPELAND (representing National Association of Black Veterans).

Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants: SENATOR MONROE SWAN (chairman, Senate committee on governmental and veterans affairs), REPRESENTATIVE MICHAEL P. EARLY (chairman, Assembly committee on veterans and military affairs); RICHARD JOHNSTON (representative of higher educational aids board), JOHN R. MOSES (secretary of veterans affairs), KEITH LINDGREN (representative of Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Veterans).

Mailing Address: Room 810, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1311.

Publications: History of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, The Courier (Wisconsin Veterans Home, monthly magazine), State Benefits for Veterans (also in Spanish), Educational Assistance for Veterans and Their Dependents, Going Into Service?, Veterans Housing Loan Program, Veterans Educational Grant Program, GAR Memorial Hall (leaflets).

Number of Employees: 655.5.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$30,427,300; Veterans Memorial Council — \$600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.49 *et seq.*

History: The department was originally created by chapter 580, laws 1945, and represented a consolidation of several predecessor agencies. The grand army home for veterans has been operating since 1887, originally by the grand army of the republic, and for many years by the adjutant general's office before responsibility was given to the department of veterans affairs upon its creation.

The veterans memorial council was created as the veterans memorial commission by chapter 678, laws 1957, and was renamed and transferred to the department by chapter 75, laws 1967. The council on veterans programs was created as the veterans advisory committee in the department by chapter 443, laws 1943, and renamed by chapter 327, laws 1967.

Chapter 513, laws 1961, combined 3 segregated funds into a single operating fund, the veterans trust fund, from which the department operates the loans, grants, claims service, and the GAR memorial hall.

A council on Vietnam era veterans education grants was created in the department by chapter 90, laws 1973.

Chapter 208, laws 1973, established a first mortgage veterans housing loan program funded through revenue bonding.

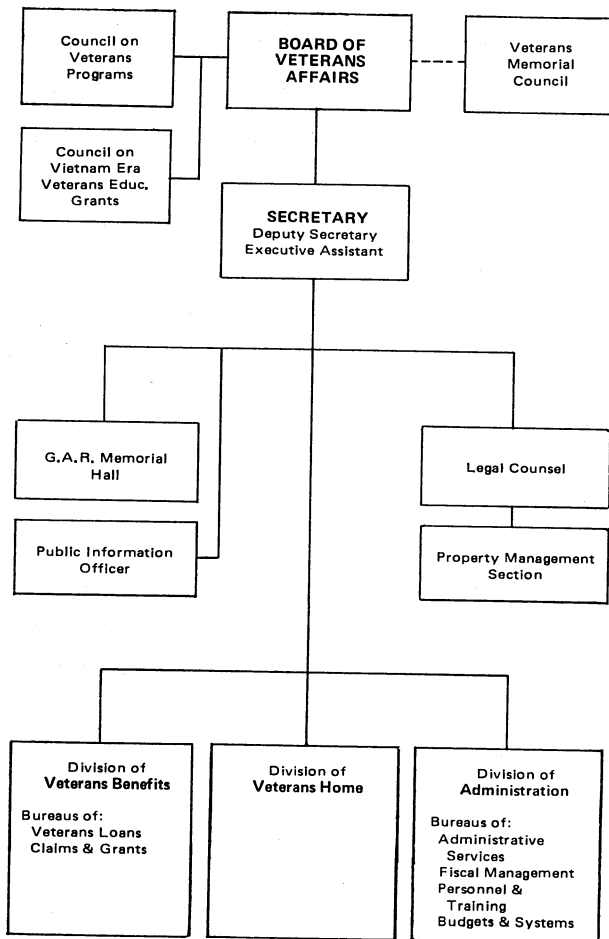
Chapter 333, laws 1973, changed the name of the grand army home to the Wisconsin veterans home.

Organization: The department is headed by a board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for terms of 6 years. The governor is an ex officio member, and the remaining members are veterans, one a veteran of the Spanish-American war. The administrative powers and duties are exercised by the secretary, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for an indefinite term, under the direction and supervision of the board. The council on

veterans programs consists of one representative each from various veterans organizations appointed for 1-year terms by the organizations. The veterans memorial council is comprised of 3 ex officio members, 3 veterans approved by the Wisconsin veterans council and 3 selected from patriotic organizations appointed by the governor for staggered terms of 6 years. The veterans memorial council is attached to the department as an independent unit, exercising its powers independent of the department head; but budgeting, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the direction of the department head.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides health, educational and economic assistance to specified veterans of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents. Included are low interest purchase, construction or improvement and mobile home loans; educational loans for the veteran or his

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



VETERANS AFFAIRS

children (including widows of deceased veterans); economic assistance loans for home repair, business, debt consolidation, etc.; educational grants to Vietnam era veterans for full-time study at schools of higher education; education grants to all other veterans for part-time study; medical and dependency grants, counseling claims service, and operation of the Wisconsin veterans home, King, Wisconsin, and the GAR memorial hall in the state capitol.

Unit Functions:

The *Veterans Benefits Division* conducts the general administration of the loans and aids program.

A 14-member staff is located at the veterans administration regional office, Milwaukee, to assist veterans in prosecution of claims against the federal government for compensation, pension, education, back pay or any other problem arising from military service.

Special services have been initiated to assist Vietnam era veterans. The WISVET project to inform returning veterans of all assistance resources, including state and federal veterans programs, is aimed at encouraging greater use of education and training opportunities under the federal G.I. bill. A unique outreach and counseling service now operates throughout the state in close cooperation with county veterans service officers, to contact returning veterans personally, counsel them on their post-service problems, and refer them to existing assistance resources.

As part of the Wisconsin veterans program, each county in the state is required to employ a county veterans service officer to provide advice and counsel locally to veterans residing in the county. Although they are county employees, all applications for state veterans benefits and many claims for federal benefits originate through these officers.

Recently enacted legislation authorized a grant to be paid to counties which voluntarily agree to meet operating and budget standards developed by the department to improve the level of service to all veterans of the state, and by May 1, 1974, 40 counties qualified for the grant.

The *Veterans Home Division* operates the Wisconsin veterans home, providing domiciliary care, skilled nursing home care, and acute hospital care for the aging, disabled veteran, his wife, widow and mother.

The *Administrative Division* provides coordinated administrative services to the department, including accounting, records management, personnel, procurement, budget, and stenographic services.

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

The *Council on Veterans Programs* studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations relating to veterans affairs to the board.

The *Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants* establishes guidelines for the adoption of rules by the department relating to the determination of need for these education grants.

Interagency Relationships: The department coordinates the activities of all state agencies performing functions relating to veterans and their problems, including medical, hospital, and other remedial care, placement and training, educational, economic or vocational training of honorably discharged veterans; and maintains a close working relationship with area veterans administration hospitals and county veterans service officers.

Functional Area:

GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Administration: ANTHONY S. EARL.

Deputy Secretary: JAMES B. WOOD.

Executive Assistant: LINDA REIVITZ.

Special Assistant: STEPHEN R. TATARSKY.

Federal Liaison Officer: BARBARA COLEMAN.

Administrative Services Division: ROGER SCHRANTZ, *administrator.*

Employee Relations Division: vacancy, *administrator.*

Collective Bargaining, State Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Human Resources Services, State Bureau of: WILLIAM F. GRENIER, *director.*

Personnel, State Bureau of: CARL WETTENGEL, *director.*

Executive Services Division: JOHN TORPHY, *administrator.*

Budget Section: RICHARD I. PETERSON, *assistant to administrator.*

Federal-State Relations Unit: PAUL M. GUTHRIE, JR., *chief.*

State Planning Office: STEPHEN M. BORN, *director.*

Financial Services, State Bureau of: JOHN F. ROGAN, *director.*

Management Services, State Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

General Services Administration Division: NEAL K. STEINHOFF, *administrator.*

Data Processing Services, State Bureau of: LEONARD J. LECKIE, *director.*

Facilities Management, State Bureau of: PAUL L. BROWN.

Purchases and Services, State Bureau of: JOHN E. SHORT, *director.*

Board and Councils

State Employees Merit Award Board: CARL W. WETTENGEL, *chairman;* ROY E. KUBISTA, LE ROY E. LUBERG.

Council on Population Estimates: LINIEL COOPER, *chairman;* ROBERT BAILEY, KURT BAUER, WILLIAM BEYER, ANTHONY DUFEK, DONALD GEHRKE, JOSEPH HRIBAR, RICHARD HEAPS, MILVERN JACKLIN, ED JOHNSON, HENRY KREBS, LAURENCE LEWIS, JOHN LOHRENTZ, WILLIAM H. LUKES, JAMES MARTIN, ROBERT MORTENSON, STEPHEN OLSEN, LLOYD OWENS, JOHN POST, PETER VERHAAGH, JAMES SWEET, ROY WILLEY, JR.; GERALD J. FERWERDA, EDWARD MAIN (nonvoting members).

Council on Printing: MARSHALL BROWNE, JR. (printing trade association member), *chairman;* MRS. ELEANOR M. FOYE (graphic communications member), *vice chairman;* CLYDE A. SELIX (printing trade association member), ROBERT SHADE (graphic communications member); ROBERT DOYLE, RICHARD SEAMAN (state agency members).

Secretary: JOHN SHORT.

Attached Commission, Boards, Division

Tax Appeals Commission: RICHARD J. SMRZ, *chairman;* JOHN MORRIS, THOMAS R. TIMKEN.

Arts Board: MRS. MARION BAUMANN, WILLIAM CARROLL, RUSSELL FERRALL, MRS. VELMA HAMILTON, WILLIAM C. KIDD, MRS. RUTH DEYOUNG KOHLER, LESLIE PAFFRATH, DAVID PREVIAANT, LYNN SAXER, ADOLPH A. SUPPAN, SANDI UTECH, MRS. MARY ALICE WIMMER.

Claims Board: ALLAN HUBBARD (representative of department of justice), *chairman*; SENATOR HENRY DORMAN, REPRESENTATIVE DENNIS CONTA (chairman of finance committee); EDWARD MAIN (representative of department of administration), JOSEPH SENSENBRENNER (representative of executive office).

Personnel Board: PERCY J. JULIAN, JR., *chairman*; SUSAN STEININGER, *vice chairman-secretary*; WILLIAM AHRENS, JOHN A. SERPE, NELLIE WILSON.

Executive Secretary: WILLIAM GRENIER.

Public Records Board: DORIS HANSON (designee of governor), *chairman*; GEORGE CRONE (designee of state auditor); GERALD HAM (designee of director of state historical society); ROBERT J. VERGERONT (designee of attorney general).

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: SENATORS GERALD D. KLECZKA, ROGER P. MURPHY, WAYNE F. WHITTO (nominated by senate organization committee); REPRESENTATIVES TOBIAS A. ROTH, RICHARD E. PABST AND GERVASE A. HEPHNER (appointed by assembly speaker); ANTHONY S. EARL (or his designee from department of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (chief, engineering services section, department of administration), JAMES MORTON SMITH (director, state historical society); ELIZABETH RANNEY, MURRAY SCHLINTZ, 4 vacancies (citizen members).

Health Policy and Planning, Division of: JAMES R. KIMMEY, M.D., *administrator*; ROBERT DURKIN, *assistant administrator*.

Mailing Address: Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741 (secretary's office).

Publications: Biennial Report, Biennial Budget, Annual Fiscal Report, Decisions of the Tax Appeals Commission, Biennial Report of the Personnel Board, Reports of Claims Board printed in Senate Journal.

Number of Employees: 1,021.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$52,368,800; Tax Appeals Commission — \$259,600; Arts Board — \$480,100; Claims Board — \$30,000; Personnel Board — \$102,400; Division of Health Planning and Policy — \$645,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.10 *et seq.*

History: The department of administration was created by chapter 228, laws 1959, which abolished the former independent bureaus of engineering, personnel, and purchases; the department of budget and accounts; and the division of departmental research in the executive office. All functions formerly carried on by these agencies were transferred to the new department. Chapter 645, laws 1961, separated the personnel board from the department in order to give it quasi-judicial review functions.

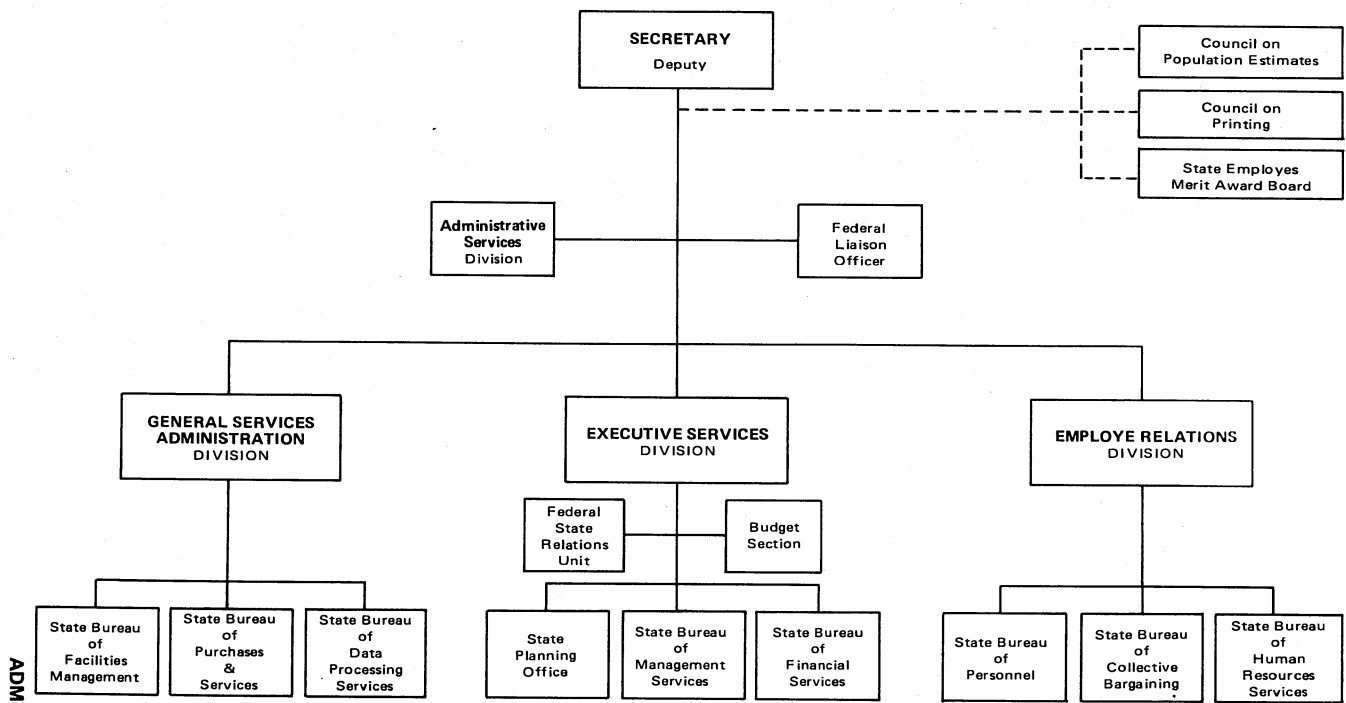
Chapter 75, laws 1967, which reorganized Wisconsin state government, transferred the state government planning responsibility from the department of resource development to the department of administration. In addition, the claims board, personnel board, public records board and tax appeals commission were attached to the department for administrative purposes.

The tax appeals commission was created as the board of tax appeals by chapter 412, laws 1939, which abolished the old tax commission and the county boards of review, transferring their appeal duties to the board of tax appeals.

The claims board was originally created as the claims commission by chapter 669, laws 1955. Prior to its adoption the statutory procedure for making claims against the state was to file the claim with the director of budget and accounts or to have a legislator introduce the claim as a bill. In 1967, under the reorganization act, the commission for the relief of innocent persons and the judgment debtor relief commission were absorbed by the claims board.

The personnel board was created by chapter 465, laws 1929, within the bureau of personnel, which had been created to replace the civil service commission. In 1959 chapter 228 placed both the board and the bureau within the newly created

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:

Commission
Tax Appeals

Boards
Arts
Claims
Personnel

Boards
Public Records
State Capitol &
Executive Residence

Division
Health Policy & Planning

ADMINISTRATION

department of administration. The board was removed from the department in 1961 and was attached to it for administrative purposes by the 1967 reorganization act.

The public records board, originally created by chapter 316, laws 1947, under the state historical society, was transferred to the executive department by chapter 547, laws 1957, and attached to the department by the reorganization act.

Since the 1967 reorganization, other units have been attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Chapter 183, as amended by chapter 217, laws 1967, created a state capitol and executive residence board.

The arts board was created as a statutory agency by chapter 90, laws 1973, but was attached to the department of administration by chapter 333, laws 1973. It was preceded by a nonstatutory committee, the governor's council on the arts, created in 1963, which merged in 1965 with a private organization, the Wisconsin Arts Foundation and Council.

A division of health policy and planning was created by chapter 90, laws 1973.

Within the department are several advisory units. One of these is the state employees merit award board, created by chapter 278, laws 1953, and now staffed by the department.

Chapter 191, laws 1967, created an advisory council on printing, while the council on population estimates was created by chapter 215, laws 1971.

The state bond board, created under chapter 259, laws 1969, was attached to the department after the constitution was amended allowing general obligation bonds to be sold. Chapter 90, laws 1973, transferred board functions to the state building commission. Nonprofit corporations no longer enter into leases for capital construction.

Organization: The department of administration is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at his pleasure. All other employees are in the classified service.

The state employees merit award board is composed of 3 persons, who may be state officers or employees, appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

The council on population estimates consists of 25 municipal and county officials and others knowledgeable in estimating techniques.

The council on printing consists of 2 trade association members, 2 persons knowledgeable in graphic communications, and 2 state members. Appointments are made by the secretary for 2-year terms.

The tax appeals commission, arts board, claims board, personnel board, public records board, state capitol and executive residence board, and division of health policy and planning are attached to the department under sec. 15.03 (chapter 327, laws 1967), which makes each a distinct unit of the department exercising its functions independently of the head, but budget, program coordination and related management functions are performed under the department head.

The tax appeals commission consists of 3 members appointed by the governor with senate consent for staggered, 6-year terms expiring on March 1. They are to be chosen based on their fitness to perform their duties and their experience in tax matters.

The arts board consists of 12 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

The claims board consists of a representative each from the executive office, department of administration, and department of justice, and the chairmen of the senate and assembly committees on finance.

The personnel board consists of 5 members appointed by the governor for staggered, 5-year terms. They shall possess a knowledge of and appreciation for the merit principles in state government, shall be U.S. citizens and shall have resided in the state at least 3 years. At least 3 members shall have 5 years experience in personnel or labor relations and at least one shall be an attorney.

The public records board consists of 4 ex officio members: the governor, the director of the historical society, the attorney general, and the state auditor or their designated representatives.

The state capitol and executive residence board consists of 6 citizen members (including at least 2 architects and 3 interior decorators) appointed by the governor to 6-year terms, 3 ex officio members, and 6 legislators (3 senators and 3 representatives) appointed as are standing committees.

Agency Responsibility: Under the direction of the secretary, the department is responsible for carrying out broad statutory authority for the coordination and improvement of services provided to state agencies. It provides management services and assistance to state agencies. It presents clearly defined alternatives and objectives of state programs and policies to facilitate rational decision-making and planning by the governor and the legislature. The department assists state agencies in providing their services as efficiently and effectively as possible. It assures the governor and the legislature that the services are being provided to the public at the authorized level. The department analyzes administrative and fiscal problems faced by the state and recommends solutions.

Unit Functions:

A reorganization approved by the governor on February 24, 1975, restructured the department into 4 divisions with 9 bureaus and a budget section and federal-state relations unit. Previously the department had 2 divisions with 5 bureaus.

The *Executive Services Division* contains most of the major program and policy analysis services: comprehensive state planning; budget preparation;



Mahmood Ahmad, a graphic arts computer programmer in the Department of Administration, demonstrates the WISCOMP system of computer typesetting to Anthony S. Earl, Secretary of Administration (standing) and to Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, Chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau. The WISCOMP system was used to set the type for the 1975 Wisconsin Blue Book.

management, financial and federal program analysis; program evaluation; information services; risk management and other statewide management and coordination functions. The division analyzes state programs and policies for the governor and legislature and provides management assistance to state agencies. It contains the bureau of management services, bureau of financial services, budget section, federal-state relations unit and state planning office.

The *General Services Administration Division* handles most of the general operating services provided to state agencies: state building program; facilities planning; real estate and appraisals; management of state office buildings; purchasing; printing; federal surplus property; records center and microfilm; data processing; auto fleet; protective services and other related operations. Major organizational components are the bureau of facilities management, bureau of purchases and services and bureau of data processing services.

The *Employee Relations Division* operates various personnel and employment services for state agencies: collective bargaining administration; training; affirmative action; employee classification and compensation; career executive assessment; civil service examinations and staffing; compensation; manpower programs; personnel service for local governments and other employee related functions. The division administers federally-aided job training programs for parts of the state that do not have their own local projects and operates two civil service demonstration projects employing developmentally disabled persons and former criminal offenders. The division contains the bureau of personnel, bureau of collective bargaining and bureau of human resources services.

The *Administrative Services Division* contains most of the internal operating functions of the department, such as its own budget, accounting, personnel and payroll functions and administrative services for attached boards. A second major function is to develop new management systems to improve department operations and to assist the secretary's office in major policies and programs that cut across functional divisions.

The *State Employees Merit Award Board* administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employees, thus promoting efficiency and economy in the performance of the functions of state government.

The *Council on Population Estimates* confers with the department on criteria and policies regarding estimates of the populations of state municipalities. The estimates are an integral part of the statutory formula used to make shared taxes payments.

The *Council on Printing* confers with the secretary on policies and procedures with respect to the printing activities of the state.

The *Tax Appeals Commission* hears and determines appeals arising under the income sales, gift and public utility tax laws. It also decides property tax equalization appeals made by assessment districts, and determines disputed claims concerning special tax relief to the elderly law.

The *Arts Board* is directed to study the artistic and cultural activities within the state, to assist such activities and communities in the development of their own arts programs, to encourage freedom of artistic expression, and to plan and implement a program of contracts with or grants-in-aid to groups or individuals concerned with the arts.

The *Claims Board* receives, investigates and makes recommendations on all money claims against the state of Wisconsin. Its findings and recommendations are reported to the legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals to implement its findings.

The *Personnel Board* reviews and evaluates the administration of the civil service merit system. It has the power to investigate all matters pertaining to the state's personnel system. It also decides appeals arising in actions involving the state civil service, and approves any new rule proposed for the administration of the system.

The *Public Records Board* provides for the preservation of important state records and the orderly disposition of state records which have become obsolete.

The *State Capitol and Executive Residence Board* annually inspects the state of repair of the capitol and executive residence. It is responsible for setting standards for design, structure, composition and appropriateness of repairs, replacements and additions to these structures and their furnishings.

The *Division of Health Policy and Planning* is responsible for overall planning for health facilities and for establishing goals and objectives. It coordinates program planning by other state agencies and works with regional health planning agencies in the state.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions intimately relate to the internal operations of all state agencies.

ELECTIONS BOARD

Members CHARLES L. GOLDBERG (designated by chief justice, supreme court), *chairman*; DR. DAVID W. ADAMANY (designated by governor), *vice chairman*; JOHN OESTREICHER (designated by speaker of the assembly), *secretary*; ESTHER A. KAPLAN (designated by senate Democratic leader), JAMES KLAUSER (designated by senate Republican leader), KENNETH MERKEL (designated by assembly Republican leader), JOANNE WELLS (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party), J. CURTIS MCKAY (designated by Wisconsin Republican Party).

Acting Executive Secretary: JOHN J. GLINSKI.

Administrator of Elections: LEO J. FAHEY.

Assistant Administrator of Elections: ANN GILBERT.

Legal Counsel: JOHN J. GLINSKI.

Administrative Assistant: vacancy.

Mailing Address: Room 1121, Wilson Street State Office Bldg., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8005.

Publications: Annual Report; Campaign Finance Law Manual; Campaign Bookkeepers Manual; Guidelines for Municipal and School District Clerks; Election Law; Election Calendar; U.S., State, Judicial, Congressional and County Officers Pamphlet; Votes Cast; Helps for Inspectors of Elections; Wisconsin Presidential Law.

Number of Employees: 7.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$200,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.61 and title II.

History: The elections board was created by chapter 334, laws 1973. Under the law, the board of state canvassers, formerly attached to the office of the secretary of state, was attached to the elections board for administrative purposes.

Organization: The elections board is composed of persons appointed by the governor for 2-year terms as follows: one person selected by the governor to serve at his pleasure, one member each designated by the chief justice of the supreme court, the speaker of the assembly, the leader of the most numerous party in the senate, the leader of the 2nd most numerous party in each house of the legislature, and the chief officer of each political party whose candidate for governor received at least 10% of the vote in the most recent election.

The board may employ an executive secretary and a legal counsel under the classified service.

The board of state canvassers is composed of the chairman of the elections board, the state treasurer and the attorney general.

Agency Responsibility: The elections board administers the state election laws,

investigates violations of such laws, and notifies the district attorney or the attorney general of any grounds for civil or criminal prosecution.

The board administers the campaign finance reporting system enacted by the 1973 legislature to maintain the integrity of elections. The new procedures are designed to disclose fully contributions and disbursements made on behalf of every candidate for public office and to place reasonable limitations on such activities.

Political parties, committees or groups making or accepting contributions or disbursements or incurring obligations over \$25 in a calendar year are required to file detailed, verified statements with the appropriate filing officer. Candidates and other individuals making disbursements are also required to file. (In the case of candidates for state office, this is the elections board). Data contained in the statements include names and addresses of individuals and committees, candidates being supported or opposed, the name and address of the campaign depository, and related items. Each such party, committee, group or individual subject to this registration requirement is required to make full reports of all contributions, disbursements and obligations. All contributions from a single contributor exceeding \$10 must be reported. Nonresident committees or groups making contributions and individuals making disbursements must also register and report. Each candidate must appoint a campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository, and every committee must appoint a treasurer. The law also sets specific limitations on campaign expenditures.

The *Board of State Canvassers* examines the certified statements of county canvassers and determines what persons have been elected to various offices.

EMPLOYEE TRUST FUNDS, DEPARTMENT OF

Employee Trust Fund Board: EUGENE P. MUCKLIN (Wisconsin retirement fund board), *chairman*; ELMER L. HOMBURG (state teachers retirement board), *vice chairman*; CARL K. WETTENGEL (group insurance board), *secretary*; LESTER W. GARBE (Milwaukee teachers retirement board); LEROY METSCHER, RALPH F. J. VOIGT (Wisconsin retirement fund board); KURT F. WENDT (state teachers retirement board).

Secretary of Employee Trust Funds: CLYDE M. SULLIVAN.

Deputy Secretary: GARY I. GATES.

Municipal and State Government, Division of: CLYDE M. SULLIVAN, *administrator*.

Teachers, Division of: GARY I. GATES, *administrator*.

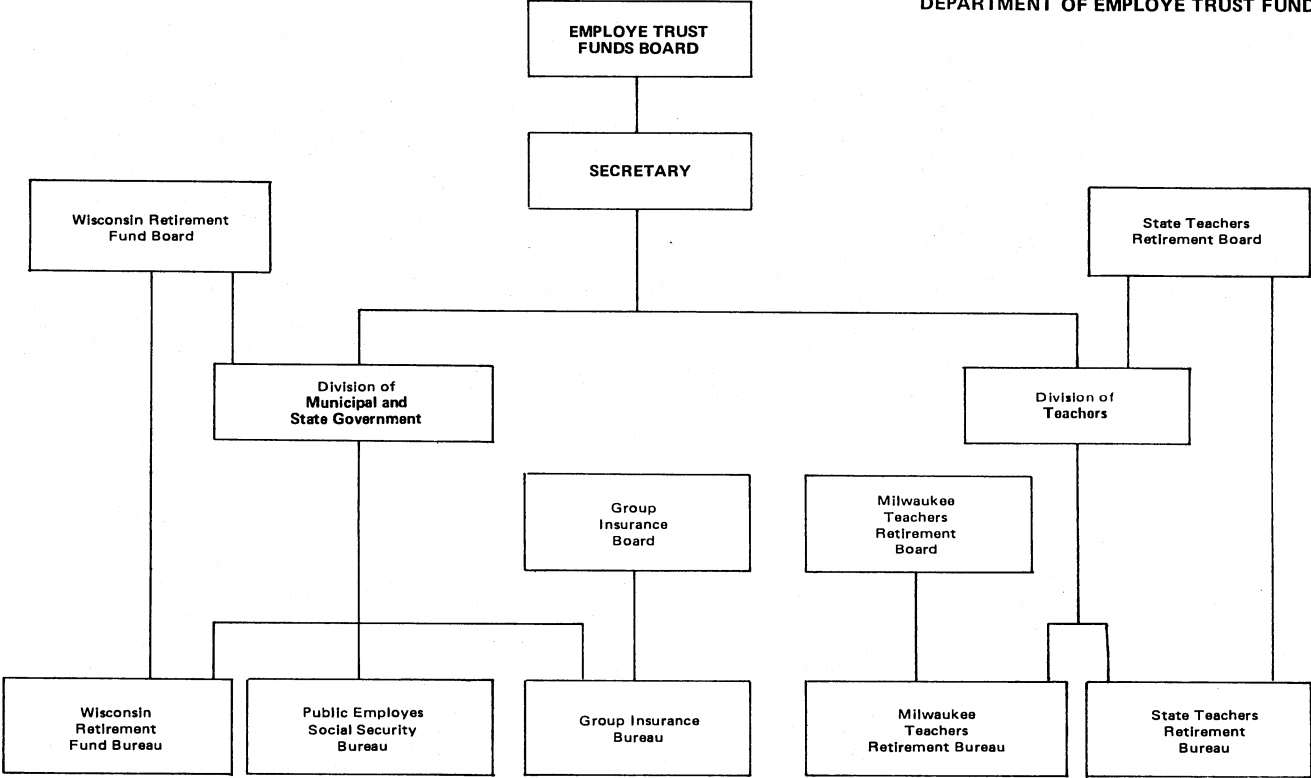
Group Insurance Board: STANLEY C. DUROSE, JR. (commissioner of insurance), *chairman*; HAROLD R. STUMREITER (Wisconsin State Employees Assn.), *vice chairman*; CARL K. WETTENGEL (director of personnel), *secretary*; SARAH DEAN (designee of governor); JOHN E. ARMSTRONG (designee of attorney general); DONOVAN RILEY (state teachers retirement system); RAYMOND E. MAJERUS (citizen member).

Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board: MRS. EVELYN T. PFEIFFER (school board member), *chairman*; WILLIAM F. KIENZLE (teacher), *vice chairman*; LAURA M. STORTS (teacher), *secretary*; vacant, GERALD P. FARLEY, DONALD J. O'CONNELL, FREDERICK H. POTTER, SR. (school board members); LESTER W. GARBE, MRS. IRENE PELCIS (teachers).

State Teachers Retirement Board: ELMER L. HOMBURG (Public School Retirement Assn.), *chairman*; KURT F. WENDT (U.W. Retirement Assn.), *vice chairman*; ROBERT M. NIENDORF (State Universities Retirement Assn.), *secretary*; FLORENCE LANNING, KENNETH F. STELZIG (Public School Retirement Assn.); WILMER A. PAUTZ (State Universities Retirement Assn.); WILLIAM F. BICKNELL (U.W. Retirement Assn.).

Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board: EUGENE P. MUCKLIN (municipal employee trustee), *chairman*; RALPH F. J. VOIGT (city or village trustee), *vice chairman*;

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYEE TRUST FUNDS



EMPLOYEE TRUST FUNDS

LEROY L. METSCHER (finance trustee), *secretary*; MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of insurance commissioner); EDWIN H. KARLEN (state trustee); FLORENCE BUREK (clerk trustee); MARVIN GROSSKREUTZ (county employee trustee); RICHARD J. PIRE (county or town trustee); HENRY J. GMEINDER (state employee trustee).

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility I, 201 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3285.

Publications: *Dept.:* Biennial Report to the Governor and Legislature. *Wisconsin Retirement Fund:* Handbook of Information for Different Employee Groups, Instructions to Participating Municipalities, Procedures for Becoming a Participating Municipality under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund and a series of 4 different pamphlets on specific benefit provisions. *Group Insurance Board:* Group Life Insurance for Employees of the State of Wisconsin, Group Life Insurance for Employees of Wisconsin Municipalities, Administration Manual - Group Life Insurance Program for State Personnel, Administration Manual - Group Life Insurance Program for Public Employers, Group Hospitalization and Surgical-Medical Protection for Employees of State of Wisconsin, Income Continuation, the Greater Marshfield Community Health Plan for Employees of the State of Wisconsin, Compcare Health Program for Employees of the State of Wisconsin, Medicare Integrated Insurance Program and a series of 3 different pamphlets on specific benefit provisions. *Public Employees Social Security Fund:* The Inclusion of Public Employees in Wisconsin under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; Instructions for Public Agencies in Wisconsin included under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; OASDHI Coverage and Reporting for State Personnel. *State Teachers Retirement System:* Handbook of Information for State Teachers Retirement System Members and a series of 11 different pamphlets on specific benefit provisions. *Milwaukee Teachers Retirement System:* Handbook of Information for Milwaukee Teachers Retirement System Members and a pamphlet on investment results of fixed and variable funds (Percentage Trends).

Number of Employees: 135.

Total Budget 1973-75: Operating budget - \$11,934,100; Employee trust funds - \$644,460,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.16 *et seq.*

History: The first statewide teacher retirement law in Wisconsin was enacted by chapter 323, laws 1911, following several years' effort. A pension system for Milwaukee teachers had been authorized in 1909 (one authorized in 1907 had been declared unconstitutional). The Milwaukee system has continued as a separate unit although its benefits have been coordinated with those of the statewide system. The statewide program adopted in 1911 was voluntary and required no employer contributions. It was administered by the board of trustees of the teachers' insurance and retirement fund.

In 1921 the first compulsory, joint contributory statewide system was enacted. Also in 1921 (chapter 459), the board was abolished, and the annuity board was created to administer the state retirement system, operating through 3 retirement boards (public school, normal school, and university).

Chapter 491, laws 1929, abolished the annuity board and created the state annuity and investment board to administer the state teachers' retirement law and invest the retirement funds as well as other state funds.

In order to provide retirement coverage to state employees, chapter 176, laws 1943, created the state employees retirement system under the annuity and investment board. In the same session chapter 175, laws 1943, created the

Wisconsin municipal retirement fund to provide a general municipal retirement system.

As a result of recommendations by the joint interim committee on pension and retirement plans, chapter 206, laws 1947, closed a number of separate municipal retirement plans and the conservation wardens pension fund to new entrants and consolidated the Wisconsin municipal retirement fund and the state employees' retirement system into the Wisconsin retirement fund, under the Wisconsin retirement fund board, effective January 1, 1948. The Wisconsin retirement fund thus became the basic retirement program for both state and municipal nonteaching employees throughout the state (except employees of the city and county of Milwaukee).

The state annuity and investment board was abolished in 1951 (chapter 511). The state investment board succeeded to its duties in the investment of state funds (including retirement funds) and the state retirement system administration board succeeded to its duties in the administration of the state retirement system for teachers. It became the state teachers retirement board in 1953 (chapter 204).

The group insurance board was originally created by chapter 512, laws 1957, as the group life insurance board to provide a program of group life insurance for state employees.

In 1959 (chapter 211) a group health insurance program was enacted for state employees, and the group life insurance was extended to municipalities (chapter 412). The health insurance was extended to municipalities in 1961 (chapter 112), but difficulties encountered in complying with the statutory requirement of uniform rates for all participating municipalities resulted in its suspension at the end of 1963. Statutory authority for the municipal group health insurance program was repealed by chapter 43, laws 1967. With the adoption of the group health insurance program in 1959, the name of the board was changed to group insurance board.

Chapter 125, laws 1971, provided for creation of an income continuation plan (disability insurance) and for using unused sick leave credits to pay health insurance premiums for the member and his beneficiaries after retirement or death, both changes became effective in 1972 and is administered by the group insurance board.

Chapter 214, laws 1971, gave the group insurance board the authority to initiate any other group insurance plan it found necessary or desirable. This chapter also required group insurance plans not sponsored by the board to receive board approval before they could benefit from payroll deductions from state employees' paychecks.

The public employees social security fund was created by chapters 60 and 631, laws 1951, to permit state and local government employees not covered by an existing retirement system to come under social security. As soon as permitted by federal law, 1953 legislation covered all positions under the Wisconsin retirement fund excepting firemen. Pursuant to 1956 federal legislation, the 1957 legislature enabled other state and municipal retirement systems to divide into 2 groups — one coming under social security, the other declining social security. All new personnel must come under social security.

The executive branch reorganization bill enacted in 1967 (chapter 75) created the department of employee trust funds to administer the trust funds described above except that municipal retirement plans were closed to new entrants in 1947 and the Milwaukee city and county retirement plans for nonteaching employees continued to be administered by the respective municipalities.

In 1973, chapter 151 merged the conservation wardens pension fund into the Wisconsin retirement fund, chapter 137 pooled all investments of the several retirement funds into investment trusts and chapter 127 provided that the benefits of a person who had coverage under two or more plans could be computed as if all service had been under the same plan.

Organization: The department operates through 2 divisions and the office of the secretary. The division of municipal and state government is under the supervision of the Wisconsin retirement fund board, which appoints the administrator of the division under the classified service. The group insurance board is attached to this division under section 15.03, Wis. stats. The division of teachers is under the direction and supervision of the state teachers retirement board, which appoints the administrator of the division under the classified service. The Milwaukee teachers retirement board is attached to the division under section 15.03, Wis. stats. The office of the secretary is under the supervision of the employe trust funds board, which selects one of the division administrators to be secretary and the other to be deputy secretary.

Agency Responsibility: The department administers retirement, group insurance and social security programs for state and municipal employes including teachers.

Unit Functions:

The *Employe Trust Funds Board* establishes the departmental budget, coordinates program development and appoints both the departmental secretary and his deputy.

The *Office of the Secretary* coordinates, plans and is charged with day to day direction of the department including budget development, program research, field services, personnel, systems, data processing, records management and other central administrative services.

The *Division of Municipal and State Government* administers the trust funds established to provide retirement benefits (except for teachers retirement), group insurance benefits and social security coverage for public employes throughout Wisconsin. The Wisconsin retirement fund board approves benefit applications and sets annuity and employer contribution rates. The group insurance board operates group health and group income continuation insurance plans for state employes and group life insurance plans for the state and for those municipalities wishing to participate, approves the group insurance contracts with insurance companies and sets premiums.

The *Division of Teachers* administers the retirement trust funds which cover teachers throughout the state. The state teachers retirement board, for teachers outside the city of Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee teachers retirement board, for Milwaukee teachers, approve benefit applications and set annuity and employer contribution rates.

Interagency Relationships: The department administers employe benefit plans covering personnel of state and municipal employers throughout the state. Accordingly, it is in frequent contact with state departments and local governments concerning coverage and reporting problems and is in frequent contact with their personnel officers and employes to explain the benefit programs. The department administers the federal-state contract providing social security coverage for state and local public employes including resolving coverage questions and collecting and transmitting contributions for public employes in Wisconsin to the federal social security administration.

ETHICS BOARD

Members: DR. THOMAS S. SMITH, *chairman*; ANNIRTA LARDY, *vice chairman*; NASEBY (PETE) RHINEHART, JR., *secretary*; JUDGE GERALD J. BOILEAU; SISTER GRACE McDONALD; RICHARD F. MOONEY.

Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.

Mailing Address: 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-8123.

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employees: 3.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$103,200.

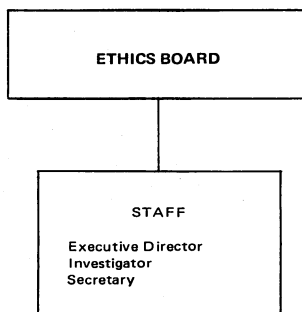
Statutory Reference: Section 15.62 *et seq.*

History: The ethics board was created by chapter 90, laws 1973, as amended by chapters 333 and 334, laws 1973.

Organization: The board consists of 6 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 6-year terms. While serving on the board and for one year prior to his appointment, no member may have been a member of a political party or a partisan political organization or have been a candidate for partisan office. The board appoints an executive director to oversee the daily administration of the office and to act as attorney-advisor to the board.

Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Code of Ethics for Public Officials and has three major responsibilities. It retains, for public examination, statements of economic interests that must be filed by all candidates for state public office other than a judicial office and by all state public officials except officers and employees of the judiciary, trustees and employees of the investment board and teaching personnel of the university of Wisconsin system. Secondly, the board provides advice to any state public official requesting advice regarding the propriety of any matter to which he is or may become a party. Third, it accepts or makes upon its own motion verified complaints against officials alleged to have violated the code of ethics for public officials, investigates such complaints, conducts hearings, and makes determinations of probable cause of violation. If the board determines that probable cause exists, it refers the matter to the district attorney for prosecution, to the appropriate house in the case of a legislator, to the appointing authority in the case of an appointed official in the unclassified service, and to the assembly in the case of a state public official subject to impeachment.

ETHICS BOARD



ETHICS BOARD

Interagency Relationships: The board deals with all the agencies in the executive branch and the legislative branch both in receiving financial statements and in enforcing the code of ethics. When there is probable cause of violation, it may deal with local district attorneys and the state attorney general, with the governor as an appointing authority or with other appointing authorities, and with either house of the legislature with relation to the conduct of legislators.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

See *Executive Office* for description (page 346).

INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: MOWRY SMITH (public member), *chairman*; CARL A. SCHMITT (public member), *vice chairman*; JOEL G. PITTELMAN (designee of secretary of administration), KURT F. WENDT (representing state teachers retirement system), CLYDE M. SULLIVAN (representing Wisconsin retirement fund); RICHARD S. MARKS, vacancy (public members).

Executive Director: GEORGE H. AUSTIN.

Investment Director—Bonds & Exec. Dir. pro tem: HOWARD A. SMART, 266-2047.

Investment Director—Mortgages & Real Estate: WILLIAM C. SMITH, 266-2039.

Investment Director—Private Placements: ROBERT L. ZOBEL, 266-1316.

Investment Director—Stocks: vacancy, 266-2046.

Director—Short Term Investments: DANIEL F. RYAN, 266-2045.

Assistant to the Director: GERALD T. MAHAFFEY, 266-2384.

General Counsel: GEORGE W. CROWNHART, 266-8866.

Mailing Address: 121 South Pinckney Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2381.

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employees: 24.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$1,441,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.76 *et seq.*

History: The investment board was created by chapter 511, laws 1951, to succeed to the investment functions of the state annuity and investment board and to the board of deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the 1951 reorganization creating the new board enlarged the scope of such investments. The 1967 act (chapter 75) reorganizing the executive branch of the state government continued the investment board as an independent agency.

Organization: The board consists of 7 members. One is the secretary of administration or his designee. Six members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 6-year terms. One of these is recommended by the state retirement fund board, another by the state teachers retirement board. The other 4 are public members with at least 10 years of investment experience. Executive and administrative functions of the board are vested in the executive director, who serves at the pleasure of the board. Investment directors under the classified service are responsible for major classes of investments.

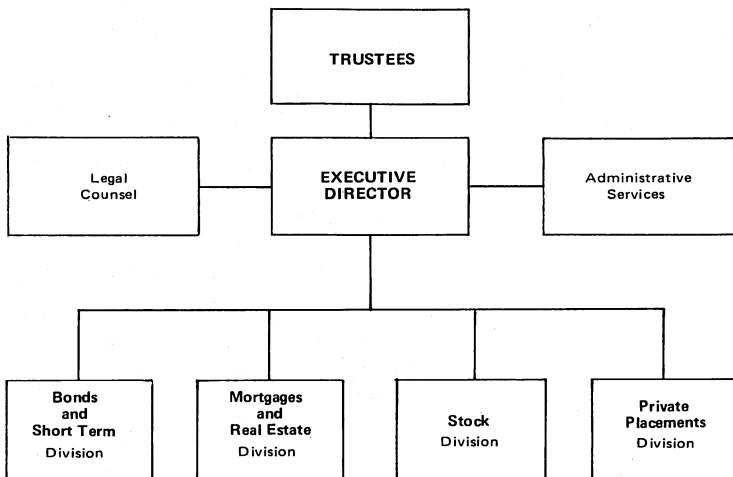
Agency Responsibility: The board has 3 major responsibilities. It exercises exclusive control over the financial assets of the state teachers retirement fund, the Wisconsin retirement fund and the Milwaukee teachers retirement fund, together



Investing state revenues until they are needed for current expenditures, and of various trust funds administered by the state, is the responsibility of the State of Wisconsin Investment Board. The picture shows members of the board in a working session with Investment Board staff in the GEF-1 state office building in Madison.

with the state life fund, the insurance fund and the historical society. The board is also responsible for the short term investments of the accounts pooled in the state investment fund. In addition, the board designates the working bank and public depositories for the public moneys coming into the hands of the state treasurer.

STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD



INVESTMENT

Unit Functions:

The *Stock Division* regularly buys and sells common stock for both the fixed and variable divisions of the retirement funds. Recognized investment counsel is employed to advise the board and staff on overall policy as well as specified purchases and sales.

The *Bonds and Short Term Division* regularly purchases and sells marketable bonds, which are the board's largest single class of holding. The division is also responsible for management of the state investment fund. The cash positions of 34 accounts are pooled into the fund. Investments are limited to high quality, short term, highly liquid securities.

The *Mortgages and Real Estate Division* buys property for lease to credit-worthy tenants and makes mortgage loans on large commercial and apartment projects.

The *Private Placements Division* makes individually negotiated long term loans to a wide range of industries.

The *Administration and Accounting Division* provides support services and maintains financial records for the board and staff.

The *Legal Division* prepares or reviews documentation of all transactions.

Interagency Relationships: The board is the state's investment agency. It designates public depositories for the public moneys of the state treasurer and limits those amounts. The board provides each fund with an accounting of the money expended on its behalf. The board's expenses are determined every six months and the expenses are billed to the funds.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

For the *description* of the office of the lieutenant governor, see page 371 of this *Blue Book*.

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary: WILLIAM R. BECHTEL.

Executive Assistant: DAVID V. MOLLENHOFF, 266-7088.

Special Assistant, Milwaukee: JAY P. GILMER, 266-0820 and (414) 224-4692.

Administrative Services, Division of: JAMES K. MCKINNON, *administrator*, 266-1529.

Emergency Government, Division of: RONALD S. SAN FELIPPO, *administrator*, 99-A, Hill Farms, 266-3232.

Housing, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*.

State-Local Affairs, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*.

Regional Planning and Community Assistance, Bureau of: JAMES GRUENTZEL, *director*, 266-2395.

Program and Policy Support, Bureau of: W. MICHAEL LEY, *director*, 266-1004.

Economic Opportunity, Bureau of: ROBERT N. SMITH, *director*, 266-2710.

Council on Emergency Government: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, *chairman*; LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MARTIN SCHREIBER, SENATOR MONROE SWAN, REPRESENTATIVE VIRGIL D. ROBERTS; RONALD S. SAN FELIPPO (*administrator*, division of emergency government); heads of civil defense services selected by the administrator: DONALD E. WILKINSON (department of agriculture), GEORGE H. HANDY (division of health), WILBUR J. SCHMIDT (department of health and social services), JAMES O. PETERSON (motor vehicle division), ARTHUR L. PADRUTT (public service commission); civil defense area 1 leaders selected by the governor: JOHN L. DOYNE, LEE DREYFUS, OTTO FESTGE, MARSHALL HUGHES,

JOHN LYNCH, ROBERT RAND; GORDON REESE (employee selected by the administrator).

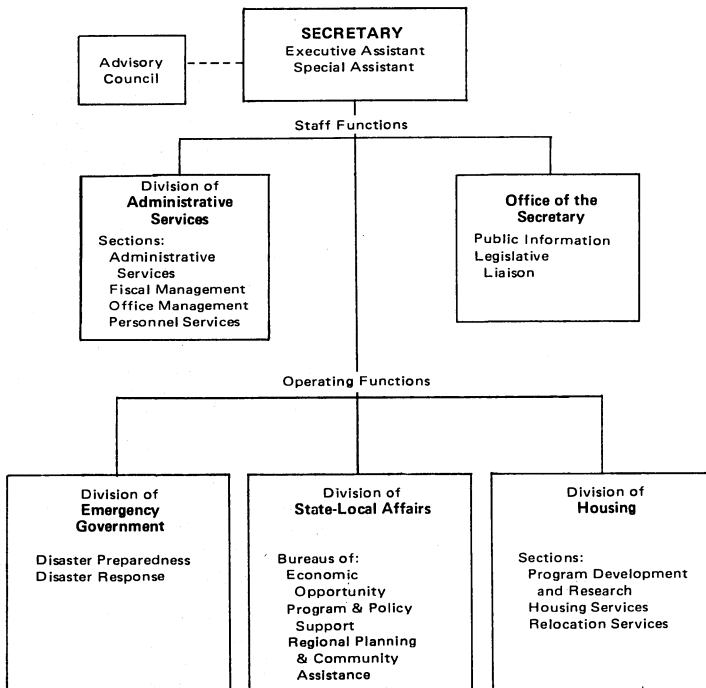
Council on Local Affairs and Development: GERALD SCHWERM, *chairman*; ROSALIE TRYON, *vice chairman*; WILLIAM BEYER, ROADY CARROLL, WILLIAM DREW, PETER DUGAL, LORETTA ELLIS, NESS FLORES, ROBERT GILLIAM, ED JOHNSON, MARY AMEND LESCOHIER, ROBERT MORTENSEN, GLEN PULVER, FLORA SEEFELDT.

Mailing Address: 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1018.

Publications: Department Newsletter, Department Annual Report. *Division of Emergency Government:* Technical reports on specialized subjects. *Division of Housing:* Site Studies, Feasibility Reports, Relocation Studies, Housing Wisconsin Newsletter. *Division of State-Local Affairs:* Local Government Management Studies, Local Government Purchasing Studies, Training Reports, Local Planning Studies, Local Government Personnel Studies, Regional Planning Studies, Planning News Notes, Directory of Regional Planning Agencies, Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Administrators, Survey of Revenue Sharing Use by Wisconsin Localities, Economic Opportunity Newsletter, Analysis of Wisconsin Community Action Agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT



LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT

Number of Employees: 136.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$12,478,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.28 *et seq.*

History: Chapter 75, laws 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government, created the department of local affairs and development. As implemented by chapters 211 and 327, it transferred from the executive office to the new department the bureau of civil defense, the division of state economic development, and the office of economic opportunity; transferred the local and regional planning function from the department of resource development; and attached the exposition department (exposition center) and the olympic sports commission (now the olympic sports board) to it.

The division of emergency government was originally created as the office of civil defense by chapter 443, laws 1951. Civil defense, however, had received state attention as far back as 1940, when Governor Heil created the Wisconsin council of defense by executive order. This was abolished upon enactment of a 1943 law creating the state council of defense. The council was, in turn, abolished and its functions transferred to the adjutant general's department in 1945. Unsuccessful legislation in 1949 led to a legislative council study and to passage of a council bill in 1951. In 1950 Governor Rennebohm had appointed the adjutant general as director of civil defense, and the adjutant general retained this dual capacity, as permitted by the new law, for several years.

Chapter 377, laws 1955, expanded the powers of the office and broadened its activities. A state civil defense council was also created to advise the director. Chapter 628, laws 1959, changed the office of civil defense into the bureau of civil defense within the executive department and enlarged the powers of the governor and the director in dealing with civil defense.

The Wisconsin office of economic opportunity was formed as part of the department of resource development soon after the federal economic opportunity act was passed in 1964. It was transferred to the executive office as part of the division of state economic development in August 1966 prior to becoming part of the new department of local affairs and development.

Chapter 125, laws of 1971, transferred the exposition center (state fair) and the Olympic ice rink out of the department of local affairs and development. The exposition center was transferred to the department of agriculture, and the Olympic ice rink was transferred to the department of natural resources, then, in 1973, to the state fair park board in the department of agriculture.

Chapter 321, laws 1971, created a department of business development. The division of economic development was transferred from the department of local affairs and development to form the nucleus of the new department.

Organization: The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure with the advice and consent of the senate. The administrator of the division of emergency government is appointed by the governor outside the classified service.

The department has an advisory council on local affairs, which is composed of 11 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure and 4 ex officio members.

The department has a council on emergency government, which is composed of 3 ex officio members, one division employe, one senator and representative, a recognized civic leader for each civil defense area selected by the governor, and 5 heads of civil defense services selected by the division administrator.

Agency Responsibility: The department assists the governor in coordinating the activities of all state programs having an impact on community problems and plans. As described in the basic enabling law for the department, "The purposes of this chapter (chapter 211, laws 1967) are to recognize the need in an increasingly

complex and technical society for closer cooperation and coordination between state and local governments so they may continue to fulfill their traditional roles in our system of government; to foster and encourage a pattern of state-local relationships that facilitate effective development and utilization of state and local resources in meeting citizen needs; to promote the development and maximum wise use of the natural and human resources of the state so as to provide a balanced and dynamic economy; and to insure that the state is prepared to cope with the emergencies resulting from enemy action and natural disaster."

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* provides overall department policy and public information services and carries out department liaison with the legislature and its members.

The *Division of Emergency Government* implements and coordinates statewide programs of emergency preparedness for enemy attack, natural disaster or man-made disaster and to effect emergency repairs to, and emergency restoration of, vital public facilities destroyed or damaged by such actions or disasters. The division is engaged in comprehensive programs of emergency planning, training, and education for officials of state and local government, business and industry, and the general public.

The *Division of Housing* is responsible for the development and implementation of programs aimed at creating an adequate supply of housing in Wisconsin for citizens at all economic levels. The division administers grant and loan funds for housing development and services. Technical assistance to local communities, agencies, and organizations concerned with housing is provided. The relocation section of the division is responsible for administration and enforcement of the state relocation laws. During 1973-75 the division provided start-up staff to the Wisconsin housing finance authority, which has since become an independent organization.

The *Division of State-Local Affairs* provides various types of technical assistance to local governments. It serves as a clearinghouse for data on state and federal aids, assists in the development and coordination of model cities and other community improvement programs, and encourages area-wide solutions to governmental problems. Its research unit assembles data on the problems and needs of local governments and the alternative roles the state can play in their solution.

The bureau of regional planning and community assistance provides technical assistance to localities, counties and regions in developing and implementing comprehensive planning programs. It reviews land subdivision plats and administers laws relating to local municipal boundaries, particularly incorporation, annexation and consolidation matters, and works closely with state and federal agencies on planning matters. In addition, the bureau provides technical assistance to local governments on a wide range of subjects including federal and state financial aid. It operates a municipal consulting service, helping cities and counties solve problems relating to organization and management. It provides coordination and direction for local governmental training and administers a comprehensive community development training program. It serves as the state representative of local government, when requested, before federal and state agencies. The bureau provides a cooperative purchasing program for local governments and offers local and regional agencies a map-drafting service. The bureau of program and policy support conducts studies into the needs of local government, establishes lines of state-local communication through information services; provides legislative information and coordination for the department. The bureau of economic opportunity provides technical assistance to local community action agencies and single purpose public agencies that are recipients of funds under the economic opportunity act of 1964 as amended. Assistance is provided in areas of program planning, administration and evaluation of local projects. The office advises the governor and local governments concerning community action programs and other antipoverty efforts in the state.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides personnel, financial, office management and general administrative support for the entire department, and also is charged with carrying out affirmative action and safety programs.

Interagency Relationships: The department cooperates with other state agencies, the bureau of community development in the university of Wisconsin extension, and with organizations of elected officials, on community development and planning. The department furnishes communication between all agencies involved and assists in application for and administration of federal grants.

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF

Secretary of Revenue: DAVID W. ADAMANY, 266-1611.

Deputy Secretary: WALTER F. MCCANNA, 266-1611.

Executive Assistant: GEORGE A. MITCHELL, 266-1611.

Legal Staff: STANLEY C. FRUITS, *chief counsel*, 266-2845.

Policy Planning and Analysis, Bureau of: ROBERT H. MILBOURNE, 266-1611.

Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division: DANIEL G. SMITH, *administrator*, 266-1611; JACK E. DE YOUNG, *assistant administrator*.

Appellate Bureau: CONRAD A. OLESON, *director*, 266-8920.

Audit, Bureau of: HAROLD W. ERICKSEN, *director*, 266-1971.

Compliance, Bureau of: JEROME T. PIONKOWSKI, *director*, 266-1971.

Fiduciary, Inheritance and Gift Taxation, Bureau of: HOWARD T. LYNCH, *director*, 266-3287.

Planning and Technical Services, Bureau of: J. KILIAN LEIDIGER, *director*, 266-2797.

State/Local Finance Division: WALTER F. MCCANNA, *administrator*, 266-1611.

Municipal Audit, Bureau of: ROGER E. ALFF, *director*, 226-3401.

Property and Utility Taxes, Bureau of: GLENN L. HOLMES, *director*, 266-1611.

Administrative Services Division: KENNETH W. DEPREY, *administrator*, 266-1611.

Data Processing, Bureau of: RONALD J. NEUMAN, *director*, 266-1971.

Management Services, Bureau of: ROLAND F. BUDNAR, *director*, 266-3347.

Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: LARRY E. TAINTER, *director*, 266-3727.

State Board of Assessors: EUGENE HAFNER (chief of assessment of property section, department of revenue), *chairman*; DENNIS BONK, DOUGLAS CHRISTIANSON, JOHN KELLY, RICHARD KLIMEK, GLENN NIERE, HOWARD REYNOLDS, DONALD SHERMAN, ROBERT VOVSEN, RUSSELL WILLIAMS, ROBERT E. WOOD.

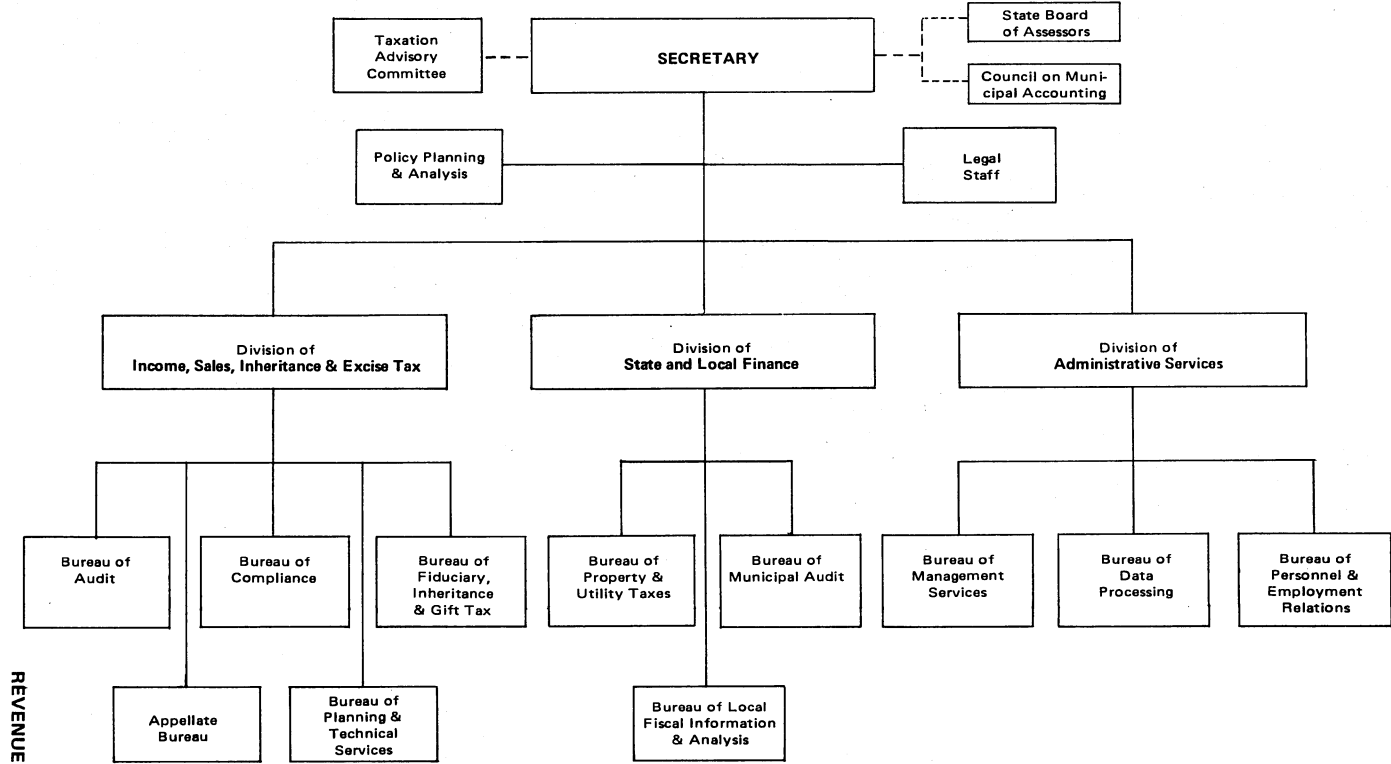
Council on Municipal Accounting: DAVID ADAMANY (secretary of revenue), *chairman*; KARL SAMEK (nominated by Alliance of Cities), ROBERT TEZIC (nominated by League of Wisconsin Municipalities), RICHARD CALLAND (nominated by Municipal Finance Officers Association, Wisconsin Chapter), EUGENE NELSON (nominated by Wisconsin County Boards Association), NORMAN DUESLER (nominated by Wisconsin Towns Association), RICHARD JOHN (nominated by Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants), NORMAN N. GILL, VED PRAKASH.

Mailing Address: General Executive Facility I, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702, and 4638 University Avenue, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-1611.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Bulletins, Property Tax; Property Tax Notes; Taxes, Aids and Shared Taxes in Wisconsin Municipalities; Town, Village and City Taxes; An Analysis of Individual Income Tax Returns; Annual Economic Report; Comparative Tax Burdens on Selected Manufacturers in Fifteen States.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE



Number of Employees: 1,186.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$41,700,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.43 *et seq.*

History: Chapter 75, the reorganization act of 1967, renamed the department of taxation the department of revenue. Its criminal investigation functions of the beverage and cigarette tax division were transferred to the new department of justice. It acquired the program of the secretary of state relating to collections on loans to school districts.

As the department of taxation, the agency was originally created by chapter 412, laws 1939, but its antecedents go back at least to 1868, when the state board of assessments was established to perform the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. Originally set up to consist of the secretary of state and the members of the state senate, the board was reorganized in 1873 to consist of 3 constitutional officers. The 1899 legislature provided for the office of tax commissioner to supervise the system of taxation throughout the state. This agency did not replace the board of assessment; but the 2 were coordinated when the tax commissioner was made a member and presiding officer of the board. In 1901 the tax commissioner and his 2 assistant commissioners became the state board of assessment, replacing altogether the former constitutional officers; while legislation enacted in 1905 combined the 2 agencies into a permanent tax commission of 3 members. This arrangement lasted until the commission was abolished by the 1939 legislature, which replaced it with the department of taxation and the board of tax appeals. Related functions of other state agencies were transferred into the department of taxation, for example, administration of the motor fuel tax (chapter 337, laws 1943) and of the cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and anti-gambling law (chapter 17, laws 1949).

Municipal audit was a function of the department from 1939. In 1947, when a separate department of state audit was created, municipal audit was assigned to the new department, but when that department was transferred to the legislature in 1965, municipal audit was split off and attached to the department of administration. Finally, municipal audit was returned to the department of revenue by chapter 125, laws 1971.

A council on municipal accounting and a state board of assessors were created in the department by chapter 90, laws 1973. The department also established 5 district boards of review.

Organization: The department is under the direction of the secretary of revenue, who is nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the senate appointed, to serve at the pleasure of the governor.

The state board of assessors is comprised of the assessor of manufacturing property and such other department members as the secretary of revenue designates. The council on municipal accounting consists of the secretary and 8 persons appointed by him.

Agency Responsibility: The department of revenue administers all state tax laws, determines equalized value of taxable property, assists local governments in their assessments of local property, provides auditing and related accounting services as requested by local units of governments, and administers collections on loans to school districts.

Unit Functions:

The *Legal Staff* prepares, argues and briefs tax cases which involve the department, and employs all of the customary devices provided by law for the collection of delinquent accounts.

The *Policy Planning and Analysis Staff* prepares and analyzes tax and economic policy for the secretary of revenue, prepares fiscal notes, revenue estimates, statistical reports on revenues and conducts research on contemporary tax problems.



Employees of the Wisconsin Department of Revenue work in a variety of settings from the office to the field. The picture shows John Baumel and Keith Simpson of the Eau Claire property tax office at a field review of the property on which a ski jump structure is located.

The *Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division* administers the state income, sales, inheritance and excise tax laws. It assesses and collects taxes and handles collections on loans to school districts.

The *State-Local Finances Division* supervises administration of the general property tax by local units of government, establishes equalized value for all local units of government, provides auditing and related accounting services as requested by local units of government, administers the shared tax program, and assesses all property of manufacturing establishments.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides department-wide policy and procedures in the areas of data processing, management services, personnel and employment relations.

The *State Board of Assessors* investigates objections on manufacturing property assessments referred to it by district boards of review and makes determinations.

Interagency Relationships: The department's responsibilities place it in frequent contact with other state departments and local units of government. It also has frequent contact with other state revenue agencies in the administration of the state's tax laws. The department maintains an ongoing effort to monitor federal revenue proposals and to relate state and local needs to federal officials.

SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE

Secretary of State: DOUGLAS LAFOLLETTE, 266-3330.

Administrative Services, Division of: MRS. LORAIN MARVIN, *administrator*, 117 West, Capitol, 266-1437.

Corporations, Division of: HAROLD GROTHMAN, *administrator*, 120 West, Capitol, 266-0181.

Mailing Address: 112 West, State Capitol 53702.

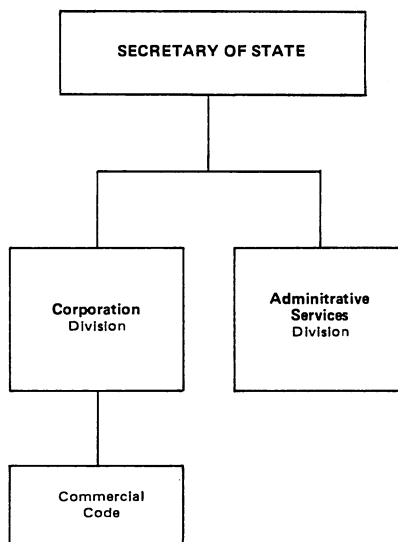
Publications: Session Laws; Corporation Laws; Commercial Code Manual; Lobby Law; Trade-Mark Law; Notary Public Law.

Number of Employees: 19.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$610,500.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, sections 1, 1m and 2, *Wisconsin constitution*; subchapter III of chapter 14, *statutes*.

History: The office of secretary of state was created by the Wisconsin constitution, art. VI, secs. 1 and 2. When the territory of Wisconsin was organized by act of congress in 1836, the act provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the president. This was the forerunner of the secretary of state. During the constitutional conventions of 1846-48, there was no question about the inclusion of a secretary of state among the constitutional officers; it was taken for granted. It is an office that dates back in this country to colonial days. Traditionally these officers have kept the official records and the great seal. Otherwise, there is great diversity in their functions among the various states. In most states the secretaries of state are constitutional and elected, but in a few they are appointed either by the governor or by the legislature.

SECRETARY OF STATE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Organization: From the beginning of statehood until 1970 the secretary of state was elected in the general election in the even-numbered years for a term of 2 years. Under a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, the secretary of state, beginning with the 1970 election, is elected for a 4-year term.

Agency Responsibility: The secretary of state records, files and certifies the public documents of the state, corporation records, and uniform commercial code records, registers lobbyists and trademark/trade names and issues notary public commissions.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Administrative Services* is responsible for all administrative, personnel and fiscal matters for the department; records railroad transactions, annexations, detachments and charter ordinances of villages and cities; publishes all legislative acts and session laws; registers trademarks and tradenames; registers lobbyists; certifies 1905 census records; issues notary public commissions and is the filing office for all official state documents.

The *Division of Corporations* is responsible for issuing charters to domestic corporations, licensing foreign corporations, reviewing and filing all corporate documents and filing statements under the Uniform Commercial Code.

Interagency Relationships: The office of the secretary of state records all official acts of the legislature and the governor. The secretary also serves as a commissioner of public lands.

STATE TREASURER, OFFICE OF THE

State Treasurer: CHARLES P. SMITH.

Assistant Treasurer: PETER J. NELSON.

Mailing Address: 111 West, State Capitol 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3711.

Publications: Daily, Monthly and Biennial Reports of the Financial Condition of the State.

Number of Employees: 13.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$401,000.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, sections 1, 1n and 3, *Wisconsin constitution*; subchapter IV of chapter 14, *statutes*.

History: The state treasurer is one of the constitutional officers of the state. An elected state treasurer was included in both the abortive 1846 constitution and in the constitution as finally adopted in 1848 (article VI, section 1). The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, had been appointed by the governor, but the state constitutional provision called for his election.

Organization: From statehood through 1968, the state treasurer was elected in the general election held in November of each even-numbered year for a term of 2 years. By constitutional amendment ratified in 1967, however, he was elected for a 4-year term beginning with the 1970 election. The constitution provides that the duties of the office are to be prescribed by law. The assistant treasurer is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the state treasurer.

Agency Responsibility: The state treasurer is responsible for the custody and disbursement of state moneys. He is responsible for the custody and care of securities representing the investments of the various state funds, as well as securities and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements. He acts as registrar for all general obligation bonds and maintains detailed records for all bonds authorized, issued, and redeemed. He serves as treasurer of the state

investment board, the university trust fund, state retirement funds, and, in addition, serves as a member of the board of commissioners of public lands, state board of canvassers and state historical society, and as a member of the bond advisory committee to the building commission.

Unit Functions:

Disbursements: The treasurer processes, records and issues the disbursements of the state.

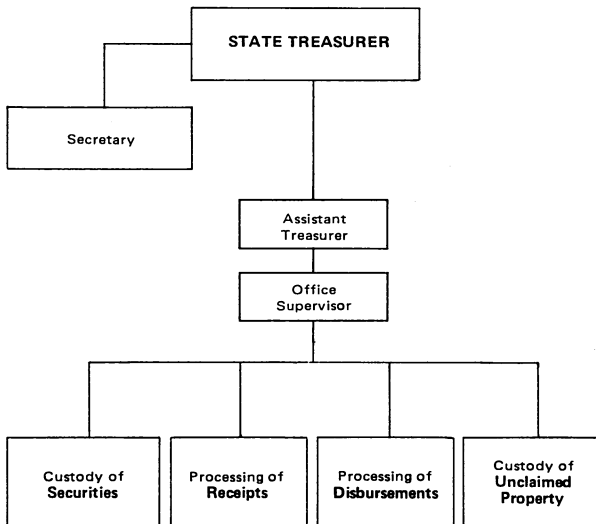
Receipts: The treasurer receives, processes and records the receipts of the state.

Securities: The treasurer has physical custody of securities, bonds and deposits.

Unclaimed Property: The treasurer receives, maintains custody and records for all property received under the provisions of the uniform unclaimed property act and general escheat laws.

Interagency Relationships: In relation to the receipt and disbursement of state funds, the office of the state treasurer performs a service for all state agencies. The office makes a daily determination for the investment board as to funds available for investment purposes. The state treasurer collects the special property taxes levied upon railroads and public utilities. His office makes annual settlement with the county treasurers of taxes and other fees due the state and annually collects from school district treasurers principal and interest due on school district loans.

STATE TREASURER



STATE TREASURER

STATE AUTHORITIES

Authorities are bodies public and corporate created for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Members: 7 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for staggered 7-year terms.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 231.

History: The health facilities authority was created by chapter 304, laws 1973.

Organization: The health facilities authority is a body politic and corporate comprising 7 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for staggered 7-year terms. Not more than 4 shall be members of the same political party.

The authority employs an executive director and associate executive director outside state civil service provisions.

Agency Responsibility: The health facilities authority was established to lend money to health institutions and to acquire, construct, reconstruct, repair, extend, own, lease and dispose of properties in order to provide adequate medical care and health facilities for the people of this state. The authority is not authorized to operate any health facilities.

The authority may determine the location and character of any project to be financed by it and may construct, reconstruct or lease such a project; may issue bonds for its corporate purposes in an amount not to exceed \$50 million; fix and collect rates, rents, fees and charges for the use of and for the services furnished by the project; establish rules for the use of a project or other health facility owned by the authority; make loans to any participating health institution for the cost of a project; make loans to a participating health facility to refund outstanding obligations or advances issued, made or given by the participating institution for the cost of a project; mortgage all or any portion of a project for the benefit of the bondholders; lease the project being financed to a participating health institution; charge its administrative costs to participating health institutions; and make studies of needed health facilities.

HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY

Board of Directors: DALE A. NORDEEN (recommended by commissioner of savings and loan), *chairman*; JEAN A. BROEREN (recommended by executive director of investment board), *vice chairman and treasurer*; SENATOR KURT FRANK (chairman, senate committee on urban affairs), REPRESENTATIVE GARY J. BARCZAK (chairman, assembly committee on municipalities); WILLIAM R. BECHTEL (secretary of local affairs and development); vacancy (recommended by commissioner of banking), PAUL W. AKERS, GILBERT G. SANTEN, vacancy (public members).

Executive Director: GEORGE D. SIMOS.

Director of Finance and Administration: C. HAYDEN JAMISON (assistant treasurer).
Director of Housing Development: ALAN GRESSEL (assistant secretary).

Mailing Address: 14 North Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7884.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 234.

History: The housing finance authority was created by chapter 287, laws 1971.

Organization: The housing finance authority is a public body corporate and politic supervised by a board of nine directors: six public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for staggered four-year terms expiring on January 1; three ex officio members consisting of the secretary of local affairs and development, the chairman of the assembly committee on municipalities and the chairman of the senate committee on urban affairs. The statute provides that one public member shall be recommended by the commissioner of savings and loan; one public member recommended by the commissioner of banking; and one public member recommended by the executive director of the investment board. The authority elects a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer.

The executive director and other staff members are employed by the authority outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The housing finance authority was established to help alleviate the housing shortage for low- and moderate-income persons and families. In carrying out this objective, the authority is authorized to issue notes and bonds to accomplish the following purposes. The authority provides funds to finance (1) the veterans housing loan program, administered by the department of veterans affairs, of making residential mortgage loans to eligible veterans; (2) the purchase of F H A insured multifamily mortgage loans; and (3) construction and long term mortgage loans to sponsors of housing projects for persons and families of low and moderate income. It is the intention of the legislation for the activities of the authority to operate in areas which are not effectively served by the private sector.

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING AUTHORITY

Members: ARLOE PAUL, *chairman*; JAMES LYNN (recommended by Wisconsin County Boards Association), JOHN KANNENBERG (recommended by League of Wisconsin Municipalities), JOSEPH H. DEBRUIN (recommended by Wisconsin Towns Association); VINTON W. BACON, BETTIE HARRIMAN, RICHARD JANN.

Executive Director: vacancy.

Coordinator: WARREN PORTER.

Mailing Address: Room 117, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2686.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$500,000.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 499.

History: The solid waste recycling authority was created by chapter 305, laws 1973.

Organization: The solid waste recycling authority is a public body corporate and politic comprising 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered, 6-year terms. At least one member each shall be recommended by the Wisconsin County Boards Association, the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, and the Wisconsin Towns Association. The authority employs an executive director and other employees outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The solid waste recycling authority was established to implement and develop solid waste disposal and recycling facilities. In order to carry out its policies, the authority is authorized to acquire, construct and operate public solid waste recycling facilities; to coordinate all solid waste recycling activities within each region established by it to facilitate administration; to establish and collect rates and charges for the services provided by the authority or private facilities contracted for by the authority; to incur debts and issue notes and bonds; to acquire property; to establish a research and development program on solid waste recycling; and to utilize or sell products and by-products of the recycling facilities of the authority.

TEMPORARY STATUTORY AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law for a temporary purpose and are intended to terminate on the completion of their assignments.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Members: LT. GOV. MARTIN J. SCHREIBER, *chairman*; JAMES MORTON SMITH, *secretary-treasurer*; JOHN ANDERSON, JAMES BATT, BRUNO BITKER, FRANK CASSELL, JAMES CONWAY, E. DAVID CRONON, ROBERT GARD, HARLEY T. GREEN, JR., WILLIAM F. HUFFMAN, JR., JOHN PATRICK HUNTER, MRS. EARL JANIKOWSKY, MERRILL JENSEN, MRS. S. C. JOHNSON, JAMES JUNKER, SENATOR ERNEST KEPPLER, RUTH DE YOUNG KOHLER, BETTYE I. LATIMER, CHARLES LEONARD, MAJ. GEN. JAMES J. LISON, JR., HOWARD MEAD, MRS. ARVID MILLER, RAE MOORE, DANTE NAVARRO, JOHN NEUENSCHWANDER, HAROLD NEWTON, JACK OLSON, SALLY REPA, ROBERT RENNEBOHM, MRS. CARLISLE RUNGE, REPRESENTATIVE JAMES RUTKOWSKI, KENNETH STARR, MRS. GEORGE SWART, WILLIAM TROESTLER, L. P. VOIGT.

Executive Director: R. RICHARD WAGNER.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 263-1776.

Publications: A Framework for Observing the Bicentennial of the American Revolution in Wisconsin, Guide to Youth Activities for the Bicentennial in Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Ledger (newsletter).

Number of Employees: 5.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$453,900.

Statutory Reference: Sections 14.88 and 44.40.

History: The American revolution bicentennial commission was created by chapter 215, laws 1971, and amended by chapter 27, laws 1973. The commission is scheduled to terminate on December 31, 1987.

Organization: Members are appointed by the governor, and the commission employs personnel to carry out its functions.

Functions: The commission is directed to prepare and execute a comprehensive program for commemorating the bicentennial of the American revolution and develop and coordinate observances memorializing it.

The commission is to emphasize ideas associated with the revolution which have been significant to the development of the United States and of Wisconsin and to mankind's quest for freedom. It may participate in plans and programs developed by the national American revolution bicentennial commission and state, local or private agencies or groups and may designate special committees with representatives from such groups to aid in developing specific activities.

The commission's activities may include the publication of educational materials, holding conferences and other programs, developing historic sites and exhibits, ceremonies and celebrations commemorating historic events and political concepts, programs on the significance of the revolution, and the issuance of commemorative medals and other appropriate commemorative items.

The commission submitted an initial report in July 1973 making recommendations and detailing programs for the commemoration of the American revolution bicentennial. It is to submit annual reports and a final report when it goes out of existence.

ENERGY CONSERVATION ADVISORY COUNCIL

Members: MARY PLATNER, *chairman*; JOHN WILSON, *vice chairman*; SENATOR DOUGLAS LAFOLLETTE, *secretary*; SENATOR REUBEN LA FAVE; REPRESENTATIVES JAMES LEWIS, HAROUT SANASARIAN; MARVIN T. BEATTY, MICHAEL BEHR, STEPHEN BORN, FRANK BUTTS, WILLIAM EICH, JAMES ELLIOTT, JOSEPH H. FLAD, WESLEY FOELL, THOMAS J. HART, JOHN KANNENBERG, RAYMOND MAJERUS, LLOYD McCASKEY, H. CORBYN ROOKS, ANN RUFFIN, STEPHEN R. TATARSKY, HOMER VICK, JOHN WENNING, JR., ODELL C. WHITE, STANLEY YORK (public members).

Mailing Address: 4510 Regent Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-8234.

History: The energy conservation advisory council was created by chapter 157, laws 1973. The council is to report its legislative proposals to the governor and the legislature by January 1, 1975.

Organization: The council was appointed by the governor. It consists of members of the administrative branch of state government and members of the general public with knowledge of energy conservation and 2 members of each house of the legislature, including one each from the majority and minority party in each house appointed as are standing committees.

Functions: The council was directed to study and propose specific legislation on long-term energy conservation.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, SELECT COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR CARL THOMPSON, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE KENNETH SCHRICKER, *vice chairman*; MRS. MARY LOUISE SYMON (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS ROBERT KASTEN, ROGER MURPHY, THOMAS PETRI, WAYNE WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES JOHN NIEBLER, VIRGIL ROBERTS, PETER TROPMAN, TERRY WILLKOM; RICHARD DELAP, EMIL MUELVIER, JOE NUSBAUM, FLORA SEEFELDT (public members).

Director: MARY SOUTHWICK.

Mailing Address: Room 1120A, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7619.

Publications: *Subcommittee Reports:* Report of the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, October, 1974; Report of the Subcommittee on the Economically Deprived, November, 1974; Report of the Subcommittee on the Elderly, November, 1974; Report of the Subcommittee on Adult Services, November, 1974; Report of the Subcommittee on the Mentally and Physically Disabled, April, 1974. Protective Services Task Committee Initial Report, September, 1974 (Supplementary Report, February 1975); Preliminary Report of the Select Committee on Health and Social Services, November, 1974 (Final Report, February 1975).

History: The select committee on health and social services was created by chapter 90, laws 1973. It was to report to the governor and to the legislature.

Organization: The committee is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor who are knowledgeable in the administration, policies and programs of the department of health and social services; 5 members of the assembly, at least 2 of whom shall be from the assembly health and social services committee and at least one of whom shall be from the committee on finance; and 5 senators, at least 2 of whom shall be from the senate health, education and welfare committee and at least one of whom shall be from the committee on finance. All legislative members are appointed as are standing committees and must represent each of the major parties.

Functions: The committee was directed to review and make recommendations regarding broad changes and fundamental reforms in the financing, organization, legal framework, and administration of public assistance, social services and mental health services. In carrying out this directive, the committee is to review the feasibility of reorganizing the department of health and social services; the financing and organization of public assistance, social services and mental health services; the merits of a cabinet type secretary for the department; and the welfare reform proposals outlined in section 543 of chapter 90 and any other appropriate proposals.

**MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX
EXEMPTIONS,
SPECIAL STUDY COMMITTEE ON**

Members: DAVID W. ADAMANY (public member), *chairman*; SENATORS WALTER G. HOLLANDER, JEROME A. MARTIN; REPRESENTATIVES GARY K. JOHNSON, TOBIAS A. ROTH; CHARLES M. HILL, ED JOHNSON (public members).

History: The special study committee on manufacturing equipment and personal property tax exemption was created by chapter 90, laws 1973, and amended by chapter 333, laws 1973. It was to report to the governor and the legislature by December 31, 1974.

Organization: The committee is composed of 3 public members appointed by the governor who are knowledgeable and experienced in local government operations and finance; and 2 members from each house of the legislature, including one majority party and one minority party member, appointed as are standing committees.

Functions: The committee was directed to study and make recommendations regarding the effects of exempting manufacturers' materials and finished products, merchants' stock in trade and livestock from property taxation. It is to review the method of distribution to local governments of that portion of the shared tax account reserved for reimbursement for revenue lost due to the exemption of such property and the effects of the exemption on constitutional limitations on bonded indebtedness, local operating levies and all other statutory uses of equalized or assessed valuation.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN STUDY COMMITTEE

Members: DAVID CARLEY, *chairman*; SENATOR HOLLANDER, REPRESENTATIVE CONTA, REPRESENTATIVE MOLINARO (members of joint committee on finance); DR. JEROME J. DE COSSE, JOHN H. KELLY, DEAN ROE (public members).

Technical Advisory Committee: DALE CATTANACH, DR. JAMES KIMMEY, WAYNE MCGOWN.

History: The medical college of Wisconsin study committee was created by chapter 90, laws 1973. It was to report its findings to the joint committee on finance by January 10, 1974.

Organization: The governor appointed a committee which was to include 3 members of the joint committee on finance designated by the cochairmen.

Functions: The committee was requested to study the relationship of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. to the state. It is to make recommendations concerning the allocation and coordination of Wisconsin's financial resources for medical resources and health manpower education and research; hospital affiliations of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.; admission procedures of the Medical College; the adequacy of cost reporting systems at the Medical College; the improvement of public accountability mechanisms; the capital construction and financial planning of the college; the role of public participation in college governance; and the relationship of dental education at Marquette University to the Medical College and to health education in general.

WISCONSIN CHILD CENTER, SPECIAL STUDY COMMITTEE ON THE

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MARJORIE MILLER, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD FLINTROP, *vice chairman*; SENATORS WALTER CHILSEN, REUBEN LA FAVE, BRUCE PELOQUIN; REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT QUACKENBUSH; LEO BONNER, MARY LINTON, DR. EVAN PIZER (public members).

History: The special study committee on the Wisconsin child center was created by chapter 90, laws 1973, and amended by chapter 333, laws 1973. It was directed to file its report with the governor and the legislature by January 15, 1975.

Organization: The committee consists of 3 public members appointed by the governor who have knowledge and experience in the treatment of disturbed and delinquent children; 3 members of the senate; and 3 members of the assembly, appointed as are standing committees and consisting of 2 members from each house from the majority party and one from the minority party.

Functions: The committee was directed to review and make recommendations regarding the child center and its programs and operations. It is to review the services offered and their effectiveness, alternative programs available, comparative costs, and other relevant factors.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, frequently an area comprising more than one county. Some or all of the members of these commissions are appointed by the governor.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE COMMISSION OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Commissioners: NORBERT F. FRIDL, *chairman*; RAYMOND J. KIPP, *vice chairman*; DONALD LA PREST.

Chief Engineer and General Manager: ROBERT J. BORCHARDT.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2079, Milwaukee 53201.

Telephone: (414) 271-2403.

Chapter 554, laws 1921 (now sec. 59.96 of the Wisconsin Statutes), provided that when a city of the first class in a county of 500,000 population appointed a sewerage commission and commenced construction on a sewage disposal plant for the city, the governor was to appoint 3 sewerage commissioners for that county.

The commission consists of 3 commissioners appointed to 6-year terms by the governor. Of the 3, one is certified to the governor by the department of natural resources and one by the city of Milwaukee sewerage commission, while the third is a resident of the drainage area outside the city limits.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY EXPRESSWAY AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: GORDON A. KING, *chairman*; JOHN L. CZARNEZKI, *vice chairman*; LEONARD CAMPBELL, JR., *secretary*; GERALD D. ENGEL, BERNARD BENN.

Transportation Director: ROBERT W. BRANNAN.

Mailing Address: Milwaukee County Courthouse Annex, 907 N. 10th Street, Milwaukee 53233.

Telephone: (414) 278-4872.

The commission was created as the Milwaukee county expressway commission by chapter 673, laws 1953, and given its present name by chapter 339, laws 1967.

It is directed to plan, acquire the right of way for, and construct an expressway system and mass transit facilities in Milwaukee county and to administer each expressway and mass transit project until completed; to coordinate planning of expressways and mass transit facilities by other public agencies to the extent necessary to achieve an acceptable general plan for the entire county; and to cooperate with public and private agencies in mass transit and expressway application. Its function with regard to mass transit facilities was acquired by chapter 339.

As amended in 1969, the governor appoints 4 members, and the county executive appoints one county board member to the commission. Each member is appointed to a five year term. Appointees must be residents of Milwaukee county.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Under sec. 66.945, which was created by chapter 466, laws 1955, the governor or an official or state agency designated by him, is authorized to create a regional planning commission upon petition of the governing body of a local government unit and the holding of a public hearing on such petition. If the governor finds a need for such a commission and the governing bodies of local units within the region which include over 50 per cent of the population and equalized assessed valuation of the region consent, he can create it by order and designate the area and boundaries of its jurisdiction.

When created, a regional planning commission may conduct research studies; make plans for the physical, social and economic development of the region, and adopt such plans for its official recommendation for the region's development; and shall make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the region. It may advise local government units on regional planning problems and act as a coordinating agency for programs of such local units.

Membership of a regional plan commission which includes a first class city consists of a member appointed by the county board of each participating county; 2 members appointed by the governor from each participating county, one of whom must be nominated by the county board; and the secretary of local affairs and development or his designee as an ex officio and nonvoting member.

In regions without a city of the first class, membership is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region with at least half the population of the region. In the absence of the approval of such local units, the membership is the same as for regions with 1st class cities if the region lies in more than one county; if the region is entirely within one county, the commission shall consist of 3 members appointed by the county board, 3 members appointed by the governing body of each city of 20,000 or more population (if there are none, the governor appoints one from each city of 5,000 or more population), and 3 at large members appointed by the governor.

When membership has been determined by resolution of the majority of local units in the region, such resolution also sets the length of members' terms; otherwise, terms are for 6 years.

Chapter 225, laws of 1971, provides that territory within a regional planning commission comprising one county or less may be included in the creation of a multicounty regional planning commission, but the existing commission must then adopt a name other than "regional planning commission".

The following regional planning commissions are currently in existence.

Bay Lakes Regional Planning Commission

Members: WALTER J. IRELAND, JR., *chairman*; STANLEY LEJA, SR., *vice chairman*; HAROLD L. PRITCHARD, *secretary-treasurer*; THOMAS ATKINSON, ORVILLE AUSTAD, ANTHONY V. DUFEK, RUFUS ENTRINGER, GEORGE EVENSON, HARVEY

GRASSE, HERMAN O. HALVERSON, BLANCHE HARVEY, RALPH HELLER, THOMAS KELLIHER, JOHN KERSKI, CHARLES KUDER, ALFRED LUND, LOUIS NELSON, CARL OTTE, JOHN RAPIN, HILARY RATH, GEORGE S. ROBBINS, MORRIS RYMER, RICHARD SUSCHA, MARY WEBB.

Executive Director: RALPH M. BERGMAN.

Mailing Address: Suite 450, S.E. Bldg., University of Wisconsin Green Bay, Green Bay 54302.

Telephone: (414) 465-2135.

Region: Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto and Sheboygan Counties.

Brown County Planning Commission

Board of Directors: N. MALCOVE, *president*; V. DECLEENE, *vice president*; J. ANDERSON, W. BARCOME, C. CRABB, L. W. EMPEY, W. FROELICH, D. KELLEY, J. MONFORT, R. RAMTHUN, B. ROLOFF, R. SCHAEFER, W. STANEK, G. VAN DEN WYMELENBERG, J. VAN SISTINE.

Commission: J. ANDERSON, W. BARCOME, J. MONFORT, R. SCHAEFER (Central District); A. ALLEN, M. BIELINSKI, O. COLLINS, M. DEPREY, C. DEPEAU, M. EMOND, W. FROELICH, H. MATHEYS, C. RECKELBERG (Northeast District); R. BETLEY, A. BEYERS, B. ROLOFF, L. STRECKENBACH (Northwest District); L. HASSEMER, R. PETERSON, R. SCHAEUBLE, E. SMITS, W. STANEK, J. STORMER, R. VAN EPEREN (Southwest District).

Executive Director: B. F. PARULESKI.

Mailing Address: Room 608, City Hall, 100 North Jefferson Street, Green Bay 54301.

Telephone: (414) 437-7611, Ext. 405, 406, 407.

Region: Brown County.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Executive Committee: RICHARD PIRE, *chairman*; SANFORD ANDERSON, FRED RAEMISCH, MERTON J. WALTER.

Members: RICHARD PIRE, *chairman*; MERTON J. WALTER, *vice chairman*; FRED RAEMISCH, *secretary*; SANFORD ANDERSON, *treasurer*; ROBERT BALLWEG, WALTER BAUMAN, CARL JENSEN, WILLIAM LUNNEY, MARILYN SLAUTTERBACK, MARY LOUISE SYMON, OLE WEEK.

Executive Director: CHARLES MONTEMAYOR.

Mailing Address: Room 312, City-County Building, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-4137.

Region: Dane County.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: WOODROW H. SMITH (Waupaca County), *chairman*; JAMES COUGHLIN (Winnebago County), *vice chairman*; DONALD G. DUCHOW, GILBERT J. HIPKE, CLARENCE WOLF (Calumet County); HOWARD BLODGETT, ELLEN HUMLEKER, DANIEL KLAWITTER, vacancy (Fond du Lac County); KENNETH BENTLEY, JOHN LONG, TOM McDOWELL (Marquette County); SHIRLEY DALY, BENJAMIN MILLER, HILARY WAUKAU, SR. (Menominee County); EUGENE HIGGINS, CHRIS ROEPCKE, DELMAR SCHMEICHEL, JAMES SUTHERLAND, ALVIN WOEHLE (Outagamie County); FRANK BUETTNER, GEORGE GRILL, vacancy (Shawano County); WALTER CIURA, WOODROW H. SMITH, ED WANTA (Waupaca County); OTTO HENSEL, JAMES REIFF, ELMER WEILAND (Waushara County);

JAMES A. ADAMS, JAMES P. COUGHLIN, ROMAN V. HAUSER, DONALD JORGENSEN, ORRIN H. KING (Winnebago County).

Executive Director: ROY C. WILLEY, Jr.

Mailing Address: 1919 North Lake Street, Neenah 54956.

Telephone: (414) 739-6156.

Region: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake (not participating), Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Members: JOHN M. THOMAS (La Crosse County), *chairman*; ANTON POLZER (Pepin County), *vice chairman*; LAURENCE WEBER (Pierce County), *secretary-treasurer*; OTTO BOLLINGER, GAYLORD SCHULTZ, ED SENDELBACH (Buffalo County); ROBERT DILLMAN, LAVERNE HUTSON, HAROLD LOCHNER (Crawford County); JAMES HAGEN, GERALD LAABS, RUSSELL SCHROEDER (Jackson County); RUSSELL ALDRICH, ROBERT CARROLL (La Crosse County); ADOLPH HEILMAN, HARRY HILL (Monroe County); WALTER GILLES, HERBERT MESHUN (Pepin County); EARL MALLES, JOSEPH ROSKOS (Trempealeau County); WALTER BUROS, CHESTER ERLANDSON, VERNON SILHA (Vernon County).

Executive Director: WILLIAM J. KROLL.

Mailing Address: 1707 Main Street, Grandview Building, La Crosse 54601.

Telephone: (608) 784-5516.

Region: Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: NORMAN WALTERS (Marathon County), *chairman*; FRANCIS SEROOGY (Lincoln County), *vice chairman*; WERNER SELZ (Oneida County), *secretary-treasurer*; CHRISTINE LIEBENSTEIN, *administrative secretary*; ERHARD HUETTL, ALTON ISON, DORIS STEFFEN (Forest County); WILBUR ALEXANDER, WALLACE BRADY, PEG TVERAAS (Juneau County); CLARA KALKOFEN, EUGENE PREBOSKI, NORMAN SCHABELL (Langlade County); JEAN OLSON, GORDON SCHROEDER (Lincoln County); JOHN KANNENBERG, DAVID ZIMMERMAN (Marathon County); HAROLD CHAPMAN, LYLE DELAP (Oneida County); PAUL BORHAM, HAMILTON VIETS, EUGENE ZDROIK (Portage County); CHARLES MARQUARDT, FRANK MULROONEY, HARRY PRIDE (Vilas County); ROBERT BRAUN, DONALD PENZA, CHARLOTTE QUICK (Wood County).

Executive Director: ARNO HAERING.

Mailing Address: Park Service Center, University of Wisconsin Stevens Point, Stevens Point 54481.

Telephone: (715) 346-3311.

Region: Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas, and Wood Counties.

Northwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning and Development Commission

Members: CHARLES TOLLANDER (Burnett County), *chairman*; ROLAND KANNENBERG (Iron County), *vice chairman*; GEORGE MALINOSKI (Bayfield County), *secretary-treasurer*; ROBERT DUSENBERY, ARNOLD KOEHLER, KENNETH TODD (Ashland County); WALTER BARNINGHAM (Bayfield County); MILTON STELLRECHT (Burnett County); OTTO FINELL, THOMAS HIGGINS, ROY KNUTSON, OSCAR JOHNSON (Douglas County); ITALO BENSONI (Iron County);

GORDON DAHLIE, GUNNAR REBNE, ERNEST SKOTTERUD (Price County); MARVIN HANSON, DOROTHY LARSON, BASIL MAHONEY (Rusk County); CHESTER BONCLER, CLARENCE JOHNSON (Sawyer County); CHARLES HAFFERMANN, GEORGE LEWANDOWSKI, JOE SWEDA (Taylor County); EDWARD ELLIOTT, KENNETH SCHRICKER (Washburn County); RAY MADAY (Bad River Tribal Council), RICK BAKER (Lac Court Oreilles Tribal Council), WILLIAM WILDCAT (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council), KENNETH ANDREWS (Red Cliff Tribal Council), EUGENE TAYLOR (St. Croix Tribal Council).

Executive Director: JOHN POST.

Mailing Address: 302 1/2 Walnut Street, Spooner 54801.

Telephone: (715) 635-2197.

Region: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: GEORGE C. BERTEAU, *chairman*; FRANCIS J. PITTS, *vice chairman*; RICHARD W. CUTLER, *secretary*; JOSEPH A. SCHMITZ, *treasurer*; ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI, THOMAS H. BUESTRIN, CHARLES J. DAVIS, JOHN P. DRIES, JAMES F. EGAN, LAWRENCE W. HILLMAN, DONALD L. KLAPPER, HAROLD H. KOLB, LYLE L. LINK, JOHN MARGIS, JR., THEODORE F. MATT, DONALD E. MAYEW, PAUL F. QUICK, LEONARD C. RAUEN, EMIL M. STANISLAWSKI, NORMAN C. STORCK.

Executive Director: KURT W. BAUER.

Mailing Address: 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 769, Waukesha 53186.

Telephone: (414) 547-6721.

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: WILLIS RIEMER, *chairman*; RICHARD J. SCULLION, *vice chairman*; BERNARD S. HOLLAND, *secretary-treasurer*; JAMES N. AZIM, JR., BYRON BERG, JOHN BRUNI, WALTER CALVERT, SR., FAUN CUSHMAN, REV. GEORGE GROTKIN, LAVERNE HARDY, ALBERT KOCH, RICHARD MARKUS, FRANCIS MOTTLEY, FOSTER PATCH, ROBERT HOESLY.

Executive Director: DONALD E. ROSENBROOK.

Mailing Address: 217 Pioneer Tower, University of Wisconsin - Platteville, Platteville 53818.

Telephone: (608) 348-2731.

Region: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties.

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: H. H. QUICKER, *chairman*; CHRIS B. DUEHOLM, *vice chairman*; E. P. ROCK, *secretary-treasurer*; DUANE A. BOWE, CLIFFORD ELLIOTT, ANDERS J. FOLSTAD, ERNEST GAY, HENRY GRAFF, ADOLPH HELGELAND, CHRIS HOVLAND, BERNARD KINNEY, RALPH MICKELSON, LAWRENCE T. MOORE, FRED MOSER, FRANK NIKOLAY, ROBERT REDARD, HARVEY RUDIGER, HENRY W. RUFF, RAY WACHS, WILLIAM WATLAND, CLYDE WILLIAMS.

Director: JOHN LOHRENTZ.

Mailing Address: 731 Oxford Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Telephone: (715) 836-2918.

Region: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix Counties.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by enactment of enabling legislation in all the states which participate in these agencies or by interstate agreement of the governors of participating states. Two or more states participate in each agency. Interstate compacts for which Wisconsin only designates an interstate administrator are not listed.

BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION, MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Members: FLAGLER F. FLINCHBAUGH, BARBARA A. FRANK, JERRY JOHNSON, ETHAN KOCHENDORFER, CARL A. PEMBLE.

Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee: SENATORS ROBERT P. KNOWLES, KATHRYN M. MORRISON, BRUCE S. PELOQUIN, THOMAS W. HARNISH; REPRESENTATIVES LAVERNE G. AUSMAN, HARVEY L. DUEHOLM, MICHAEL P. EARLY, BERNARD M. LEWISON, LEO O. MOHN, VIRGIL D. ROBERTS.

Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee: JOHN HILL (UW-River Falls), vacancy (appointed by governor); ELLIOT LIPSON (department of administration); F. J. GRIFFITH (department of agriculture); HARVEY WIRTH (department of health and social services); MARY BOWMAN (department of justice); ROBERT WALTER (department of local affairs and development); AL SANTALA (department of natural resources); WILLIAM SAYLES (public service commission).

Mailing Address: JAMES M. HARRISON, *Executive Director*, 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016.

Telephone: (612) 436-7131 or (715) 386-9444.

Number of Wisconsin Funded Positions: 2.

Wisconsin Funding 1973-75: \$43,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.82.

History: The commission was created by chapter 274, laws 1965, to constitute the representatives of this state on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary area commission. A boundary area compact between the 2 states was ratified by enactment of this legislation.

Organization: The commission is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor with senate confirmation for staggered, 5-year terms. Members receive no compensation except expenses. To assist the commission there is created a legislative advisory committee, consisting of 4 senators and 6 representatives to the assembly appointed as are standing committees, and a technical advisory committee, comprising 2 members appointed by the governor, one member each appointed by the board or executive head of the following agencies: department of administration, department of agriculture, department of health and social services, department of justice, department of local affairs and development, department of natural resources and the public service commission.

Staff services are provided by two full-time personnel employed by the commission.

Functions: The commission represents a joint effort by the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies and to develop recommendations relating to the present and future protection, use, and development in the public interest, of the lands, river valleys and waters which form the boundary between the 2 states, especially the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers.

EDUCATION COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, BARBARA THOMPSON (superintendent of public instruction); SENATOR BRUCE S. PELOQUIN, REPRESENTATIVE R. MICHAEL FERRALL; FRANCIS FRUZEN, REV. JOHN P. RAYNOR, JOHN C. WEAVER (public members).

Mailing Address: Executive Office, State Capitol, Madison 53702. Education Commission of the States: 300 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203.

Statutory Reference: Sections 39.75, 39.76.

History: The commission was created by chapter 641, laws 1965, as the Wisconsin delegation to the education commission of the states. The compact created by the law was to become effective when at least 10 eligible jurisdictions had joined, but the compact was to become void if this did not occur by December 31, 1967. It has been ratified.

Organization: The education compact commission is composed of 7 members: the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction, one senator and one representative appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and 3 members appointed by the governor.

Functions: The compact was established to maintain close cooperation among executive, legislative, educational and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels; provide a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provide a clearinghouse of information on educational problems; and facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: CLARENCE J. RENARD, *chairman*; vacancy (state officer member), *secretary*; E. REXFORD BOWSER, JOHN S. BRZEK, GEORGE M. EPSTEIN.

Mailing Address: Department of Justice. Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702. Great Lakes Commission: Col. Leonard J. Goodsell, Executive Director, Institute of Science and Technology Building, 2200 Bonisteel Blvd., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105.

Telephone: (608) 266-1221.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$36,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.78.

History: The Wisconsin commission is part of the Great Lakes commission. In conjunction with the ratification of the Great Lakes basin compact, chapter 275, laws 1955, created the Wisconsin Great Lakes compact commission. The members of this commission are Wisconsin's representatives on the Great Lakes commission, the interstate agency carrying out the functions authorized by the compact. All the Great Lakes states have joined the compact, and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec may also become parties if proper authorization is provided by a treaty with Canada.

Under the 1955 law creating the Wisconsin commission, the deep waterways commission, which had been established to promote the St. Lawrence seaway project, was abolished and its functions transferred to the new agency.

Organization: Originally the Wisconsin Great Lakes compact commission had 3 members. This was increased to 5 by chapter 441, laws 1959. Members are appointed by the governor on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in the problems of the Great Lakes basin. One shall be a state officer and employee, who

shall serve for an indefinite term and act as secretary. He has also been designated the administrative officer by the commission. Other members serve for 4-year terms. They are reimbursed for expenses only.

The Great Lakes commission retains a professional secretariat.

Functions: The commissioners direct and execute a program of education in support of developmental projects for the St. Lawrence seaway and the Great Lakes. Their efforts also provide mutual research and discussion in 14 broad fields of water resource problems including lake levels, fisheries, port development, the St. Lawrence seaway and the broad pattern of physical and economic development of the water resources of the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes commission issues a bimonthly Great Lakes Newsletter, an annual report, and miscellaneous publications.

INTERSTATE INDIAN COMMISSION

Members: MRS. MARILYN SKENANDORE, HILARY WAUKAU, SR.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.80.

History: The commission was originally created by chapter 387, laws 1951, as a committee within the commission on interstate cooperation, to represent the state on the governors' interstate Indian council. Chapter 649, laws 1965, removed it from the commission's jurisdiction.

Organization: The commission consists of 2 members, one an Indian, appointed by the governor for such terms as he fixes.

Functions: The commission shall attend meetings of the governors' interstate Indian council, assist in developing a program for the readjustment of Indian affairs more in keeping with present-day needs of the Indian, assist in accomplishing the social and economic rehabilitation of Indians, aid in equipping Indians for living with and in our American culture through education and training, help to preserve their best traditions, assist in bringing an early end to federal wardship, and join with other states and the federal government in finding a solution to Indian problems.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY PLANNING COMMISSION

Members: J. ALVIN DRU'YOR (Drawford Co.), *chairman*; JOSEPH M. ROSKOS (Trempealeau Co.), *vice chairman*; HILARIAN DUELLMAN (Buffalo Co.); RAY J. ECKSTEIN, B. J. SCHWINGLE (Grant Co.); WILLIAM BUSH, JOSEPH H. ROHRER (La Crosse Co.); HERBERT MECHUN (Pepin Co.); HARRY E. DUFFY (Pierce Co.); ALBERT ZABOLIO (Vernon Co.).

Secretary: GEORGE BECHTEL.

Mailing Address: Office of Policy Research and Public Information, Department of Transportation, Hill Farms State Office Building, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7744.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$7,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.85.

History: The Wisconsin commission is a part of the Mississippi river parkway commission. The commission became statutory with the enactment of chapter 482, laws 1961. Its origin, however was in 1939, when Governor Heil appointed a 10-

member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi river states in planning 2 scenic highways along the banks of the Great River from the Gulf of Mexico to its headwaters at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. The Canadian government links in with northward branches to join the Trans-Canada highway near Kenora and westward through Manitoba. The committee was renamed a commission by chapter 75, laws 1967.

Organization: The commission is composed of 10 members appointed by the governor for terms fixed by him from lists of 3 or more persons submitted to him by each of the county boards of the 8 counties bordering on the Mississippi River. The commission selects its chairman and may select as its secretary a member of the staff of the planning function of the department of local affairs and development. Members receive no compensation, but the secretary may be reimbursed for his actual expenses.

Functions: The commission assists in coordinating a program for the development of the Great River Road in Wisconsin and cooperates with similar committees in other states and Canadian provinces to develop the road from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The highway commission in 1967 authorized route study and traffic counts leading to the initial planning for the ultimate route in the state. The first and second phase studies for the route have been completed in Wisconsin. In 1974 a report was sent to the federal highway administration updating information on the route location and cost estimates of the project. Further design investigation for delineation of the route will be conducted.

NORTHERN GREAT LAKES AREA COUNCIL

Wisconsin Members: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, *executive advisor*; DONALD R. FREDRICKSON, BURTON D. LOKEN, BEN OLSON, LEONARD J. SEYBERTH, HAROLD W. ZILISCH.

Mailing Address: (Wisconsin delegation): Burton D. Loken, Dept. of Natural Resources, Box 450, Madison.

History: Created in September 1945 by the governors of the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and the province of Ontario, the council is an intergovernmental organization which includes representatives of these states and the province appointed by the governors. The governors constitute an executive advisory board, and the council has received appropriations from member states since 1946.

Functions: The function of the council is to provide mutual help in development of the region's natural resources and promotion of tourist patronage.

UPPER GREAT LAKES REGIONAL COMMISSION

Wisconsin Member: GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY; WILLIAM R. BECHTEL (governor's alternate).

Mailing Address: Room 104 E., State Capitol, Madison 53702. Commission: Raymond C. Anderson, Federal Cochairman, Room 2093, U. S. Department of Commerce Building, 14th & E Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20230.

Telephone: Madison - (608) 266-7532; Washington - (202) 967-2845.

Number of Wisconsin Funded Positions: 2.

Wisconsin Funding 1973-75: \$342,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 20.590.

History: Congress authorized, under title V of the public works and economic development act of 1965, the Upper Great Lakes regional commission. The commission, formally organized on April 11, 1967, consists of the governors of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin plus a federal cochairman appointed by the president. It consists of 119 counties in this three-state region, including 36 in northern and central Wisconsin.

Organization: Created as a federal-state partnership, this commission emphasizes the primary role of state governments in carrying out and evaluating economic programs and projects. The state's role is carried out through a small Wisconsin office, located in the executive office. This office submits projects which are eventually voted upon by the entire commission.

Functions: The Wisconsin office, like its counterparts in Minnesota and Michigan, initiates technical assistance and supplemental grant projects. Technical assistance grants are investments designed to fund and demonstrate solutions to economic problems involving the entire 119-county region. Examples of Wisconsin technical assistance programs include the inland lakes renewal and management program, which led to state legislation for lake renewal, the Northern Wisconsin development center and the action program to expand commercial air carrier service. Supplemental grants increase the amount of federal grants to state and local governments from such agencies as the economic development administration and the farmers home administration. Since the commission's inception in 1967, the Wisconsin office has awarded over 160 supplemental grants and technical assistance grants.

Judiciary

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of Supreme Court decisions, description of Supreme Court, lower courts and judicial service agencies



WISCONSIN
SUPREME COURT

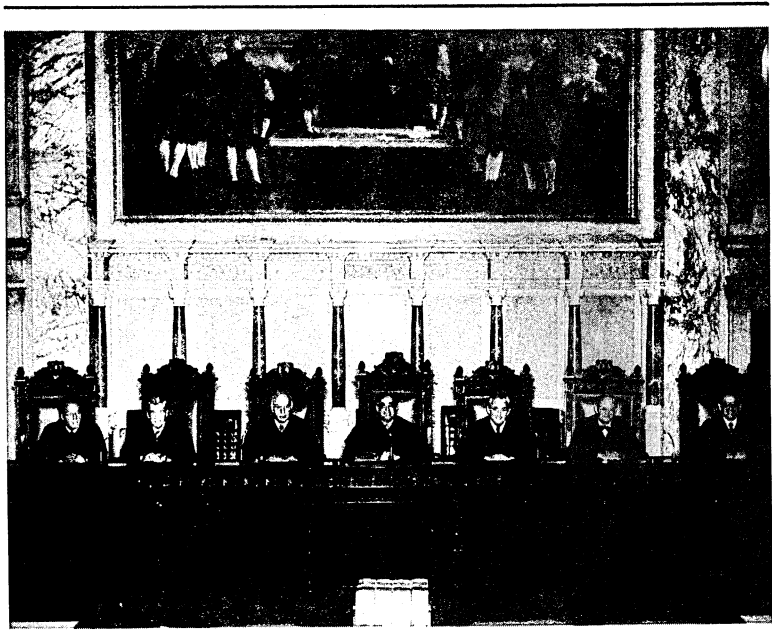
Name	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st Elected Term Began January	Term Expires January
Horace W. Wilkie, Chief Justice.....	1962*	1965	1985
Bruce F. Beilfuss	1964	1964	1984
Nathan S. Heffernan	1964*	1966	1976 ³
Leo B. Hanley.....	1966*	1969	1978 ²
Connor T. Hansen.....	1967*	1971	1981
Robert W. Hansen.....	1968	1968	1978
Roland B. Day	1974 ¹	—	1977

* Initially appointed by the Governor.

¹ Appointed by Governor Lucey, for interim term beginning August 1, 1974, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the late Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows. The election will occur in April 1976 pursuant to Section 4 of Article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution and Section 8.50 (4) (f) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

² Term expires on July 31 as a result of compulsory retirement under Sec. 24 of Art. VII of the Wisconsin Constitution. Other terms expire on the first Monday in January.

³ Re-elected April 1975 for term ending 1986.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices R. W. Hansen, Hanley and Beilfuss, Chief Justice Wilkie, and Justices Heffernan, C. T. Hansen and Day. The mural on the wall behind the dais is the Albert Herter painting, The Signing of the Constitution.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Introduction. For the average citizen the court system is probably the most remote and least understood branch of government. Though his attention may be drawn to the courts by news accounts of controversial cases and by dramatic portrayals of court proceedings on television, his personal involvement with the courts is likely limited to a traffic violation, a divorce proceeding or the settlement of a deceased relative's estate. His experience may lead him to conclude that the judicial system is a complicated maze filled with obscure procedures and language seemingly only half understood by the lawyers and judges themselves.

What may not be readily apparent to him is the tremendous variety and volume of business transacted in our court system. At one time or another almost every aspect of life is touched by the courts. Aside from the duty to try persons accused of criminal violations, the courts must decide civil disputes between private citizens ranging from the routine collection of an overdue charge account to the complex adjudication of an antitrust case involving many millions of dollars and months or even years of costly litigation. The courts also must act as referees between the citizens and their government by deciding what are the permissible limits of governmental power and the extent of an individual's rights and responsibilities.

A judicial system which strives for fairness and justice must be capable of first finding the truth and then deciding disputes under the rule of law. Thus, the courts are the places in which the facts are determined and the rules regulating conduct are interpreted and applied. These rules are derived from a variety of sources including the state and federal constitutions, legislative acts, administrative rules and custom and experience expressed judicially in the common law. This body of law is constantly changing to meet the needs of our increasingly complex society. However, while these changes are often necessary and desirable, the courts have the added responsibility of ensuring that the fundamental principles of our constitutional system are protected and preserved.

How well the judicial branch performs the tasks we assign it depends a great deal on its organization and structure. In recent years many citizens, lawyers, legislators and judges have complained that the judicial process has become so expensive and time consuming that justice is denied to many citizens. Consequently, numerous proposals for court reform and reorganization have been put forth. Some of these would clear the logjam of cases in some trial courts by removing from them certain kinds of cases such as automobile accident personal injury claims through adoption of "no fault" insurance plans. Others would create a new level of intermediate appellate courts to reduce the burgeoning work load of the seven men sitting on the supreme court. In deciding for himself the wisdom of these proposed reforms it is essential that the citizen acquire a basic understanding of the history and present structure of the judicial branch of our state government.

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 present court commenced with three members — one elected to be chief justice and the other 2 elected to be associate justices. In 1877, the number of associate justices was increased to 4. In 1889, all members of the court were designated as justices and the justice with the longest continuous service was to preside as chief justice — a practice specified in the Wisconsin Constitution to the present day. Since 1903, the number of justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has been 7.

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.

1959 Reorganization. This apparently confused pattern led the 1951 legislature to direct the judicial council to study and make a recommendation for a court reorganization plan. As a result of thorough study, the 1959 legislature enacted chapter 315, laws of 1959, effective January 1962. This law provided for the primary reorganization of the court system. The legislature has since refined this plan by a series of acts.

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

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

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

Structure of the Court System. As reorganized in 1959, 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 statewide concern. It is also the final authority on the state constitution.

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

Over 200 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 6 weeks prior to the April election. All these judges must be less than 70 years old and licensed attorneys. In addition, the supreme court justices and circuit court judges must have at least 5 years' experience as attorneys to qualify for office. Vacancies in the offices of judges are filled by the governor until a successor is elected. In elections held to fill vacancies, judges are elected for full terms instead of the remainder of the unexpired terms.

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

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

Judicial Agencies. The courts are aided in their functions by numerous state agencies, composed, for the most part, of judges and attorneys.

The supreme court appoints the administrator of courts, public defender, state bar commissioners, the judicial commission and the judicial education committee, 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 judicial council; administrative committee for the court system; and 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.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT WISCONSIN
SUPREME COURT DECISIONS**

1971-73 Biennium

Daniel S. Farwell

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The Wisconsin Supreme court did not always consist of 7 justices. At statehood in 1848, the state's high bench was comprised of the 5 circuit judges sitting as a group. In June of 1852, the present court commenced with 3 members — one elected to be chief justice and the other 2 elected to be associate justices. In 1871, the number of associate justices was increased to 4. In 1889, all members of the court were designated as justices and the justice with the longest continuous service was to preside as chief justice — a practice specified in the Wisconsin Constitution to the present day. Since 1907, the number of justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has been 7.

Terms at the outset were 6 years apiece. This was lengthened to 10 years in 1877, the longest term accorded any state officer. To some extent, the decade-long term has proved a questionable boon to the justices. On the plus side, it removes each justice from the political hustings for 9 of the 10 years to the benefit of maintaining a proper judicial climate. As a minus, it makes the identity of the individual justices a remote and distant thing, making them the least known to the general public of all the state's highest officeholders.

While the size of the court has not increased in 67 years, the volume and scope of its work has mushroomed, averaging over 1000 official matters per term in recent years. For example, during the 1972 term (August 1972 through June, 1973), the court handled 1044 official matters, including 408 appeals from lower courts. The remainder of the workload involved the disposition of such diverse matters as applications by prison inmates for post conviction relief, lawyer disciplinary proceedings and original actions for declaratory judgments. During the 1972 term the court issued 446 written opinions, 299 of which were published. When the justices do not believe the resolution of a case adds clarification or new interpretation to existing laws, then the court may issue a full length opinion but not have it published. Since the job of writing opinions is rotated among the 7 justices, each justice was responsible for over 64 opinions — over twice the national average per judge. However, in spite of this prodigious output, the number of cases held over to the following term has increased dramatically. At the end of the 1972 term there were 548 cases pending, an increase of 170% over the backlog left after the 1962 term.

The treatment of matters before the court varies with the importance and complexity of the issues involved. In many instances the court requests the parties to present oral arguments, usually limited to 30 minutes per side. In other cases the court will decide a case solely on the record of the trial court and briefs submitted by the respective attorneys. An increasing number of cases, particularly those dealing with applications by prisoners for post conviction relief, are decided summarily, without oral argument or written opinion. Decisions are determined by a majority of justices taking part in the case. When a justice disagrees with the majority he may file a written dissent explaining his position on the relevant issues.

The importance of published opinions cannot be overstressed. By this means the court can elaborate on the reasons for its decisions and thereby offer guidance in the handling of similar questions in the future. Some decisions become important

precedents which are followed for decades. From time to time, however, the court is asked to reconsider its earlier opinions in light of present day conditions or new developments in the law occurring elsewhere in the nation. Such reconsideration of its past opinions often results in some of the more important work of the Supreme Court.

Following is a summary of some of the more significant cases handed down by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in volumes 55 to 64 of WISCONSIN REPORTS, 2d series.

Important Civil Cases

Renters' property tax relief

The 1973 legislature enacted a law designed to partially relieve a property owner's local tax burden. Because property taxes on rental property are paid by the landlord, the legislature, through the Executive Budget Act (chapter 90, laws of 1973, section 539), attempted to pass on tax relief to tenants by simply requiring landlords to pass on property tax reductions in the form of lower rentals even where a lease provided for a specific amount of rent. This attempt was found invalid by the supreme court in *State ex rel. Bldg. Owners v. Adamany*, 64 Wis. 2d 280 (1974).

Numerous rental property owners challenged the validity of section 539 on the principal ground that it was an impairment of the obligations of contract in violation of the state and federal constitutions. The court sided with the landlords and enjoined enforcement of the law. However, in doing so it did not foreclose the possibility that some future legislative attempt to accomplish the same purpose would be upheld. In the court's opinion the major faults of the law before it were that it lacked an expression of legislative purpose and that it could have been applied to all cases of tax reduction regardless of whether they were the result of state sponsored tax relief.

The court noted that the "contract clause" has not been held to bar every statutory impairment of a contract, but emphasized that in those cases upholding the statute some serious emergency, such as the wave of mortgage foreclosures during the depression of the 1930's, was clearly recognized by the legislature on the face of the act itself. In the case before it the court found no specific legislative findings or purpose set out for its guidance. Speaking for the court, Justice Nathan Heffernan said:

"We do not foreclose the possibility that a constitutional statute can be drawn which will demonstrate on its face the exigent circumstances that impel the legislation. A statute that seeks to modify, by the invocation of the police power, a constitutionally guaranteed right, such as the right of contract, should be carefully drawn to show that the use of such power is necessary and exigent and serves a vital purpose of government. While courts are willing to indulge any reasonable presumption to sustain police-power-type legislation, they ought not be asked to speculate or conjure up possible explanations to support a legislative act." (pages 302-303)

Parental Rights Of Unwed Fathers

After lengthy proceedings through state and federal courts, a divided court in *State ex rel. Lewis v. Lutheran Social Services*, 59 Wis. 2d 1 (1973), finally concluded that an unwed father could not be denied the right to participate in a hearing to terminate his natural parental rights. The existence of an unwed father's

parental rights was doubtful until the U.S. supreme court decided in *Stanley v. Illinois*, 405 U.S. 645 (1972), that an Illinois law which made the motherless children of an unwed father wards of the state solely on the basis of their illegitimacy was unconstitutional because it denied the natural father equal protection of the law.

The Wisconsin case involved a custody dispute between an unwed father and the child's adoptive parents. The natural mother had consented to giving the child up for adoption. However, the natural father, claiming he was denied an opportunity to participate in the termination of parental rights proceedings, contested the validity of the adoption and demanded custody of the child. The adoptive parents won the first round upon appeal to the state supreme court, but the matter was eventually returned there by the U.S. supreme court for further consideration in light of the *Stanley* case.

The majority of the Wisconsin court thus reopened the termination proceeding to give the unwed father a full hearing, thereby reading into the existing statutes a new requirement of actual or constructive notice of such proceedings to both unwed parents. The court did not finally decide the custody question and it expressly left open the possibility that the adoptive parents could retain custody even if the natural father's rights were not terminated by the county court.

Subsequently, the legislature enacted chapter 263, laws of 1973, to statutorily provide for the adjudication of the rights of unwed fathers in a manner conforming to the requirements of the court's opinion.

Products Liability

The doctrine of strict products liability has been one of the most rapidly developing areas of the law. This development has probably been due in part to increasing public pressure on the legislatures and courts for tougher consumer protection measures. In keeping with this trend, the court in *Howes v. Hansen*, 56 Wis. 2d 247 (1972), broadened the scope of manufacturers' and sellers' liability for injuries caused by unsafe or defective products.

Broadly speaking, the concept of strict products liability makes it easier for an injured person to recover damages from a seller or manufacturer of an unsafe or defective product. The doctrine relieves the injured person from the duty of proving specific acts of negligence and prevents the seller-manufacturer from using certain legal defenses such as privity of contract or disclaimer of warranty. However, under the rule adopted in *Dippel v. Sciano*, 37 Wis. 2d 443 (1967) the advantages of the strict liability doctrine were available only to the actual consumer or user of the defective product.

In *Howes v. Hansen* the court was presented with the question of whether a manufacturer was strictly liable to a bystander for injuries allegedly caused by a defective riding lawnmower. The bystander was a 2 year old boy who was injured by the mower blade while observing his neighbor's lawn being mowed. The manufacturer argued that since the boy was neither a user nor a consumer of the mower he could not recover under the strict liability theory. The court disagreed. In ruling against the manufacturer it said:

"To date there have been roughly 10 jurisdictions which have adopted the extension of strict tort liability to bystanders who are innocently injured. The prevailing reason for the extension has been the feeling that there is no essential difference between the injured user or consumer and the injured bystander. The reasons for the initial adoption of strict liability are uniformly felt to apply equally to the bystander. Some have gone

much further by suggesting that because of his inability to kick the tires the bystander is in need of more protection than the user or consumer.

.... In extending this potential liability, we are further implementing the policy that a manufacturer should be strictly liable in tort when he places a defective article on the market that causes injury to a human being." (page 260)

Battery By A Police Officer

In what dissenting Justice Robert Hansen called an unprecedented ".... opening up [of] a whole new area of potential police liability in making arrests" (page 599), the majority of the court in *Celmar v. Quarberg* 56 Wis. 2d 581 (1973), decided that an undercover police officer, operating in disguise, who while in the line of duty confronts a citizen who has no reason to know the officer's identity could be civilly liable for the citizen's injuries if the officer fails to make a reasonable effort to identify himself.

The case arose out of a bizarre episode. The defendant, a Racine policeman, dressed in denims, mustache and day-old beard, was involved in a stakeout of an old abandoned barn which was suspected as a marijuana processing center. The plaintiff, a 53 year old man, had been frequenting the barn while exercising his son's racing pigeons. Since the plaintiff's conduct appeared suspicious the officer attempted to apprehend him, neglecting, however, to first reveal his identity as a policeman. The plaintiff, believing himself confronted by a "crazed farmer" carrying a pistol in each hand, resisted the arrest and was struck on the head with a pistol butt. The plaintiff thereupon sued the policeman for damages.

On appeal from a verdict in favor of the plaintiff the police officer argued that the real issue was not his failure to identify himself, but whether he had used excessive force in attempting the arrest. Recognizing that under normal circumstances a policeman has the privilege to use force in making an arrest and can be liable only for injuries caused by his use of excessive force, the court nevertheless stated:

"Certain rights and privileges are justifiably granted to a police officer in his relationship to the public. These rights and privileges do not attach to the police officer as a private individual but to his identity as a police officer. The rights and privileges of a police officer have legal effect only in those instances in which he, accompanied by his identity as a police officer, approaches the private citizen. Where the officer's identity is concealed by a deliberate disguise, such as in this case, the private citizen has the right to look upon that person so confronting him as he would any other private citizen." (page 588)

Medical Malpractice

Should the country doctor be required to observe the same standards of practice as his big city colleague?

That was the question in *Shier v. Freedman*, 58 Wis. 2d 269 (1973). The plaintiff patient had been treated by the defendant doctor for a back injury he sustained at work. After a spinal operation the plaintiff developed serious complications allegedly caused by the doctor's negligence. At the trial several local physicians testified that the operation had not been performed negligently and that the defendant had conformed to the standards of medical practice prevailing in his county and in similar surrounding communities. The plaintiff urged the trial court to delete references to local standards in his instructions to the jury. The trial judge refused, relying instead on the "locality rule" established over 80 years earlier in

Gates v. Fleischer, 67 Wis. 504 (1886). When the jury absolved the doctor of malpractice, the plaintiff appealed, arguing that a doctor's conduct should not be judged by local medical standards but by those of his profession generally.

While the supreme court found that the evidence supported the doctor regardless of the standard applied, it did decide that the "locality rule" was no longer valid in Wisconsin. It noted that the rule's validity was based on the assumption that doctors in smaller, isolated communities often lacked the opportunity to keep up with advances in their profession. However, the court recognized that modern day improvements in communications and medical training have tended to lessen the difference between the methods and standards of medical practice undertaken in rural and metropolitan areas. In pronouncing a new standard to be applied in future cases the court said:

"Henceforth, in instructing juries in medical malpractice cases, the jury should be told in substance that a qualified medical (or dental) practitioner, be he a general practitioner or a specialist, should be subject to liability in an action for negligence if he fails to exercise that degree of care and skill which is exercised by the average practitioner in the class to which he belongs, acting in the same or similar circumstances." (pages 283-284)

Shoreland Zoning

In what some legal commentators called a "landmark" decision, the supreme court in *Just v. Marinette County*, 56 Wis. 2d 7 (1972) strengthened governmental efforts to protect the environment through strict land use regulation. The court was asked to resolve the "conflict between the public interest in stopping despoliation of natural resources...and an owner's asserted right to use his property as he wishes" (pages 14-15).

In 1961 Mr. and Mrs. Just purchased some lake property in Marinette county, part of which was located in a marshy, low lying area. In 1967, the county adopted a shoreland zoning ordinance modeled after one recommended by the Department of Natural Resources. The ordinance classified the marshy portion of the Justs' land as a "conservancy" district and required a conditional use permit before any substantial dredging, filling or drainage could be carried out. In 1968 the Justs, without obtaining a permit, placed more than 1000 yards of sand over a wide area in order to make the marshy land suitable for development.

At proceedings to enforce the zoning ordinance the Justs contended that the ordinance was unconstitutional because it amounted to a constructive taking of their land without compensation. The state and county asserted that the restrictions were a legitimate exercise of the police power aimed at preventing water pollution and preserving such natural resources as navigation, fishing and scenic beauty.

The supreme court agreed with the government. The court recognized that under the traditional view a restriction which substantially renders the land useless for all reasonable purposes is a "taking" which requires payment of compensation. But the court drew a distinction between the taking of private property for a public benefit, such as the construction of a highway or public building, and restrictions which prevent a harm from the alteration of the natural landscape. Thus, a property owner does not have the absolute right to develop his land to obtain the highest economic return. Writing for the court, Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows said:

"Is the ownership of a parcel of land so absolute that man can change its nature to suit any of his purposes? The great forests of our state were stripped on the theory man's ownership was unlimited. But in forestry, the land at least was used naturally, only the natural fruit of the land (the

trees) were taken. The despoliation was in the failure to look to the future and provide for the reforestation of the land. An owner of land has no absolute and unlimited right to change the essential natural character of his land so as to use it for a purpose for which it was unsuited in its natural state and which injures the rights of others. The exercise of the police power in zoning must be reasonable and we think it is not an unreasonable exercise of that power to prevent harm to public rights by limiting the use of private property to its natural uses." (page 17)

Important Criminal Cases

Lie Detector Evidence

Since 1933 when the court handed down its decision in *State v. Bohner*, 210 Wis. 651 (1933), polygraph (lie detector) evidence was inadmissible in a criminal proceeding for any purpose and under any circumstances. The reason given for its exclusion was that the test had not gained general acceptance or scientific standing in the field in which it belonged. In *State v. Stanislawski*, 62 Wis. 2d 730 (1974), the court finally agreed that widespread use of the polygraph over the past 40 years justified a reexamination of the rule laid down in *State v. Bohner* and that polygraph evidence, like other expert testimony on ballistics, blood tests and handwriting analysis, is worthy of consideration under certain conditions.

Stanislawski had been convicted in Portage county court of raping a 19 year old girl. Prior to the trial both Stanislawski and the complaining witness underwent polygraph examinations, the results of which tended to support the defendant's denial of guilt. Relying on the long standing rule in *State v. Bohner*, the trial judge refused to admit the polygraph test results into evidence. Though on appeal the supreme court ordered a new trial on other grounds, it also instructed the trial court to consider the admissibility of the polygraph evidence in light of the conditions expressed in its opinion.

In reversing *State v. Bohner* the court held that expert testimony relating to polygraph tests administered to a defendant or other witness in a criminal case is admissible on the issue of credibility if: 1) the prosecutor, defense attorney and person tested agree in writing to the giving of the test and of the admission of the test results on behalf of the defendant or the state; 2) the trial court first determines if the examiner is qualified and the test was conducted under proper conditions; 3) the opposing party has a full opportunity to cross examine the polygraph examiner as to his qualifications and other matters relating to the test; and 4), the jury is instructed that the evidence so admitted does not prove or disprove any element of the crime charged, but only tends to indicate at the time of the examination whether the person examined was telling the truth.

Plea Bargaining

Recent events in Washington D.C., particularly the case of former Vice President Agnew, have focused public attention on the practice of plea bargaining in criminal proceedings. Plea bargaining usually involves an agreement to plead guilty in return for a reduction of the charge to a less serious offense, a recommendation for leniency or some other inducement. While the practice has been widespread it has usually not been subject to open judicial scrutiny. Often the existence of a bargain is made known to the courts only after the person convicted complains that the state did not keep its part of the agreement. However, in *State ex. rel. White v. Gray*, 57 Wis. 2d 17 (1973), the court decided to take the plea bargaining process out of hiding.

Raymond White had petitioned the court for a writ of habeas corpus vacating his conviction for burglary. The petitioner claimed that his guilty plea was not voluntary since it was part of a bargain in which the state had agreed to dismiss similar charges against his brother. The trial judge had not been aware of the bargain at the time of the plea taking and sentencing. The petitioner also claimed that since his lawyer also represented his brother he was denied independent and effective assistance of counsel.

The court refrained from deciding whether White's plea was in fact voluntary because of the incompleteness of the record. In sending the case back to the trial court for an examination of the circumstances surrounding the plea and alleged bargain the court said:

"The plea bargaining process must be opened to judicial scrutiny. It is essential that a record of the nature of the bargain should be made. This will assist appellate review when a convicted defendant has unsuccessfully attempted to withdraw a guilty plea as made because an alleged plea bargain was not kept." (page 22)

Criminal Commitment Proceedings

Under state law commitments to mental institutions under both the criminal and civil statutes are for indefinite periods, subject, however, to periodic review. Imprisonment, on the other hand, involves a fixed maximum term. Thus, for example, if a sex crime offender is found in need of specialized treatment he could be institutionalized for a period greater than the maximum sentence prescribed for the particular offense.

In recent years the civil and criminal commitment laws have been subject to vigorous attack in state and federal courts. On three separate occasions in the last 2 years the supreme court was asked to rule on the constitutionality of statutory provisions for committing criminally accused or convicted persons by reason of their mental condition. In each case the petitioner contended that the statutes denied him equal protection of the law by failing to provide a jury determination of his mental condition and the necessity of his confinement and treatment. In involuntary civil commitments under the Mental Health Act (chapter 51, of the Wisconsin Statutes) individuals may request a jury hearing on those questions. The court found some merit in their arguments and its rulings bolstered the procedural safeguards afforded persons involved in criminal commitment proceedings. The common basis for each decision was expressed by Justice Horace W. Wilkie in *State ex rel. Kovach v. Schubert*, 64 Wis. 2d 612 (1974):

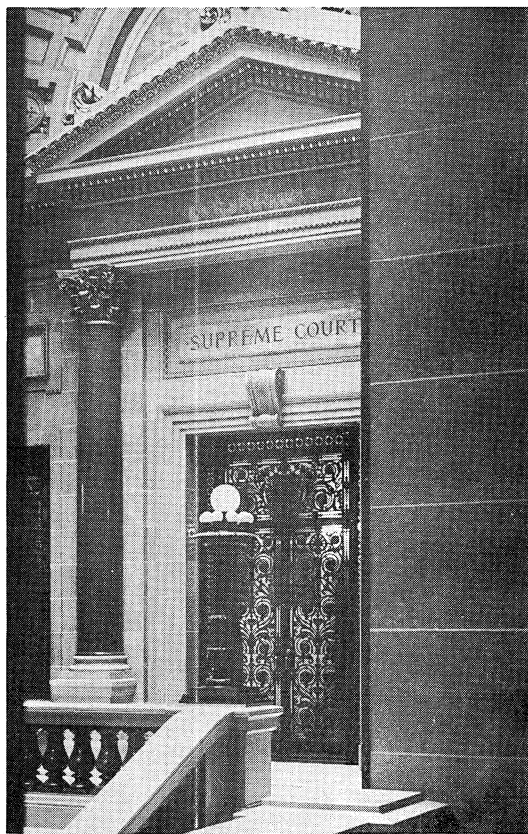
"Commitment proceedings are civil and benevolent and thereby independent, to a certain extent, of the constitutional safeguards applied to deprivations of liberty involved in criminal proceedings. However, the trend in recent years has been toward a more rigorous protection of individual rights." (page 616)

In *State ex rel. Matalik v. Schubert*, 57 Wis. 2d 315 (1973), the defendant had been summarily committed to Central State Hospital in Waupun after being found incompetent to stand trial on a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Under state law he could thus be held indefinitely, subject to periodic review, until he regained his competency. The defendant contested his confinement on the ground that he had been denied a jury trial on the question of his competency. The court decided that just as it is unfair to force an incompetent person to stand trial, so is it also unfair to indefinitely confine him without the benefit of a jury trial. The court therefore held that if after a reasonable period it is determined that the defendant will not regain his competency within the foreseeable future, the state must either release him or attempt to commit him under the Mental Health Act.

State ex rel. Farrell v. Stovall, 59 Wis. 2d 148 (1973), involved a challenge to

the commitment and recommitment procedures of the Sex Crimes Act, which provide that a person convicted of certain sex crimes may be committed for specialized treatment as a sex deviate. The person may also be recommitted after the expiration of the maximum permissible sentence for the conviction. Under the statutes, hearings for both the initial commitment and recommitment were conducted by the trial court without a jury. The supreme court held that such commitments are not an alternative to sentencing but are independent proceedings in which a jury determination of sex deviancy is required at each stage. It found no rational basis to justify the difference in rights afforded persons convicted under the Sex Crimes Act and those civilly committed under the Mental Health Act. In each instance, it said, the jury must consider whether the person constitutes a danger to himself and society and whether he is a fit subject for specialized treatment.

Lastly, in *State ex rel. Kovach v. Schubert*, the court ruled that a person found not guilty by reason of insanity could not be automatically committed unless the same jury also found him at the time of the verdict to be not only suffering from mental illness, but also to be a proper subject for custody and treatment. The court thus opened up the possibility that a person who was legally insane when he committed the offense but who has recovered by the time he is tried will not be confined in either a state prison or mental institution.



Craftsmanship in marble and wrought iron: the imposing entrance to the Supreme Court chambers in the State Capitol.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: HORACE W. WILKIE
Justices: BRUCE F. BEILFUSS
NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN
LEO B. HANLEY
CONNOR T. HANSEN
ROBERT W. HANSEN
ROLAND B. DAY

Executive Officer: ROBERT J. MARTINEAU, 266-6828.

Court Commissioners: ROBERT P. HURTH, JR., JAMES W. RECTOR, JR., JOSEPH M. WILSON, 266-7442.

Clerk: ROBERT O. UEHLING, 266-1887.

Supreme Court Reporter: STEVEN LEVINE (acting), 266-3450.

Mailing Address: Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

Publications: Wisconsin Reports.

Number of Positions: 7 justices, 36 employees.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$2,327,200.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, section 2 *et seq.*, *Wisconsin constitution*; chapter 251, *statutes*.

Organization: The supreme court consists of 7 justices. Justices are elected for 10 year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one justice may be elected at each such election, so that some supreme court vacancies are filled by appointment for several years until there is an open April election date at which a full-term successor can be chosen by the people. The term of office begins in January following the April election.

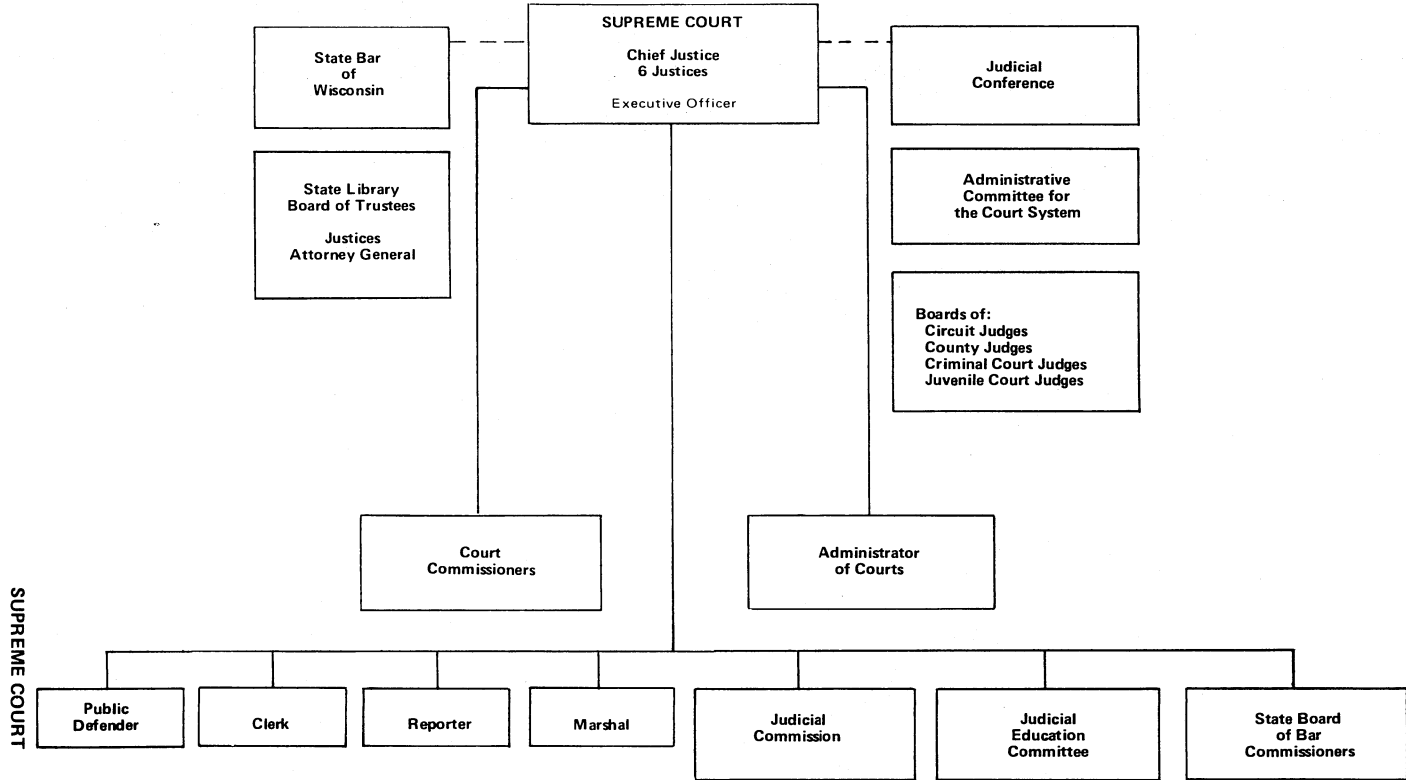
The justice with the greatest seniority on the court serves as chief justice. The courtroom and offices of the court are located in the state capitol. The justices' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary for the chief justice is \$44,292 and for the other six justices it is \$39,726.

The supreme court holds one term, beginning in August, and is in session for oral arguments each month from August to the following July. The court hears matters during July and August upon call of the chief justice. The term is dated by the year in which it begins.

The court in 1974 appointed an executive officer, who assists the chief justice and the court in their administrative duties. The court has three commissioners, who assist the court in its judicial functions. 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; a marshal and a reporter. The reporter prepares headnotes of opinions for approval of the court and procures the printing of published decisions of the court. Each justice has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: Under the constitution the supreme court has original jurisdiction in certain cases of statewide 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 trial court, with printed briefs. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases according to a calendar set by the chief justice. Criminal cases are given preference. All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and on briefs only cases are placed on a calendar which is heard every four weeks. Decisions are in

SUPREME COURT



writing and are published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and, unofficially, in the *North Western Reporter*. During the 1973 term the court wrote 408 opinions. At the end of the 1973 term the court had 627 cases pending.

Term	CASES PENDING AT END OF TERM	OPINIONS WRITTEN DURING TERM
1969.....	372	294
1970.....	398	305
1971.....	514	304
1972.....	564	367
1973.....	627	408

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 in matters of pleading, practice and procedure and proposes rule changes to the court. The justices of the supreme court, together with the attorney general, constitute the board of trustees of the state library. The court appoints a judicial commission, which is responsible for enforcing the code of judicial ethics adopted by the court.

The chief justice or some other justice designated by the supreme court keeps informed of the status of judicial business in the courts of the state and designates and assigns circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either circuit or county courts: 1) when a calendar is congested; 2) when a judge is on vacation, disqualified, or unable to act; or 3) when a vacancy in the office occurs. The administrator of courts office carries out the details of such assignments. The supreme court appoints the administrative director of courts, the state public defender, and approves the hiring of their staffs.

Administrator of Courts, Office of

Administrative Director: EDWIN M. WILKIE.

Executive Assistant: WILLIAM G. LUNNEY.

Mailing Address: Room 516, Tenney Bldg., 110 E. Main St., Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3501.

Number of Employees: 22.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$568,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.19.

History: The office of administrator of courts was created by chapter 261, laws 1961. Chapter 247, laws 1967, made the administrative director or his deputy or assistant ex officio executive secretary of the judicial council, but chapter 154, laws 1969, made him a member rather than executive secretary.

Organization: The administrative director is appointed by the supreme court for an indefinite term. His salary is fixed by the court. He is required to have actively practiced law for 10 years and, preferably, to have had judicial or trial work experience.

Functions: The administrative director assists the chief justice or other designated justice in the over-all administration of the courts, collects statistics and

performs such other duties as the supreme court directs. The administrative director also acts as fiscal agent for the courts.

Judicial Conference

The Wisconsin supreme court created by order, effective May 1, 1964, the judicial conference of Wisconsin. The conference is made up of the justices of the supreme court and the judges of the circuit and county courts. The conference meets at least once a year. The administrative committee of courts, the court administrator, the judicial education committee and the director of judicial education are in charge of planning the meeting. The administrative committee can appoint such committees as are deemed necessary. The chief justice presides at the meeting. The purposes of the conference is: to consider the problems pertaining to the administration of justice in this state and to make recommendations for its improvement, to conduct programs and seminars at its annual meeting in order to better equip the members of the conference in the performance of their judicial duties, and to set up committees to study particular aspects of the administration of justice and report their conclusions to the next meeting of the conference.

Judicial Commission

Members: FRANCIS J. WILCOX, *chairman*; FRANCES HURST, *vice chairman*; JUDGE WILLIAM E. CRANE, JUDGE DAVID L. DANCEY, JUDGE MERRILL R. FARR, JUDGE FRED A. FINK, GRAHAM P. OLSON, JAMES WARD RECTOR, WESLEY SCOTT.

Executive Secretary: GEORGE ALDERSON.

Mailing Address: Room 419 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7637.

Publications: Annual Report.

By rules effective January 1, 1972, the supreme court created a 9-member judicial commission for the purpose of implementing the code of judicial ethics. The court adopted the code, which enumerated standards of personal and official conduct for judges, in November 1967 together with 16 rules to be obeyed by members of the judiciary.

The judicial commission is comprised of 2 circuit judges appointed by the board of circuit judges; 2 county judges appointed by the board of county judges; 2 lawyers, licensed to practice law in Wisconsin not less than 5 years, appointed by the board of governors of the state bar of Wisconsin; and 3 nonlawyers appointed by the governor. Following the initial one to three year staggered term, all successive terms are for a period of three years.

The commission has the power "to receive complaints of misconduct or disabilities of judges, make investigations thereof, and take action relating thereto" by censure or reprimand.

Judicial Education Committee

Members: CHIEF JUSTICE HORACE W. WILKIE, *chairman*; EDWIN M. WILKIE (court administrator); CIRCUIT JUDGES LEANDER J. FOLEY, JR., MARVIN C. HOLZ, PETER G. PAPPAS; COUNTY JUDGES THOMAS H. BARLAND, JOHN G. BUCHEN, GARY B. SCHLOSSTEIN; ROBERT F. BODEN (dean, Marquette university law school); GEORGE BUNN (dean, university of Wisconsin law school); SOFRON B. NEDILSKY (director of judicial education).

Director of Judicial Education: SOFRON B. NEDILSKY.

Mailing Address: Suite 121, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7807.

The supreme court created the judicial education committee in 1968. Its purpose is to conduct judicial education programs for all court personnel. In 1971 the committee received a grant from the Wisconsin council on criminal justice and appointed a director of judicial education.

The committee sets policy and plans the programs, which are then carried out by the director. For the fiscal year 1973-74, eight conferences were held as training programs. For 1974-75 the director plans to develop educational and training conferences for judges, municipal justices, clerks of circuit courts, deputy clerks, court reporters and juvenile court officers.

State Bar Commissioners

Commissioners: STEWART G. HONECK, *president*; SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON, *vice president*; CHARLES DAHL, JAMES A. DRILL, VICTOR MILLER, DOUGLAS S. MOODIE, CLARENCE R. PARRISH, WERNER SCHAEFER, JAMES J. WILLIAMSON.

Secretary: ROBERT O. UEHLING, *clerk of the supreme court*.

Counsel for the Board: ROBERT H. BICHLER, ROY S. WILCOX.

Mailing Address: Supreme Court Chambers, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1887.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$109,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 256.281 *et seq.*

History: The board of state bar commissioners was created by chapter 63, laws 1885, and began operation the following year. After creation it was variously called the board of examiners for admission to the bar, the board of bar examiners, and, in 1927, the state bar commissioners. Prior to enactment of the original law, attorneys were admitted to the bar upon examination and licensing by a district court judge or examiners appointed by him. Throughout the territorial and early state history of Wisconsin there had been varying provisions on qualifications for the practice of law. These ranged from requiring licensing by the governor or supreme court to requiring admission of any person of good moral character. The latter provision, enacted in 1849, lasted for 10 years. In 1871 the specific provision requiring examination by circuit courts was enacted, entitling one to practice in any court except the supreme court, which issued its own license. In 1870 there was enacted the first law authorizing admission to the bar by graduation from the university law school. Approved law school graduates in the state were admitted to the bar by diploma under chapter 60, laws 1933.

In 1919 (chapter 16) the board was authorized to investigate complaints of misconduct by attorneys and file a complaint; in 1927 (chapter 314) procedures were set forth for disbarment proceedings; while chapter 412, laws 1949, provided for the commencement of disbarment proceedings by county bar associations. The state bar of Wisconsin was authorized to file complaints by court rule in 1972.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the supreme court for terms of 7 years. Two members are nonlawyers and do not participate in administering bar examinations. The clerk of the supreme court is ex officio secretary of the board.

Functions of the Board:

1. Conduct and administer the annual bar examination.
2. Investigate complaints against attorneys who appear to have been guilty of professional misconduct and file a complaint with the supreme court if the

facts so warrant. Such complaints are prosecuted in the name of the state by counsel for the board.

3. Recommend to the supreme court the suspension of any attorney who is incapacitated for practice by mental infirmity, mental illness or addiction to intoxicants or drugs.
4. Advise the supreme court, on request, on matters in connection with admissions to the bar.

PUBLIC DEFENDER, STATE

State Public Defender: HOWARD B. EISENBERG.

Assistant State Public Defenders: RUTH S. DOWNS, GARRETT M. KAVANAGH, ROBERT J. PAUL, RICHARD M. SALS, JACK E. SCHAIRER, ALVIN E. WHITAKER (Madison office); RONALD L. BRANDT, MOLLY KEALY, CRAIG E. MILLER (Milwaukee office).

Chief Investigator: FRANK BUTLER.

Mailing Address: Main Floor, 123 W. Washington Avenue, Madison 53702; Milwaukee Office — Room 603 E, 821 W. State Street, Milwaukee 53233.

Telephone: (608) 266-3440; Milwaukee Office — (414) 224-4805.

Number of Employees: 14.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$729,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.23.

History: The office of the state public defender was created by chapter 476, laws 1965. The program was initiated in May 1966, partially financed by a Ford foundation grant. The office is presently funded in part by a federal grant pursuant to the law enforcement assistance act and, in part, by state funds. In June 1972, 2 assistant state public defenders were appointed, and in June 1973, 5 more assistants were appointed by the supreme court.

Organization: The state public defender is appointed by the supreme court for a term of 5 years. The office includes 9 assistant state public defenders to whom the state public defender delegates representation. The state public defender receives cases by appointment of the Wisconsin supreme court or by direct petitions from indigent criminal defendants who have already been convicted.

Functions: The state public defender:

1. Represents indigent criminal defendants who desire to appeal their convictions to the supreme court.
2. Institutes post-conviction remedies on behalf of such indigents in the trial court if there is merit to such proceedings.
3. Represents any indigent person confined in a state institution in any proceedings for reexamination of his mental condition.
4. Upon request of the supreme court, determines the indigency of prisoners who petition the court for relief from conviction or imprisonment.
5. Receives complaints from inmates of state penal institutions relating to the nature and conditions of confinement and takes appropriate action upon such complaints.
6. Receives referrals from courts in counties in which penal institutions are located of complaints from inmates of such institutions and proceeds as appropriate upon such complaints.
7. Provides representation to indigents at probation, parole, and aftercare revocation hearings.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: REUBEN W. PETERSON, JR. (representing state bar), *chairman*; JAMES J. BURKE (revisor of statutes), *vice chairman*; JUSTICE ROLAND B. DAY (representing supreme court); JUDGE ROBERT F. PFIFFNER (representing board of circuit court judges); JUDGE GARY B. SCHLOSSTEIN (representing board of county court judges); JUDGE MARK J. FARNUM (representing board of criminal court judges); JUDGE THOMAS H. BARLAND (representing board of juvenile court judges); EDWIN M. WILKIE (court administrator); SENATOR JAMES T. FLYNN (chairman, senate judiciary and consumer affairs committee); REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD A. BARBEE (chairman, assembly judiciary committee); WILLIAM A. PLATZ (designee of attorney general); PROFESSOR JOHN E. CONWAY (designee of dean, university of Wisconsin law school); PROFESSOR RAY J. AIKEN (designee of dean, Marquette university law school); JACK R. DEWITT (president-elect of state bar); HENRY A. FIELD, JR., ROBERT H. GEE (representing state bar); FRANCIS R. CROAK, DANIEL T. FLAHERTY (public members appointed by governor).

Executive Secretary: RICHARD R. MALMGREN.

Mailing Address: 25 West Main Street, Madison 53703.

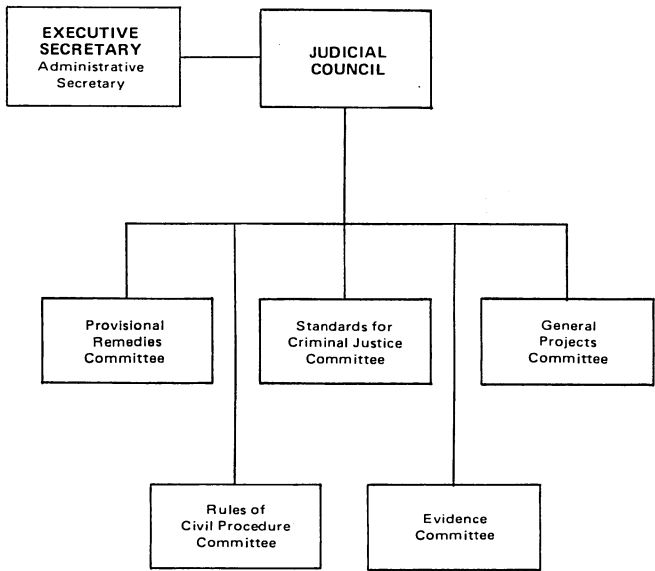
Telephone: (608) 266-1319.

Number of Employees: 2.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$125,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.13.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL



JUDICIAL COUNCIL

History: The judicial council was created by chapter 392, laws 1951. Chapter 247, laws 1967, provided for the administrator of courts or his deputy or assistant to serve as executive secretary of the council. This was changed, however, by chapter 154, laws 1969, which increased the membership of the council from 17 to 18 to include the administrator of courts, but removed the provision making him executive secretary.

Organization: The council appoints the executive secretary outside the classified service. The council membership includes a supreme court justice selected by the supreme court and a judge selected by each of the boards of circuit judges, county judges, criminal court judges and juvenile court judges. The 8 ex officio members or their designees are: the attorney general, the chairman of the senate and assembly judiciary committees, the court administrator, the revisor of statutes, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette law schools and the president-elect of the state bar of Wisconsin. The council membership also includes 2 citizen members appointed by the governor and 3 members elected by the state bar, all of whom serve 3-year terms. The council meets monthly except in July and August. The various committees of the council meet regularly and are composed of council and ad hoc members.

Functions:

1. Study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advise the supreme court as to changes which will simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation.
2. Survey and study the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of this state.
3. Recommend to the legislature any changes in procedure, jurisdiction or organization of the courts which can be put into effect by legislative action only.
4. Advise the supreme court and legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin.

STATE LIBRARY

Board of Trustees: CHIEF JUSTICE HORACE W. WILKIE; JUSTICES ROLAND DAY, BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, LEO B. HANLEY, CONNOR T. HANSEN, ROBERT W. HANSEN; BRONSON LA FOLLETTE (attorney general).

State Law Librarian: MARCIA J. KOSLOV.

Deputy State Law Librarian: DENNIS AUSTIN.

Technical Services Librarian: SANDRA K. DUNCAN.

Mailing Address: 310 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1424 (office); (608) 266-1600 (reference).

Number of Employees: 4.5.

Total Budget 1973-75: \$214,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.01 *et seq.*

History: The state library was established by the congressional act of 1836 which created the Wisconsin territory. The purpose of the library was to supply books for the supreme court and the legislature. Originally the library also contained miscellaneous and nonlegal material, but since about 1866 its holdings have been limited to legal material.

Organization: The library is administered by a board of trustees, which is composed of the justices of the supreme court and the attorney general. The board establishes policies and appoints the librarian and other personnel.

Functions: The Wisconsin state library is a public library, but its main service is as the legal resource center for the Wisconsin supreme court, the department of justice, the legislature, members of the executive office and the various executive agencies, and members of the bench and bar of Wisconsin. Although much of the collection is noncirculating, xeroxing facilities are available at a nominal cost. Reference and basic research services are provided.

Holdings: The holdings of the state library, comprising 130,000 volumes, consist of:

1. Session laws and statutory codes, court reports, administrative rules, legal indexes and digests for and the U.S. federal government and the 50 states and territories of the U.S.
2. Legal and bar periodicals - 933 titles of which 505 are current.
3. Legal treatise collection, legal encyclopedias, and a government documents section.
4. Foreign law section including statutes and court decisions from England and Canada.
5. Appeal papers. There are cases and briefs for almost all Wisconsin supreme court cases, but none for other jurisdictions.

STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Officers: PATRICK T. SHEEDY, *president*; JACK R. DEWITT, *president elect*; VICTOR A. MILLER, *past president*; GEORGE G. RUSSELL, *secretary*; JAMES E. BRENNAN, *treasurer*; FRANK J. ANTOINE, *chairman of the board*.

Board of Governors: *District 1:* LOWELL E. SWEET; *District 2:* LAWRENCE J. BUGGE, IRVIN B. CHARNE, ROBERT E. COOK, EDWARD A. DUDEK, KENNETH K. LUCE, ARLO MCKINNON, TRUMAN Q. McNULTY, JAMES J. MURPHY, ANDREW R. RENEAU, DAVID A. SAICHEK, HARNEY B. STOVER, JR.; *District 3:* JOSEPH D. DONOHUE; *District 4:* JOHN R. HOLDEN; *District 5:* LEON E. SHEEHAN; *District 6:* WILLIAM F. REILLY; *District 7:* BYRON C. CROWNS; *District 8:* WILLIAM A. ADLER; *District 9:* JOHN L. BRUEMMER, STUART G. GULLICKSON, THOMAS G. RAGATZ, WILLIAM ROSENBAUM; *District 10:* DON R. HERRLING; *District 11:* DOUGLAS S. MOODIE; *District 12:* GEORGE K. STEIL; *District 13:* FRANK D. WOODWORTH; *District 14:* EDWARD C. LONTKOWSKI; *District 15:* WILLIAM E. DYE; *District 16:* R. E. SOMMER.

Executive Director: JAMES E. HOUGH.

Mailing Address: 402 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

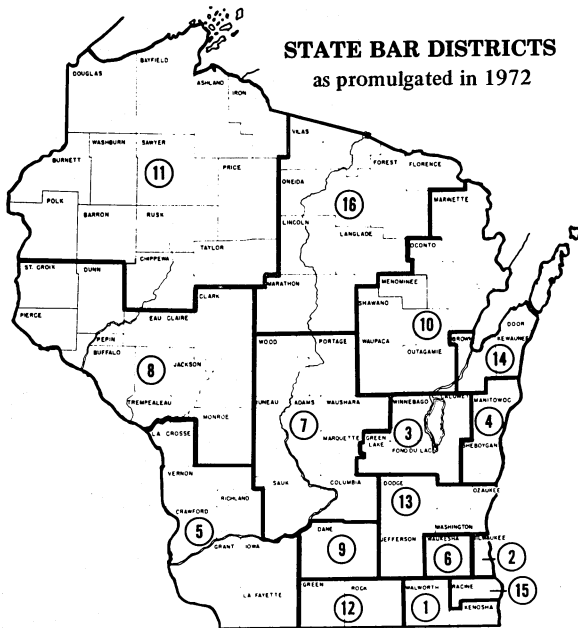
Telephone: (608) 257-3838.

History: On June 22, 1956, the supreme court ordered organization of the state bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property, and staff of the former Wisconsin bar association, a voluntary association organized in 1877.

Organization: Subject to rules prescribed by the supreme court, the state bar is governed by a board of governors, consisting of the officers and 29 members selected by the members of the state bar from the 16 districts of the state. The board of governors selects the executive director and the chairman of the board.

The state bar consists of all attorneys and judges entitled to practice before the state courts. Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the full court or by a single justice of the supreme court. As of September 1974, there were almost 10,000 members of the state bar. Once admitted, members of the bar are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the supreme court, whether they practice before a court and administrative body or in consultation with clients not involving court appearances.

The Wisconsin Bar Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, is a charitable, educational and research foundation of the state bar and serves as an adjunct of that organization.



Functions of the Bar:

1. Processes and investigates complaints against lawyers and forwards requests for disciplinary action to the board of state bar commissioners or supreme court.
2. Investigates complaints concerning practice of law by those not qualified to practice.
3. Through its committees, works toward raising professional standards, improving the administration of justice, providing legal assistance for those unable to pay for it, and furnishing continuing legal education to lawyers through its advanced training seminars division.
4. Sponsors an extensive program of legal research into law reforms.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEES

Administrative Committee for the Court System

Members: CHIEF JUSTICE HORACE W. WILKIE, *chairman*; JUDGES ROBERT CURLEY, MERRILL FARR, WARREN GRADY, HARLAND HILL, SVERRE ROANG, LOWELL SCHOENGARTH.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.15.

The administrative committee was created by chapter 315, laws 1959, to review the administration, methods of operation, volume and condition of business in all the state courts and to plan expeditious handling of judicial matters. The committee was directed by chapter 154, laws 1969, to make a biennial report to the governor, the legislature and the supreme court, analyzing judicial workload problems and recommending the creation or elimination of courts and branches.

The committee is composed of 7 members: chief justice of the supreme court, or such other justice as the supreme court designates, the chairmen of the board of circuit judges and the board of county judges, 2 additional county judges and 2 additional circuit judges selected by the respective boards. The administrative committee shall meet at least 4 times a year at the call of the chairman.

Circuit Judges, Board of

Officers: JUDGE MERRILL R. FARR, *chairman*; JUDGE NORRIS MALONEY, *vice chairman*; JUDGE MARVIN C. HOLZ, *secretary-treasurer*; JUDGE ROBERT F. PFIFFNER, *judicial council member*.

Chairman's address: Eau Claire County Courthouse, Eau Claire 54701.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.27.

All circuit judges of the state constitute a board known as the board of circuit judges. Members of the board meet at least once in each year. They make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the statutes or the rules of practice adopted by the justices of the supreme court to promote administration of the judicial business. The board elects a chairman to expedite the work of the judges. Every circuit judge reports monthly to the chairman, giving such information as the chairman requests relating to the condition of judicial business in the circuit. The expenses of officers and members of the board are reimbursed by the state.

The board designates one member to represent it on the judicial council and two members to represent it on the administrative committee for the court system.

County Judges, Board of

Officers: JUDGE HARLAND H. HILL, *chairman*; JUDGE SVERRE ROANG, *1st vice chairman*; JUDGE WARREN A. GRADY, *2nd vice chairman*; JUDGE DONALD W. STEINMETZ, *secretary*; JUDGE MARSHALL NORSENG, *treasurer*.

Chairman's address: Sauk County Courthouse, Baraboo 53913.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.29.

The county judges of the state constitute the board of county judges and shall meet at least once each year. The board elects a chairman, secretary and other officers considered necessary and may establish sections for judges interested in specialized fields of law. The chairman is reimbursed by the state for expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, and the travel expenses of judges attending meetings are paid by the state.

The board designates one member to represent it on the judicial council and two members to represent it on the administrative committee for the court system.

Criminal Court Judges, Board of

Officers: JUDGE EDWIN C. DAHLBERG, *chairman*; JUDGE WILLIAM E. CRANE, *vice chairman*; JUDGES JOHN G. BUCHEN, JAMES R. SEERING, ROBERT J. STOLTZ.

Chairman's address: Rock County Courthouse, Beloit 53511.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.35.

The board of criminal court judges consists of all the county and circuit court judges in the state having criminal jurisdiction. The board shall elect a chairman, secretary and such other officers as are needed. It meets at least twice a year and provides a vehicle for the exchange of ideas and experience of the judges. The board designates one member to represent it on the judicial council.

Juvenile Court Judges, Board of

Officers: JUDGE DAVID H. SEBORA, *chairman*; vacancy, *vice chairman*; JUDGE SVERRE ROANG, *secretary*; JUDGE WARREN E. WINTON, *treasurer*.

Chairman's address: Calumet County Courthouse, Chilton 53014.

Statutory Reference: Section 257.31.

The board of juvenile court judges consists of all the judges in the state having jurisdiction over juveniles. The county courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction in these matters. The statutes prescribe that the board is to meet at least twice a year and to elect a chairman, secretary and such other officers as are needed. The board shall make any rules it deems advisable which are not inconsistent with the statutes. The board designates one member to represent it on the judicial council.

County Boards of Judges

Statutory Reference: County boards of judges — Section 257.37; Milwaukee Board of County Judges — Section 257.33.

Chapter 315, laws 1959, provided for a county board of judges in counties over 200,000 population (Milwaukee, Dane and Waukesha counties). This board, composed of all judges of the courts of record, reviews judicial business. It may make rules and transfer actions between the county and circuit courts where concurrent jurisdiction exists. A circuit judge is elected chairman of such a board.

The *Milwaukee board of county judges*, consisting of all branches of the county court, meets regularly to expedite the business of the courts.

CIRCUIT COURTS

State Funded Positions: 52 judges, 55 employees.

Amount of State Funding 1973-75: \$5,241,000.

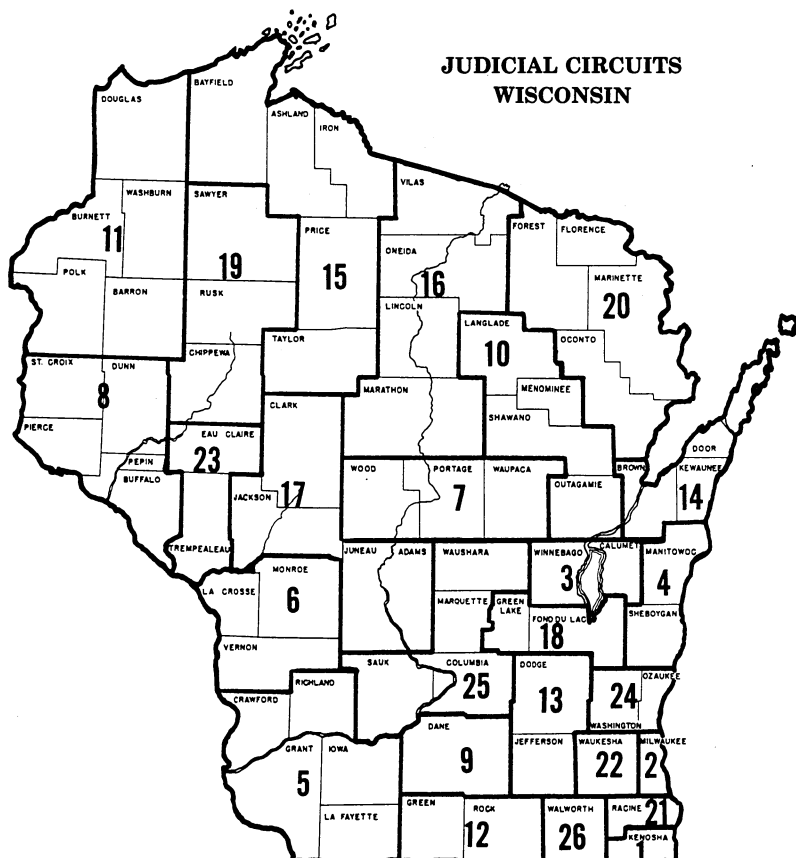
State Aid to Counties for Indigent Defense in Circuit and County Courts: \$250,000.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, sections 2 and 5 to 13, *Wisconsin constitution*; chapter 252, *statutes*.

The circuit court is the principal trial court under the state constitution. 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 19 branches, the 3rd circuit (Calumet and Winnebago counties) with 2 branches, the 9th circuit (Dane county) with 4 branches, the 14th circuit (Brown, Door and Kewaunee counties) with 3 branches, the 21st circuit (Racine county) with 2 branches and the 22nd circuit (Waukesha county) with 2 branches.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election and take office the 1st Monday of the following January. Salaries, which are paid by the state, are fixed by statute and may be changed during the term of office. The part of the current annual salary paid by the state is \$26,292. All of the counties are authorized to pay additional compensation, but the total salary from both state and counties cannot exceed \$34,500. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state.



JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS, JANUARY 1975

Circuit	Counties in Circuit	Branches in Circuit	Judge	Term Expires January
1st	Kenosha	1st	Earl D. Morton	1980
		2nd	Harold M. Bode	1978
2nd	Milwaukee	1st	Louis J. Ceci	1980
		2nd	George Burns	1981
		3rd	John A. Decker	1981
		4th	Robert C. Cannon	1978
		5th	Ralph Podell	1980
		6th	Robert W. Landry	1979
		7th	John F. Foley	1979
		8th	Michael J. Barron	1980
		9th	Robert M. Curley	1976
		10th	Harvey L. Neelen	1979 ¹
		11th	Christ T. Seraphim	1980
		12th	John L. Coffey	1980
		13th	Maurice M. Spracker	1976
		14th	Leander J. Foley, Jr.	1976
		15th	Marvin C. Holz	1978
		16th	William R. Moser	1978
		17th	Hugh R. O'Connell	1980
		18th	Harold B. Jackson, Jr.	1976
		19th	vacancy	1981
3rd	Calumet & Winnebago	1st	William E. Crane	1976
		2nd	Edmund P. Arpin	1976
4th	Sheboygan & Manitowoc		Allan J. Deehr	1981
5th	Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette & Richland		Richard W. Orton	1979
6th	La Crosse, Monroe & Vernon		Peter G. Pappas	1977
7th	Portage, Waupaca & Wood		James H. Levi	1981
8th	Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix		John G. Bartholomew	1980
9th	Dane	1st	Richard W. Bardwell	1981
		2nd	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	1981
		3rd	Norris Maloney	1977
		4th	William C. Sachtjen	1978
10th	Langlade, Outagamie & Shawano		Gordon Myse	1980
11th	Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Polk & Washburn		Allen Kinney	1976
12th	Green & Rock		Arthur L. Luebke	1979
13th	Dodge & Jefferson		Henry G. Gergen, Jr.	1978
14th	Brown, Door & Kewaunee	1st	Donald W. Gleason	1980
		2nd	Robert J. Parins	1980
		3rd	William J. Duffy	1980
15th	Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Price & Taylor		Lewis J. Charles	1978 ²
16th	Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida & Vilas		Ronald D. Keberle	1976
17th	Adams, Clark, Jackson & Juneau		Lowell D. Schoengarth	1976
18th	Fond du Lac & Green Lake		Jerald E. Murphy	1980
19th	Chippewa, Rusk & Sawyer		Robert F. Pfiffner	1980
20th	Florence, Forest, Marinette & Oconto		James A. Martineau	1978 ¹
21st	Racine	1st	Howard J. Du Rocher	1980
		2nd	Thomas Corbett	1980
22nd	Waukesha	1st	William E. Gramling	1976
		2nd	Clair Voss	1978
23rd	Eau Claire & Trempealeau		Merrill R. Farr	1976
24th	Ozaukee & Washington		Milton Meister	1978
25th	Columbia, Marquette, Sauk & Waushara		Howard Latton	1980
26th	Walworth		Erwin Zastrow	1976

¹ Must retire July 31, 1977.² Must retire July 31, 1976.

Source: Office of Administrator of Courts.

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

The circuit court has both criminal and civil jurisdiction in all actions unless the exclusive jurisdiction is given to some other court. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts in some areas including matters relating to marriage. Cases may be transferred between the circuit and the county court in actions where they have concurrent jurisdiction. There is some 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 courts. Appeals from decisions of the circuit court go directly to the supreme court.

COUNTY COURTS

State Funded Positions: 125 judges, 129 employees.

Amount of State Funding 1973-75: \$8,588,400.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, sections 2, 13 and 14, *Wisconsin constitution*; chapter 253, *statutes*.

With the exception of Menominee county, which is attached to Shawano county, and Forest and Florence counties, Pepin and Buffalo 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 December 1974, 26 counties have more than one branch, including Milwaukee county with 14 branches. There are 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 not exceeding \$34,500 annually. Their salary is \$24,120 with the county paying one-half of this amount and the state paying 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, excepting actions for the remedies of certiorari, prohibition and quo warranto. 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. Of the 13 branches of the Milwaukee county court, only three have criminal jurisdiction.

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 1975

County	Judge	County	Judge
Adams.....	Raymond W. Gieringer	Branch 5.....	David V. Jennings, Jr.
Ashland.....	Walter H. Cate	Branch 6.....	Ralph G. Gorenstein
Barron.....	Frederik E. Van Sickle	Branch 7.....	Elliot N. Walstead
Bayfield.....	Walter T. Norlin	Branch 8.....	Donald W. Steinmetz
Brown.....		Branch 9.....	Robert J. Miech
Branch 1.....	Clarence W. Nier	Branch 10.....	John E. McCormick
Branch 2.....	James W. Byers	Branch 11.....	Victor Manian
Branch 3.....	Richard J. Farrell	Branch 12.....	Patrick J. Madden
Branch 4.....	John C. Jaekels	Branch 13.....	William Jennaro
Buffalo.....	Gary B. Schlosstein	Branch 14.....	vacancy
Burnett.....	Harry F. Gundersen	Monroe.....	James W. Rice
Calumet.....	David H. Sehora	Oconto.....	Edward P. Herald
Chippewa.....	Marshall Norseng	Oneida.....	George A. Richards
Clark.....	Michael W. Brennan	Outagamie.....	
Columbia.....		Branch 1.....	Urban P. Van Susteren
Branch 1.....	Daniel C. O'Connor	Branch 2.....	Nick F. Schaefer
Branch 2.....	Lewis W. Charles	Branch 3.....	R. Thomas Cane
Crawford.....	William A. O'Neill	Ozaukee.....	
Dane.....		Branch 1.....	Charles L. Larson
Branch 1.....	P. Charles Jones	Branch 2.....	Warren A. Grady
Branch 2.....	William Buenzli	Pierce.....	William E. McEwen
Branch 3.....	Archie Simonson	Polk.....	Charles D. Madsen
Branch 4.....	Ervin M. Bruner	Portage.....	Robert C. Jenkins
Branch 5.....	William D. Byrne	Price.....	W. Patrick Donlin
Branch 6.....	William F. Eich	Racine.....	
Dodge.....		Branch 1.....	Gilbert N. Geraghty
Branch 1.....	Joseph E. Schultz	Branch 2.....	William F. Jones
Branch 2.....	Clarence Traeger	Branch 3.....	Richard G. Harvey, Jr.
Door.....	Edwin C. Stephan	Branch 4.....	John C. Ahlgrimm
Douglas.....		Branch 5.....	James Wilbershede
Branch 1.....	Arthur Cirilli	Richland.....	Kent C. Houck
Branch 2.....	Harry E. Larsen	Rock.....	
Branch 3.....	Henry N. Leveroos	Branch 1.....	Sverre Roang
Dunn.....	William H. Bundy	Branch 2.....	John Boyle
Eau Claire.....		Branch 3.....	Edwin C. Dahlberg
Branch 1.....	Thomas H. Barland	Branch 4.....	Mark J. Farnum
Branch 2.....	Karl Peplau	Rusk.....	Donald J. Sterlinske
Forest.....	Frederick Fowle	St. Croix.....	Joseph W. Hughes
Fond du Lac.....		Sauk.....	
Branch 1.....	J. Peter McGalloway, Jr.	Branch 1.....	Harland H. Hill
Branch 2.....	Hazen W. McEssey	Branch 2.....	James R. Seering
Branch 3.....	Eugene F. McEssey	Sawyer.....	Alvin L. Kelsey
Grant.....	William L. Reinecke	Shawano.....	
Green.....	Francis W. Brand	Branch 1.....	Michael G. Eberlein
Green Lake.....	David C. Willis	Branch 2.....	Orville S. Luckenbach
Iowa.....	James P. Fiedler	Sheboygan.....	
Iron.....	Francis J. Fassino	Branch 1.....	Joseph W. Wilkus
Jackson.....	Louis I. Drecktrah	Branch 2.....	John G. Buchen
Jefferson.....		Branch 3.....	John Bolgert
Branch 1.....	Charles E. Kading	Taylor.....	Peter J. Seidl
Branch 2.....	William Brandel	Trempealeau.....	Albert L. Twesme
Juneau.....	William R. Curran	Vernon.....	Olga Bennett
Kenosha.....		Vilas.....	Frank W. Carter, Jr.
Branch 1.....	Floyd H. Guttormsen	Walworth.....	
Branch 2.....	Michael Fisher	Branch 1.....	John D. Voss
Branch 3.....	Burton A. Scott	Branch 2.....	John J. Byrnes
Kewaunee.....	John A. Curtin	Washburn.....	Warren Winton
La Crosse.....		Washington.....	
Branch 1.....	Eugene A. Toepel	Branch 1.....	J. Tom Merriam
Branch 2.....	Leonard F. Roraff	Branch 2.....	Robert J. Stoltz
Lafayette.....	Daniel P. McDonald	Waukesha.....	
Langlade.....	Ralph J. Strandberg	Branch 1.....	David L. Dancy
Lincoln.....	Donald E. Schnabel	Branch 2.....	William G. Callow
Manitowoc.....		Branch 3.....	Harold J. Wollenzien
Branch 1.....	Leon H. Jones	Branch 4.....	Robert McGraw
Branch 2.....	Harold W. Mueller	Waupaca.....	
Marathon.....		Branch 1.....	A. Don Zwickey
Branch 1.....	Robert W. Dean	Branch 2.....	Nathan E. Wiese
Branch 2.....	Joseph C. Kucirek	Wausara.....	Boyd A. Clark
Marinette.....	Harry E. White	Winnebago.....	
Marquette.....	Andrew P. Cotter	Branch 1.....	Thomas S. Williams
Milwaukee.....		Branch 2.....	William H. Carver
Branch 1.....	William J. Shaughnessy	Branch 3.....	James G. Sarres
Branch 2.....	Michael T. Sullivan	Wood.....	
Branch 3.....	Terence Evans	Branch 1.....	Byron B. Conway
Branch 4.....	Frederick Kessler	Branch 2.....	Frederick A. Fink

Source: Office of Administrator of Courts.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Statutory Reference: Article VII, section 23, *Wisconsin constitution*; sections 247.13 *et seq.*, 252.14 *et seq.*, and 256.68, *statutes*.

The judges of the circuit and county courts are authorized to appoint *court commissioners* in each county. In counties other than Milwaukee, each judge shall, as nearly as possible, appoint an equal number of commissioners within the county. In Milwaukee and Dane counties each judge may appoint not more than 2 such commissioners. All such appointments are subject to the approval of a majority of the circuit judges in the county, and a majority of the county judges. A court commissioner serves at the pleasure of the judge who appointed him, and the term of office expires with the judge's term, or when a successor is appointed.

Court commissioners have power to issue subpoenas and other process, administer oaths, fix bail, and take depositions and testimony when authorized by law. They may allow writs of habeas corpus and certiorari and may grant some injunctions. The commissioners perform all duties required by the court and fulfill those responsibilities which are the proper exercise of the powers expressly granted to them. They have additional duties in single-county circuits. Every county judge also has the powers of a court commissioner.

In each county the circuit and county judges also appoint a *family court commissioner* (formerly divorce counsel) for such county. In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, however, the office of the family court commissioner is established under the classified civil service and appointments are made by the judges of the circuit court. To the extent required for the performance of his duties, he has the powers of a court commissioner. In every action for divorce or legal separation the family court commissioner causes an effort to be made to effect a reconciliation, and such action shall not be brought to trial until he certifies that such an effort has been made.

A *judicial court commissioner* has been authorized by chapter 278, laws 1973, to be created in counties having a population of 500,000 or more. The number of such positions is set by the county board, and appointments are made by the chairman of the county board of judges. To the extent required by their duties judicial court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners. When assigned to the children's court, a judicial court commissioner may issue summonses and warrants, order the release or detention of children apprehended, conduct detention and shelter care hearings, conduct preliminary appearances and impose informal disposition. When assigned to the misdemeanor, traffic or misdemeanor-traffic branches of county court, he may conduct such hearings and proceedings as authorized by the judge, but he shall not preside over any trial, except that default judgments and stipulations may be entered and approved by him. When directed to do so by the judge, he may inform the defendant of his rights, refer the matter of the appointment of an attorney to the public or legal defenders, direct a case to a designated court for trial if a not guilty plea is entered, set bail, dispose of cases which have been found to have no merit from the complaint or on motion of the district or city attorney, and issue warrants and capiases for those who do not appear as summoned. When assigned to other branches, the commissioner may be authorized by the presiding judge to engage in conciliation and pretrial work.

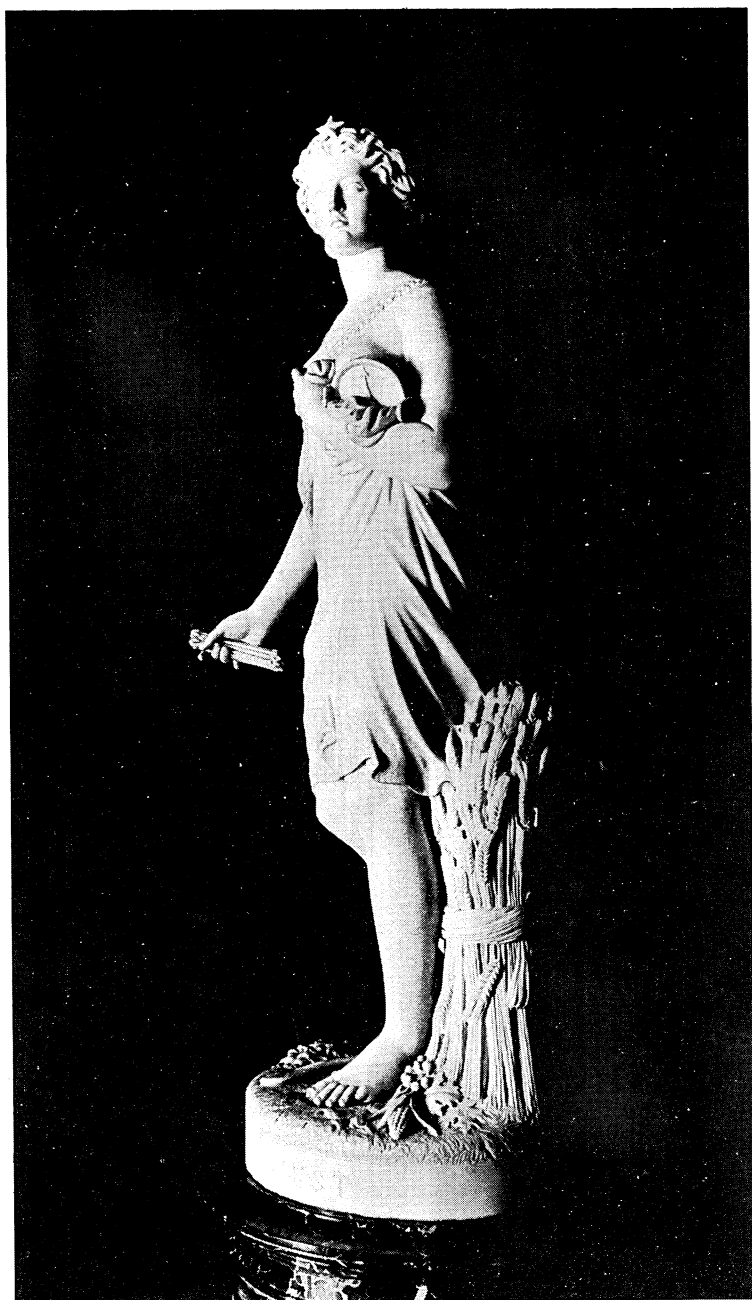
MUNICIPAL JUSTICE COURTS

Statutory Reference: Article VII, section 2, *Wisconsin constitution*; chapter 254, *statutes*.

The state constitution was amended in April 1966 to abolish the constitutional office of justice of the peace. However, the governing bodies of cities, villages and

towns are by statute authorized to establish municipal justice courts. The municipal justice is elected for a 2-year to 4-year term, as determined by the municipality, beginning on May 1. The salary 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. The municipal justice court is not a court of record.

These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over offenses against ordinances of the town, village or city where they are located and where legal relief only is sought. If equitable relief is demanded, the action must be brought in a court of record. Jurisdiction is limited to the violations of ordinances enacted by the municipality which creates the municipal justice court. A municipal court may render judgment by order payment of a forfeiture plus any costs of prosecution or by imprisonment in default of such payment.



One of the statues on permanent display in the State Capitol is THE WEST by Vinnie Ream Hoxie. The sculpture is located in the West Washington Avenue portico (photo courtesy CAPITAL TIMES).

Statistics

Statistical information on Wisconsin: agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography, history, local government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, revenue, social services, transportation



HOW WISCONSIN RANKS AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE, 1973

Commodity	% of U.S. Production	Rank Among States	1973 Production
Dairying			
Butter.....	19.5	2	179,406,000 lbs.
Cheese, all (excluding cottage).....	39.9	1	1,071,041,000 lbs.
American.....	43.1	1	720,104,000 lbs.
Blue.....	59.5	1	17,711,000 lbs.
Brick.....	73.8	1	17,060,000 lbs.
Italian.....	35.3	1	199,674,000 lbs.
Limburger.....	66.8	1	1,728,000 lbs.
Muenster.....	78.2	1	35,720,000 lbs.
Swiss.....	20.0	2	32,764,000 lbs.
Condensed milk, bulk			
Sweetened, skim.....	67.8	1	48,614,000 lbs.
Sweetened, whole.....	78.0	1	60,086,000 lbs.
Unsweetened, skim.....	15.7	2	127,012,000 lbs.
Unsweetened, whole.....	26.3	1	41,987,000 lbs.
Dry products			
Buttermilk.....	20.0	2	8,573,000 lbs.
Malting powder.....	100.0	1	16,263,000 lbs.
Skim milk for animal feed.....	4.6	4	446,000 lbs.
Skim milk for human use.....	9.7	3	89,242,000 lbs.
Whey.....	46.4	1	357,365,000 lbs.
Whole milk.....	5.8	6	4,527,000 lbs.
Evaporated whole milk, unsweetened, case ¹...	...	...	...
Ice cream.....	2.1	16	16,006,000 gal.
Milk production.....	16.0	1	18,442,000,000 lbs.
Crops			
Apples.....	0.8	21	50,000,000 lbs.
Barley.....	0.2	27	777,000 bu.
Beans, lima for processing.....	7.0	3	6,900 tons
Beans, snap for processing.....	18.6	2	137,600 tons
Beets for canning.....	30.2	2	60,600 tons
Cabbage, kraut.....	25.4	2	57,550 tons
Cabbage, total.....	11.6	2	1,621,000 cwt.
Cherries, tart.....	2.7	6	2,400 tons
Corn for grain.....	3.1	8	173,470,000 bu.
Corn for silage.....	9.7	1	10,710,000 tons
Corn, sweet for processing.....	23.5	2	510,500 tons
Cranberries.....	36.4	2	760,000 bbl.
Cucumbers for pickles.....	8.4	4	51,050 tons
Hay, alfalfa.....	11.0	1	8,613,000 tons
Hay, all other.....	3.6	8	2,009,000 tons
Hay, all.....	7.9	1	10,622,000 tons
Maple syrup.....	9.8	3	84,000 gal.
Oats.....	8.5	5	56,170,000 bu.
Onions, commercial.....	1.3	11	392,000 cwt.
Peas, green for processing.....	24.8	1	121,950 tons
Peppermint for oil.....	3.5	5	112,000 lbs.
Potatoes.....	3.9	9	11,515,000 cwt.
Rye.....	0.7	25	176,000 bu.
Seed, red clover.....	7.8	6	2,250,000 lbs.
Seed, timothy.....	3.0	7	700,000 lbs.
Soybeans for beans.....	0.4	24	6,025,000 bu.
Strawberries.....	0.8	12	38,000 cwt.
Tobacco.....	1.1	10	18,963,000 lbs.
Wheat, all.....	0.1	37	890,000 bu.
Other Products			
Eggs.....	1.9	20	1,267,000,000 eggs
Wool.....	0.6	26	822,000 lbs.
Honey.....	4.8	5	11,440,000 lbs.
Livestock			
Cattle and calves, all.....	3.4	9	4,400,000 head
Milk cows and heifers that have calved.....	15.9	1	1,796,000 head
Chickens ²	1.7	20	6,821,000 birds
Hogs and pigs, all ²	2.6	12	1,575,000 head
Turkeys raised ³	3.2	10	4,229,000 birds

¹ Data not shown when less than 3 plants reported or individual plant operations might be disclosed.

² December 1, 1973.

³ 1973.

**WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM
FARM MARKETINGS, BY COMMODITIES,
1969-1973
(In thousands)**

Commodity	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All livestock.....	\$1,320,715	\$1,380,949	\$1,415,710	\$1,565,960	\$1,888,172
Meat animals.....	378,557	378,288	363,933	450,066	547,832
Cattle and calves.....	224,109	230,039	229,887	287,765	341,587
Hogs and pigs.....	151,454	145,592	131,815	159,710	203,638
Sheep and lambs.....	2,994	2,657	2,231	2,591	2,607
Dairy products.....	851,741	915,774	970,059	1,035,142	1,197,763
Poultry and eggs.....	62,916	64,119	62,121	62,226	117,544
Eggs.....	35,516	33,831	30,587	28,226	54,155
Turkeys.....	13,372	15,394	14,211	17,355	29,383
Broilers.....	9,774	8,820	8,940	8,622	16,171
Farm chickens.....	1,144	1,174	1,518	1,668	2,107
Miscellaneous poultry.....	3,110	4,900	6,865	6,355	15,728
All miscellaneous livestock.....	27,501	22,768	19,597	18,526	25,033
Mink.....	23,215	18,784	15,964	14,621	17,995
Wool.....	393	354	221	257	567
Honey and beeswax.....	2,433	2,105	2,490	2,452	4,654
Miscellaneous livestock.....	1,460	1,525	922	1,196	1,817
All crops.....	209,135	217,954	243,804	290,181	404,426
Field crops.....	82,581	96,078	119,812	133,694	189,137
Corn.....	42,071	52,197	72,189	77,654	109,936
Oats.....	10,809	12,497	12,000	11,136	11,826
Hay.....	14,196	13,467	16,449	17,670	23,947
Tobacco.....	5,242	5,504	9,426	12,356	9,074
Soybeans.....	7,864	10,278	7,457	13,076	30,964
Wheat.....	1,364	1,132	1,281	1,113	2,729
Barley.....	855	853	874	562	555
Rye.....	180	150	136	127	106
All vegetables.....	86,327	86,522	87,419	94,709	127,038
Potatoes.....	29,152	29,513	25,186	30,188	58,973
Sweet corn.....	10,967	11,553	14,329	15,544	14,896
Green peas.....	13,967	15,136	15,806	18,340	14,634
Snap beans.....	8,235	8,021	10,142	10,136	12,020
Cucumbers.....	4,468	5,929	4,631	3,866	5,207
Cabbage.....	6,256	2,614	2,906	2,873	4,236
Carrots.....	2,682	2,148	2,526	1,826	3,376
Beets.....	1,474	1,301	1,454	1,399	1,588
Onions.....	1,214	1,072	1,214	2,750	2,260
Green lima beans.....	1,310	1,024	1,031	940	1,104
Miscellaneous vegetables.....	6,599	8,011	8,194	6,847	8,754
Specialty crops.....	38,716	33,951	35,154	60,393	85,212
Apples.....	4,148	4,058	4,806	4,828	5,572
Cherries.....	512	573	1,685	782	960
Cranberries.....	11,638	7,417	7,949	9,997	10,716
Strawberries.....	1,512	1,281	1,298	1,117	1,379
Miscellaneous fruits and nuts.....	62	44	43	44	40
Greenhouse and nursery.....	13,973	13,867	13,643	21,842	24,158
Forest products.....	3,700	3,600	3,500	20,500	39,745
Mint.....	2,829	2,750	1,867	691	1,690
Maple products.....	342	561	364	592	952
All miscellaneous crops.....	1,511	1,403	1,419	1,385	3,039
Hay seed crops.....	734	593	510	202	1,116
Other miscellaneous crops.....	777	810	909	1,183	1,923
All Commodities.....	1,529,850	1,598,903	1,659,514	1,856,141	2,292,598
Government payments.....	56,300	51,700	36,900	57,100	39,800
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS.....	\$1,586,150	\$1,650,603	\$1,696,414	\$1,913,241	\$2,332,398

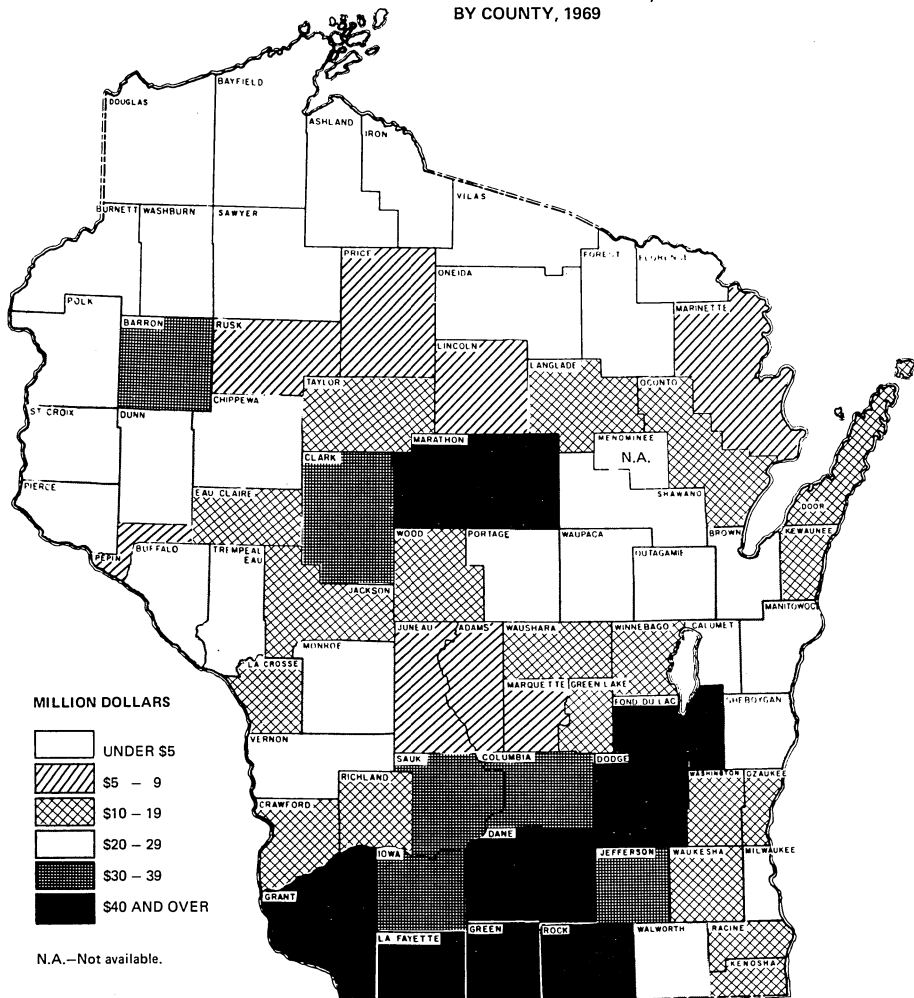
Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, October 1974.

INCOME FROM FARMING IN WISCONSIN, 1965-1973

Income	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gross farm income (million dollars)	1,433.8	1,602.3	1,570.4	1,646.7	1,735.9	1,806.6	1,868.1	2,095.6	1,539.3
Net farm income (million dollars)	438.2	552.0	431.5	492.1	475.8	478.6	532.4	544.3	784.0
Realized net farm per farm (dollars)	3,556.0	4,426.0	3,630.0	4,054.0	4,287.0	4,277.0	4,179.0	5,562.0	7,322.0

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, October 1974.

VALUE OF WISCONSIN
FARM PRODUCTS SOLD,
BY COUNTY, 1969



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1969

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY, 1972-73

County	No. of Farms	1972 Land in Farms (acres)	Avg. Size of Farms (acres)	No. of Farms	1973 Land in Farms (acres)	Avg. Size of Farms (acres)
Adams.....	530	143,100	270.0	530	142,800	269.4
Ashland.....	470	87,800	186.8	470	87,700	186.6
Barron.....	2,400	440,900	183.7	2,380	437,900	184.0
Bayfield.....	750	142,300	189.7	720	136,800	190.0
Brown.....	1,920	274,800	143.1	1,910	272,000	143.5
Buffalo.....	1,380	400,200	290.0	1,390	402,700	289.7
Burnett.....	640	124,800	195.0	610	120,300	197.2
Calumet.....	1,340	192,300	143.5	1,310	193,000	144.0
Chippewa.....	2,190	470,200	214.7	2,180	468,900	215.1
Clark.....	3,250	546,500	168.2	3,240	548,000	169.1
Columbia.....	2,040	404,400	198.2	2,050	404,000	197.1
Crawford.....	1,280	322,800	252.2	1,270	321,300	253.0
Dane.....	3,950	660,600	167.2	3,940	660,600	167.1
Dodge.....	3,050	483,600	158.6	3,060	484,800	158.4
Door.....	1,410	196,500	139.4	1,380	195,000	141.3
Douglas.....	420	85,600	203.8	410	84,000	204.9
Dunn.....	2,180	463,200	212.5	2,190	464,600	212.1
Eau Claire.....	1,420	253,600	178.6	1,410	252,400	179.0
Florence.....	140	30,500	217.9	140	31,000	221.4
Fond du Lac.....	2,380	411,700	173.0	2,350	407,100	173.2
Forest.....	210	47,300	225.2	210	48,000	228.6
Grant.....	3,040	668,400	219.9	3,050	670,100	219.7
Green.....	1,870	368,500	197.1	1,880	370,400	197.0
Green Lake.....	940	178,600	190.0	920	176,200	191.5
Iowa.....	1,680	431,000	256.5	1,680	431,800	257.0
Iron.....	90	20,700	230.0	80	18,500	231.3
Jackson.....	1,230	287,800	234.0	1,240	289,800	233.7
Jefferson.....	2,110	299,400	141.9	2,100	297,200	141.5
Juneau.....	1,060	198,200	187.0	1,060	198,700	187.5
Kenosha.....	680	118,500	174.3	670	117,700	175.7
Kewaunee.....	1,430	207,400	145.0	1,410	205,100	145.5
La Crosse.....	1,080	233,500	216.2	1,060	229,800	216.8
Lafayette.....	1,670	390,100	233.6	1,670	390,800	234.0
Langlade.....	800	169,300	211.6	770	165,500	214.9
Lincoln.....	760	152,700	200.9	760	153,500	202.0
Manitowoc.....	2,290	330,300	144.2	2,260	327,300	144.8
Marathon.....	4,130	739,400	179.0	4,120	737,400	179.0
Marquette.....	1,180	212,300	179.9	1,150	211,600	184.0
Marquette.....	800	183,200	229.0	770	178,100	231.3
Menominee ¹	200	17,100	85.5	200	17,200	85.5
Milwaukee.....	2,100	405,500	193.1	2,110	407,000	192.9
Monroe.....	1,750	289,200	165.3	1,720	284,600	165.5
Oconto.....	180	43,200	240.0	170	42,000	247.1
Outagamie.....	2,270	331,000	145.8	2,270	330,000	145.4
Ozaukee.....	670	107,900	161.0	660	107,400	162.7
Pepin.....	610	133,300	218.5	600	130,800	218.0
Pierce.....	1,720	334,500	194.5	1,730	335,600	194.0
Polk.....	2,320	420,300	181.2	2,280	416,900	182.9
Portage.....	1,610	338,100	210.0	1,590	334,900	210.4
Price.....	920	161,200	175.2	890	157,000	176.4
Racine.....	940	148,300	157.8	910	148,200	162.9
Richland.....	1,680	349,400	208.0	1,680	349,300	207.9
Rock.....	2,080	409,600	196.9	2,070	409,000	197.6
Rusk.....	1,160	238,300	205.4	1,130	233,400	206.5
St. Croix.....	2,050	389,500	190.0	2,030	386,700	190.5
Sauk.....	2,210	466,300	211.0	2,200	464,200	211.0
Sawyer.....	340	84,300	247.9	320	80,000	250.0
Shawano ¹	2,320	392,200	169.1	2,310	391,300	169.4
Sheboygan.....	1,930	262,500	136.0	1,880	255,500	135.9
Taylor.....	1,620	315,300	194.6	1,590	312,900	196.8
Trempealeau.....	2,130	427,500	200.7	2,140	428,600	200.3
Vernon.....	2,740	454,800	166.0	2,750	455,500	165.6
Vilas.....	80	10,400	130.0	80	10,000	125.0
Walworth.....	1,410	295,500	209.6	1,370	289,100	211.0
Washburn.....	580	128,000	220.7	570	125,800	220.7
Washington.....	1,490	208,700	140.1	1,440	212,300	147.4
Waukesha.....	1,310	187,400	143.1	1,250	184,200	147.4
Waupaca.....	2,120	351,900	166.0	2,040	347,000	170.1
Waushara.....	1,170	235,200	201.0	1,130	231,700	205.0
Winnebago.....	1,430	217,400	152.0	1,400	215,000	153.6
Wood.....	1,670	273,900	164.0	1,660	273,000	164.5
STATE.....	107,000	19,800,000	185.0	106,000	19,700,000	185.8

¹ Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, 1974 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics, June 1974.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN, 1935-1974

Year	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Avg. Size of Farm (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings		
				Total (In millions)	Average per Farm ¹	Average per Acre
1935	200,000 (peak)					
1950	174,000	23,600,000	135.6	\$ 2,057		\$ 89
1955	155,000	23,200,000	149.7	2,255		101
1960	138,000	22,200,000	160.9	2,795	\$ 21,700	133
1961	136,000	22,100,000	162.5	2,863	22,700	137
1962	133,000	22,000,000	165.4	2,973	24,000	144
1963	130,000	21,800,000	167.7	2,929	24,100	143
1964	127,000	21,600,000	170.1	3,050	25,700	150
1965	124,000	21,400,000	172.6	3,124	26,900	155
1966	121,000	21,200,000	175.2	3,279	29,000	164
1967	118,000	20,900,000	177.1	3,533	32,400	182
1968	115,000	20,600,000	179.1	3,663	33,700	193
1969	112,000	20,300,000	181.3	3,947	38,600	213
1970	110,000	20,100,000	182.7	4,201	42,400	232
1971	108,000	19,900,000	184.3	4,608	47,400	257
1972	107,000	19,800,000	185.0	4,952	51,400	278
1973	106,000	19,700,000	185.8	5,966	62,500	336
1974 ²	105,000	19,600,000	186.7			

¹ Pre-1960 and 1974 data not available.

² Preliminary estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1974 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1974.

WORKERS ON WISCONSIN FARMS, 1963-1973* (In thousands)

Year	Total Workers	Family Workers	Hired Workers
1963	258	230	28
1964	246	221	25
1965	231	208	23
1966	212	192	20
1967	198	178	20
1968	203	183	20
1969	197	178	19
1970	193	174	19
1971	186	167	19
1972	179	159	20
1973	173	153	20

* Annual average.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1974 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1974, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN FARM WAGE RATES, 1963-1973*

Year	Per Month		Per Day		Per Hour without
	With Board and Room	With House	With Board and Room	Without Board or Room	Board or Room
1963	\$ 154.00	\$ 212.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 9.50	\$ 1.16
1964	158.00	218.00	7.70	9.50	1.21
1965	164.00	226.00	7.90	9.50	1.24
1966	185.00	252.00	8.60	10.50	1.28
1967	200.00	272.00	9.10	11.40	1.41
1968	216.00	295.00	9.80	12.20	1.51
1969	239.00	322.00	10.50	13.20	1.66
1970	255.00	346.00	11.20	14.00	1.76
1971	273.00	362.00	11.60	14.60	1.85
1972	295.00	387.00	12.30	15.70	1.92
1973	318.00	418.00	13.60	17.10	2.06

* Averaged rate for period indicated.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1974 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1974, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN FARM POPULATION AND OPERATORS BY COUNTY

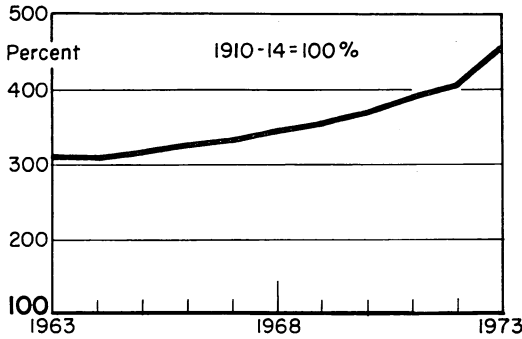
County	Rural Farm Population (1970) ¹			Farm Operators (1969)			
	Total	Male	Female	Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Corporations ²
Adams.....	1,864	946	918	360	89	14	4
Ashland.....	1,780	973	807	252	87	2	1
Barron.....	9,647	4,991	4,656	1,708	513	85	14
Bayfield.....	2,836	1,568	1,268	364	115	13	3
Brown.....	10,145	5,110	5,035	1,304	487	95	12
Buffalo.....	5,282	2,876	2,406	1,003	181	80	3
Burnett.....	2,193	1,106	1,087	419	133	11	—
Calumet.....	7,085	3,768	3,317	922	324	85	7
Chippewa.....	9,819	5,203	4,616	1,625	378	80	4
Clark.....	13,117	6,894	6,223	2,360	536	84	10
Columbia.....	7,550	4,084	3,466	1,322	347	190	15
Crawford.....	5,185	2,702	2,483	937	146	124	4
Dane.....	19,381	10,194	9,187	2,498	744	464	27
Dodge.....	14,876	7,769	7,107	1,955	612	312	14
Door.....	4,499	2,279	2,220	1,050	208	20	8
Douglas.....	1,319	719	600	249	94	4	2
Dunn.....	8,436	4,466	3,970	1,597	326	103	3
Eau Claire.....	5,122	2,696	2,426	1,026	166	52	6
Florence.....	1,147	584	563	67	37	—	—
Fond du Lac.....	15,038	7,772	7,266	1,627	561	241	12
Forest.....	1,314	722	592	113	42	3	3
Grant.....	13,186	6,834	6,352	1,970	450	420	7
Green.....	8,018	4,149	3,869	1,194	259	336	5
Green Lake.....	4,024	2,133	1,891	618	148	111	5
Iowa.....	7,043	3,672	3,371	1,064	281	207	4
Iron.....	432	227	205	40	26	—	1
Jackson.....	4,940	2,654	2,286	903	149	35	15
Jefferson.....	9,751	5,145	4,606	1,476	404	193	17
Juneau.....	3,992	2,146	1,846	775	172	53	3
Kenosha.....	5,765	2,975	2,790	389	196	114	9
Kewaunee.....	6,407	3,295	3,112	1,114	224	40	2
LaCrosse.....	4,561	2,359	2,202	771	183	70	2
Lafayette.....	7,664	4,115	3,549	981	254	295	4
Langlade.....	3,857	1,936	1,921	540	183	25	11
Lincoln.....	3,259	1,670	1,589	530	169	20	3
Manitowoc.....	12,135	6,282	5,853	1,677	519	85	10
Marathon.....	17,713	9,141	8,572	2,951	692	129	18
Marinette.....	5,391	2,843	2,548	772	182	17	2
Marquette.....	2,400	1,233	1,167	519	107	39	6
Menominee.....	63	29	34	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee.....	—	—	—	137	55	53	8
Monroe.....	8,596	4,522	4,074	1,487	272	124	14
Oconto.....	8,751	4,493	4,253	1,301	254	59	6
Oneida.....	3,632	1,880	1,752	92	20	6	8
Ooutagamie.....	11,869	6,190	5,679	1,621	406	113	8
Ozaukee.....	4,486	2,303	2,183	456	231	72	7
Pepin.....	2,578	1,377	1,201	411	102	35	2
Pierce.....	7,453	3,968	3,485	1,178	364	110	5
Polk.....	8,825	4,734	4,091	1,563	474	64	4
Portage.....	5,547	2,952	2,595	1,094	210	48	19
Price.....	4,357	2,438	1,919	605	150	20	5
Racine.....	6,652	3,376	3,276	604	292	124	14
Richland.....	5,871	2,978	2,893	1,161	239	115	7
Rock.....	10,236	5,342	4,894	1,285	424	281	16
Rusk.....	4,674	2,515	2,159	738	206	36	3
St. Croix.....	8,489	4,449	4,040	1,308	424	113	8
Sauk.....	8,150	4,312	3,838	1,532	395	117	11
Sawyer.....	1,132	622	510	240	74	15	3
Shawano.....	10,481	5,515	4,966	1,612	340	58	5
Sheboygan.....	10,188	5,364	4,824	1,198	553	118	12
Taylor.....	6,964	3,682	3,282	1,116	276	45	4
Trempealeau.....	8,123	4,372	3,751	1,523	273	112	8
Vernon.....	9,653	5,064	4,589	1,980	359	164	7
Vilas.....	1,242	681	561	55	8	3	4
Walworth.....	9,484	5,045	4,439	823	319	212	30
Washburn.....	2,162	1,100	1,062	317	131	13	6
Washington.....	8,806	4,556	4,250	891	408	133	5
Waukesha.....	7,557	3,787	3,770	760	338	126	14
Waupaca.....	8,058	4,257	3,801	1,595	311	68	8
Wauwaha.....	4,758	2,492	2,266	762	178	43	10
Winnebago.....	8,005	4,127	3,878	901	346	102	8
Wood.....	7,644	4,056	3,588	1,176	255	42	24
STATE.....	482,659	252,814	229,845	72,566	19,412	6,995	569

¹ Includes only those residing in rural territory.

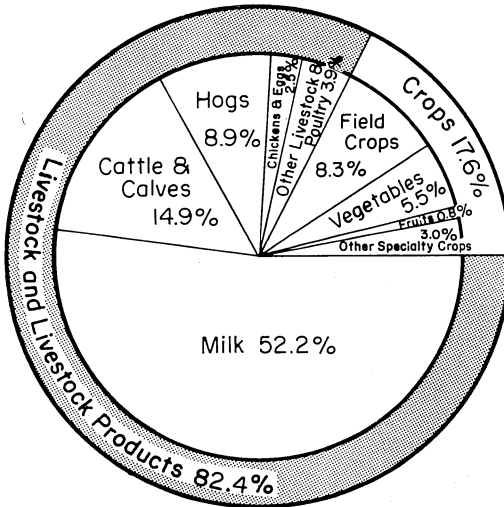
² Includes those farms with sales of \$2,500 and more operated as corporations.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics-Wisconsin, PC (1)-C51; and Census of Agriculture, 1969: Wisconsin, Vol. 1, Pt. 14.

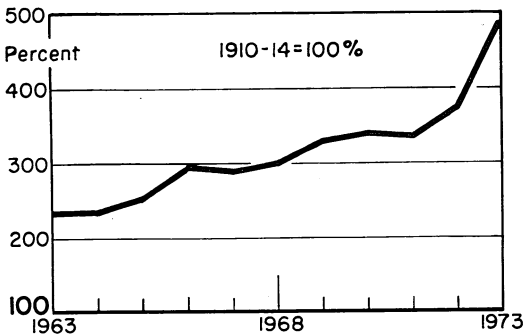
INDEX OF PRICES PAID
Wisconsin, 1963-73



PERCENT OF
CASH RECEIPTS BY COMMODITIES
Wisconsin, 1973



INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED
Wisconsin, 1963-73



STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN*

Listed by Key Word

Associations	Address Correspondence to
A cademy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.....	James R. Batt, Exec. Dir. 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Accountants, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Jerry Hawkins, Pres. P.O. Box 400, Kenosha 53141
Accountants, Wis. Soc. of Certified Public.....	Joe Sperstad, Exec. Dir. 600 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
Adult Education Assn. of Wis.....	Robert Bolin, Pres. Continuing Education, UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Advertisers Assn., Inc., Wis.....	Thomas Derse, Pres. 418 N. 27th St., Milwaukee 53208
Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor	Mrs. Irene Hausen, Secy.-Treas. 433 Clarence St., Ft. Atkinson 53538
Advertising Executives Assn., Wis. Newspaper	Mark Atkinson, Pres. c/o Eau Claire Leader-Telegram, Eau Claire 54701
Advertising Publishers Assn., Wis.....	Thomas Karavis, Pres. P.O. Box 301, Waupaca 54981
AFL-CIO, Wis. State	Jack B. Reihl, Secy.-Treas. 6333 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Aging, Inc., Wis. Assn. of Homes for the	John K. Fernan, Exec. Dir. 131 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Agri-Business Council, Inc., (Wis.)	Russel R. Weisensel, Exec. Dir. 2117 Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Air Patrol, Wis. Wing Civil.....	Lt. Col. William W. Watson, Leg. Officer 4912 W. Jerelyn Pl., Milwaukee 53219
Aircraft Assn., Experimental	Paul H. Poberezny, Pres. P.O. Box 229, Hales Corners 53130
Alcohol Problems Council of Wis.....	Charles H. Velte, Pres. Louise Rd., Neenah 54956
Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, Inc., Wis. Assn. on	Thomas Heine, Exec. Dir. Suite 201, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53705
Allergy Soc., Wis.	Dr. S. Roger Hirsch, Pres. VA Hospital, Wood 53193
Alumni Assn. Inc., Wis.....	Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Exec. Dir 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53704
Amalgamated Meatcutters, Packinghouse, Leather and Allied Food Workers of Wis.	Henry E. Dubinski, Pres. 3510 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53208
American Colonists, Daughters of, Wis. State Chap	Mrs. F. N. Trowbridge, Regent 247 Miramar Drive, Green Bay 54301
American Fed. of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, Wis. Office	Roy E. Kubista, Leg. Dir. 4646 Frey St., Madison 53705
American Legion, Wis.....	Robert G. Wilke, State Adj. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
American Legion Aux., Dept. of Wis.....	Mrs. Lucille Heinle, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Amvets (Dept. of Wis.)	John J. Millane, Adj. 750 N. Lincoln Mem. Dr., Room 306, Milwaukee 53202
Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Bernice Schmid, Pres. 1309 W. Orchard St., Milwaukee 53218
Angus Assn., Wis.....	Mrs. Charles W. Nienow, Secy.-Treas. R. 3, Box 86, Watertown 53094
Animal Protective League Inc.....	Mrs. Joseph Romais, Pres.-Treas. 2130 N. 106th St., Milwaukee 53226
Apartment Assn., Nat. (Wis. Chap.)	Billy G. Smith, Exec. Dir. 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Apple and Horticultural Council, Inc., Wis.	Henry Mahr, Exec. Secy. 10820 S. 27th St., Oak Creek 53154
Archeological Soc., Wis.....	Paul Turney 3204 S. New York Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Archery Assn., Wis.....	Robert M. Jung, Pres. 3569 S. Whitnall Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Archery Assn., Wis. Field.....	Richard E. Arnold, Secy.-Treas. 2715 Roosevelt, Janesville 53545
Architects, American Institute of (Wis. Chap.)	Alan J. Carlson, Exec. Dir. 788 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 53202
Army and Navy Union (Dept. of Wis.)	Betty Baker, Cmdr. 3320 S. 22nd St., Milwaukee 53215
Artists Assn., Inc., Wis. Rural.....	Mrs. Patti Smerling, Corresp. Secy. R. 1, Box 397, Omro 54963

* This list was compiled as of November 8, 1974 from a questionnaire sent to all known statewide associations other than religious, fraternal, cooperative and similar organizations. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Bureau, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Asphalt Pavement Assn., Wis.	Florence Bahr, Office Mgr. Suite 539, 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic.....	John E. Roberts, Exec. Dir. 41 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point 54481
Auctioneers Assn., Wis.	Victor V. Voigt, Secy. R. 2, Reedsville 54230
Auto Collision Technician's Assn., Wis.	Jack Slack, Pres. Livingston 53554
Automobile Assn. (AAA), American, Wis. Division	Stuart B. Wright, Gen. Mgr. Box 33, Madison 53701
Automotive Trades Assn., Wis.	Gary D. Williams, Exec. Vice Pres. P.O. Box 5345, 732 N. Midvale Blvd. Madison 53705
Automotive Wholesalers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Joseph E. Bolan, Exec. Vice Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
B akers Assn. Inc., Wis.	Joseph L. Pipp, Exec. Secy. Room 5110, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 53203
Bandmasters' Assn., Inc., Wis.	Donald O. Braatz, Exec. Secy. 3318 S. 17th St., Sheboygan 53081
Bankers Assn., Wis.	Bryan K. Koontz, Exec. Dir. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Bar of Wis., State.....	James E. Hough, Exec. Dir. 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Barber and Beauty Culture Assn., Wis.	Duane E. Clumpner, Secy.-Treas. 1745 Romona Ct., Beloit 54511
Barber Science Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Guy Marty, Secy.-Treas. 3062 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Barbers of Wis., Inc., Associated Master.....	Guy Marty, Secy.-Treas. 3062 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Barbers of Wis., Inc., United.....	Guy Marty, Exec. Secy. 3062 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Beer and Liquor Retailers Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy. Suite 423, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Beer Distributors' Assn., Wis. Wholesale.....	Maurice V. Hassell, Exec. Secy. 2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Berkshire Assn., Wis.	George Janz, Pres. R. 4, West Bend 53095
Better Broadcasts, Wis. Assn. of American Council for	Nancy McMahon, Pres. RFD No. 1, Sun Prairie 53590
Blind, Badger Assn. of the.....	Matt Schmidt, Pres. 912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Blind, Inc., Wis. Council of the.....	Stanley Nelson, Exec. Secy. 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Blindness, Wis. Society for the Prevention of.....	Mrs. Betty P. Lansing, Exec. Dir. 759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of.....	Dr. Gary A. Becker, Pres. 1202 Ann St., Madison 53701
Blue Star Mothers, Inc. (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Mabel W. Pierce, Pres. 6550 N. 80th St., Apt. 115, Milwaukee 53223
Botanical Club of Wis.	Mrs. Martha Hanson, Treas. 5730 Dogwood Pl., Madison 53705
Bowling Assn., Wis. State	Howard J. Petran, Secy.-Treas. 6055 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Bowling Assn., Inc., Wis. Women's	Mrs. Florence Boehringer, Secy. 6055 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Bowling Congress, American	Albert R. Matzelle, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis.	Peter W. Pugal, Exec. Secy. 7856 W. Appleton Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Breeders Assn., Wis. Ayrshire.....	Ross Hacker, Secy.-Treas. Brillion 54110
Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White.....	Howard Hashelder, Secy. R. R. 1, Box 339, Sauk City 53583
Breeders Assn., Wis. Brown Swiss.....	Mrs. Lois McCammon, Treas. R. R. 1, Monroe 53566
Breeders Assn., Wis. Duroc	Charles Schmaling, Secy.-Treas. R. R. 1, Box 534, Delavan 53115
Breeders Assn., Wis. Jersey	Charles Seefeldt, Secy.-Treas. Granton 54436
Breeders Assn., Wis. Poland China.....	William Zuhlke, Secy.-Treas. R. 2, Monroe 53566
Breeders Assn., Wis. Red Poll.....	Dorothy Paasch, Secy.-Treas. Richland Center 53581
Brewers Assn., Wis. State.....	Robert G. Marotz, Pres. Room 1406, 231 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Builders Assn., Wis.	Gary G. Schepke, Exec. Dir. Suite 316, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Ruth E. Lenz, State Pres. 116 S. Perkins Blvd., Burlington 53105
Business Assn. of Wis., Independent	William J. Tetzlaff, Exec. Dir. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Business Communicators, Wis. Assn. of	Philip K. Vollrath, Pres. c/o NN Corporation, 731 N. Jackson St., Milwaukee 53202
Business Education Assn., Wis.	Gary Ruge, Pres. 965 Myrtle Lane, Green Bay 54304
Buttermakers' and Managers' Assn., Wis.	Lloyd B. Kolden, Secy.-Treas. 118 E. Washington St., Augusta 54722
Button Society, Wis. State	Mrs. George Northrop, Pres. 457 S. Perkins Blvd., Burlington 53105
C ampers Assn., Wis.	Eleanor M. Allen, State Secy. Lot 86, North Hills Park, Beaver Dam 53916
Camping Assn., American (Wis. Sec.)	Verna Rosenthal, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 651, Manitowoc 54220
Cancer Soc., American (Wis. Div.)	R.O. McLean, Exec. Vice Pres. 611 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53701
Canners and Freezers Assn., Wis.	Alvin H. Randall, Exec. Dir. 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Carpenters, Wis. State Council of	Floyd Johnson, Pres. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis.	Harold Kurth, Secy.-Treas. R. 3, Dodgeville 55533
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis. Charolais	Dick Olthafer, Pres. R. 1, Belmont 53510
Cemetery Officials, Wis.	Rudolph Blatecky, Secy.-Treas. 712 W. Owaissa St., Appleton 54911
Cemetery Soc., Wis. State Old	F. Winston Luck, Pres. 4319 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 53216
Cerebral Palsy of Wis., United	Irene K. Rowland, Exec. Dir. 404 N. Main St., Oshkosh 54901
Cheese Exchange, Wis.	R.J. Gould, Pres. 1658 Morrow St., Green Bay 54301
Cheese Foundation, Inc., Wis.	Roland C. Behle, Managing Dir. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheese Seminar, Inc., Wis.	W.T. Reese, Secy.-Treas. 801 Badger Rd., Madison 53713
Cheesemaker's Assn., Wis.	Roland C. Behle, Exec. Secy. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cheese Producers' Assn., Wis. Swiss and Limburger	Mrs. Fred Galli, Secy.-Treas. 1209 17th Ave., Monroe 53566
Children's Service Soc. of Wis.	Charles Leopold, Exec. Dir. 610 N. Jackson, Milwaukee 53202
Chiropractic Assn., Wis.	D.L. Beno, Exec. Secy. 222 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Chiropractic Women's Aux., Wis.	Mrs. Gaylord M. Culp, Secy. R. 3, Box 26A, Lake Geneva 53147
Chiropractic Basic Research Soc., Wis.	Dr. C.W. Hackman, Pres. 419 Ellis St., Kewaunee 54216
City Management Assn., Wis.	Robert Corcoran, Secy.-Treas. City-County Bldg., Madison 53701
Cities, Inc., Wis. Alliance of	William H. Beyer, Exec. Secy. Room 413, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Civil Liberties Union, Wis.	William H. Lynch, Exec. Dir. 1840 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn. of Independent	Robert E. McCarthy, Exec. Dir. Room 1002, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wis., The Natl. Soc. of the	Mrs. James Lloyd-Jones, Pres. 2845 N. Hackett Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Colored People, National Assn. for the Advancement of (Wis. Conference of Branches)	Thomas White, Pres. 3608 Haven Ave., Racine 53406
Commerce, Wis. State Chamber of	Ken W. Haagensen, Exec. Vice Pres. 411 W. Main St., Madison 53701
Commerce Executives, Wis. Chamber of	Alice C. Taylor, Secy.-Treas. Box 1143, Madison 53701
Commercial Travelers of America, Grand Aux. of Wis.	Leona Ziegenbein, Grand Secy. 1335 Cummings Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Community Human Services Program, Wis. Assn. of	David Markert, Pres. Cumberland 54829
Concrete Assn., Wis. Ready Mixed	Thomas E. Durkin, Exec. Dir. 10850 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226
Concrete Products Assn., Wis.	Richard H. Walter, Exec. Dir. 512 Alta Loma Dr., Thiensville 53092
Conference, Wis. State University	Max Sparger, Cmnr. of Athletics

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
	P.O. Box 912, 1920 Monroe St., Madison 53701
Construction Employers Council, Inc., Wis.	Edward R. Stege, Mgr. 133 S. Butler St., Madison 53703
Consumer Finance Assn., Inc., Wis.	Werner A. Wilking, Exec. Vice Pres. 720 N. East Ave., Waukesha 53186
Consumers League, Wis.	Eric G. Airriess, Pres. P.O. Box 1531, Madison 53701
Contractors Assn., Wis. Independent.....	Thomas Callahan, Admn. 515 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203
Contractors Assn., of Wis., Mechanical	Derrell Hiatt, Exec. Secy. 1545 S. 108th St., West Allis 53214
Contractors of America, Inc., The Associated General (Wis. Chap.)	Donald K. Dean, Exec. Vice Pres. 4814 E. Broadway, Madison 53716
Cooperatives, Wis. Fed. of	Glenn M. Anderson, Exec. Secy. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Coroners' Assn., Wis.	Robert H. Bolz, Pres. 148 East Ave., West Bend 53095
Correctional Service, Wis.	Erwin J. Heinzelmänn, Exec. Dir. 436 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
County Agents Assn., Wis.	Archie J. Brovold, Pres. Courthouse Annex, Alma 54610
County and Municipal Employes, AFSCME, AFL-CIO Wis. Council of	Robert J. Oberbeck, Exec. Dir. 4646 Frey St., Madison 53705
County Boards Assn., Wis.	Robert Mortensen, Exec. Dir. Suite 516, 119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703
County Clerks Assn., Wis.	Bernal Coy, Secy. Richland Center 53581
County Corporation Counsels, Wis. Assn. of	Robert R. Flatley, Pres. Brown County Courthouse, Green Bay 54301
County Forests Assn., Wis.	Adrian J. DeVriend, Secy. Brooks Bldg., P.O. Box 610, Haywood 54849
County Officers Assn., Wis.	Helen Berend, Secy.-Treas. 432 E. Washington St., West Bend 53095
County Police Assn., Wis.	Charles Louis, Pres. 400 E. Cherry Ave., Marshfield 54449
County Treasurers Assn., Wis.	Mary L. Grunke, Secy.-Treas. Portage 53901
County Veterans Service Commissions, Wis. State Assn. of	Edward H. Dusowsky, Secy.-Treas. 305 N. Church St., Watertown 53094
County Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis.	Francis E. Everson, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Sturgeon Bay 54235
Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State.....	George Klingbeil, Secy. Horticulture Bldg., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Credit Grantors, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Hazel Teske, Secy.-Treas. 1212 Philippen St., Manitowoc 54220
Credit Union League, Wis.	John P. Hill, Exec. Vice Pres. 10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53216
Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.	E.A. Brickbauer, Secy.-Treas. 135 Moore Hall, UW College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, UW- Madison, Madison 53706
D ahlia Soc., Badger State.....	Larry Kingsbury 310 Oak Lane, Windsor 53598
Dairy Assn. of Wis., American	W.C. Johnson, Gen. Mgr. 4337 W. Beltline, Madison 53711
Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred	Eugene E. Starkey, Secy.-Treas. 106 Dairy Science Bldg., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dairy Federation, Wis.	Frank Groves, Secy. 340 Agricultural Hall, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dairy Products Assn., Inc., Wis.	A.E. Van Thullenar, Exec. Dir. 222 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.	R.L. Bradley, Secy. 218 Babcock Hall, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the	Waldo T. Cordano, Pres. 520 Parish St., Delavan 53115
Democratic Party of Wis.	M. William Gerrard, Chmn. 22 N. Hancock St., Madison 53703
Dental Assistants Assn., Wis.	Sue Protzman, Pres. 552 Hilltop Dr., Green Bay 54302
Dental Assn., Wis.	Joseph P. D'Amico, Exec. Dir. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Dental Assn. Foundation, Inc., Wis.....	Joseph P. D'Amico, Exec. Dir. 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis.....	Mrs. Lynn Schwartz, Pres. 306 Kent Lane, Apt. 204, Madison 53713
Dental Laboratories of Wis., Associated.....	Larry Glaze, Secy. P.O. Box 496, Waukesha 53186
Dermatological Soc., Wis.....	Dr. Norman Deffner, Secy.-Treas. 808 3rd St., Wausau 54401
Diabetes Assn., Wis.....	Richard J. Sandretti, Exec. Dir. 5215 N. Ironwood Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Dietetic Assn., Wis.....	Marjorie Emidy, Pres. 323 Terrace Ave., Viroqua 54665
District Attorneys Assn., Inc., Wis.....	John P. Kaiser, Exec. Dir. 115 N. Main St., Juneau 53039
Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional.....	Miles Barker, Pres. 3610 University Ave., Madison 53705
E aster Seal Soc. for Crippled Children	Kenneth L. Svee, Exec. Dir.
and Adults of Wis., Inc.	2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Education Assn. Council, Wis.....	Morris D. Andrews, Exec. Secy. 222 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Education in Wis., Joint Com. on	Mrs. Elden Amundson, Secy.-Treas. 708 Torke Terrace, Plymouth 53073
Educational Research Assn., Wis.....	Dr. William Ernst, Secy. Dept. of Public Instruction, 126 Langdon St., Madison 53702
1812, Wis. Soc. of U.S. Daughters of	Mrs. Wm. P. Heckel, State Pres. 1790 Helene Dr., Brookfield 53005
Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal.....	Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy.-Treas. 221 16th St. S., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc.	E.A. Busch, Exec. Vice Pres.
National, Wis. Chapter	517 N. Segoe Rd., Madison 53705
Electrical Inspectors, International	Ray Miller, Secy.-Treas.
Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	257 E. Follett, Fond du Lac 54935
Employees Union, Wis. State	Tom King, Exec. Dir. 148 E. Johnson St., Madison 53703
Employment Agencies, Wis. Assn. of	Raymond G. Weis, Pres. 10425 W. North Ave., Wauwatosa 53226
Employment Security, Internatl. Assn. of	Wilbur G. Ingersoll, Pres.
Personnel in (Wis. Chap.)	1313 Midway Rd., Menasha 54952
Engine Service Assn.....	AMSI 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Engineers, Wis. State Assn., Natl. Assn.	Donald W. Mattimore, State Secy.
of Power	294 N. Main St., Oregon 53575
Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional	Glenn E. Burg, Exec. Dir. 1618 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Engineers Council of Wis., Consulting.....	Luther Graef, Pres. 6415 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Environment Wis., Inc.....	Margaret Davey, Dir. of Office and Library Services 114 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Environmental Health Assn., Inc., Wis.....	Herbert Ripley, Secy. 421 N. East Ave., Waukesha 53186
Equal Employment Opportunity Assn.....	Carl K. Wettengel, Chmn. Rm. 275, 1 W. Wilson St., Madison 53702
Ex-Smokers, Inc., Wis. Assn. of.....	James Kestol, Pres. 306 Clark St., Janesville 53545
Excavators and Graders Assn., Inc., Wis.....	William W. Watson, Exec. Dir. 4912 W. Jerelyn Pl., Milwaukee 53219
F airs, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Leon Zimdars, Secy.-Treas. Box 5, Sullivan 53178
Family Court Commissioners Assn., Wis.....	Glenn Slatky, Pres. Courthouse, Kewaunee 54216
Family Planning, Wis. Citizens for.....	Mrs. J.D. Kabler, Chmn. 5501 Varsity Hill, Madison 53705
Farm Bureau Federation Assn., Wis.....	Fay J. Meade, Secy. P.O. Box 1150, Madison 53701
Farmers Union, Wis.....	Gilbert C. Rohde, Pres. 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn., Inc.	Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy.
Wis.	Box 90, Nashotah 53058
Field Trail Clubs, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	George Krauss, Secy. N96 W18538 County Line Rd., Germantown 53022
Financial Management Assn. Printing	Robert J. Carlson, Secy.-Treas.
Industries of Wis.	606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State.....	Chief Ray Priebe, Secy. Merrill 54452

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Fire Fighters of Wis., Professional	Ted Ryan, Pres. 2685 Milwaukee St., Madison 53704
Fire Inspectors Assn., Wis.	Merlin Klecker, Chmn. Fire Department, Columbus 53925
Fire Fighters of Wis., Ladies Aux. to the Professional	Helen Olson, State Secy. 8603 N. 51st St., Brown Deer 53223
Florist Assn., Wis. Upper Michigan	S.C. Foll, Exec. Secy. N40 W27928 Glacier Rd., Pewaukee 53072
Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Robert Probst, Secy. 801 W. Badger Rd., Madison 53713
Food Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	John H. Ellingson, Exec. Secy. Suite 203, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Foreign Wars, Military Order of	V.E. Persik, State Cmdr. 2205 S. 22nd St., Milwaukee 53215
Foresters, Soc. of American (Wis.- Mich. Section)	Thomas J. Rausch, Vice-Chmn. Box 405, Madison 53701
40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des	Arthur Jacoby, Grand Corres. 9270 Bethamme Dr., Milwaukee 53223
4-H Foundation, Wis.	O.G. Woelfel, Exec. Dir. Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon Madison 53706
Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.	Harold J. Ruidl, Exec. Secy. 5920 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail	John J. Zwald 710 Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Future Farmers of America, Wis. Assn. of	F.J. Doering, State Advisor 126 Langdon St., Madison 53702
Future Homemakers of America-Home Economics Related Occupations, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Margaret W. Strauss, State Advisor 126 Langdon St., Madison 53702
G A.R., Wis. Ladies of the	Mrs. Mildred Biering, Dept. Pres. 335 E. Rosedale Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Garden Club Federation, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Wesley D. Kuether, Pres. R. 3, Manitowoc 54220
Gas Assn., Wis. Liquefied Petroleum	Mark Vorce, Secy.-Treas. 122 Miner Ave. East, Ladysmith 54848
Gasoline Dealers Assn. of Wis., Inc., Retail	Thomas Coenen, Exec. Vice Pres. 3600 University Ave., Madison 53705
Genealogical Soc., Wis. State	Bradley James, Pres. P.O. Box 90068, Milwaukee 53202
Geographic Education, Wis. Council for	Dr. Herbert Gaede, State Coor. UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
German Shepherd Dog Club of Wis., Inc.	Nathalie Lowe, Pres. 18630 Hoffman Ave., Brookfield 53005
Gold Star Mothers, Inc., American (Dept. of Wis.)	Josephine Mann, Corres. Secy. 5112 N. Elkhart Ave., Whitefish Bay 53217
Golf Assn., Wis. State	Gordon Watson, Exec. Dir. 7630 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222
Golf Course Supts. Ann., Inc., Wis.	Jack Keidel, Secy.-Treas. R. 3, Fond du Lac 54935
Grange, Wis. State	Marie Combs, Secy. 548 Division St., Winneconne 54986
Graphic Arts & Advertising Guild	Betty J. Stuart, Exec. Secy. 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Gun Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert E. Zellmer, Secy.-Treas. W180 N8996 Leona Lane, Menomonee Falls 53051
H airdressers and Cosmetologists Assn., Inc., Wis.	DuWayne Nelson, Pres. 3 Susan Circle, Madison 53704
Hardware Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Robert L. Gast, Managing Dir. 2801 Dixon St., Stevens Point 54481
Hardwood and Pine Manufacturers Assn., Northern	Thomas Brogan, Exec. Vice Pres. 305 Walnut St., Green Bay 54301
Hatcheries Assn., Wis.	John L. Skinner, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., UW-Madison Madison 53706
Health Care Facilities, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Thomas Bergen, Exec. Secy. 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Health Council Inc., Wis.	H.O. Brower, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Wis. Assn. for	Leo Kratz, Pres. 1200 E. Fairmount Ave., Whitefish Bay 53217
Hearing Aid Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	John J. Zwald, Exec. Secy. Suite 333, 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Heart Assn., Wis.	Kenneth R. Haver, Exec. Dir. 795 Van Buren, Milwaukee 53201

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Hereford Assn., Wis.....	Al Wright, Secy.-Treas. R. 1, Barneveld 53507
Higher Education, Wis. Assn. of.....	Chancellor Edward W. Weidner, Pres. UW-Green Bay, Green Bay 54302
Highway Safety Coordinators Assn., Wis.....	Stanley Arnold 410 S. Walnut St., Appleton 54911
Highway Users Conference, Wis.	Charles W. Elliott, Secy.-Treas. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
History, Wis. Council for Local	Wm. Schereck, Exec. Secy. 816 State St., Madison 53706
Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Wis.....	Norman Rasmussen, Secy.-Treas. Route 1, Box 174, Lone Rock 53556
Home Economics Assn., Wis.	Mary Beth Kuester, Exec. Secy. 2206 Kendall Ave., Madison 53705
Home Economists in Business, Wis.	Beth Seaver, Chmn. 420 Vine St., West Bend 53095
Homemaker Council, Wis. Extension.....	Mrs. Gahart Sannes, Pres. Route 1, Box 66, Amherst 54406
Home Furnishings Representatives Assn., Wis.	Leonard Roulier, Exec. Dir. 1109 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Honey Producers Assn., Wis.	Floyd Burchell, Secy. 415 S. Huron St., DePere 54115
Horse Assn., Wis.....	Gerald P. Scott, Secy.-Treas. 5000 W. Vliet St., Milwaukee 53208
Horse Assn., Wis. Breeders and Harness	Mrs. Fred Hicks, Secy. R. 1, Box 163, Deerfield 53531
Horse Breeders Assn., Wis. Draft.....	Mrs. ElRoy J. Brass, Secy.-Treas. Route 1, Belgian Rd., Elkhart Lake 53020
Horse Council, Wis. State.....	R. Dean Meyer, D.V.M., Pres. Route 3, Lodi 53555
Hospital Assn., Wis.....	Warren R. Von Ehren, Pres. P.O. Box 4387, Madison 53711
Housing Assn. Inc., Wis. Manufactured	H.E. Halverson, Exec. Dir. 1109 North Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Huguenot Soc. of Wis., Inc., The.....	Mrs. Horace R. Goodell, Pres. 3415 Sunset Dr., Shorewood Hills 53705
Human Concerns, Wis. Council on.....	A. Rowland Todd, Exec. Dir. 2059 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Humane Legislation, Inc., Soc. for	Mrs. Lucile Hunt, Pres. P.O. Box 224, Pewaukee 53072
Humanities Committee, Wis.....	Mrs. Patricia C. Anderson, Dir.-Chmn. St. Hist. Soc., 816 State St., Madison 53706
I ndustrial Education Assn., Wis.....	Dr. Thomas R. Baldwin, Bus. Mgr. UW-Stout, Menomonie 54751
Industrial Perforators Assn.....	AMSI 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis., Inc.	James A. Bach, Pres. Racine Hydraulics, 2000 Alberts St. Racine 53400
Innkeepers Assn., Wis.....	Harold P. Pearson, Exec. Secy. 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Installment Bankers Assn., Wis.	Michael J. Larson, Pres. 1 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee 53201
Insurance Agents of Wis., Independent.....	Paul H. Mast, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 96, Middleton 53562
Insurance Alliance, Wis.....	W.A. Durkin, Pres. Rm. 902, 110 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual.....	Bernard L. Keller, Pres. Box 68, Stitzer 53825
Insurance Companies, Wis. Federation.....	Donald W. Hill, Secy.-Treas. 13620 W. Capital Dr., P.O. Box 445 Brookfield 53005
J aycees, Inc., Wis.	John Tassone, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 437, 101 E. Washington, Charles Seefeldt, Secy.-Treas.
Jersey Breeders Assn., Wis.	R. 1, Granton 54436
Jewelers Assn. Inc., Wis.	H.E. Halverson, Exec. Dir. 1109 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Juvenile Officers Assn., Wis.	Frederick Krueger, Pres. Fond du Lac Police Dept. Fond du Lac 54935
K iwanis International, Wis. Upper Mich.....	Frank I. Vilen, Dist. Secy. P.O. Box 808, Kenosha 53141
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Assn. (Western District)	Benn Ollman, Exec. Secy. 3222 N. 54th St., Milwaukee 53216

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
L ake Property Owners Assn. Inc.,.....	Robert B. Schrammeyer, Pres. R. 3, Plymouth 53073
Federation of Wis.	Stanley E. Hill, Pres. 6114 Driftwood, Madison 53705
Landscape, Wis. Friends of our Native	Ing. J. Murillo, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 11554, Shorewood 53211
Latin American Agro-Industrial Assn. in the U.S.A.	Robert Rentmeester, Pres. 475 7th St., Prairie du Sac 53578
Law Enforcement Officers Assn., Wis.....	Gerald Bloch, Pres. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Lawyers, Wis. Academy of Trial.....	Lloyd Barbee, Pres. 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Black.....	Walter G.E. Heiden, St. Dir. 6901 W. Fiebrantz Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Legal Reform, Inc., Wis. Citizens for.....	McBurney, Musolf, & Whipple, S.C. Legislative Counselors 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Legislative Council, Wis. Protestant	Frank Both, Pres. 1910 Vilas Ave., Madison 53711
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of	Kathryn Buckwheat, Secy. 720 Talmadge St., Eau Claire 54701
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Ladies Aux. to the Natl. Assn. of	Charles Kirkeeng, Pres. 153 Wilbur, Waukesha 53186
Letter Carriers, Wis. Rural	Mrs. E. S. Bohmrich, Admin. Secy. 201 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703
Library Assn., Wis.....	Mrs. Raymond Headlee, Pres. 12505 Gremoor Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.	Ing. J. Murillo, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 11554, Shorewood 53211
Linguists and Translators Assn.....	James Wenzel, Secy. 1153 A Main St., P.O. Box 284, Stevens Point 54481
Lions International (Multiple Dist. 27-Wis.)	Wayne Kaddatz, Secy.-Treas. Rt. 7, Burlington 53105
Liquid Waste Carriers Assn., Wis.....	Dave Gecht, Pres. 5031 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee 53219
Liquor Wholesalers of Wis., Independent.....	James Sullivan, Secy.-Treas. 801 W. Badger Road, Madison 53713
Livestock and Meat Council, Wis.....	Howard Hazen, Secy. Sun Prairie 53590
Livestock Dealers Assn., Wis. Independent	Philip O. Mork, Exec. Vice Pres. P.O. Box 2978, 6450 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Lumbermen's Assn. Inc., Wis. Retail.....	Andrew H. Macdonald, Exec. Dir. 1700 W. Wells St., Box 424, Milwaukee 53201
L ung Assn., Wis.....	
M achinists, Wis. State Council of.....	Raymond Marhefke, Pres. 5242 Highway H, Franksville 53126
Malting Barley Improvement Assn.	Dr. Paul E. Pawlisch, Exec. Dir. 828 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Manufacturers' Agents, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Executive Office 225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Manufacturers' Assn., Wis.	Paul E. Hassett, Pres. 324 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Maple Producers Council, Wis.....	Adin Reynolds, Exec. Secy. Route 1, Aniwa 54408
Marine Corps League.....	Pat Regan, Cmdr. 7400 W. Melvina St., Milwaukee 53216
Master Furriers Guild of Wisconsin.....	Jerome Steindler, Pres. 4804 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee 53210
Master Printers of Wisconsin.....	Robert J. Carlson, Exec. Dir. 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of	Mrs. John S. Riddle, Jr., Secy. 859 E. Ravine Lane, Milwaukee 53217
Meat Processing, Wis. Assn. of	E.J. Fechner, Exec. Secy. 208 N. Prospect, Merrill 54452
Medical Assistants, Inc., American Assn. of (Wis. Soc.)	Mrs. Lucille Skolaski, Representative 2761 Ski Lane, Madison 53713
Medical Record Assn., Wis.....	Mrs. Cassandra Bissen, Pres. St. Francis Hospital, 709 S. 10th St., La Crosse 54601
Medical Soc. of Wis., State.....	Earl R. Thayer, Secy. 330 E. Lakeside St., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Medical Technology, Wis. Assn. for	Charles E. Bartels, Pres. 1225 Fox Run Dr., Chippewa Falls 54729

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Medicine, Wis. Soc. of Internal.....	Donald L. McNeil, Exec. Dir. 225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Mental Health, Inc., Wis. Assn. for.....	Charles R. Bylsma, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1486, 119 E. Mifflin St. Madison 53701
Merchants and Manufacturers Assn., Wis. Independent	Thomas Callahan, Administrator 515 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53203
Merchants Federation, Wis.....	Chris C. Tackett, Exec. Vice Pres. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St. Madison 53703
Milk and Food Sanitarians, Inc., Wis. Assn. of.....	Donald G. Raffel, Secy.-Treas. 4702 University Ave., Madison 53705
Military Order of Cootie.....	Galen A. Day, Adj. 5308 Flamingo Rd., Madison 53715
Milk Producers Inc., Associated.....	Lyman McKee, Gen. Mgr. 1707 S. Park St., Madison 53713
Monument Builders of North America, Assn. of Wis.	Bernard G. Schroedl, Secy.-Treas. Rock Memorials, Big Bend 53103
Mortgage Bankers Assn., Wis.....	David G. Krill, Pres. 110 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Motor Carriers Assn., Wis.....	John P. Varda, Pres. 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Movers Assn. Inc., Wis.....	William J. Kazmer, Exec. Secy. 3940 Quimby Ave., New Berlin 53151
Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.....	Steve Slinger, Secy.-Treas. 121 Circle Dr., Randolph 53956
Multiple Sclerosis Soc., Natl., Greater Wis. Chapter	Robert H. Miller, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 2152, Madison 53701
Municipalities, League of Wis.....	Ed Johnson, Exec. Dir. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Assessors Sec.....	Robert W. Detert, Chmn. P.O. Box 150, Fond du Lac 54935
Attorneys Sec.....	Stuart G. Grady, Chmn. 114 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Building Inspectors Assn.....	Andrew J. Puschnig, Chmn. 4755 W. Beloit Rd., West Milwaukee 53214
Clerks and Finance Officers Assn.....	R.H. Calland, Pres. City Hall, Beloit 53511
Engineering and Public Works Sec.....	Rodney Vanden Noven, Chmn. City Hall, Waukesha 53186
Fire Inspectors Assn.....	Merlin J. Klecker, Chmn. 804 S. Lewis St., Columbus 53925
Plumbing Inspectors Soc.....	John W. Hale, Pres. 817 Franklin St., Manitowoc 54220
Sealers of Weights and Measures Assn., Wis.....	James H. Akey, Secy.-Treas. 400 Myron St., Wausau 54401
Muscular Dystrophy Assn.....	Henry Turville, Pres. 4414 Regent St., Madison 53705
Music Clubs, Wis. Federation of.....	Mrs. Edwin W. Dyes, Pres. 1906 3rd St. West, Menomonie 54751
Music Educators Conference, Wis.....	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 115 W. Main St., Madison 54703
Music Merchants Assn. Inc., Wis.....	Leonard Roulier, Exec. Dir. 1109 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Muskrat and Beaver Farmers' Assn., Wis.....	Mrs. Wayne Kiesow, Secy. Route 1, Larsen 54947
Mutual Agents, Inc., Wis. Independent.....	E. Stony Steinbach, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 272, 31 N. Main St., Mayville 53050
National Farmers Organization (NFO),..... (Wis. Div.)	Steve Pavich, Pres. R. 2, Mason 54856
National Guard Assn., Wis.....	Col. Hugh M. Simonson, Pres. 3110 Mitchell St., Madison 53704
National Resources Assn. of Wis., Inc., Citizens	Marguerite Baumgartner, Pres. R. 1, Stevens Point 54481
Nature Conservancy, Wis. Chap. of.....	Paul J. Olson, Chmn. 4122 Mineral Point Rd., Madison 53705
Navy Club.....	William Runge, Dept. Cmdr. 7066 W. Herbert St., Milwaukee 53218
Navy League of the U.S., Wis. Councils.....	Gene E. Soldatos, Pres. 984 Circle Dr., Milwaukee 53217
Navy Mothers Club.....	Mrs. Edna Taylor Route 3, Madison 53711
Newspaper League, Wis. Daily.....	Marshall Johnston, Secy. Gazette, 1 S. Parker Dr., Janesville 53545
Nurserymen's Assn., Wis.....	John Lamm, Secy.-Treas. Jackson 53037

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Nurses Assn. Inc., Wis.....	Hildegard Siegel, Pres. Rm. 6012, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Nursing Homes Inc., Wis. Assn. of.....	George F. MacKenzie, Exec. Dir. Suite 139A, 123 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
O ccupational Therapy Assn. Inc., Wis.	Linda Anderson, Pres. 410 Mary St., Beaver Dam 53916
Old Cemetery Soc., Wis. State.....	F. Winston Luck, Pres. 4319 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 53216
Optometric Assn., Inc., Wis.....	R.E. Wilson, Pres. 45 10th St., Clintonville 54929
Orchid Soc., Wis.....	Lawrence A. Krause, Secy. Box 338, Gillett 54124
Ornithology, Wis. Soc. for.....	Carl G. Hayssen, Jr., Secy. 6855 N. Highway 83, Hartland 53029
Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of.....	Dr. Russell Kittleson, Pres. 6719 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Orthopedic Soc., Wis.	Dr. Bruce J. Brewer, Pres. 2040 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Wis. Assn. of	Wayne A. Reif, Exec. Secy. 5906 N. Port Washington Rd. Milwaukee 53217
P ainters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen.....	Norbert Johanski, Secy.-Treas. 811 Harvey St., Green Bay 54302
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Wis. Council of	Marvin Cornell, Secy. 4487 Cramer St., Shorewood 53211
Paper Group, Wis.....	J. Vander Hyden, Gen. Mgr. 268 Sanford St., Menasha 54952
Parents and Teachers Inc., Wis. Congress of	President 223 N. Baldwin, Madison 53703
Park and Recreation Assn., Inc., Wis.	Fred E. Lengfeld, Exec. Dir. 230 Lowell Hall 610 Langdon St., Madison 53706
Pedodontic Soc., Wis.	Dr. Ben Van Horn, Pres. 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Personnel and Guidance Assn., Wis.....	Pat Soderberg, Pres. 941 W. River Dr., New Richmond 54017
Petroleum Assn., Wis.....	Robert P. Felker, Managing Dir. 202 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Petroleum Council, Wis.....	Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Pharmaceutical Assn., Wis.....	W. Allen Daniels, Exec. Dir. 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Phenological Soc., Wis.....	Katharina Lettau, Secy. 1225 W. Dayton St., Madison 53706
Photographers Assn., Inc., Wis. Professional.....	Robert Payne, Secy. 1503 3rd St., Wausau 54401
Photoplasmakers of Wis., Associated	Jack T. Hayes, Exec. Dir. 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Physical Therapy Assn., American (Wis. Chap.)	Mary Ann Morrison, Pres. 11957 W. Appleton Ave., Milwaukee 53227
Pipe Trades Assn., Wis.	Gordon King, Secy.-Treas. 4910 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee 53210
Planners, Assn. of Wis.....	Harlan Clinkenbeard, Pres. 2020 Cobblestone Ct., Waukesha 53186
Plant Food and Pest Management Assn., Wis.	Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy. Box 31, Okauchee 53069
Plastic Surgery, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Ralph Kloehn, Secy. 2323 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53226
Plumbing Contractors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Ralph H. Schram, Exec. Dir. 1545 S. 108th St., West Allis 53214
Podiatry Soc., Wis. State	Dr. Roy K. Cowen, Pres. 2266 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Poets, Wis. Fellowship of	Anne Stubble, Pres. 905 S. 6th Ave., Wausau 54401
Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of	R. J. Exner, Exec. Secy. N. Biron Dr., Box 157, Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Policemen's Assn., Wis. Professional.....	Frank Trostle, Pres. Police Department, Madison 53709
Pork Producers Assn., Wis.	Buell Gunderson, Secy.-Treas. R. 1, Arlington 53911

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Postal History Soc., Wis.....	Frank Moertl, Secy.-Treas. N95 W32259 County Line Rd., Hartland 53029
Postal Workers Union of Wis., American.....	Burch C. Barfknecht, Secy.-Treas. 129 S. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
Postmasters, Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap. No. 5)	Bryon T. Adams, Pres. P.O. Box 401, Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Postmasters, Natl. League of (Wis. Br.)	Bernice Schaal, Secy. Mountain 54149
Potato and Vegetable Grower's Assn., Inc., Wis.	Harold D. Sargent, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Poultry Breeders Assn., Wis. State	Mrs. V. Halbach, Secy.-Treas. 305 S. 3rd St., Waterford 53185
Power Equipment Retailers Assn. Inc., Wis.	M. L. Steinke, Exec. Secy. 3414 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Press Assn., Wis.	Romain C. Brandt, Mgr. 33 N. Dickinson, Madison 53703
Printing Industries of Wis.	Jack T. Hayes, Exec. Vice-Pres. 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Probate Assn., Wis. Registers In.....	Mrs. Betty McCauley, Pres. Monroe Co., Courthouse, Sparta 54656
Professions, Inc., Wis. Council of	Howard Brower, Agent of Record P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Psychiatric Assn., Wis.	Howard Brower, Exec. Secy. c/o Wis. St. Med. Soc., Box 1109 Madison 53701
Psychological Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Carolyn Friedman, Admin. Secy. 2719 N. 67th St., Milwaukee 53210
Public Employees, Wis. Coalition of American.....	Ed Durkin, Pres. 5606 Old Middleton Rd., Madison 53705
Public Health Assn., Inc., Wis.	Mary Beckman, Treas. P.O. Box 361, Madison 53701
Public Welfare Assn., Wis.....	Edward Paulson, Pres. 2059 Atwood Ave., No. 18, Madison 53704
Public Works Contractors, Associated.....	John Drake, Exec. Dir. 2835 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Dept. of Wis.)	John L. Hammel, Finance Officer P.O. Box 1065, Waukesha 53186
Purple Heart, Military Order of the, Aux. to.....	Mrs. Anola Stackner, Pres. 2907 N. Lake Drive, Milwaukee 53211
Q uality Control, American Soc. for.....	Robert W. Shearman, Exec. Dir. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
R accoon and Fox Hunters Assn., Wis.	R. J. Antes, Pres. 335 W. Main, Evansville 53536
Radio and Television (Badger Chapter), American Women in	Mrs. Betty Sullivan, State Pres. P.O. Box 176, Milwaukee 53201
Radiologic Technologists, Wis. Soc. of.....	Marilyn T. Hanley, Secy. 1233 S. 17th St., Manitowoc 54220
Radiological Soc., Wis.....	Dr. June Unger, Secy.-Treas. V. A. Hospital, Wood 53193
Railroad Assn., Wis.....	Byron C. Ostby, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Railway His. Soc., Inc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Thomas Hoffman, Pres. 1102 Aspen, Waukesha 53186
Reading Assn., Wis. State	Gerald Daleinden, Treas. 1366 N. 64th St., Wauwatosa 53213
Real Estate Appraisers, American Institute of (Wis. Chap.)	John Steele, Past Pres. 6107 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53218
Realtors Assn., Wis.	Darwin D. Scoon, Exec. Vice-Pres. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Recreation Leaders Laboratory Assn., Wis.	Norman O. Everson, Exec. Secy. 336 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon, Madison 53706
Recreational Vehicles Dealers of America, Wis. Chapter	Ward A. McDonald, Pres. Highway 36 West, Burlington 53105
Recycling Assn. Inc., Wis. Auto and Truck Parts.....	Mrs. Wally Jero, Secy. 4266 Omro Rd., Oshkosh 54901
Register of Deeds Assn., Wis.....	Michael J. Hasslinger, Secy. Courthouse, Waukesha 53186
Rehabilitation Facilities, Wis. Assn. of.....	Dr. Wm. K. Nystrom, Legis. Chmn. Curative Workshop-Rehabilitation Center, 342 S. Webster, Green Bay 54301
Renting and Leasing Assn. of Wis., Inc. Car & Truck	Leonard Rouhier, Exec. Dir. 1109 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Republican Party of Wis.....	George Innes, Exec. Dir. 303 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Republican Women, Wis. Federation of	Mrs. Richard MacDonald, State Pres. 4061 Guthrie Rd., Waukesha 53186
Republicans, Wis. Federation of Young	Muriel Coleman, Chmn. 1123 Oakway, Madison 53705
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Dept. of Wis.)	G. Lester Steinhoff, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 2205 Sunrise Drive, La Crosse 54601
Respiratory Care Soc., Wis.	Allen B. Rubin, Corres. Secy. P.O. Box 424, Milwaukee 53201
Restaurant Assn., Wis.	A. Kolbet Schrichte, Exec. Vice-Pres. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Retarded Citizens, Wis. Assn. for	Merlen Kurth, Exec. Dir. 351 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Retired Federal Employes, Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Fed. of Chapters)	Mrs. Lila Mulloy, Secy.-Treas. 18 N. Rock Rd., Madison 53705
Right of Way Assn., American (Badger Chap. No. 17)	Ronald C. Buttke, Pres. P.O. Box 1200, Green Bay 54305
Road Builders Assn., Wis.	G. H. Bakke, Exec. Secy. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
S afety, Wis. Council of	R. W. Gillette, Exec. Dir. 303 Price Place, Madison 53705
(Division of Wis. Manufacturers' Assn.)	Allen B. Rubin, Exec. Vice Pres. P.O. Box 424, Milwaukee 53201
Sanatorium Trustees Assn., Wis.	Ervin Mirr, Secy. 4610 N. Raven Ct., Brookfield 53005
Sanitary Engineering, American Soc. of, Wis. Chap.	William D. Brouse, Exec. Vice Pres. 312 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Savings and Loan League, Wis.	Charles R. Hilston, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 656, Stevens Point 54481
School Administrators Assn., Inc., Wis. Secondary	George Tipler, Exec. Secy. Box 160, Winneconne 54986
School Boards Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Dick Rechlicz, Exec. Secy. Box 403, Brookfield 53005
School Bus Contractor's Assn., Wis.	Wallace E. Zastrow, Exec. Secy. UW-Whitewater, Whitewater 53190
School Business Officials, Wis. Assn. of	R. G. Hein, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1053, Waukesha 53186
School District Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Mary Bagenhagen, Pres. 105 Polk St., Merrill 54452
School Food Service Assn., Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
School Music Assn., Inc., Wis.	Wm. Harold Anderson, Exec. Secy. Educational Sciences Bldg. I, UW-Madison, 1025 W. Johnson St., Madison 53706
School Principals Assn., Inc., Wis. Elementary	John A. Lambert, Chmn. 270 E. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Securities Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	August F. Gamalski, Pres. 622 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 53204
Senior Citizens of Wis., Inc., Allied Council of	John A. Steinman, Exec. Secy. 7635 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Assn. of Wis.	James Cardinal, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis.	Robert H. Dettmann, Secy. Room 412, Courthouse, Milwaukee 53233
Shorthand Reporters' Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Robert Hooker, Secy.-Treas. RR 2, Box 286, Lodi, 53555
Shorthorn Breeder's Assn., Wis.	Ron Rosner, Chmn. 2563 Chamberlain Ave., Madison 53705
Sierra Club, The (John Muir Chap.)	Neil Giffey, Jr., Pres. 614 W. Fountain St., Dodgeville 53533
Simmental Assn., Wis.	Darlene Homan, Treas. P.O. Box 1029, Neenah 54956
Snowmobile Clubs, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Ernest A. Herre, Pres. 3222 N. 46th St., Milwaukee 53216
Social Welfare Alumni Assn., UW-Milw.	Jane Burgess, Pres. Dept. of Sociology, UW-Waukesha, Waukesha 53186
Sociological Assn., Wis.	Myron Lotto, Secy. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53705
Soft Drink Assn., Wis.	C. L. R. Holt, Jr., Pres. Box 5155, Madison 53705
Soil Conservation Society of America (Wis. Chap.)	Karl Stong, Secy. 1025 E. Sylvan Ave., Whitefish Bay 53217
Sons of the American Revolution, Wis. Society of	Tom Miller, Secy. Wausau 54401
Strawberry Growers Assn., Wis.	Donald Larsen, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 656, Stevens Point 54481
Student Councils, Wis. Assn. of	Jim E. Claude, Pres.
Supervision and Curriculum Development,	

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Wis. Assn. for	400 Harrison St., Black River Falls 54615
Surgical Soc., Wis.....	Dr. P. Richard Sholl, Secy.-Treas. 500 N. Milwaukee St., Janesville 53545
T avern Hosts of Wis.....	Jack Rindfleisch P.O. Box 164, Baraboo 53913
Tavern Keepers Assn., Wis.....	Carl Schetter, Exec. Dir. Suite 935, 710 Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Tavern League of Wis., Inc.	John J. Rohrer, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 170, Madison 53701
Tax Executives Institute (Wis. Chap.)	P. Don Carson, Jr., Pres. Parker Pen Co., 219 E. Court St., Janesville 53545
Tax Listers Assn., Wis. County.....	Jane Rusch, Secy. 1001 Sixth St., Hudson 54016
Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of.....	John C. Fenske, Secy. 2620 S. 5th St., Milwaukee 53207
Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.....	James R. Morgan, Pres. 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Taxpayers Conference, Wisconsin	Glen McGrath P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Teacher Educators, Wis. Assn. of.....	Dan McAllister, Secy. 529 Educational Bldg., UW-Madison Madison 53706
Teachers, Wis. Federation of.....	John H. Stevens, Exec. Dir. 2266 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Teachers Assn., Wis. Retired.....	Ela Mantor, Pres. 330 Highview Parkway, Rhinelander 54501
Teachers Credit Union, Wis.	Virginia Chittenden, Asst. Treas.-Mgr. Suite 400, 222 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Teachers of English, Wis. Council of.....	Clarence A. Brown, Exec. Secy. Marquette University, Milwaukee 53233
Teamsters Joint Council, Wis.	Roy C. Lane, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 2073, 6200 Bluemound Rd. Milwaukee 53213
Telephone Assn., Wis. Locally Owned.....	Karl Mess, Secy. 105 N. Avon, Phillips 54555
Telephone Assn., Wis. State.....	Ray J. Riordan, Exec. Vice-Pres. 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703
Temperance Union, Wis. Women's Christian.....	Norma Henderson, State Pres. R.R. 1, Box 144, Womewoc 53968
Tennis Assn., Wis.....	Margaret Lahr, Secy. 5522 N. Mohawk Ave., Milwaukee 53217
Theatre Owners of Wis., National Assn. of.....	Henry Kratz, Exec. Dir. Suite 7166, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Thoracic Society, Wis.	Andrew H. Macdonald, Exec. Dir. Box 424, Milwaukee 53201
Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn. Inc., Wis. Independent	Leonard Roulier, Exec. Dir. 1109 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Title Assn., Inc., Wis. Land.....	James J. Vance, Secy. 79 N. Main, Ft. Atkinson 53534
Tobacco and Candy Distributors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Everett Hanson, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53705
Towns Assn., Wis.	Curtis Kirkhuff, Gen. Council Suite 711, 1 W. Main, Madison 53703
Training and Development, Wis. Chapter of Amer. Society for	Jude M. Werra, Pres. c/o AMC, 3880 N. Richards St., Milwaukee 53201
Transportation Information, Wis. Council for.....	Helena Winkel, Exec. Secy. Suite 1201, 131 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Transportation Union, United	Gerald Hagen, State Dir. 735 Division St., Altoona 54720
Travelers Protective Assn. of America (Wis. Div.)	Anton S. Hren, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 517, Sheboygan 53081
Trees for Tomorrow Environmental Center	M. N. Taylor, Exec. Dir. Box 609, Eagle River 54521
Truckers Safety Council, Wis.....	Roy C. Rollins, Exec. Secy. 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53713
Trustees Assn., Wis.....	John R. Cockle, Pres. Marine National Exchange Bank 1 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee 53201
Turkey Federation, Wis.	Louis C. Arrington, Secy.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Typographers Assn. of Wis.....	Poultry Science Dept., UW-Madison, Madison 53706 Jack T. Hayes, Exec. Secy. 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53210
U nderwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life.....	Ray C. Martin, Exec. Dir. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Underwriters of Wis., Health Ins.....	Tom Guifoile, Pres. 45 Sheboygan, Fond du Lac 54935
United Nations Assn., U.S.A. (Wis. Div.)	Arnold Goodman, Pres. 3100 Chatham St., Racine 53402
United Press International, Newspaper Editors of Wis.....	Ray Doherty, Exec. Secy. 918 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 53203
University of Wis. Faculties, Assn. of.....	Edward J. Muzik, Exec. Secy. 139 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
University of Wis. Foundation.....	Robert B. Rennebohm, Exec. Dir. 702 Langdon, Madison 53706
University Women, American Assn. of (Wis. State Div.)	Mrs. Bettie Harriman, Pres. 5188 Bittersweet Lane, Oshkosh 54901
Utilities Assn., Wis.....	Dale F. Hansman, Managing Dir. 4369 S. Howell Ave., P.O. Box 07588 Milwaukee 53207
V eterans Council, Wis.....	Richard J. Scheible, Adj. 9117 W. Mt. Vernon Ave., Milwaukee 53226
Veterans of U.S.A., Catholic War.....	Mrs. Lydia M. Wascoe, Cmdr. 5511 N. 34th St., Milwaukee 53209
Veterans, Catholic War, Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Elise Mueller, Dept. Aux. Secy. 3839 N. 29th St., Milwaukee 53216
Veterans, Disabled American (Dept. of Wis.)	Albert J. Hanna, Adj. 2821 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 53210
Veterans, Disabled American, Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Mary Karl, Dept. Aux. Cmdr. 1528 S. 7th St., Sheboygan 53081
Veterans, Jewish War (Dept. of Wis.)	Edward S. Rudoy, Cmdr. 1400 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Veterans, Polish Legion American.....	Sherman Sobocinski, Dept. Cmdr. 1807 Missouri Ave., South Milwaukee 53712
Veterans, Polish Legion American, Aux.	Mrs. Dorothy Morton, Pres. 4402 S. New York Ave., St. Francis 53207
Veterans, United Spanish War	E. L. Wescott, Dept. Adj. & Quartermaster 1505 Summit, No. 114, Waukesha 53186
Veterans, United Spanish War, Aux.	Vivian Zwickel, Pres. 516 Hillcrest Dr., Fort Atkinson 53538
Veterans Assn., China-Burma-India.....	William Krohn, Adj.-Finance Office 3867 Diana Dr., Jackson 53037
Veterans of Foreign Wars (Dept. of Wis.)	Walter Hogan, State Cmdr. 8842 W. Burdick, Milwaukee 53204
VFW, Ladies Aux. to the.....	Mrs. Ruth Brown, Dept. Pres. 2916 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53222
Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union (Dept. of Wis.)	Edward Biering, Secy.-Treas. 535A E. Rosedale Ave., Milwaukee 53207
Veterans of World War I U.S.A. Inc.....	Oscar A. Harebo, Dept. Adj. 2123 Kane St., La Crosse 54601
Veterans of World War I Aux.....	Mrs. Leona Heitzinger, Pres. 1332 Shaurette St., Stevens Point 54481
Veterans' Service Commissions, Wis. State Association of County Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.....	George Bredeson, Jr., Pres. Adams County Courthouse, Friendship 53934 W. J. O'Rourke, Exec. Secy. 540 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn. for	C. D. Rejahl, Exec. Secy. 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
W ar Mothers, American (Wis. State Chap.)	Mrs. Eleanor France, Pres. 707 Grand Ave., Wausau 54401
Warehousemen's Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy. Suite 423, 110 E. Main St. Madison 53703
Watchmakers Assn., Wis. Licensed	Edward Media, Secy. 4958 S. Packard Ave., Cudahy 53110
Water Conditioning Assn., Wis.....	William J. Van Allen, Leg. Chmn. 133 Stafford St., Plymouth 53073
Wholesalers Assn., Inc., Wis.....	Edward F. Mauer, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1346, Milwaukee 53201
Wildlife Federation, Wis.....	James Wareing, Pres. N66 W23890 Vista Lane, Sussex 53089
Wildlife Society, Wis. Chap.....	James Hale, Pres. 5401 Raymond Rd., Madison 53705
Wine and Spirit Institute, Wis.....	Clifford Dorr, Exec. Vice-Pres. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN — Continued

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Woman's Relief Corps	Mrs. Ida Heiss, Dept. Pres. 812 State St., Manitowoc 54220
Women Voters of Wis. Inc., League of	Mrs. Richard Whalen, Pres. 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Mrs. S. V. Abramson, Pres. 4225 N. Prospect Ave., Shorewood 53211
World Federalists, U.S.A. (Wis. Branch)	Dr. Anthony Pavlick, Wis. Vice Pres. UW-Whitewater, Whitewater 53190
World Wars, Military Order of the	Lt. Col. James Billerbeck, State Cmdr. 3520 Cherry Hill Dr., Brookfield 53005

Note

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations — other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations — please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, State Capitol, Madison 53702. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1967-1972*

Industry Group	Value Added (In millions)					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Machinery, except electrical.....	\$ 1,590.2	\$ 1,667.4	\$ 1,795.3	\$ 1,776.1	\$ 1,746.6	\$ 2,012.5
Food and kindred products.....	910.3	983.4	1,088.2	1,178.3	1,274.4	1,323.3
Fabricated metal products.....	571.8	607.3	695.7	672.9	672.2	931.8
Paper and allied products.....	663.5	709.3	768.8	738.0	775.6	823.0
Electrical equipment.....	697.3	669.2	743.2	728.1	762.7	795.4
Transportation equipment.....	558.1	642.7	620.8	505.5	880.9	791.3
Printing and publishing.....	292.9	337.6	370.3	363.4	377.1	424.8
Primary metal industries.....	423.2	419.1	456.2	432.9	419.9	406.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	257.4	303.9	314.7	277.5	353.4	382.0
Lumber and wood products.....	135.8	157.9	149.0	135.3	144.8	247.5
Rubber and plastic products.....	125.2	144.9	150.8	168.9	164.9	226.0
Stone, clay and glass products.....	125.6	134.3	140.6	127.8	135.3	164.1
Leather and leather products.....	143.9	159.1	172.3	161.4	164.7	161.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	65.7	67.5	93.4	96.5	105.7	125.0
Instruments and related products.....	110.0	118.0	132.3	128.0	137.5	122.4
Textile mill products.....	79.5	95.7	100.7	94.5	88.1	102.2
Apparel and related products.....	58.6	65.0	74.3	78.0	76.2	75.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	107.7	117.5	122.6	109.4	102.5	90.7
TOTAL.....	\$ 7,014.1	\$ 7,514.7	\$ 8,106.6	\$ 7,874.1	\$ 8,476.4	\$ 9,350.5

* Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Manufactures: 1970-1971*, September 1973, and previous issues; and *1972 Census of Manufacturers*, MC72(P) -S50, April 1974 (Preliminary Report).

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE, BY STATE, 1972 (In millions)

Rank	State	Value Added	Rank	State	Value Added
1	California.....	\$ 30,864	27	Oregon	\$ 4,026
2	New York.....	30,691	28	Kansas	2,930
3	Ohio.....	27,129	29	Arkansas.....	2,916
4	Illinois.....	25,582	30	Mississippi	2,763
5	Pennsylvania.....	23,645	31	West Virginia.....	2,585
6	Michigan.....	23,264	32	Colorado	2,361
7	New Jersey.....	15,727	33	Oklahoma.....	2,206
8	Texas.....	14,841	34	Nebraska.....	1,828
9	Indiana.....	13,723	35	Arizona.....	1,812
10	North Carolina.....	10,778	36	Rhode Island	1,723
11	Massachusetts.....	10,312	37	Maine.....	1,331
12	WISCONSIN.....	9,357	38	Delaware.....	1,318
13	Missouri.....	8,591	39	New Hampshire	1,265
14	Georgia.....	7,119	40	Utah.....	936
15	Tennessee.....	6,668	41	Idaho.....	728
16	Connecticut.....	6,526	42	Vermont.....	653
17	Virginia.....	5,987	43	Hawaii.....	450
18	Kentucky.....	5,564	44	Montana.....	424
19	Florida.....	5,550	45	D.C.....	420
20	Minnesota.....	5,107	46	New Mexico.....	343
21	South Carolina.....	4,860	47	South Dakota	288
22	Iowa.....	4,851	48	North Dakota	207
23	Alabama.....	4,834	49	Alaska.....	201
24	Maryland.....	4,659	50	Nevada.....	188
25	Washington.....	4,484	51	Wyoming.....	147
26	Louisiana.....	4,032			
TOTAL.....					\$348,048

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1972 Census of Manufactures*, MC72(A) -2, December 1973.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS, 1905-1973

Year	Domestic		Foreign Corporations Licensed	Fees for Articles of Incorp.	Fees for Foreign Corp.	Other Corp. Fees ¹	Total Fees Collected
	Articles of Incorp. Filed	Amdts. to Art. Filed					
1905	98	—	95	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 69,312
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287	3,743	89,695	121,725
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	78,153	146,906
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	41,631	81,426
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	113,963	150,612
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	175,973	297,070
1960	3,638	1,209	383	110,724	76,873	142,656	330,253
1961	3,609	1,157	375	116,410	108,679	177,101	402,190
1962	3,564	1,156	397	110,609	83,270	177,063	370,942
1963	3,457	1,145	459	334,699	105,753	38,745	479,197
1964	3,766	1,273	405	371,985	125,683	173,683	671,351
1965	4,063	1,320	401	344,906	120,506	193,844	659,256
1966	3,874	1,321	478	357,794	153,061	223,741	734,596
1967	4,084	1,338	555	263,333	160,420	515,345	712,098
1968	4,624	1,505	627	184,091	181,836	452,770	818,697
1969	5,104	1,609	688	233,625	251,785	595,634	1,081,044
1970	5,056	1,615	679	251,257	222,812	630,115	1,104,184
1971	5,472	1,598	695	262,299	245,247	598,224	1,105,770
1972	6,077	1,855	726	259,247	235,420	874,840	1,369,507
1973	5,982	1,721	635	286,116	173,428	706,498	1,116,042

¹ Includes fees for filing amendments to articles, mergers, dissolutions, change of registered office and agent, and annual reports for domestic corporations.

Source: Corporation Division of Office of Secretary of State, December 1974. This table includes only those required to file with the Secretary of State. Among those not required to file are banks, insurance companies, county agricultural societies, churches, cemetery associations, and fire departments outside cities and villages.

DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN, 1900-1973

Year	No. of Banks	Deposits as of June 30 (In thousands)				
		Total	Interbank	Government ¹	Demand ²	Time ²
1900	349	\$ 124,892	\$ 9,161	\$ 1,220	\$ 71,448	\$ 43,063
1910	630	268,766	18,929	858	121,413	127,566
1920	976	767,534	41,452	2,065	332,353	391,664
1930	936	935,006	44,274	2,418	360,538	527,776
1940	574	993,155	85,239	13,414	437,274	457,228
1945	559	2,608,836	142,404	358,825	1,179,066	928,541
1950	556	2,965,580	120,860	81,222	1,506,246	1,257,252
1955	557	3,574,004	138,004	102,766	1,901,714	1,431,520
1960	561	4,385,838	190,967	135,348	2,172,423	1,887,100
1964	575	5,573,206	200,558	516,190	2,163,605	2,686,244
1965	582	5,608,599	202,673	190,894	2,485,637	3,114,672
1966	586	6,470,394	183,961	655,980	2,960,701	3,509,693
1967	599	7,112,785	218,015	624,634	3,060,742	4,052,043
1968	605	7,808,963	232,743	676,798	3,250,117	4,558,846
1969	605	8,389,296	279,970	592,334	3,495,497	4,893,799
1970	602	8,750,823	277,635	711,908	3,525,878	5,224,945
1971	608	10,064,272	319,292	944,359	3,782,306	6,281,966
1972	612	11,065,211	300,436	963,847	4,008,389	7,056,822
1973	619	12,494,510	226,879	1,237,586	4,301,608	8,192,902

¹ As of 1966, "Government" includes deposits of state and subdivisions as well as U.S. government deposits.

² Prior to 1965, "Demand" and "Time" totals did not include interbank and government deposits.

Source: 1900-1955: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959; 1956-1964: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, December 1965; 1965-1973: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities — Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks, June 30, 1973*, and previous issues.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY

December 31, 1973

County	No. of State Banks	U.S. Govt. Securities; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Corporate Stock	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Capital and Surplus	No. of Nat'l. Banks	U.S. Govt. Securities; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Corporate Stock	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Capital and Surplus
Adams.....	2	7,121,962	9,909,461	17,809,696	1,050,000	0	—	—	—	—
Ashland.....	1	10,698,321	16,668,680	27,073,867	1,605,000	1	5,199,198	11,277,557	16,733,143	752,865
Barron.....	9	22,445,171	47,425,253	69,265,686	3,539,000	2	8,955,411	24,295,583	35,304,862	1,965,348
Bayfield.....	3	8,126,290	15,085,818	23,155,880	1,017,500	0	—	—	—	—
Brown.....	13	79,206,096	266,956,382	335,987,261	18,436,680	2	30,161,499	127,938,299	161,160,440	5,850,000
Buffalo.....	5	10,917,385	15,787,954	28,441,386	1,460,000	1	2,128,105	4,652,507	6,986,005	250,000
Burnett.....	1	8,722,078	19,593,297	27,673,917	1,250,000	0	—	—	—	—
Calumet.....	9	26,280,902	46,390,418	71,457,811	4,150,000	0	—	—	—	—
Chippewa.....	6	28,734,405	41,523,394	70,011,088	4,080,000	1	11,998,408	15,944,113	29,551,067	1,525,000
Clark.....	8	33,552,984	49,911,049	82,716,669	4,275,000	1	7,576,560	5,845,772	13,409,946	300,000
Columbia.....	9	46,921,182	62,648,362	109,503,021	5,825,000	2	14,429,260	28,013,198	43,544,173	1,740,000
Crawford.....	4	18,798,449	26,118,528	45,232,214	2,350,000	0	—	—	—	—
Dane.....	32	143,399,701	394,477,186	557,274,137	32,251,200	4	60,208,828	187,655,688	242,099,222	19,150,000
Dodge.....	14	39,644,303	64,497,284	103,059,072	5,956,000	2	18,062,180	38,595,527	56,803,865	3,500,000
Door.....	1	14,222,493	33,720,824	48,454,821	2,680,000	1	2,182,232	10,427,148	12,312,814	1,013,750
Douglas.....	3	10,426,567	18,298,909	28,779,742	2,042,374	3	26,831,833	37,061,995	67,280,722	2,950,000
Dunn.....	4	14,431,337	30,770,405	44,411,292	2,274,530	2	8,968,203	16,525,491	25,381,194	950,000
Eau Claire.....	4	10,626,793	29,901,218	40,047,717	2,428,750	2	39,920,110	137,146,871	178,771,068	10,857,210
Florence.....	1	1,129,456	2,538,654	3,830,633	180,000	0	—	—	—	—
Fond du Lac.....	10	28,849,374	56,732,786	85,813,200	5,055,000	4	36,263,489	100,446,168	141,145,323	7,050,000
Forest.....	2	2,818,183	6,432,560	8,563,732	500,000	1	2,884,505	5,471,677	7,992,378	250,000
Grant.....	12	62,011,140	71,853,921	132,453,960	8,030,000	2	10,314,639	20,614,680	31,512,728	983,409
Green.....	8	32,625,890	64,225,834	97,012,653	5,536,250	1	12,608,649	29,015,618	42,395,517	2,200,000
Green Lake.....	5	17,773,672	21,635,111	39,480,015	2,050,000	2	9,426,877	17,794,831	27,519,354	1,200,000
Iowa.....	6	20,464,582	36,937,907	57,627,390	2,965,000	0	—	—	—	—
Iron.....	2	5,777,040	6,123,582	11,841,072	620,000	0	—	—	—	—
Jackson.....	2	10,676,991	19,530,392	29,238,175	1,795,000	0	—	—	—	—
Jefferson.....	13	38,830,822	94,887,069	134,401,582	7,365,116	3	13,579,353	30,781,587	46,831,082	2,100,000
Juneau.....	5	21,158,532	28,011,685	47,688,445	2,440,000	0	—	—	—	—
Kenosha.....	4	7,791,530	34,084,364	42,477,369	3,160,000	3	64,279,461	117,553,257	187,626,876	13,150,000
Kewaunee.....	6	22,320,780	42,046,434	62,907,671	3,785,000	0	—	—	—	—
LaCrosse.....	8	34,552,798	49,637,067	87,970,361	4,990,000	3	40,750,360	79,497,133	122,284,994	6,570,000
Lafayette.....	6	12,484,659	15,389,696	27,847,142	1,610,000	3	16,536,677	12,002,790	29,349,216	725,000
Langlade.....	3	13,149,205	27,978,650	40,131,384	2,450,000	0	—	—	—	—
Lincoln.....	3	14,977,912	43,098,422	54,705,902	3,445,000	0	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc.....	13	52,539,047	76,212,353	128,074,381	7,415,000	2	32,902,768	69,719,438	97,864,629	5,300,000

County	No. of State Banks	U.S. Govt. Securities; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Corporate Stock	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Capital and Surplus	No. of Nat'l. Banks	U.S. Govt. Securities; Obligations of States; Other Bonds, etc.; Corporate Stock	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Capital and Surplus
Marathon.....	12	43,733,328	89,446,453	133,872,136	8,216,900	3	37,195,907	111,319,244	145,363,473	3,084,026
Marinette.....	5	24,715,079	42,378,157	66,692,557	3,141,660	4	10,532,850	35,275,789	46,997,348	2,399,100
Marquette.....	3	7,470,840	13,688,422	20,763,850	1,270,000	0	—	—	—	—
Menominee.....	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee.....	42	518,868,912	1,227,347,168	1,757,989,261	100,953,413	13	483,933,619	2,153,439,174	2,909,461,181	153,676,211
Monroe.....	6	20,261,113	38,159,453	60,197,258	3,187,500	1	4,611,359	7,004,570	12,466,085	700,000
Oconto.....	2	12,433,183	33,799,295	45,248,893	2,450,000	1	3,043,078	10,141,066	13,029,648	450,000
Oneida.....	4	18,673,443	45,173,213	63,675,414	3,510,000	1	10,433,615	16,581,597	28,809,714	1,200,000
Outagamie.....	13	66,969,732	139,670,237	203,988,563	10,460,000	2	27,355,996	87,233,329	114,991,626	5,650,000
Ozaukee.....	5	34,127,750	59,023,250	95,172,286	5,960,000	2	8,341,198	13,978,230	22,593,116	1,600,000
Pepin.....	0	—	—	—	—	1	7,587,421	9,880,020	18,140,771	900,000
Pierce.....	4	14,685,758	28,898,741	43,214,578	2,585,000	3	8,091,247	17,164,179	25,252,613	875,000
Polk.....	7	21,488,545	43,641,164	64,660,796	3,765,000	1	3,777,776	5,989,833	9,592,207	165,000
Portage.....	7	13,460,586	21,190,155	34,945,323	2,106,000	2	27,468,629	57,603,877	88,722,564	4,020,000
Price.....	2	9,900,834	13,785,330	23,858,981	1,292,500	1	7,256,151	7,742,062	16,209,547	650,000
Racine.....	10	73,933,658	171,380,422	243,483,643	13,620,000	4	36,892,272	119,672,832	161,334,305	8,278,000
Richland.....	5	29,855,620	24,067,912	53,988,385	3,120,000	0	—	—	—	—
Rock.....	14	71,174,267	170,674,293	241,728,431	14,381,088	4	29,309,060	86,006,879	115,730,056	5,111,295
Rusk.....	2	6,715,831	15,242,146	22,366,397	1,260,000	1	2,226,047	6,734,695	9,230,519	400,000
St. Croix.....	6	9,320,056	25,340,725	33,334,684	2,165,000	2	13,554,532	28,669,528	41,877,687	2,060,000
Sauk.....	2	27,782,101	62,283,525	92,903,397	4,718,000	2	14,247,585	27,676,191	43,556,772	1,170,000
Sawyer.....	2	1,068,101	4,822,339	6,003,521	620,000	1	6,778,211	12,653,660	19,969,549	1,400,000
Shawano.....	8	26,618,619	53,228,756	80,126,496	3,818,000	2	12,629,343	28,523,472	43,669,866	1,680,000
Sheboygan.....	14	70,917,458	163,408,685	226,699,217	16,142,500	1	27,218,564	52,851,452	78,355,275	5,500,000
Taylor.....	3	12,072,808	29,007,289	40,123,287	2,610,000	0	—	—	—	—
Trempealeau.....	9	27,409,073	42,683,218	71,360,124	3,730,000	0	—	—	—	—
Vernon.....	8	20,117,538	35,213,252	53,988,700	3,250,000	1	4,761,189	5,594,233	10,560,219	350,000
Vilas.....	2	1,142,758	5,551,678	6,420,830	570,000	1	3,559,029	9,760,334	13,189,842	690,000
Walworth.....	10	51,256,174	68,110,195	119,699,940	6,870,000	3	17,714,741	38,857,865	57,755,084	2,455,000
Washburn.....	3	17,880,529	11,095,479	28,691,360	1,400,000	0	—	—	—	—
Washington.....	9	28,208,520	54,062,411	83,156,644	5,650,000	2	25,674,730	36,058,231	68,596,944	3,800,000
Waukesha.....	15	72,144,876	199,986,300	281,600,357	17,141,000	5	44,238,093	126,323,604	173,819,558	11,170,000
Waupaca.....	7	33,276,497	55,378,319	89,773,297	4,810,000	3	8,910,770	20,801,810	32,042,237	1,750,000
Waushara.....	3	19,119,699	28,988,367	47,507,078	2,584,000	0	—	—	—	—
Winnebago.....	5	24,261,269	70,234,204	94,143,339	4,926,200	7	56,636,404	191,064,990	250,167,715	13,459,965
Wood.....	7	22,344,282	53,504,396	72,754,512	4,530,000	3	26,967,539	90,427,216	119,997,364	5,900,000

Source: Commissioner of Banking, 79th Annual Report of the Condition of State Banks, Mutual Savings Banks, Trust Companies and National Banks of Wisconsin, March 1974, and information provided by Commissioner's Office.

BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN

December 31, 1973

Type of Bank	Commercial and Stock Savings Banks and Nondeposit Trust Companies							
	All Banks	Insured			Noninsured		Mutual Savings Banks	
		Mbr. F. R. Sys.		Not Mbr. F.R. Sys.	Banks of Deposit	Nondeposit Trust Cos.		
		Natl.	State				Insured	Noninsured
Banks.....	624	127	34	455	—	5	3	—
Unit banks.....	436	85	25	318	—	5	3	—
Banks operating branches*.....	188	42	9	137	—	—	—	—
Branches*.....	310	78	20	212	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OFFICES.....	934	205	54	667	—	5	3	—

* Branch banks are prohibited in Wisconsin, except where permitted under strict geographic rules in some bankless municipalities (Section 221.04 (1) (f) and (j), Wisconsin Statutes), or where such branches existed prior to the ban.

Source: *Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation — 1973*, July 1974.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1963-1973

as of December 31

Year	No. of Associations			No. of Members			Assets		
	Total	State*	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
1963	153	111	42	768,621	526,865	241,756	\$ 2,394,647,676	\$ 1,616,513,871	\$ 778,133,805
1964	153	111	42	822,800	533,828**	288,972**	2,647,917,517	1,782,275,678	865,641,839
1965	154	109	45	870,792	557,612**	313,180**	2,933,741,850	1,829,262,022	1,104,479,828
1966	149	104	45	992,910	587,248	335,662	3,041,244,527	1,864,319,555	1,176,924,972
1967	146	102	44	963,436	567,572	355,864	3,309,562,783	2,019,476,757	1,290,086,026
1968	144	101	43	1,013,570	639,406	374,164	3,472,488,082	2,124,064,503	1,348,423,579
1969	143	100	43	1,049,877	670,809	379,068	3,638,521,800	2,227,584,704	1,410,937,096
1970	135	95	40	1,123,862	760,117	363,745	3,950,536,587	2,627,280,401	1,323,256,186
1971	131	90	41	1,207,005	804,052	402,953	4,555,038,717	2,992,763,545	1,562,275,172
1972	126	88	38	1,298,815	897,134	401,681	5,319,379,314	3,604,186,156	1,715,193,158
1973	123	88	35	1,444,719	1,052,632	392,087	5,928,638,014	4,203,647,111	1,724,990,903

* Peak of 188 associations in 1930 (304, 861 members and \$290,625,985 total assets).

** Total adjusted to reflect conversions to federal charter.

Source: Office of Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Seventy-Seventh Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1973*, and previous issues.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS BY COUNTY

December 31, 1973

County	State Associations		Federal Associations	
	Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Adams.....	0	\$ —	0	\$ —
Ashland.....	1	8,234,810	0	—
Barron.....	1	8,146,996	2	23,246,324
Bayfield.....	0	—	0	—
Brown.....	2	144,235,209	1	19,383,838
Buffalo.....	0	—	0	—
Burnett.....	0	—	0	—
Calumet.....	0	—	0	—
Chippewa.....	1	15,019,414	0	—
Clark.....	0	—	0	—
Columbia.....	0	—	1	10,691,077
Crawford.....	0	0	1	12,516,541
Dane.....	4	384,009,841	1	120,503,708
Dodge.....	2	18,604,657	0	—
Door.....	0	—	0	—
Douglas.....	1	22,310,379	0	—
Dunn.....	0	—	0	—
Eau Claire.....	0	—	1	100,666,397
Florence.....	0	—	0	—
Fond du Lac.....	1	49,791,031	2	79,549,307
Forest.....	0	—	0	—
Grant.....	0	—	1	1,624,614
Green.....	0	—	0	—
Green Lake.....	0	—	0	—
Iowa.....	0	—	0	—
Iron.....	0	—	0	—
Jackson.....	0	—	1	13,236,310
Jefferson.....	2	90,948,416	0	—
Juneau.....	0	—	0	—
Kenosha.....	1	102,270,743	0	0
Kewaunee.....	2	10,820,932	0	—
La Crosse.....	1	18,788,277	1	157,109,060
Lafayette.....	0	—	0	—
Langlade.....	1	18,623,326	0	—
Lincoln.....	1	7,457,756	1	8,173,328
Manitowoc.....	1	67,367,731	0	—
Marathon.....	2	75,240,331	0	—
Marinette.....	0	—	0	—
Marquette.....	0	—	0	—
Menominee.....	0	—	0	—
Milwaukee.....	31	2,171,546,728	8	871,728,326
Monroe.....	1	14,487,696	1	27,036,011
Oconto.....	0	—	0	—
Oneida.....	2	26,090,250	0	0
Outagamie.....	3	133,836,903	0	—
Ozaukee.....	3	69,526,205	0	—
Pepin.....	0	—	1	7,792,862
Pierce.....	0	—	1	14,097,064
Polk.....	0	—	0	—
Portage.....	2	37,695,012	0	—
Price.....	0	—	0	—
Racine.....	4	158,348,855	1	51,767,689
Richland.....	0	—	1	18,377,000
Rock.....	3	43,633,977	0	—
Rusk.....	0	—	1	6,406,467
St. Croix.....	1	11,113,767	0	—
Sauk.....	0	—	1	21,963,171
Sawyer.....	0	—	0	—
Shawano.....	0	—	0	—
Sheboygan.....	2	148,221,266	0	—
Taylor.....	0	—	1	28,791,525
Trempealeau.....	0	—	0	—
Vernon.....	0	—	1	9,776,073
Vilas.....	0	—	0	—
Walworth.....	0	—	1	17,053,762
Washburn.....	0	—	0	—
Washington.....	2	45,529,751	0	—
Waukesha.....	3	111,692,442	3	67,401,029
Waupaca.....	2	24,813,616	1	15,894,826
Waushara.....	0	—	0	—
Winnebago.....	2	117,891,986	0	—
Wood.....	3	47,348,808	0	—
TOTAL.....	88	\$ 4,203,647,111	35	\$ 1,724,990,903

Source: Office of Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Seventy-Seventh Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1973.*

QUANTITY OF PURCHASED FUELS USED FOR HEAT AND POWER, BY STATE, 1971

State	Kilowatt Hours Equivalent (In billions)	Total Cost (In millions)	Type of Fuel			
			Fuel Oil (1,000 barrels)	Coal (1,000 short tons)	Coke and Breeze (1,000 short tons)	Natural Gas (Billion cu. ft.)
Alabama.....	82.3	\$ 137.7	3,165.0	1,914.5	962.1	157.6
Alaska.....	3.4	6.9	985.5	—	—	3.9
Arizona.....	13.0	20.3	171.2	—	— ¹	37.6
Arkansas.....	40.9	50.7	1,930.3	2.7	— ¹	117.5
California.....	172.9	277.5	4,403.6	15.8	181.7	467.6
Colorado.....	20.6	26.5	1,844.4	275.8	— ¹	40.8
Connecticut.....	28.4	67.3	10,028.5	5.3	— ¹	14.9
Delaware.....	11.8	27.2	784.0	2.8	— ¹	11.4
Florida.....	48.7	84.2	10,890.4	37.5	— ¹	73.7
Georgia.....	60.4	112.2	8,864.5	595.6	— ¹	104.0
Hawaii.....	2.7	6.2	1,024.1	—	—	0.1
Idaho.....	11.1	20.1	254.6	173.6	45.4	25.3
Illinois.....	177.0	332.5	9,126.4	3,722.4	2,019.2	314.0
Indiana.....	126.4	228.8	9,458.7	2,988.4	393.1	239.9
Iowa.....	47.0	72.2	1,434.9	1,305.4	— ¹	103.6
Kansas.....	32.1	34.5	395.5	28.9	— ¹	95.0
Kentucky.....	44.1	88.1	642.6	1,475.7	1,042.8	65.2
Louisiana.....	191.3	164.6	2,281.8	—	—	599.0
Maine.....	22.4	44.2	10,737.6	20.0	—	1.0
Maryland.....	40.6	81.5	9,388.0	903.5	42.1	38.4
Massachusetts.....	42.1	97.3	11,926.5	33.4	— ¹	24.7
Michigan.....	149.3	300.4	4,520.2	6,031.0	197.8	231.3
Minnesota.....	33.8	61.1	2,807.3	555.7	— ¹	60.0
Mississippi.....	37.0	46.4	740.5	1.4	— ¹	106.6
Missouri.....	49.3	80.0	974.4	1,414.1	92.4	99.6
Montana.....	10.1	15.0	256.9	37.4	45.1	26.4
Nebraska.....	13.9	19.5	428.6	214.5	— ¹	30.8
Nevada.....	4.6	8.0	141.5	99.3	— ¹	11.2
New Hampshire.....	8.3	18.6	3,255.9	7.0	—	1.6
New Jersey.....	103.7	246.3	28,851.0	355.8	276.8	84.2
New Mexico.....	3.7	5.0	33.0	—	—	10.7
New York.....	122.4	273.3	20,452.0	2,633.3	544.0	108.0
North Carolina.....	67.9	133.4	11,265.2	1,767.7	— ¹	66.4
North Dakota.....	1.7	2.9	124.6	58.5	— ¹	1.6
Ohio.....	260.0	491.1	6,231.4	10,551.6	3,639.5	397.6
Oklahoma.....	29.8	27.8	59.2	37.8	— ¹	91.3
Oregon.....	25.8	55.7	3,177.1	32.2	— ¹	43.3
Pennsylvania.....	259.6	492.0	26,665.4	7,168.0	2,740.7	383.9
Rhode Island.....	8.6	18.0	2,042.4	—	—	6.2
South Carolina.....	48.9	88.5	6,594.8	1,609.4	— ¹	63.7
South Dakota.....	1.6	3.0	149.6	1.6	— ¹	1.6
Tennessee.....	68.6	107.5	2,137.6	3,057.6	53.5	113.5
Texas.....	536.1	437.6	2,507.2	1,134.5	366.6	1,565.2
Utah.....	12.8	16.1	774.2	123.8	— ¹	31.0
Vermont.....	2.6	5.4	631.0	13.5	—	1.4
Virginia.....	59.4	116.8	8,966.1	3,306.9	54.4	40.1
Washington.....	41.8	75.5	5,543.3	92.7	— ¹	90.3
West Virginia.....	58.4	83.9	854.9	4,709.1	— ¹	66.6
WISCONSIN.....	67.8	127.2	2,478.0	2,809.9	128.9	107.5
Wyoming.....	5.6	7.0	224.6	66.9	— ¹	13.7
UNITED STATES.....	3,332.4	\$ 5,360.6	245,667.2	61,392.6	13,742.8	6,454.4

¹ Data withheld because the estimate did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error of estimate or on the basis of a consistency review.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972 *Census of Manufacturers: Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed*, July 1973.

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Inventory of Recreational Facilities

Lakes over 20 acres totaling 929,119 acres of water (including flowages)	10,355
Trout streams (total mileage 8,690)	2,244
Acres of publicly owned or controlled land open to hunters	5,900,000
Scenic state parks (total acreage 36,375)	25
Historical-memorial parks (total acreage 2,130)	11
Roadside parks (total acreage 3,560)	10
State park trails, 186 miles (total acreage 2,231)	6
State forests (total acreage 447,504)	10
Recreation areas (total acreage 8,054)	8
Campsites	5,290

Licenses and Permits, 1973

Boats registered	373,578
Annual park admission stickers for automobiles	165,464
Daily park admission tags for automobiles	188,441
Deer hunting and license tags including nonresidents	514,626*
Small game hunting license tags including nonresidents	460,932*
Nonresident fishing licenses	350,642
Resident annual fishing licenses	703,967*
Resident husband and wife fishing licenses	100,591
Fifteen-day nonresident fishing licenses	50,802
Voluntary sportsmen's licenses	247,298
Resident archers' licenses	99,540
Nonresident archers' licenses	6,425
Guide licenses	995

Estimated Fish Taken (1972 season)

Trout	5,600,000
Salmon	400,000
Muskellunge	110,000
Northern pike	3,500,000
Walleye	6,200,000
Bass, perch, other panfish	78,400,000

Estimated Game Taken (1973 season)

Pheasants	588,600
Ruffed grouse	718,800
Squirrels	1,531,900
Cottontail rabbits	890,200
Bears	606
Deer (8,456 with arrows)	90,561

Wild Fur Harvest, 1972-73

Total value	\$ 2,747,984
Beavers only (22,084)	\$ 425,117

Restocking Forests and Wildlife, 1972-73

Adult pheasants stocked	49,970
Day-old pheasants distributed	109,140
Trees and shrubs distributed from state nurseries	14,264,000
State fish, including 159,593,064 fry produced and distributed (687,229 pounds)	167,823,560
Federal fish distributed (3,397 pounds)	267,630
Trout distributed (554,974 pounds) (includes salmon)	4,813,100

*Includes 247,298 voluntary sportsmen's licenses also valid for these activities.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, July 1974.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

Name	Location and Highway Connections ¹	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Boating ²	Fishing	Hiking	Winter Sports	Acres
State Parks										
Ahnapee Trail.....	3/4 mi. N of Algoma or 1 mi. S of Sturgeon Bay	15 miles, Old railroad grade	No	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	203
Amnicon Falls.....	10 mi. SE of Superior USH 2	Scenic waterfalls, covered bridge	Yes	No	40	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	816
Aztalan.....	4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH3	Ancient indian village	Yes	No		No	Yes	No	No	143
Big Bay.....	On Madeline island in Lake Superior	Sand beach and natural history	Yes	Yes	17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,288
Big Foot Beach.....	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	100	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	271
Blue Mound.....	1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 151 & 18	Highest point in the southern part of state	Yes	Yes	78	No	No	Yes	Yes	910
Brunet Island.....	1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27	River island park	Yes	Yes	69	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	603
Cadiz Springs.....	6 mi. W of Monroe STH 11	Spring fed lakes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No	No	18
Copper Falls.....	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	Yes	Yes	34	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,966
Council Grounds.....	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	Yes	Yes	55	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	283
Cushing.....	Delafield USH 30	Historic monument	Yes	No		No	No	No	No	9
Devils Lake.....	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	509	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5,670
Elroy-Sparta Trail.....	1/2 mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta STH 71	Scenic hills & valleys, old railroad tunnels	Yes	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	649
First Capitol.....	3 mi. N of Belmont CTH G	First Territorial capitol	Yes	No		No	No	No	No	195
Governor Dodge.....	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	Yes	Yes	266	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5,029
Harrington Beach.....	10 mi. N of Port Washington STH 32	Lake Michigan Shoreline	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	No	634
Hartman Creek.....	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	969
Heritage Hill.....	STH 57 in S Green Bay	Restored early American home	Development in Progress							25
High Cliff.....	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	Yes	Yes	54	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,009
Interstate.....	St. Croix Falls USH 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	95	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,200
John M. Kohler.....	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake scenery	Development in Progress							544
Lake Kegonsa.....	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Prairie park	Yes	Yes	66	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	328
Lake Wissota.....	E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. STH 29, N on K	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	76	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,044
Lizard Mound.....	2 mi. NE of West Bend STH 141	Indian mounds	Yes	No		No	No	No	No	31
Lost Dauphin.....	5 mi. SW of DePere USH 41, CTH D	Home of Lost Dauphin of France	Yes	No		No	No	No	Yes	19
Lucius Woods.....	Solon Springs USH 53	Virgin pine timber	Yes	Yes	28	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	39
Merrick.....	1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	A river park, fall color	Yes	Yes	76	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	324
Mill Bluff.....	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12 and 16	Rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	21	No	No	Yes	No	759
Mirror Lake.....	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	85	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,986
Nelson Dewey.....	1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV	Home of first governor of Wisconsin	Yes	No	31	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	743
New Glarus Woods.....	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69	Wooded valleys, natural oakwoods	Yes	No	18	No	No	Yes	No	106
Newport.....	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, Tip of Door County	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	No	1,991

Name	Location and Highway Connections ¹	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swimming	Camp Units	Boating ²	Fishing	Hiking	Winter Sports	Acres
Ojibwa	1 mi. E of Ojibwa STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	6	No	Yes	No	Yes	365
Old Wade House.....	6 mi. W of Plymouth STH 23	Restored early American inn	Yes	No		No	No	Yes	No	254
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in state	Yes	Yes	80	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,368
Penninsula	Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	563	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3,763
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	Yes	Yes	104	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,392
Pike Lake.....	2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60	Glacial lake	Yes	Yes	32	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	650
Potawatomi.....	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	Yes	No	123	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,126
Rib Mountain.....	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN	A high point in the state	Yes	No	31	No	No	Yes	Yes	668
Roche A Cri.....	2 mi. N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	Yes	No	45	No	No	Yes	Yes	441
Rocky Island.....	50 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay	Island scenery	Yes	Yes	40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	783
Rocky Arbor.....	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	Yes	No	90	No	No	Yes	No	227
Sugar River Trail.....	STH 69, 39, 11 & CTH E	23 mile, old railroad grade	No	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	276
Terry Andrae.....	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	105	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	206
Tower Hill.....	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23	Historic shot tower, river bluffs	Yes	No	22	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	108
Tussock Trail.....	STH 40, 48 & 70	76 Miles long, old railroad grade	Development in Progress							614
Wildcat Mountain.....	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands	Yes	No	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,907
Willow River.....	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River scenery, 3 dams	Yes	Yes	72	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,372
Wyalusing.....	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18	Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers	Yes	No	74	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,597
Yellowstone.....	7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N	Lake scenery, wooded valleys	Yes	Yes	120	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	382
State Forests										
Apostle Islands.....	In Lake Superior, off the Bayfield Peninsula	Scenic wilderness	No	No	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	16,609
Black River.....	SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	Yes	Yes	91	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	64,544
Brule River.....	NE of Solon Springs CTH P	Excellent fishing and canoeing	Yes	No	37	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	33,554
Flambeau River.....	23 mi. W of Phillips on CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	Yes	Yes	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	86,194
Kettle Moraine North.....	N of Kewaskum STH 45, 23 & 67	Glacial formations	Yes	Yes	370	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	26,457
Kettle Moraine South.....	S & E of Whitewater USH 12, STH 59 & 67	Glacial topography	Yes	Yes	220	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15,687
Northern Highlands										
American Leg.....	SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida counties	Scenic lakes and forests	Yes	Yes	952	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	196,000
Point Beach.....	4 mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach and natural history	Yes	Yes	152	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,770
St. Croix.....	1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70	River scenery	Development in Progress							4,619

¹ Abbreviations: USH, US Highway; STH, State Highway; CTH, County Trunk Highway.

² All boating does not include canoeing. Pattison and Wildcat Mountain have canoeing only.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, "1974 Visitor's Guide".

STATE PARK AND FOREST ATTENDANCE, 1971-73

	Number of Visitors			Number of Cars ²		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
State Parks						
Amnicon Falls	75,223	80,886	71,316	18,805	20,221	17,829
Aztalan	74,759	86,982	69,660	18,689	21,745	17,415
Belmont Mound	49,791	74,370	70,994	12,447	18,592	17,748
Big Bay	36,830	29,428	32,302	9,207	7,428	8,075
Big Foot Beach	254,125	166,245	178,610	63,531	41,561	44,652
Blue Mound	67,053	121,190	151,823	16,763	30,297	37,955
Brunet Island	134,106	125,784	122,504	33,526	31,446	30,626
Cadiz Springs	94,462	100,372	87,913	23,615	25,093	21,978
Copper Falls	105,554	108,005	110,481	26,388	27,001	27,620
Council Grounds	103,622	112,946	138,596	25,905	28,236	34,649
Cushing Memorial	17,183	17,514	18,239	4,295	4,378	4,559
Devil's Lake	1,327,248	1,605,031	1,236,832	331,812	401,257	309,208
Elroy-Sparta Trail	22,749	33,237	38,115	5,687	8,309	9,528
First Capitol	12,116	10,627	11,174	3,029	2,656	2,793
Governor Dodge	444,756	433,660	349,189	111,189	108,415	87,297
Harrington Beach	13,082	18,375	27,850	3,270	4,593	6,962
Hartman Creek	125,386	145,663	104,196	31,346	36,415	35,049
High Cliff	582,388	526,806	526,108	145,597	131,701	131,527
Interstate	320,260	268,797	317,991	80,065	67,199	79,497
Kohler-Andrae	281,532	291,058	268,000	70,383	72,764	67,000
Lake Kegonsa	125,150	131,158	153,634	31,287	32,789	38,408
Lake Wisconsin	38,290	208,498	193,508	9,572	52,124	48,377
Lizard Mound	21,565	17,450	24,975	5,391	4,362	6,243
Lost Dauphin	15,185	15,691	18,070	3,796	3,922	4,517
Lucius Woods	159,595	133,577	146,954	39,898	33,394	36,738
Merrick	91,400	74,482	76,466	22,850	18,620	19,116
Mill Bluff	90,590	75,612	89,721	22,647	18,903	22,430
Mirror Lake	187,980	192,945	200,417	46,995	48,236	50,104
Natural Bridge	—	—	3,805	—	—	951
Nelson Dewey	112,135	105,740	105,685	28,033	26,435	26,421
New Glarus Woods	34,627	32,805	21,068	8,656	8,201	5,267
Newport	57,337	50,658	57,400	14,334	12,664	14,350
Ojibwa	20,559	24,504	10,735	5,139	6,126	2,683
Old Wade House	34,295	35,526	41,534	8,573	8,881	10,384
Olympic Ice Rink	73,937	84,775	—	18,484	21,193	—
Parfrey's Glen	47,426	43,077	14,939	11,856	10,769	3,734
Pattison	172,344	141,043	161,005	43,086	35,260	40,251
Peninsula	688,633	795,878	822,288	172,159	198,969	205,572
Perrot	165,438	178,962	182,028	41,359	44,740	45,507
Pike Lake	129,490	105,805	154,104	32,372	26,451	38,526
Potawatomi	272,266	195,425	176,732	68,066	48,856	44,183
Rib Mountain	262,137	251,807	204,400	65,534	62,951	51,100
Roche A Cri	43,196	41,846	32,122	10,799	10,461	8,030
Rock Island	17,362	16,707	19,184	4,340	4,176	4,796
Rocky Arbor	103,147	72,675	68,990	25,786	18,168	17,247
Tower Hill	68,852	54,021	61,310	17,213	13,505	15,327
Tuscobia-Park Falls Trail ..	8,826	11,160	26,860	2,206	2,790	6,715
Wild Cat Mountain	104,260	105,818	108,583	26,065	26,454	27,145
Willow River	70,829	141,974	216,450	17,709	35,493	54,112
Wyalusing	137,874	133,822	127,632	34,468	33,455	31,908
Yellowstone Lake	215,361	220,381	310,403	53,840	55,095	77,600
TOTAL	7,712,311	8,050,798	7,798,895	1,928,077	2,012,699	1,949,723
Northern Forests						
American Legion and Northern Highland	1,410,742	1,417,802	955,309	352,285	354,450	238,827
Black River	115,776	203,265	210,137	28,944	50,816	52,534
Brule River	58,366	50,566	67,502	14,591	12,641	16,875
Flambeau River	34,500	44,400	74,607	8,625	11,100	18,651
St. Croix River	—	20,560	25,731	—	5,140	6,432
TOTAL	1,619,384	1,736,593	1,333,286	404,846	434,148	333,321
Southern Forests						
Apostle Islands	7,807	8,485	9,050	1,951	2,121	2,262
Kettle Moraine Northern Unit	673,659	584,754	679,546	168,414	146,188	169,886
Southern Unit	543,659	556,259	648,137	135,914	139,064	162,034
Point Beach	172,081	229,108	220,706	43,020	57,277	55,176
TOTAL	1,397,202	1,378,606	1,557,439	349,300	344,651	389,359

¹ Computed estimates.² Derived at by dividing the number of visitors by 4 (average number of persons per car).

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, July 1974.

ORAP LAND ACREAGE AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1968-1974*

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total 1968-1974
Acres								
Land acquisition	6,131	18,437	17,021	4,201	8,120	10,682	17,563	82,155
Land easements	554	1,237	268	250	131	260	578	3,278
Expenditures								
Land acquisition	\$ 1,815,517	\$ 2,564,583	\$ 2,679,611	\$ 1,332,907	\$ 2,158,088	\$ 2,699,001	\$ 4,917,473	\$ 18,167,180
Land easements	13,729	21,057	23,544	18,516	14,622	66,383	128,990	286,841
Land development	688,051	631,597	1,605,754	2,154,000	3,059,593	1,507,322	1,656,009	11,302,326
Land maintenance	625,000	625,000	976,674	1,191,817	1,551,594	1,588,794	1,437,856	7,996,735
Aid in lieu of taxes	31,468	35,654	39,041	79,077	150,413	197,038	265,241	797,932
Options, appraisals, etc.	70,645	69,363	86,221	50,235	57,601	164,112	451,944	950,121
Land rights administration	65,965	70,829	43,890	52,207	69,465	89,419	—	391,775
TOTAL	\$ 3,310,372	\$ 4,018,083	\$ 5,454,735	\$ 4,878,759	\$ 7,061,416	\$ 6,282,069	\$ 8,857,513	\$ 39,862,947

* "ORAP" is the acronym for Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, established by Chapter 427, Laws of 1961, and expanded by Chapter 353, Laws of 1969.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1974.

ORAP EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1968-1974*

ORAP Program	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total 1968-1974
Fish management	\$ 162,654	\$ 296,970	\$ 415,169	\$ 313,542	\$ 620,814	\$ 737,493	\$ 1,718,564	\$ 4,265,206
Game management.....	199,861	436,529	457,604	366,294	1,453,897	683,780	2,109,632	5,707,597
Northern forests	108,665	284,947	601,120	515,212	379,326	743,227	1,193,776	3,826,273
Southern forests.....	403,261	590,082	627,353	323,881	495,998	346,742	154,710	2,942,027
State parks	2,435,389	2,409,556	3,352,917	3,265,947	4,104,652	3,770,824	3,663,049	23,002,334
Recreation aids to counties.....	43,901	35,608	15,855	85,274	16,200	36,767	46,299	279,904
Tourist information centers.....	95,573	113,569	112,083	124,255	123,273	151,541	159,893	880,187
Long-range planning	14,999	26,768	26,137	34,755	40,290	25,000	25,000	192,949
Youth conservation camps.....	238,918	220,723	225,992	335,421	535,120	797,666	443,836	2,797,676
Local park aids	94,670	—	102,919	—	69,675	24,190	—	291,754
Other conservation projects	—	—	409,815	797,028	1,840,759	954,656	1,958,022	5,960,280
Artificial lake creation	328,328	64,099	178,374	718,805	127,088	157,002	39,784	1,613,480
Recreation planning aids.....	—	—	—	—	42,245	37,730	72,172	152,147
Water pollution abatement aids	—	—	—	16,742,129	19,397,093	15,827,049	17,303,232	69,269,503
Scenic easement, historic sites, etc.....	294,026	297,878	287,122	160,619	296,030	377,206	291,693	2,004,574
Land development —								
information and education.....	—	—	—	30,987	5,855	4	1,566	38,412
Bond retirement — recreation	—	—	57,006	659,102	970,707	1,256,924	1,670,546	4,614,285
Preservation scientific areas	—	—	—	—	—	83,046	17,213	100,259
Olympic Ice Rink — debt service.....	—	—	—	—	44,215	44,215	44,215	132,645
TOTAL	\$ 4,420,786	\$ 4,776,729	\$ 6,869,436	\$ 24,473,251	\$ 30,563,237	\$ 26,055,062	\$ 30,913,202	\$ 128,071,703

* The Department of Natural Resources now administers all ORAP programs except the scenic easement projects of the Highway Division of the Department of Transportation and the historic sites projects of the State Historical Society.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1974.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, 1950-1973

Year	Orders Issued to			No. of Orders Satisfied
	Total	Municipalities	Industries	
Prior to 1950	50	20	30	50
1950	32	21	11	32
1951	110	25	85	110
1952	208	90	118	208
1953	142	48	94	142
1954	151	40	111	151
1955	215	63	152	215
1956	98	18	80	98
1957	40	15	25	40
1958	3	1	2	3
1959	11	1	10	11
1960	2	1	1	2
1961	12	3	9	12
1962	4	3	1	4
1963	7	4	3	7
1964	125	73	52	112
1965	162	88	74	147
1966	74	40	34	59
1967	20	8	12	13
1968	255	130	125	115
1969	30	20	10	9
1970	195	92	103	57
1971	348	213	135	55
1972	72	46	26	132
1973	55	16	39	93
	2,491	1,079	1,342	1,877

The 614 orders not satisfied consist of those at recognized stages of compliance and others referred to the Attorney General for enforcement.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, Departmental data, January, 1974.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM, 1949-50 TO 1973-74

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1949-50	\$ 50,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 66,000
1950-51	75,000	16,000	91,000
1951-52	75,000	16,000	91,000
1952-53	74,830	6,481	81,311
1953-54	80,575	—	80,575
1954-55	81,520	—	81,520
1955-56	81,706	—	81,706
1956-57	85,004	39,472	124,476
1957-58	89,134	61,100	150,234
1958-59	90,430	60,200	150,630
1959-60	101,099	60,500	161,599
1960-61	102,971	60,700	163,671
1961-62	105,194	97,400	202,594
1962-63	107,114	102,600	209,714
1963-64	114,234	102,900	217,134
1964-65	119,384	101,900	221,284
1965-66	130,712	101,300	232,012
1966-67	449,842	103,306	553,148
1967-68	951,711	188,739	1,140,450
1968-69	1,096,315	191,392	1,287,707
1969-70	959,602	196,393	1,155,995
1970-71	1,219,492	195,516	1,415,008
1971-72	1,345,400	201,520	1,546,920
1972-73	2,373,053	536,063	2,909,116
1973-74	2,863,321	701,551	3,564,872

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, Departmental data, August 1974.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM, 1968-69 TO 1973-74

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1968-69.....	\$ 11,400	\$ 22,800	\$ 34,200
1969-70.....	25,400	39,100	64,500
1970-71.....	48,426	165,920	214,346
1971-72.....	346,100	422,323	768,423
1972-73.....	544,549	431,726	976,275
1973-74.....	629,930	497,418	1,127,348

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, August 1974.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, 1970-1973

Year	Orders Issued to			No. of Orders Satisfied ¹
	Total	Municipalities	Industries	
1970.....	3	0	3	3
1971.....	72	10	62	48
1972.....	94	18	76	16
1973.....	60	5	55	36
TOTAL.....	229	33	196	103

¹ The 126 orders not satisfied consist of those at recognized stages of compliance and others referred to the Attorney General for enforcement.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, January 1, 1974.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN SOLID WASTE PROGRAM, 1969-70 TO 1973-74

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1969-70.....	\$ 45,011	\$ -	\$ 45,011
1970-71.....	99,466	-	99,466
1971-72.....	188,800	78,610	267,410
1972-73.....	385,578	72,294	457,872
1973-74.....	399,363	62,500	461,863

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, August 1974.

SOLID WASTE COMPLIANCE ORDERS ISSUED BY THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, 1970-1973

Year	Orders		
	Issued	Satisfied	Referred to Attorney General
1970.....	108	40	23
1971.....	199	104	30
1972.....	327	219	57
1973.....	129	152	24
TOTAL.....	763	515	184

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, January 1, 1974.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1969-70 to 1974-75¹

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
University of Wisconsin System						
Eau Claire.....	7,846	8,288	8,679	8,701	8,888	9,459
Green Bay.....	1,981	2,950	3,531	3,625	3,661	3,943
La Crosse ²	6,659	7,248	7,009	6,785	6,954	7,573
Madison.....	35,549	34,388	33,943	34,866	35,931	36,915
Undergraduate.....	25,561	23,725	23,077	23,365	25,180	24,252
Letters and Science.....	16,375	15,139	14,355	14,242	14,202	14,191
Agriculture and Life Sci.....	945	1,032	1,109	1,268	1,475	1,825
Family Resources.....	675	701	718	767	773	831
Business.....	852	809	878	947	962	1,058
Education.....	2,411	2,490	2,520	2,685	2,666	2,617
Engineering.....	2,610	2,472	2,186	1,912	1,874	2,107
Nursing.....	635	669	878	1,066	1,168	1,106
Pharmacy.....	406	413	433	478	508	517
Guest ⁵	—	—	—	—	82	131
Specials.....	652	668	771	1,096	1,484	1,787
Graduate.....	8,930	8,777	8,713	9,281	9,239	9,305
Law.....	653	785	911	950	936	878
Medical.....	405	433	471	515	562	589
Milwaukee.....	18,978	20,822	22,277	23,293	24,943	25,421
Undergraduate.....	14,335	15,952	17,424	19,381	19,397	19,419
Applied Science and Engineering.....	1,024	1,091	1,020	934	896	934
Architecture.....	87	127	196	223	218	265
Business Administration.....	536	675	758	901	929	984
Education.....	1,285	1,402	1,595	1,835	1,308	1,194
Fine Arts.....	1,372	1,446	1,492	1,597	1,633	1,661
Letters and Science.....	9,105	10,337	11,208	12,475	12,732	12,488
Nursing.....	471	557	774	1,007	1,240	1,424
Social Welfare.....	455	317	381	409	441	469
Specials ⁴	1,547	1,490	1,244	1,349	1,339	1,515
Graduate.....	3,096	3,380	3,609	3,912	4,207	4,487
Oshkosh.....	11,149	11,549	11,811	11,312	10,415	10,648
Parkside.....	2,911	4,102	4,343	4,366	4,856	5,260
Platteville.....	5,032	4,813	4,708	4,345	3,821	3,969
River Falls.....	4,123	4,156	4,255	3,933	4,061	4,213
Stevens Point.....	7,915	8,734	9,154	8,701	8,055	8,042
Stout.....	4,910	5,080	5,231	5,245	5,198	5,461
Superior.....	3,143	3,053	3,004	2,836	2,759	2,630
Whitewater.....	9,759	9,721	8,867	8,410	8,144	8,355
Center System ²	5,838	5,612	5,460	6,885	7,630	8,074
Center System including former.....	7,192	7,184	6,890	6,885	7,630	8,074
State University branch campuses						
Baraboo/Sauk County.....	287	294	268	301	267	313
Barron County.....	337	403	392	411	506	518
Fond du Lac.....	507	561	545	496	729	801
Fox Valley ³	665	545	438	432	518	690
Manitowoc County ³	364	321	262	230	270	309
Marathon County.....	750	755	725	796	861	844
Marinette County.....	409	355	348	340	358	351
Marshfield/Wood County.....	305	312	355	402	425	395
Medford.....	146	241	177	142	131	165
Richland Center.....	364	367	316	298	300	307
Rock County.....	640	610	593	520	531	584
Sheboygan County.....	559	514	518	560	603	586
Washington County.....	516	558	532	539	539	540
Waukesha County.....	1,343	1,348	1,421	1,418	1,592	1,671
TOTAL.....	127,147	133,088	139,162	133,303	135,316	139,783

¹ Full and part-time on-campus students.

² Centers offer 2-year programs in Letters and Science, Engineering, Nursing and other "special" courses.

³ Administratively associated with the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay campus 1968-69 to 1971-72.

⁴ Beginning in 1972-73 a new category of students, the "General Specials," are included in the enrollment reports. These are students in a new experimental program that will allow individuals to take courses without need to qualify as degree candidates. While these students are different than the college specials, who are associated with a particular school or college, the two are grouped together for computational purposes.

⁵ Beginning in 1973-74 a new category, the "Guest Student" is included. These are students who enroll for courses on an audit only basis, at a reduced enrollment fee.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Twenty-First Annual Report of Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, First Semester 1974-75* and previous issues; University of Wisconsin, *The University of Wisconsin Madison Campus Enrollment Report for First Semester 1974-75*; The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Enrollment Report for First Semester 1974-75, and previous issues.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION ENROLLMENT, 1968-69 to 1973-74

Type of Course	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Correspondence courses.....	10,612	9,623	9,290	10,124	8,296	7,592
Undergraduate.....	4,959	4,939	4,796	4,272	4,287	4,076
Noncredit ¹	5,653	4,684	4,494	5,852	4,009	3,516
Classes.....	85,783	76,037	78,384	85,612	100,887	106,356
Undergraduate.....	1,947	2,032	2,292	2,519	3,071	3,044
Graduate.....	3,100	3,748	4,060	4,668	6,075	4,244
Noncredit ¹	80,629	70,171 ³	71,818 ³	77,888	91,148	98,646
Audit.....	107	86	214	537	593	422
Radio School of the Air ²	308,130	274,389	241,478	NA	NA	NA
Grade school pupils.....	308,130	274,389	241,478	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL.....	404,525	360,049	329,152	95,736⁴	109,183⁴	113,948⁴

¹ Noncredit includes credit courses taken for noncredit, continuing education courses, seminars, workshops, etc.

² A service of the Educational Communications Board offered in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Extension. Statistics are no longer maintained.

³ Excludes enrollment in the Department of Medicine's Single Concept Film Program.

⁴ Radio School of Air enrollment not available this year and, therefore, not included in the total.

Source: University of Wisconsin Extension, Student Services, November 1974.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1971-1974

Unit	Total Enrollment			
	1971	1972	1973	1974
Eau Claire.....	2,813	2,661	2,703	2,729
Green Bay.....	1,007	1,220	1,325	1,444
La Crosse.....	2,683	2,391	2,105	1,912
Madison (by college).....	12,818	12,378	12,332	13,138
Letters and Science.....	5,564	5,394	5,121	5,322
Agriculture and Life Sciences.....	925	1,000	1,016	1,222
Family Resources.....	244	219	258	291
Business.....	547	585	664	702
Education.....	2,104	1,972	1,682	1,846
Engineering.....	898	818	823	787
Nursing.....	388	449	452	418
Pharmacy.....	95	116	140	117
Law.....	214	187	245	291
Medicine.....	213	254	268	275
Summer Session Specials.....	1,621	1,379	1,676	1,863
C.I.C. Scholars ¹	5	6	5	4
Milwaukee.....	10,291	10,375	10,466	10,916
Oshkosh.....	4,249	3,872	3,770	3,407
Parkside.....	1,811	1,547	1,614	1,854
Platteville.....	2,166	1,895	1,633	1,509
River Falls.....	1,854	1,742	1,633	1,858
Stevens Point.....	2,557	2,451	2,460	2,475
Stout.....	2,243	2,264	2,358	2,345
Superior.....	1,779	1,572	1,353	1,090
Whitewater.....	3,487	3,417	3,303	2,946
Center System.....	1,809	2,082	2,105	2,486
Center System.....	2,186	2,082	2,105	2,486
Baraboo/Sauk County.....	64	37	64	38
Barron County.....	73	85	62	90
Fond du Lac.....	142	97	155	294
Fox Valley.....	281	284	296	324
Manitowoc.....	108	116	142	143
Marathon County.....	253	219	236	294
Marinette.....	108	149	138	153
Marshfield/Wood County.....	74	80	91	100
Medford ²	32	30	—	10
Richland Center.....	130	109	97	86
Rock County.....	181	202	199	204
Sheboygan.....	216	196	177	139
Washington County.....	148	111	160	174
Waukesha.....	376	367	288	437
TOTAL.....	51,944	49,867	49,159	50,109

¹ Graduate exchange students under auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

² Did not have a 1973 Summer Session.

Source: University of Wisconsin, *University of Wisconsin-Madison Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1974*, and earlier editions. University of Wisconsin departmental data, December 1972 and December 1974.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1970-71 to 1974-75¹

Institution	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75			Under- Graduate Total
					Men	Women	Total	
University²								
Lawrence.....	1,409	1,472	1,360	1,249	675	684	1,359	1,359
Marquette.....	10,678	10,235	9,907	9,764	6,440	3,564	10,004	7,632
Liberal Arts Colleges²								
Alverno.....	890	1,097	1,110	1,181	17	860	877	877
Beloit.....	1,782	1,783	1,832	1,749	781	882	1,663	1,649
Cardinal Stritch.....	662	833	885	998	180	929	1,109	670
Carroll.....	1,250	1,259	1,242	1,240	641	560	1,201	1,201
Carthage.....	1,685	1,665	1,648	1,592	845	788	1,633	1,633
College of Racine ⁴	828	606	813	701	—	—	—	—
Edgewood.....	577	430	434	516	127	408	535	535
Holy Redeemer.....	61	70	62	55	62	0	62	62
Lakeland.....	594	524	527	477	305	140	445	445
Marian.....	453	450	465	448	75	401	476	476
Milton.....	859	829	702	544	310	133	443	443
Mt. Mary.....	860	753	829	900	0	1,032	1,032	1,032
Mt. Senario.....	213	228	251	186	127	98	225	225
Northland.....	641	632	666	583	450	242	692	692
Northwestern.....	284	286	279	291	271	0	271	271
Ripon.....	1,048	1,024	1,052	1,005	553	382	935	935
St. Francis de Sales College ⁵	—	165	130	106	87	6	93	93
St. Norbert.....	1,168	1,647	1,561	1,475	747	637	1,384	1,384
Silver Lake College ⁵	606	606	528	463	93	335	428	428
Viterbo.....	441	483	588	700	128	657	785	785
Wisconsin Lutheran College.....	—	—	—	36	18	19	37	37
Tech. and Prof.								
Inst. Paper Chem.....	57	66	72	65	65	1	66	0
Layton Sch. Art.....	276	234	276	330	—	—	—	—
Medical College of Wisconsin ³ ..	431	474	521	553	485	84	569	0
Milw. Sch. Engr.	2,245	2,027	1,862	2,040	2,117	17	2,134	2,017
Wis. Conservatory.....	73	82	115	109	94	46	140	137
Theological Seminaries								
Nashotah House.....	77	76	101	106	94	3	97	8
Sacred Heart Sch. of Theology ..	51	81	65	72	74	1	75	0
St. Columban's.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Francis Sem.....	160	165	163	143	118	6	124	0
Wis. Lutheran.....	208	202	223	541	174	0	174	0
Junior Colleges								
Concordia.....	291	330	383	340	267	178	445	445
Menard (formerly Holy Cross) ..	71	79	63	96	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	31,139	30,858	30,723	30,333	16,420	13,093	29,513	25,471

¹ First semester students enrolled for collegiate credit.

² Degree granting, based on a minimum of 4-years' work.

³ Formerly Marquette School of Medicine.

⁴ Formerly Dominican College.

⁵ Formerly Holy Family College.

⁶ St. Francis de Sales College reclassified as a private liberal arts college.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Twenty-First Annual Fall Enrollment Report - Wisconsin Colleges, First Semester, 1974-75*, and previous years.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT SYSTEM

Enrollment Summary, 1968-69 to 1973-74¹

School Year	Total Enrollment	Post-Secondary			Total	Adult Aided	Non- aided ²
		Total	Full-Time	Part-Time			
1968-69	186,733	45,242	19,597	25,645	141,491	111,792	29,699
1969-70	205,845	49,322	22,512	26,810	156,523	124,456	32,067
1970-71	241,347	52,480	25,092	27,388	188,867	142,603	46,264
1971-72	278,794	64,240	30,493	33,747	214,554	159,990	54,564
1972-73	322,039	73,796	33,389	40,407	248,243	180,379	67,864
1973-74	347,904	80,722	35,578	45,144	267,182	192,605	74,577

Enrollment Detail, 1973-74

Post-Secondary Programs	Enroll- ment	Adult Programs	Enroll- ment
Associate degree.....	35,301	Extension.....	58,199
College parallel.....	7,457	Part-time preparatory.....	20,979
Two-year vocational diploma.....	5,560	Manpower development (MDTA).....	2,497
One-year vocational diploma.....	18,324	Adult basic education.....	5,425
Short term.....	6,764	Homemaking.....	37,876
Apprentice.....	5,955	Driver education.....	8,472
Developmental.....	1,361	General adult ³	133,734
TOTAL.....	80,722	TOTAL.....	267,182

¹ Excludes persons served in Civil Defense and certain other training programs of short duration.

² Persons in courses that are primarily avocational, recreational, or craft in nature which are not eligible for state aid.

³ Continuing education for adults provided to meet a specific need (general, occupationally oriented, or designed to broaden their civic and cultural awareness).

Source: Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, October 1974.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1965-66 TO 1974-75, AND IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1973-1974 AND 1974-1975

	Public Schools										Private Schools	
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
Preschool.....	—	903	1,102	879	966	1,027	1,067	1,579	1,582	2,247	1,107	1,322
Kindergarten.....	89,245	90,441	90,472	88,700	86,458	82,314	78,242	74,097	74,899	72,901	3,425	4,161
1.....	72,687	74,313	76,978	77,108	76,396	74,364	70,455	66,894	63,779	63,305	15,187	15,276
2.....	64,691	68,202	69,961	73,017	73,797	73,446	71,484	67,886	64,603	61,498	16,434	15,764
3.....	65,317	66,111	69,848	71,911	74,075	74,621	73,256	77,273	68,417	65,215	17,489	16,675
4.....	60,514	63,919	64,791	69,913	72,354	74,121	74,113	71,605	70,585	66,465	18,348	17,442
5.....	59,622	61,147	65,058	66,212	71,114	72,948	74,600	74,192	71,628	70,237	18,869	18,386
6.....	58,116	60,396	62,273	65,958	66,475	71,511	73,213	75,169	74,495	72,324	19,397	18,720
7.....	57,598	60,697	63,897	67,454	72,601	72,372	75,592	76,298	77,375	76,561	18,304	17,829
8.....	57,456	58,712	62,153	66,034	68,180	72,084	73,153	76,006	76,327	77,625	17,935	17,716
9.....	71,274	74,207	75,032	78,380	81,525	81,677	84,527	84,332	86,198	85,330	7,985	8,220
10.....	67,447	72,121	74,799	76,004	79,551	81,971	82,462	84,952	84,605	86,264	7,147	7,455
11.....	65,094	65,852	70,444	72,855	73,728	76,682	79,664	79,699	81,803	80,981	6,824	6,782
12.....	60,032	62,147	62,729	67,178	74,045	69,816	72,972	74,235	73,415	74,920	6,716	6,593
Other	9,803	11,299	11,495	12,640	12,997	14,782	15,121	16,006	17,311	18,460	904	956
TOTAL.....	858,896	889,767	921,032	954,243	984,262	993,736	999,921	995,223	987,022	974,333	176,071	173,297
County teachers colleges demonstration schools...	418	289	55	120	79	570	47	— ¹	—	—		

¹Discontinued in 1972-73.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Biennial Reports*, and departmental data.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1922 to 1974

Year	Total No. Districts	Elementary Districts				Districts Operating High Schools ¹
		Non- operating	One- Room	Two- Room	Over Two	
1922-23	7,739	202	6,475	396	259	407
1932-33	7,771	380	6,275	447	259	428
1943-44	6,936	733 ²	5,063	412	247	441
1952-53	4,905	534	3,242	360	339	430
9/1/57	3,568	29	2,380	339	402	418
10/1/58	3,225	26	2,012	330	438	419
10/1/59	2,904	30	1,691	317	448	418 (85)
12/15/60	2,371	31	1,286	235	413	406 (74)
10/1/61	1,840	26	793	153	470	398 (66)
10/1/62	869	20	156	59	232	402 (58)
10/31/63	738	3	114	58	167	396 (48)
10/1/64	679	4	91	37	152	395 (41)
10/1/65	575	2	41	22	115	395 (33)
11/1/66	545	2	29	18	100	396 (28)
10/1/67	494	5	6	9	84	390 (20)
10/1/68	465	2	2	3	76	389 (17)
10/1/69	457	2	1	1	69	384 (15)
10/1/70	454	2	0	0	68	384 (15)
10/1/71	444	0	0	0	62	382 (14)
10/1/72	441	0	0	0	59	382 (13)
10/1/73	436	0	0	0	54	382 (12)
10/1/74	436	0	0	0	54	382 (12)

¹ Figures in parentheses are union high school districts included in the district total; all others are K-12 districts.

² 1942-43.

Sources: Department of Public Instruction, annual issues of *Total Number of School Districts in Wisconsin by Counties*; departmental data, November 1974.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY TYPE

October 1, 1974

Type of District ¹	Number
Common school districts.....	364
Grades K-8 or 1-8 (53 districts)	
Grades K-12 or 1-12 (311 districts)	
City school districts.....	43
Grades K-8 (1 district)	
Grades K-12 (42 districts)	
Unified school districts, grades K-12.....	16
First class city charter.....	1
Ch. 38, Wis. Stats., grades K-12	
Union high schools, grades 9-12.....	12
TOTAL.....	436

¹ City school districts are the only fiscally dependent districts; although the school board prepares and administers the budget, it must be approved by a fiscal board which also sets the school tax levy. All other school districts are fiscally independent.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, November 1974.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY COUNTY

October 1974

County	City	Type of District				Total
		Unified	Union High	Common		
				Elementary	K12	
Adams.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ashland.....	0	1	0	0	3	4
Barron.....	1	0	0	0	6	7
Bayfield.....	0	0	0	0	5	5
Brown.....	2	0	0	0	6	8
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	0	4	4
Burnett.....	0	0	0	0	3	3
Calumet.....	0	0	0	0	5	5
Chippewa.....	2	0	0	0	5	7
Clark.....	0	0	0	0	8	8
Columbia.....	1	0	0	0	9	10
Crawford.....	1	0	0	0	3	4
Dane.....	1	0	0	0	15	16
Dodge.....	0	1	0	3	5	9
Door.....	1	0	0	0	4	5
Douglas.....	1	0	0	0	2	3
Dunn.....	0	0	0	0	4	4
Eau Claire.....	1	0	0	0	3	4
Florence.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fond du Lac.....	1	0	0	0	6	7
Forest.....	0	0	0	0	3	3
Grant.....	0	0	0	0	11	11
Green.....	0	0	0	0	6	6
Green Lake.....	0	0	0	0	4	4
Iowa.....	0	1	0	0	4	5
Iron.....	0	0	0	0	2	2
Jackson.....	0	0	0	0	4	4
Jefferson.....	0	2	0	0	5	7
Juneau.....	0	0	0	0	5	5
Kenosha.....	0	1	2	10	0	13
Kewaunee.....	0	1	0	0	2	3
La Crosse.....	2	0	0	0	3	5
Lafayette.....	0	0	0	0	7	7
Langlade.....	0	1	0	0	2	3
Lincoln.....	1	1	0	0	0	2
Manitowoc.....	2	0	0	0	4	6
Marathon.....	2	0	0	0	6	8
Marinette.....	2	0	0	0	6	8
Marquette.....	0	0	0	0	2	2
Menominee.....	Included in Shawano County districts					
Milwaukee ¹	5	0	1	2	8	18
Monroe.....	0	0	0	0	4	4
Oconto.....	0	1	0	0	4	5
Oneida.....	0	0	1	2	2	5
Outagamie.....	2	0	0	0	6	8
Ozaukee.....	2	1	0	0	2	5
Pepin.....	0	1	0	0	2	3
Pierce.....	0	0	0	0	6	6
Polk.....	0	0	0	0	8	8
Portage.....	1	0	0	0	3	4
Price.....	0	0	0	0	3	3
Racine.....	0	1	2	8	1	12
Richland.....	0	0	0	0	2	2
Rock.....	2	0	0	0	6	8
Rusk.....	0	0	0	0	4	4
St. Croix.....	0	0	0	0	6	6
Sauk.....	2	0	0	0	3	5
Sawyer.....	0	0	0	0	2	2
Shawano.....	0	0	0	0	5	5
Sheboygan.....	1	0	0	0	8	9
Taylor.....	0	0	0	0	3	3
Trempealeau.....	0	0	0	0	7	7
Vernon.....	0	0	0	0	6	6
Vilas.....	0	0	1	3	1	5
Walworth.....	0	1	3	11	3	18
Washburn.....	0	0	0	0	4	4
Washington.....	0	0	1	5	4	10
Waukesha.....	1	0	1	9	10	21
Waupaca.....	0	2	0	0	5	7
Waushara.....	0	0	0	0	3	3
Winnebago.....	3	0	0	0	2	5
Wood.....	2	0	0	0	4	6
TOTAL.....	42	16	12	53	311	436

¹ Milwaukee County also has one city of the 1st class district, Milwaukee, and one city elementary district, Jt. 1, Glendale, which are included in the statewide total.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WISCONSIN

Number Years or Degrees	Statewide Total	Training, 1974-75		
		Elementary Staff	Secondary Staff (Junior and Senior High)	Administrators and Supervisors ¹
Under 2 years.....	52	24	25	3
2 years.....	245	220	17	8
3 years.....	394	293	61	40
BA.....	39,080	22,570	15,954	538
MA.....	15,087	4,985	8,378	1,792
6 years special.....	257	57	112	88
Ph.D.....	233	31	56	146
Other.....	61	27	20	14
No data reported.....	306	153	62	21
TOTAL.....	55,715	28,360	24,685	2,670

Teachers' Salaries Classified, 1974-75

Salary Range ²	Total Staff	Elementary Staff ³	Secondary Staff ³ (Junior & Senior High)
Under \$4,000 or not reported.....	476	262	214
\$ 4,000— 4,499.....	158	112	46
4,500— 4,999.....	234	155	79
5,000— 5,499.....	187	119	68
5,500— 5,999.....	170	110	60
6,000— 6,499.....	173	118	55
6,500— 6,999.....	151	83	68
7,000— 7,499.....	115	63	52
7,500— 7,999.....	253	155	98
8,000— 8,499.....	1,041	679	362
8,500— 8,999.....	2,363	1,478	885
9,000— 9,499.....	2,898	1,712	1,186
9,500— 9,999.....	3,089	1,770	1,319
10,000—10,499.....	3,206	1,831	1,375
10,500—10,999.....	3,270	1,819	1,451
11,000—11,499.....	3,398	1,920	1,478
11,500—11,999.....	3,329	1,950	1,379
12,000— and over.....	28,534	14,024	14,510
TOTAL.....	53,045	28,360	24,685

Classroom Teachers' Salaries, Median and Average, 1963-64 to 1974-75

Year	All Teachers		Elementary		High School		Junior High	
	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
1963-64.	\$ 5,748	\$ 5,914	\$ 5,510	\$ 5,637	\$ 6,057	\$ 6,275	\$ 6,027	\$ 6,195
1964-65.	5,991	6,157	5,724	5,887	6,273	6,483	6,254	6,439
1965-66.	6,233	6,422	5,993	6,149	6,523	6,748	6,489	6,681
1966-67.	6,505	6,702	6,280	6,431	6,837	7,049	6,683	6,898
1967-68.	7,072	7,292	6,845	7,029	7,413	7,633	7,168	7,443
1968-69.	7,992	8,228	7,773	7,948	8,103	8,386	8,317	8,594
1969-70.	8,796	9,021	8,577	8,732	9,160	9,408	8,855	9,163
1970-71.	9,511	9,729	9,278	9,428	9,987	10,136	9,577	9,874
1971-72.	9,843	10,070	9,666	9,777	10,237	10,488	9,835	10,155
1972-73.	10,284	10,466	10,048	10,181	10,674	10,867	10,289	10,561
1973-74.	11,003	11,274	10,749	10,948	11,451	11,691	11,176	11,466
1974-75.	NA	11,432	NA	11,116	NA	11,846	NA	11,645

¹Includes assistants, business managers, social workers and school nurses.²Includes salaries of part-time teachers and school principals.³Includes teachers, principals and assistant principals.Source: Department of Public Instruction, January 1975. Wisconsin Education Association, *Salaries of Wisconsin Teachers*, 1973-74, Research Bulletin 74-3; Association data, January 1975.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN 1968-69 to 1973-74

EDUCATION

613

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Public schools.....	\$ 774,559,796	\$ 878,330,604	\$ 977,876,923	\$1,051,214,144	\$1,109,215,065	\$1,175,445,723
Department of Public Instruction, administration	6,479,507	7,417,468	8,155,932	8,600,100	9,653,218	9,028,100
Coordinating Council for Higher Education	721,900	795,183	757,875	50,268	2	2
Higher Educational Aids Board	11,510,000	10,675,361	13,291,136	15,177,176	17,568,381	24,449,943
University of Wisconsin	237,832,255	260,331,235	289,148,437	435,253,166	520,707,774	539,006,491
State Universities	112,887,115	126,822,600	122,010,647	1	1	1
Vocational, technical, and adult schools.....	51,653,283	59,915,820	50,770,950	61,345,957	105,632,213	126,512,710
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	812,186	1,027,553	1,254,047	1,352,800	1,326,418	1,886,220
Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped	855,307	956,079	1,133,434	1,252,200	1,091,319	1,162,327
County teachers' colleges	1,234,211	1,219,268	1,165,029	433,831	3	3
Cooperative educational service agencies administration	558,318	569,399	580,515	551,000	645,955	672,451
Cooperative educational service agencies school committee	85,981	78,249	80,433	82,146	82,147	63,147
County handicapped classes	3,353,652	3,595,050	4,844,605	5,364,303	6,260,868	7,754,977
Wisconsin Teachers' Retirement	29,147,400	31,551,300	41,694,800	46,312,400	44,606,000	47,057,000
Wisconsin Teachers' OASI.....	19,501,000	21,904,600	24,700,400	26,436,500	32,570,092	38,268,772
Milwaukee Teachers' Retirement	4,202,400	2,265,000	3,855,909	4,829,200	4,918,713	5,214,000
Milwaukee Teachers' OASI	2,057,019	2,217,417	2,475,498	2,857,800	3,538,590	3,750,505
Retired teachers' adjusted and supplemental benefits.....	857,974	845,974	797,690	718,700	2,040,606	2,106,311
TOTAL.....	\$1,258,309,304	\$1,410,518,160	\$1,544,603,260	\$1,661,831,691	\$1,844,924,008	\$1,984,052,077
Per capita expenditure	\$ 287	\$ 319	\$ 345	\$ 368	\$ 408	\$ 434

¹ Merged with University of Wisconsin to become University of Wisconsin System.

² Abolished by Chapter 100, Laws of 1971.

³ Abolished by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data; U.S. Census, *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 533, for population estimates in computing per capita expenditures.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY STATE (In millions)

State	Level of Govt.	Direct Education Expenditures, 1972-73				State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1973
		Total Expended ¹	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	
Alabama	State	\$ 372.2	\$ 5.4	\$ 288.0	\$ 79.4	\$ 364.2
	Local	478.4	478.4	—	—	—
Alaska	State	134.3	60.4	65.6	8.4	97.0
	Local	151.9	151.9	—	—	—
Arizona	State	226.3	—	204.6	21.7	256.2
	Local	568.1	507.4	60.7	—	—
Arkansas	State	142.5	—	108.6	33.9	179.3
	Local	285.1	281.8	3.2	— ²	—
California	State	1,435.7	14.0	1,262.7	159.1	2,208.9
	Local	5,848.6	5,144.1	704.5	—	—
Colorado	State	316.8	—	290.7	26.1	200.9
	Local	616.3	598.7	17.5	—	—
Connecticut	State	230.4	—	163.3	67.1	283.6
	Local	817.3	817.3	—	—	—
Delaware	State	111.1	7.4	80.6	23.0	110.7
	Local	179.3	179.3	—	—	—
Florida	State	412.4	9.6	315.5	87.3	999.7
	Local	1,497.8	1,455.5	42.2	—	—
Georgia	State	404.0	29.6	315.7	58.7	515.4
	Local	868.5	861.8	6.7	—	—
Hawaii	State	347.4	190.0	148.4	9.0	—
	Local	0.4	0.4	—	—	—
Idaho	State	61.4	—	52.7	8.7	69.5
	Local	150.1	139.7	10.4	—	—
Illinois	State	965.4	6.5	787.0	171.9	1,212.6
	Local	3,050.0	2,797.6	252.4	—	—
Indiana	State	547.6	—	457.5	90.2	410.8
	Local	1,217.5	1,204.3	13.2	—	—
Iowa	State	245.7	—	205.0	40.7	287.9
	Local	758.6	714.8	43.8	—	—
Kansas	State	207.5	—	188.5	19.0	156.7
	Local	508.5	465.3	43.1	—	—
Kentucky	State	334.8	3.1	274.3	57.5	338.1
	Local	538.7	538.7	—	—	—
Louisiana	State	298.7	7.2	256.3	35.3	478.7
	Local	729.4	729.4	—	—	—
Maine	State	87.3	4.7	62.1	20.5	86.9
	Local	196.9	196.9	—	—	—
Maryland	State	339.0	—	256.7	82.4	510.8
	Local	1,185.8	1,109.2	76.6	—	—
Massachusetts	State	515.7	—	412.8	102.9	636.1
	Local	1,475.4	1,472.6	2.8	—	—
Michigan	State	965.4	—	792.7	172.7	1,126.3
	Local	2,580.9	2,424.1	156.8	—	—
Minnesota	State	493.5	—	439.0	54.5	666.1
	Local	1,159.2	1,159.2	—	—	—
Mississippi	State	173.0	3.3	131.3	38.5	281.8
	Local	378.7	340.2	38.4	—	—
Missouri	State	289.8	—	252.7	37.1	459.1
	Local	1,059.5	999.8	59.7	—	—
Montana	State	77.1	—	62.9	14.2	66.3
	Local	173.9	171.3	2.6	—	—
Nebraska	State	146.2	—	125.7	19.5	71.9
	Local	318.3	305.8	12.5	—	—
Nevada	State	56.5	—	50.7	5.9	74.6
	Local	149.3	149.3	—	—	—
New Hampshire	State	70.3	—	59.8	10.5	18.8
	Local	145.3	145.3	—	—	—
New Jersey	State	481.7	—	311.3	170.4	542.4
	Local	1,955.0	1,845.9	109.0	— ²	—
New Mexico	State	157.2	3.0	135.0	19.2	191.1
	Local	249.3	249.3	—	—	—
New York	State	1,354.4	—	834.8	519.6	3,003.8
	Local	6,347.7	5,741.2	606.5	—	—
North Carolina	State	424.7	11.0	357.3	56.4	764.9
	Local	1,015.8	926.5	89.3	—	—
North Dakota	State	85.4	—	69.8	15.6	45.2
	Local	127.7	125.2	2.6	—	—

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY STATE — Continued

State	Level of Govt.	Direct Education Expenditures, 1973-73				State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1973
		Total Expended ¹	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	
Ohio	State	726.1	—	614.6	111.5	911.6
	Local	2,431.5	2,256.7	174.7	—	—
Oklahoma	State	259.0	4.0	205.4	49.6	243.8
	Local	455.7	448.8	6.8	—	—
Oregon	State	200.4	—	169.3	31.0	166.2
	Local	596.7	528.4	68.2	—	—
Pennsylvania	State	1,004.9	60.3	471.2	473.4	1,498.4
	Local	2,955.3	2,909.9	45.4	—	—
Rhode Island	State	95.5	—	70.9	24.5	88.5
	Local	184.8	184.8	—	—	—
South Carolina	State	278.9	20.4	178.6	80.0	289.0
	Local	465.7	465.7	—	—	—
South Dakota	State	90.2	—	83.5	6.7	36.3
	Local	167.4	167.4	—	—	—
Tennessee	State	314.2	—	256.1	58.1	345.2
	Local	674.5	674.5	² —	—	—
Texas	State	871.8	26.7	758.1	87.1	1,271.0
	Local	2,512.9	2,341.0	171.9	—	—
Utah	State	178.2	—	161.4	16.8	147.4
	Local	276.6	276.6	—	—	—
Vermont	State	66.3	² —	54.5	11.8	48.1
	Local	94.2	94.2	—	—	—
Virginia	State	436.8	—	343.5	93.3	500.8
	Local	996.4	995.2	1.2	—	—
Washington	State	461.1	13.4	399.4	48.3	418.1
	Local	880.4	873.0	7.4	0.1	—
West Virginia	State	139.6	—	114.3	25.3	217.1
	Local	328.6	328.6	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	State	604.9	—	509.5	95.4	376.1
	Local	1,100.7	1,007.2	93.5	—	—
Wyoming	State	43.9	—	38.5	5.4	41.5
	Local	132.9	122.2	10.7	—	—

¹ This total does not include state payments to local governments for education. Since state education aids are intergovernmental payments, they are considered to be part of the total spent for education by local governments and are not included in the direct educational expenditures of the states.

² Less than half a million dollars.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1972-73*; U.S. Bureau of Census, *State Government Finances in 1973*.

PERSONAL INCOME AND EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, PER CAPITA BY STATE

State	Personal Income ¹		Per Capita Education Expenditures ²				
	Per Capita	Rank	Total	Rank	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education
Alabama.....	\$3,871	47	\$ 240.49	48	\$ 136.69	\$ 81.38	\$ 22.42
Alaska.....	5,933	2	867.29	1	643.09	198.82	25.38
Arizona.....	4,692	31	385.98	10	246.54	128.89	10.55
Arkansas.....	3,952	44	209.89	49	138.35	54.87	16.67
California.....	5,521	11	353.58	19	250.37	95.48	7.72
Colorado.....	5,029	20	382.86	11	245.68	126.46	10.72
Connecticut.....	5,938	1	340.60	24	265.69	53.10	21.81
Delaware.....	5,778	4	504.11	2	324.19	139.91	40.01
Florida.....	4,923	23	248.81	45	190.84	46.59	11.38
Georgia.....	4,395	35	265.88	42	186.24	67.36	12.28
Hawaii.....	5,541	10	418.07	6	228.80	178.42	10.85
Idaho.....	4,413	34	274.65	37	181.41	81.93	11.30
Illinois.....	5,770	5	357.37	18	249.56	92.51	15.30
Indiana.....	4,987	22	331.98	27	226.50	88.52	16.96
Iowa.....	5,273	14	345.81	22	246.14	85.67	14.00
Kansas.....	5,304	13	314.18	29	204.19	101.66	8.34
Kentucky.....	4,033	42	261.37	43	162.10	82.08	17.19
Louisiana.....	3,931	45	273.16	39	195.69	68.10	9.37
Maine.....	4,082	39	276.46	36	196.16	60.40	19.90
Maryland.....	5,489	12	374.66	14	272.53	81.90	20.23
Massachusetts.....	5,253	16	342.24	23	253.11	71.44	17.69
Michigan.....	5,551	9	392.07	8	268.01	104.97	19.09
Minnesota.....	5,137	18	424.09	4	297.46	112.65	13.98
Mississippi.....	3,556	49	241.86	46	156.60	74.40	16.86
Missouri.....	4,841	25	283.65	35	210.18	65.67	7.80
Montana.....	4,682	32	348.05	20	237.53	90.89	19.64
Nebraska.....	5,271	15	300.58	30	198.31	89.61	12.66
Nevada.....	5,745	6	375.55	13	272.41	92.46	10.68
New Hampshire.....	4,694	30	272.60	40	183.74	75.57	13.30
New Jersey.....	5,845	3	331.02	28	250.77	57.10	23.15
New Mexico.....	3,853	48	367.59	16	228.17	122.10	17.32
New York.....	5,705	7	421.69	5	314.33	78.91	28.45
North Carolina.....	4,282	37	273.18	38	177.79	84.70	10.69
North Dakota.....	5,695	8	332.96	25	195.58	113.04	24.34
Ohio.....	5,076	19	294.25	32	210.30	73.56	10.39
Oklahoma.....	4,340	36	268.36	41	170.06	79.67	18.36
Oregon.....	4,833	26	358.23	17	237.50	106.78	13.95
Pennsylvania.....	4,993	21	332.74	26	249.56	43.41	39.78
Rhode Island.....	4,841	25	288.02	33	189.89	72.91	25.22
South Carolina.....	3,882	46	273.18	38	178.33	65.51	29.34
South Dakota.....	4,713	28	376.72	12	244.81	122.09	9.82
Tennessee.....	4,095	38	239.63	47	163.47	62.07	14.09
Texas.....	4,571	33	286.99	34	200.76	78.85	7.38
Utah.....	4,072	40	393.08	7	239.10	139.48	14.50
Vermont.....	4,054	41	346.01	21	203.11	117.42	25.47
Virginia.....	4,886	24	297.91	31	206.86	71.67	19.39
Washington.....	5,154	17	391.23	9	285.49	118.63	14.11
West Virginia.....	3,961	43	260.99	44	183.19	63.72	14.08
WISCONSIN.....	4,750	27	373.29	15	220.44	131.97	20.88
Wyoming.....	4,695	29	500.72	3	346.24	139.24	15.24

¹ Calendar year 1973.² Fiscal year. 1973.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1973; U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1972-73*.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS AND HIGHER EDUCATION EARNED DEGREES BY STATE, 1971-72

State	High School Diplomas (Pub. & Priv.) *	Bachelor's Degree (4-5 Yrs.)	1st Prof. Degree (6 Yr. Min.)	2nd Level Degree (Master's)	Doctor's Degree (Ph.D., Etc.)
Alabama	46,506	13,600	500	2,640	280
Alaska	3,960	400	0	240	10
Arizona	25,353	8,600	250	3,250	410
Arkansas	26,592	7,600	240	1,220	120
California	290,018	76,900	4,620	21,740	3,480
Colorado	35,554	12,900	600	3,680	680
Connecticut	45,504	12,000	530	4,490	540
Delaware	8,666	1,700	0	490	80
Florida	81,574	21,800	790	5,220	730
Georgia	60,458	15,800	910	4,680	470
Hawaii	12,985	3,200	0	1,140	80
Idaho	13,129	2,900	40	480	60
Illinois	160,710	43,700	2,920	14,190	2,170
Indiana	78,101	24,700	1,030	8,900	1,410
Iowa	49,826	15,400	710	2,750	730
Kansas	36,763	12,900	460	2,940	400
Kentucky	45,607	13,000	1,000	2,850	200
Louisiana	51,663	14,700	970	3,450	410
Maine	17,356	4,700	70	770	30
Maryland	56,670	13,200	710	3,340	570
Massachusetts	84,187	32,000	2,500	11,580	1,860
Michigan	143,609	38,400	1,760	13,660	1,870
Minnesota	69,535	19,500	880	2,870	640
Mississippi	27,529	9,200	230	1,710	230
Missouri	66,776	20,400	1,670	6,190	670
Montana	12,100	4,200	40	700	80
Nebraska	24,520	10,300	480	1,420	230
Nevada	6,406	1,300	0	270	20
New Hampshire	11,790	4,500	0	620	60
New Jersey	100,912	20,500	810	5,870	570
New Mexico	17,799	4,500	100	1,340	190
New York	242,050	75,400	4,970	30,890	3,510
North Carolina	71,342	20,700	870	3,550	750
North Dakota	11,715	4,200	40	690	120
Ohio	168,072	46,200	2,050	10,060	1,480
Oklahoma	39,209	13,000	420	2,990	490
Oregon	33,582	10,500	580	3,350	510
Pennsylvania	188,362	52,100	2,830	12,810	1,700
Rhode Island	13,409	5,300	0	1,340	220
South Carolina	37,771	8,400	330	1,130	130
South Dakota	12,645	5,000	70	890	50
Tennessee	54,322	17,300	1,030	3,340	500
Texas	159,353	45,100	2,500	9,900	1,410
Utah	19,371	9,800	200	2,080	410
Vermont	7,585	3,200	50	730	30
Virginia	66,172	15,400	960	3,270	390
Washington	54,263	17,300	460	3,530	600
West Virginia	22,959	8,200	220	1,300	110
WISCONSIN	80,917	23,700	730	4,960	1,000
Wyoming	5,978	1,400	40	340	90

* Nonpublic high school graduates estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Educational Statistics,
Digest of Educational Statistics 1973.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, BY STATE, 1970*

State	High School, 4 Yrs. or More		College, 4 Yrs. or More		State	High School, 4 Yrs. or More		College, 4 Yrs. or More	
	Percent of Pop- ulation	Rank ¹	Percent of Pop- ulation	Rank ²		Percent of Pop- ulation	Rank ¹	Percent of Pop- ulation	Rank ²
Alabama.....	41.3	44	7.8	47	Montana.....	59.2	13	11.0	21
Alaska.....	66.7	2	14.1	2	Nebraska.....	59.3	12	9.6	30
Arizona.....	58.1	16	12.6	11	Nevada.....	65.2	3	10.8	24
Arkansas.....	39.9	47	6.7	50	New Hampshire.....	57.6	17	10.9	22
California.....	62.6	7	13.4	7	New Jersey.....	52.5	32	11.8	15
Colorado.....	63.9	4	14.9	1	New Mexico.....	55.2	21	12.7	9
Connecticut.....	56.0	20	13.7	6	New York.....	52.7	29	11.9	14
Delaware.....	54.6	23	13.1	8	North Carolina.....	38.5	48	8.5	41
Florida.....	52.6	30	10.3	25	North Dakota.....	50.3	35	8.4	42
Georgia.....	40.6	46	9.2	34	Ohio.....	53.2	26	9.3	33
Hawaii.....	61.9	8	14.0	3	Oklahoma.....	51.6	34	10.0	27
Idaho.....	59.5	11	10.0	27	Oregon.....	60.0	9	11.8	15
Illinois.....	52.6	30	10.3	25	Pennsylvania.....	50.2	36	8.7	39
Indiana.....	52.9	27	8.3	44	Rhode Island.....	46.4	40	9.4	31
Iowa.....	59.0	14	9.1	35	South Carolina.....	37.8	50	9.0	36
Kansas.....	59.9	10	11.4	19	South Dakota.....	53.3	25	8.6	40
Kentucky.....	38.5	48	7.2	48	Tennessee.....	41.8	42	7.9	46
Louisiana.....	42.2	41	9.0	36	Texas.....	47.4	39	10.9	22
Maine.....	54.7	22	8.4	42	Utah.....	67.3	1	14.0	3
Maryland.....	52.3	33	13.9	5	Vermont.....	57.1	19	11.5	18
Massachusetts.....	58.5	15	12.6	11	Virginia.....	47.8	38	12.3	13
Michigan.....	52.8	28	9.4	31	Washington.....	63.5	5	12.7	9
Minnesota.....	57.6	17	11.1	20	West Virginia.....	41.6	43	6.8	49
Mississippi.....	41.0	45	8.1	45	WISCONSIN.....	54.5	24	9.8	29
Missouri.....	48.8	37	9.0	36	Wyoming.....	62.9	6	11.8	15

* Data refer to state populations 25 years old and over in 1970.

¹ Tied: 17th, Minnesota and New Hampshire; 30th, Florida and Illinois; 48th, Kentucky and North Carolina.

² Tied: 3rd, Hawaii and Utah; 8th, New Mexico and Washington; 9th, Arizona and Massachusetts; 12th, New Jersey, Oregon and Wyoming; 17th, New Hampshire and Vermont; 19th, Florida and Illinois; 20th, Idaho and Oklahoma; 23rd, Michigan and Rhode Island; 27th, Louisiana, Missouri and South Carolina; 30th, Maine and North Dakota.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970*, Table 62; ranking by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN, JANUARY 1960 - NOVEMBER 1974¹ **(In thousands)**

Month and Year	Civilian Labor Force ²	Unemploy- ment	% of Work Force ³	Total Employ- ment	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	Other Nonfarm Employment	Farm Employ- ment	Workers in Labor—Mgt. Disputes
Jan. 1960	1,556.2	69.6	4.5	1,486.5	1,161.1	149.9	175.5	0.2
Jan. 1961	1,570.7	112.3	7.1	1,458.3	1,131.9	153.3	173.1	0.1
Jan. 1962	1,576.6	86.9	5.5	1,489.1	1,163.4	153.3	172.4	0.6
Jan. 1963	1,559.7	83.7	5.4	1,475.7	1,189.8	145.3	140.6	0.3
Jan. 1964	1,622.3	78.4	4.8	1,543.3	1,219.9	142.4	181.0	0.6
Jan. 1965	1,662.5	67.0	4.0	1,593.6	1,273.5	148.1	172.0	1.9
Jan. 1966	1,698.6	74.6	4.4	1,622.8	1,313.8	145.0	164.0	1.2
Jan. 1967	1,752.5	70.4	4.0	1,681.3	1,386.2	142.1	153.0	0.8
Jan. 1968	1,766.5	71.4	4.0	1,694.0	1,415.8	134.2	144.0	1.2
Jan. 1969	1,818.9	59.8	3.3	1,758.1	1,474.2	134.9	149.0	1.0
Jan. 1970	1,884.1	81.8	3.7	1,800.0	1,517.3	139.7	143.0	2.4
Jan. 1971	1,888.8	116.3	5.5	1,771.5	1,489.5	141.1	141.0	0.9
Jan. 1972	1,895.4	113.7	5.3	1,781.3	1,509.5	138.8	133.0	0.4
Jan. 1973	1,960.3	96.8	4.4	1,863.0	1,594.4	134.6	134.0	0.5
Jan. 1974	2,027.5	108.5	4.8	1,915.4	1,643.7	148.2	97.0	3.6
Feb. 1974	2,020.4	106.6	4.6	1,912.7	1,645.6	150.5	91.6	1.1
March 1974	2,105.2	109.8	4.7	1,995.4	1,652.7	151.0	101.9	1.8
April 1974	2,127.2	94.6	4.4	2,032.6	1,672.2	153.6	112.3	1.6
May 1974	2,156.5	86.9	4.3	2,069.7	1,694.1	163.4	116.0	1.2
June 1974	2,228.7	113.9	4.5	2,114.8	1,712.8	163.7	122.1	4.8
July 1974	2,217.7	99.5	4.3	2,118.2	1,699.4	166.3	129.4	8.1
Aug. 1974	2,180.2	90.5	4.6	2,089.7	1,698.9	162.2	128.2	16.7
Sept. 1974	2,211.6	83.0	4.7	2,128.6	1,722.8	159.5	125.7	6.7
Oct. 1974	2,179.1	83.6	4.9	2,095.5	1,725.5	160.2	103.8	2.3
Nov. 1974 ⁴	2,181.9	111.1	4.9	2,070.8	1,716.1	153.6	98.3	2.8

¹ All data are estimates which are revised monthly and annually. Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. As of January 1974, employment data are derived from a count by place of residence rather than a count by place of work.

² The civilian labor force includes both the employed and unemployed, age 16 and over, excluding current military personnel and institutionalized individuals.

³ As of Jan. 1970, percentages are seasonally adjusted.

⁴ Preliminary estimate.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Wisconsin Labor Force*, November 1974, and previous issues.

EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY, 1968 - 1973 Annual Average (In thousands)

Item	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Civilian work force.....	1,846.7	1,899.4	1,932.8	1,929.8	1,973.4	2,063.0
Unemployment.....	63.9	63.7	89.7	99.6	99.4	84.0
% of civilian work force.....	3.5	3.4	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.1
Employment.....	1,780.0	1,831.7	1,838.2	1,827.9	1,872.9	1,979.0
Nonfarm wage & salary.....	1,467.4	1,521.0	1,530.4	1,525.2	1,576.6	1,655.7
Manufacturing.....	507.6	518.0	500.9	478.4	493.6	529.4
Wholesale and retail trade..	308.8	323.1	327.4	333.5	345.9	363.7
Government.....	243.2	254.9	265.5	270.2	275.9	276.4
Service and misc.	206.0	217.0	230.7	236.6	249.5	263.7
Transportation and public utilities.....	76.9	79.5	80.9	80.9	81.7	83.9
Contract construction.....	66.0	66.9	62.0	61.4	63.4	67.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	56.5	59.0	60.5	61.8	64.1	68.3
Mining.....	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
Farm.....	170.4	168.0	164.5	158.7	154.0	109.4
Other nonfarm.....	142.2	143.1	143.3	144.0	142.4	157.2
Workers involved in labor- management disputes.....	2.9	4.0	4.9	2.3	1.0	2.2

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Unemployment Compensation Division, *Wisconsin Employment Earnings and Labor Turnover, January - December 1973 Summary*, July 1974, and previous issues.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN WISCONSIN, 1967 - 1972*

Industry Group	Employees (mid-March pay period)					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Machinery, except electrical.....	113,625	107,649	108,776	108,071	93,637	96,753
Food and kindred products.....	54,426	55,234	54,090	53,848	49,962	50,604
Electrical machinery.....	54,836	49,945	50,968	50,149	43,975	45,291
Fabricated metal products.....	42,312	42,641	44,586	45,246	41,239	43,053
Paper and allied products.....	39,207	37,807	37,931	39,065	36,932	37,363
Transportation equipment.....	37,357	35,054	33,693	33,628	34,787	34,922
Primary metal industries.....	32,829	29,624	31,116	31,594	27,027	27,339
Printing and publishing.....	24,767	25,544	26,587	26,567	25,493	26,818
Administrative and auxiliary.....	16,552	20,986	21,554	22,521	21,280	21,554
Lumber and wood products.....	16,536	17,033	17,193	15,814	15,106	16,702
Leather and leather products.....	14,667	15,044	14,830	13,779	12,526	13,481
Rubber and plastics products.....	10,085	9,347	10,679	11,235	10,086	10,579
Chemicals and allied products...	9,621	10,803	12,210	11,063	10,252	10,179
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	9,009	9,784	9,126	9,443	8,629	9,228
Instruments and related products.....	8,234	9,966	9,858	9,601	9,069	8,964
Stone, clay and glass products...	7,759	7,754	8,007	7,999	7,483	7,657
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,729	6,813	7,982	7,475	7,134	7,450
Apparel and related products.....	8,086	7,904	7,389	7,455	6,875	7,308
Textile mill products.....	6,738	6,117	6,620	5,935	5,911	5,698
TOTAL	516,887	510,495	518,660	516,260	471,048	485,225

*Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1972 — Wisconsin*, July 1973, and previous issues.

DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1972

Type of Establishment	Number of Employees								TOTAL
	1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 or more	
Food and kindred products.....	246	207	286	241	100	75	19	8	1,182
Machinery, except electrical.....	241	172	331	207	79	64	40	45	1,179
Printing and publishing.....	235	180	229	102	47	32	9	8	842
Lumber and wood products.....	228	139	142	91	33	25	9	3	670
Fabricated metal products.....	102	87	159	137	60	48	20	20	633
Stone, clay and glass products.....	95	70	105	56	17	7	3	1	354
Administrative and auxiliary.....	69	38	50	48	13	26	11	11	266
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	28	19	41	38	39	41	19	22	247
Primary metal industries.....	18	22	43	46	35	33	18	11	226
Chemicals and allied products.....	47	39	51	38	15	15	3	3	211
Paper and allied products.....	12	13	23	36	33	49	25	20	211
Furniture and fixtures.....	37	24	38	23	18	13	5	1	159
Rubber and plastic products.....	19	14	39	39	22	18	4	2	157
Transportation equipment.....	27	18	31	21	19	18	6	11	151
Apparel and related products.....	20	14	26	35	13	17	5	1	131
Leather and leather products.....	6	8	17	19	14	26	17	2	109
Instruments and related products.....	19	11	14	9	10	3	4	7	77
Textile mill products.....	14	4	8	8	11	10	4	2	61
Petroleum and coal products.....	9	3	6	7	1	1	—	—	27
Ordnance and accessories.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	62	44	49	41	26	14	5	2	243
TOTAL	1,535	1,127	1,689	1,243	605	536	226	182	7,143

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1972: Wisconsin*, July 1973.

EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AVERAGES BY STATE, 1973 (In thousands)

State	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Government	Services	Transportation and Public Utilities	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Contract Construction	Mining
Alabama.....	1,133	346	222	226	156	61	48	65	9
Alaska.....	109	9	18	41	16	10	4	8	2
Arizona.....	702	108	164	147	120	35	41	63	25
Arkansas.....	620	201	126	110	82	37	27	34	4
California.....	7,635	1,648	1,719	1,522	1,469	470	443	333	30
Colorado.....	899	135	219	190	159	58	49	76	14
Connecticut.....	1,241	422	245	168	209	56	84	58 ³	— ³
Delaware.....	236	73	51	35	39 ²	12	11	16	— ²
Florida.....	2,708	373	707	463	527	184	180	266	9
Georgia.....	1,783	494	393	331	240	117	92	108	7
Hawaii.....	316	24	76	78	68 ²	25	20	25	— ²
Idaho.....	245	47	61	56	39	16	10	14	3
Illinois.....	4,353	1,321	945	655	701	280	244	184	23
Indiana.....	2,019	756	417	304	258	104	85	89	7
Iowa.....	976	241	238	183	166	55	46	45	3
Kansas.....	753	159	179	169	116	54	34	34	10
Kentucky.....	1,038	285	209	197	156	62	40	58	32
Louisiana.....	1,161	183	270	235	188	97	57	80	53
Maine.....	353	104	74	70	54 ²	18	13	20	— ²
Maryland.....	1,415	256	347	273 ⁴	273	80	78	107	2
Massachusetts.....	2,340	619	522	343	491 ²	123	134	109	— ²
Michigan.....	3,253	1,164	647	534	491	153	127	127	13
Minnesota.....	1,437	331	352	255	255	91	71	67	14
Mississippi.....	676	218	132	139	79	36	25	42	6
Missouri.....	1,754	455	402	305	289	125	96	75	8
Montana.....	226	24	56	55	42	19	9	13	6
Nebraska.....	536	90	137	111	96	39	32	30	2
Nevada.....	243	11	47	41	95	16	10	18	4
New Hampshire.....	295	96	61	43	53	13	13	17	— ¹
New Jersey.....	2,759	837	600	419	458	184	131	126	3
New Mexico.....	345	27	77	99	63	23	15	25	16
New York.....	7,121	1,622	1,463	1,258	1,430	470	592	279	7
North Carolina.....	1,962	770	357	279	246	103	85	119	4
North Dakota.....	182	12	51	50	35	13	8	12	2
Ohio.....	4,112	1,422	857	596	648	224	174	167	23
Oklahoma.....	849	150	195	195	130	55	44	45	36
Oregon.....	816	197	190	160	135	52	43	38	2
Pennsylvania.....	4,480	1,476	886	651	742	267	206	213	40
Rhode Island.....	362	124	75	54	62 ²	15	17	15	— ²
South Carolina.....	990	376	175	173	115	42	37	70	2
South Dakota.....	205	20	52	59	42	12	8	10	2
Tennessee.....	1,539	522	316	244	227	72	67	84	7
Texas.....	4,151	796	1,023	745	688	279	236	275	108
Utah.....	417	64	99	107	70	25	18	22	13
Vermont.....	162	41	33	29	32	8	7	11	1
Virginia.....	1,730	400	354	390 ⁴	259	106	83	121	16
Washington.....	1,151	245	260	259	195	72	63	55	2
West Virginia.....	559	128	107	103	74	41	18	35	52
WISCONSIN.....	1,656	529	364	276	264	84	68	68	3
Wyoming.....	126	8	27	32	19	12	4	12	12
D. C.	691	17	72	375 ⁴	143 ²	29	33	22	— ²

¹ Less than 500.² "Mining" combined with "Services".³ "Mining" combined with "Contract Construction".⁴ Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is included in District of Columbia.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1974 *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.

WORK STOPPAGES, BY STATE, 1971 and 1972¹

State	Work Stoppages		Workers Involved ² (1,000)		Man-days Idle During Year (1,000)	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Alabama.....	79	91	45	24	777	304
Alaska.....	8	11	— ³	2	11	14
Arizona.....	37	34	30	8	461	110
Arkansas.....	25	21	10	2	79	60
California.....	315	301	388	113	5,136	2,150
Colorado.....	54	35	24	14	194	298
Connecticut.....	71	72	29	21	471	250
Delaware.....	36	28	13	7	293	47
Florida.....	82	83	44	15	445	283
Georgia.....	56	68	36	28	390	263
Hawaii.....	21	21	4	9	32	74
Idaho.....	20	13	10	2	66	30
Illinois.....	356	345	229	162	2,419	1,759
Indiana.....	197	181	97	56	1,468	1,067
Iowa.....	84	79	46	17	711	259
Kansas.....	32	28	31	7	239	57
Kentucky.....	150	156	112	74	1,229	490
Louisiana.....	52	46	35	6	397	134
Maine.....	14	10	7	8	155	12
Maryland.....	79	65	46	21	558	289
Massachusetts.....	154	155	42	31	675	394
Michigan.....	282	167	126	54	2,943	851
Minnesota.....	75	53	58	60	557	1,741
Mississippi.....	25	18	23	4	241	83
Missouri.....	171	120	74	56	824	746
Montana.....	25	28	14	3	429	38
Nebraska.....	14	37	2	29	43	204
Nevada.....	22	21	8	3	60	150
New Hampshire.....	17	18	2	2	22	40
New Jersey.....	281	185	114	43	1,911	1,024
New Mexico.....	24	14	12	2	109	31
New York.....	399	394	253	161	7,256	4,630
North Carolina.....	38	50	27	15	277	79
North Dakota.....	12	11	7	5	26	12
Ohio.....	524	520	251	161	3,873	2,346
Oklahoma.....	31	35	13	3	140	58
Oregon.....	43	46	38	9	513	186
Pennsylvania.....	674	616	336	172	5,057	2,691
Rhode Island.....	29	35	4	7	48	84
South Carolina.....	13	19	9	4	104	39
South Dakota.....	10	12	6	2	53	52
Tennessee.....	97	111	47	41	590	495
Texas.....	134	99	110	50	923	1,378
Utah.....	19	26	20	4	239	59
Vermont.....	5	9	1	2	20	226
Virginia.....	120	192	77	36	778	163
Washington.....	67	58	66	13	1,072	362
West Virginia.....	426	516	203	138	2,244	517
WISCONSIN.....	116	88	52	28	696	381
D.C.....	31	20	17	20	127	202
U.S.....	5,138	5,010	3,280	1,714	47,589	27,066

¹ Work stoppages involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than one day are not included; work stoppages affecting more than one state are counted as separate stoppages in each state affected.

² Workers are counted more than once if involved in more than one stoppage during year.

³ Less than 500.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1973 and 1974 editions.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS, BY STATE, 1972 - 1973¹

State	Average Weekly Insured Unemployment				Average Weekly Benefits for Total Unemployment			
	Number (1,000)		Percent of Covered Employment		Current Dollars		As Percent of Average Weekly Wage	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Alabama.....	21	17	2.9%	2.0%	\$ 45.36	\$ 46.90	35.8%	35.8%
Alaska.....	6	6	9.5	8.6	52.20	55.96	23.9	24.9
Arizona.....	10	10	2.3	1.9	52.38	53.30	35.5	35.0
Arkansas.....	13	12	3.1	2.5	44.65	48.33	40.2	41.1
California.....	242	228	4.7	3.9	55.93	59.20	34.7	34.9
Colorado.....	7	8	1.3	1.2	— ²	67.08	— ²	44.9
Connecticut.....	49	36	4.5	3.2	66.64	69.62	43.2	42.3
Delaware.....	4	4	2.5	2.0	53.45	56.23	33.7	34.5
Florida.....	31	28	1.9	1.3	45.17	49.19	33.2	35.7
Georgia.....	18	15	1.6	1.1	45.30	50.05	34.6	36.4
Hawaii.....	11	11	4.1	3.8	66.36	68.05	45.1	46.4
Idaho.....	7	7	4.2	3.5	52.57	54.78	42.4	42.0
Illinois.....	87	68	2.8	1.9	57.98	60.14	34.8	35.1
Indiana.....	30	22	2.2	1.4	45.04	45.39	29.5	28.7
Iowa.....	13	11	2.2	1.5	56.52	59.73	41.4	43.7
Kansas.....	10	9	2.4	1.6	52.04	54.64	39.4	41.4
Kentucky.....	19	17	2.9	2.3	50.93	56.41	37.8	40.4
Louisiana.....	25	27	3.4	2.9	50.19	54.19	35.8	38.1
Maine.....	13	11	5.7	4.0	49.12	51.29	40.9	41.2
Maryland.....	30	24	3.1	2.2	59.93	60.60	42.6	40.8
Massachusetts.....	86	86	5.1	4.5	53.36	64.45	36.5	42.0
Michigan.....	103	79	4.4	3.1	59.79	59.39	33.9	31.5
Minnesota.....	32	29	3.3	2.6	53.66	55.67	36.6	36.9
Mississippi.....	7	7	1.7	1.4	38.37	41.02	33.9	35.2
Missouri.....	38	35	3.3	2.5	51.04	53.39	34.4	35.4
Montana.....	6	6	4.4	3.7	44.82	46.50	36.0	35.8
Nebraska.....	6	7	1.9	1.7	49.30	52.68	38.5	40.6
Nevada.....	8	8	5.0	4.2	60.26	63.98	39.6	40.2
New Hampshire.....	5	4	2.5	1.6	52.21	54.99	40.5	41.8
New Jersey.....	104	101	5.1	4.5	— ²	66.98	— ²	39.6
New Mexico.....	7	7	3.7	3.2	46.50	49.30	37.8	38.2
New York.....	245	207	4.2	3.5	59.85	60.66	35.6	34.0
North Carolina.....	22	18	1.6	1.1	39.53	40.96	32.8	32.3
North Dakota.....	4	4	3.9	2.9	51.11	51.81	41.5	42.0
Ohio.....	66	47	2.3	1.4	55.88	58.01	35.0	35.4
Oklahoma.....	16	14	3.1	2.2	44.02	44.44	33.1	33.4
Oregon.....	25	25	4.5	4.0	47.25	50.24	33.1	33.2
Pennsylvania.....	140	119	4.2	3.2	64.97	69.30	44.6	45.1
Rhode Island.....	14	14	5.1	4.4	59.22	62.03	45.2	43.7
South Carolina.....	12	10	1.9	1.4	43.67	46.31	37.0	37.5
South Dakota.....	2	2	2.2	1.6	42.07	47.26	37.1	42.1
Tennessee.....	24	22	2.5	1.9	44.83	46.11	35.3	35.6
Texas.....	35	32	1.3	1.0	48.55	51.18	35.2	37.3
Utah.....	8	8	3.5	2.8	55.14	58.12	44.1	43.3
Vermont.....	6	5	5.6	4.0	59.77	61.00	44.4	45.4
Virginia.....	10	9	1.0	.7	47.38	52.78	36.9	39.5
Washington.....	58	53	7.1	6.0	59.98	61.47	39.2	38.0
West Virginia.....	15	13	4.1	3.0	42.03	45.00	28.0	29.5
WISCONSIN.....	36	31	3.2	2.3	64.92	66.41	44.1	43.6
Wyoming.....	1	1	1.7	1.3	52.52	52.30	42.3	39.2
D.C.....	7	7	2.0	1.9	71.32	78.07	45.2	46.2

¹ Unemployment compensation for federal employees and ex-servicemen not included.² Not available.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1973 and 1974 editions.

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN, 1929-1973

Year	Wis. Personal Income (In millions)	Per Capita Personal Income			
		Wis.	U.S. ¹	High State	Low State
1929	\$ 2,007	\$ 684	\$ 705	\$1,292 (D.C.)	\$ 269 (S.C.)
1940	1,734	552	592	1,198 (D.C.)	216 (Miss.)
1950	5,078	1,477	1,496	2,221 (D.C.)	755 (Miss.)
1954	6,212	1,722	1,785	2,437 (Nev.)	908 (Miss.)
1955	6,682	1,816	1,876	2,549 (Nev.)	1,020 (Miss.)
1956	7,211	1,927	1,975	2,754 (Del.)	1,026 (Miss.)
1957	7,547	1,991	2,045	2,701 (D.C.)	1,040 (Miss.)
1958	7,755	2,018	2,068	2,817 (D.C.)	1,127 (Miss.)
1959	8,373	2,152	2,161	2,927 (D.C.)	1,203 (Miss.)
1960	8,615	2,176	2,215	2,856 (Nev.)	1,205 (Miss.)
1961	8,882	2,227	2,264	3,065 (D.C.)	1,268 (Miss.)
1962	9,378	2,336	2,368	3,249 (D.C.)	1,309 (Miss.)
1963	9,653	2,378	2,455	3,370 (D.C.)	1,436 (Miss.)
1964	10,439	2,546	2,586	3,549 (D.C.)	1,486 (Miss.)
1965	11,331	2,729	2,765	3,694 (D.C.)	1,612 (Miss.)
1966	12,463	2,983	2,978	3,853 (D.C.)	1,761 (Miss.)
1967	13,220	3,152	3,159	4,128 (D.C.)	1,900 (Miss.)
1968	14,211	3,271	3,436	4,544 (D.C.)	2,189 (Miss.)
1969	15,292	4,493	3,705	4,907 (D.C.)	2,362 (Miss.)
1970	16,818	3,794	3,943	5,333 (D.C.)	2,596 (Miss.)
1971	17,734	3,965	4,164	5,763 (D.C.)	2,790 (Miss.)
1972	19,232	4,255	4,492	6,265 (D.C.)	3,137 (Miss.)
1973*	21,173	4,634	4,918	6,766 (D.C.)	3,448 (Miss.)

¹ Alaska and Hawaii included after 1960.

* Preliminary.

Note: Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments, federal, state and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries. Allowance is made for income received in kind rather than cash.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1974, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE, 1968-1973*
(In millions)

Source	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Wage and salary disbursements.....	\$ 9,235	\$ 10,158	\$ 10,929	\$ 11,370	\$ 12,483	\$ 13,957
Farms.....	49	54	59	661	664	920
Mining.....	20	23	26	27	30	34
Contract construction.....	583	633	643	824	905	998
Manufacturing.....	3,815	4,166	4,291	4,824	5,350	6,105
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,465	1,588	1,748	2,243	2,411	2,628
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	348	383	434	592	653	709
Transportation, communications, public utilities...	569	632	684	837	932	1,018
Services.....	940	1,074	1,214	1,783	1,945	2,153
Government.....	1,432	1,589	1,810	2,011	2,210	2,418
Other industries.....	15	16	19	34	37	42
Other labor income.....	555	623	727	801	925	1,034
Proprietors' income.....	1,598	1,560	1,684	1,664	1,729	2,033
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME.....	\$ 14,211	\$ 15,299	\$ 16,818	\$ 17,817	\$ 19,369	\$ 21,703

* Data is not strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1974, and previous issues.

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1973¹

(In millions)

State	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract Construction	Manu- facturing	Whole- sale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insur- ance, Real Estate	Transporta- tion, Communica- tions, Public Utilities	Services	Govern- ment	Other
Alabama	\$ 10,885	\$ 572	\$ 106	\$ 696	\$ 3,024	\$ 1,643	\$ 449	\$ 708	\$ 1,441	\$ 2,213	\$ 33
Alaska	1,752	2	40	171	119	196	57	168	190	774	34
Arizona	7,708	320	329	846	1,166	1,247	447	473	1,207	1,644	29
Arkansas	6,346	1,313	41	322	1,547	888	257	417	681	849	31
California	88,288	3,175	434	4,975	19,571	14,852	4,975	6,465	15,261	18,227	354
Colorado	9,880	354	190	914	1,570	1,770	605	761	1,492	2,195	29
Connecticut	13,428	82	13	882	4,908	1,983	952	690	2,153	1,729	45
Delaware	2,759	108	3	196	1,057	372	121	140	366	390	7
Florida	27,571	982	108	3,034	3,583	5,316	1,935	2,234	5,175	5,039	164
Georgia	17,062	948	70	1,138	4,205	3,242	996	1,445	2,263	3,235	59
Hawaii	3,762	131	— ²	387	223	572	218	316	649	1,250	— ²
Idaho	2,756	560	34	193	441	433	101	179	338	464	13
Illinois	51,420	2,728	323	3,017	16,145	8,519	2,748	3,915	7,153	6,778	95
Indiana	22,153	1,600	92	1,248	9,141	3,043	859	1,337	2,294	2,505	33
Iowa	12,227	3,539	33	571	2,632	1,698	475	661	1,179	1,399	41
Kansas	9,165	2,030	94	465	1,640	1,348	372	681	— ²	1,480	— ²
Kentucky	10,541	718	415	716	2,878	1,531	379	747	1,293	1,844	20
Louisiana	11,621	753	633	929	1,991	1,999	532	1,084	1,672	1,977	51
Maine	3,213	172	2	211	864	513	133	206	453	639	20
Maryland	15,750	232	21	1,287	2,840	2,721	766	957	2,703	4,171	52
Massachusetts	23,457	77	12	1,526	6,557	3,948	1,476	1,527	4,565	3,682	88
Michigan	40,879	597	166	2,082	18,265	5,791	1,390	2,127	5,035	5,361	67
Minnesota	16,240	2,498	177	931	3,697	2,638	741	1,168	2,063	2,294	34
Mississippi	6,442	770	59	375	1,687	912	248	373	784	1,208	25
Missouri	19,125	1,575	102	1,060	4,924	3,280	951	1,693	2,642	2,851	47
Montana	2,699	657	80	167	248	392	93	225	299	527	10
Nebraska	6,564	1,793	17	376	897	1,007	326	486	715	974	21
Nevada	2,696	68	43	271	125	378	117	199	— ²	506	— ²
New Hampshire	2,623	26	4	211	854	423	132	147	363	403	8
New Jersey	30,576	117	46	1,934	9,758	5,172	1,528	2,455	4,943	4,532	91
New Mexico	3,382	261	180	258	217	503	144	257	531	1,022	10
New York	82,470	539	146	4,270	19,183	13,817	7,226	6,835	16,216	14,034	205

State	Total	Farms	Mining	Contract Construction	Manu- facturing	Whole- sale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insur- ance, Real Estate	Transporta- tion, Communica- tions, Public Utilities	Services	Govern- ment	Other
North Carolina.....	18,965	1,248	36	1,176	6,192	2,862	797	1,172	2,206	3,224	52
North Dakota.....	3,017	1,426	17	139	109	383	74	147	²	479	²
Ohio.....	44,519	875	307	2,476	17,882	6,685	1,753	3,057	5,839	5,558	87
Oklahoma.....	8,924	997	425	506	1,465	1,402	429	685	1,147	1,839	31
Oregon.....	8,570	508	21	539	2,179	1,576	397	675	²	1,434	²
Pennsylvania.....	46,202	550	544	2,900	16,029	7,115	2,173	3,431	6,977	6,391	92
Rhode Island.....	3,493	8	²	191	1,104	549	178	184	²	722	14
South Carolina.....	8,786	351	17	611	2,928	1,190	348	455	1,045	1,814	28
South Dakota.....	2,631	1,063	26	113	176	350	78	128	237	451	9
Tennessee.....	13,954	540	72	858	4,440	2,352	651	861	1,946	2,207	29
Texas.....	43,199	3,337	1,356	2,910	8,182	7,766	2,345	3,267	6,104	7,796	137
Utah.....	3,824	132	152	287	620	659	165	313	511	978	9
Vermont.....	1,517	85	8	112	405	229	69	99	258	248	4
Virginia.....	17,940	435	197	1,293	3,590	2,636	811	1,245	2,507	5,176	48
Washington.....	13,586	858	25	812	2,999	2,278	659	978	1,935	2,963	79
West Virginia.....	5,482	44	697	429	1,414	768	164	493	671	795	6
WISCONSIN.....	17,025	920	34	998	6,105	2,628	709	1,018	2,153	2,418	42
Wyoming.....	1,305	124	154	153	86	171	40	133	133	306	5

¹ Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

² Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data are included in totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1974.

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1973

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State	Total Earned Income in Millions ¹	Farms	Mining	Contract Construction	Manu- facturing	Whole- sale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	Transporta- tion, Communi- cations, Public Utilities	Services	Govern- ment	Other
Alabama.....	\$ 10,885	5.3 ^c	0.9 ^c	6.4 ^c	27.8 ^c	15.1 ^c	4.1 ^c	6.5 ^c	13.2 ^c	20.3 ^c	0.3 ^c
Alaska.....	1,752	0.1	2.3	9.8	6.8	11.2	3.3	9.6	10.8	44.2	1.9
Arizona.....	7,708	4.2	4.3	11.0	15.1	16.2	5.8	6.1	15.7	21.3	0.3
Arkansas.....	6,346	20.7	0.6	5.1	24.4	14.0	4.0	6.6	10.7	13.4	0.4
California.....	88,288	3.6	0.5	5.6	22.2	16.8	5.6	7.3	17.3	20.6	0.4
Colorado.....	9,880	3.6	1.9	9.3	15.9	17.9	6.1	7.7	15.1	22.2	0.3
Connecticut.....	13,438	0.6	0.1	6.6	36.5	14.8	7.1	5.1	16.8	12.9	0.3
Delaware.....	2,759	3.9	0.1	7.1	38.3	13.5	4.4	5.1	13.3	14.1	0.3
Florida.....	27,571	3.6	0.4	11.0	13.0	19.3	7.0	8.1	18.8	18.3	0.6
Georgia.....	17,062	5.6	0.4	6.7	24.6	19.0	5.8	8.5	13.3	19.0	0.4
Hawaii.....	3,762	3.5	— ²	10.3	5.9	15.2	5.8	8.4	17.3	33.2	— ²
Idaho.....	2,756	20.3	1.2	7.0	16.0	15.7	3.7	6.5	12.3	16.8	0.5
Illinois.....	51,420	5.3	0.6	5.9	31.4	16.6	5.3	7.6	13.9	13.2	0.2
Indiana.....	22,153	7.2	0.4	5.6	41.3	13.7	3.9	6.0	10.4	11.3	0.1
Iowa.....	12,227	28.9	0.3	4.7	21.5	13.9	3.9	5.4	9.6	11.4	0.3
Kansas.....	9,165	22.1	1.0	5.1	17.9	14.7	4.1	7.4	— ²	16.1	— ²
Kentucky.....	10,541	6.8	3.9	6.8	27.3	14.5	3.6	7.1	12.3	17.5	0.2
Louisiana.....	11,621	6.5	5.4	8.0	17.1	17.2	4.6	9.3	14.4	17.0	0.4
Maine.....	3,213	5.3	0.1	6.6	26.9	16.0	4.1	6.4	14.1	19.9	0.6
Maryland.....	15,750	1.5	0.1	8.2	18.0	17.3	4.9	6.1	17.2	26.5	0.3
Massachusetts.....	23,457	0.3	0.1	6.5	28.0	16.8	6.3	6.5	19.5	15.7	0.4
Michigan.....	40,879	1.5	0.4	5.1	44.7	14.2	3.4	5.2	12.3	13.1	0.2
Minnesota.....	16,240	15.4	1.1	5.7	22.8	16.2	4.6	7.2	12.7	14.1	0.2
Mississippi.....	6,442	12.0	0.9	5.8	26.2	14.2	3.8	5.8	12.2	18.6	0.4
Missouri.....	19,125	8.2	0.5	5.5	25.7	17.2	5.0	8.9	13.8	14.9	0.2
Montana.....	2,699	24.3	3.0	6.2	9.2	14.5	3.4	8.3	11.1	19.5	0.4
Nebraska.....	6,564	27.3	0.3	5.7	13.7	15.3	5.0	7.4	10.9	14.8	0.3
Nevada.....	2,696	2.5	1.6	10.1	4.6	14.0	4.3	7.4	— ²	18.8	— ²
New Hampshire.....	2,623	1.0	0.2	8.0	32.6	16.1	5.0	5.6	13.8	15.4	0.3
New Jersey.....	30,576	0.4	0.2	6.3	31.9	16.9	5.0	8.0	16.2	14.8	0.3
New Mexico.....	3,382	7.7	5.3	7.6	6.4	14.9	4.3	7.6	15.7	30.2	0.3
New York.....	82,470	0.7	0.2	5.2	23.3	16.8	8.8	8.3	19.7	17.0	0.2
North Carolina.....	18,965	6.6	0.2	6.2	32.6	15.1	4.2	6.2	11.6	17.0	0.3
North Dakota.....	3,017	47.3	0.6	4.6	3.6	12.7	2.5	4.9	— ²	15.9	— ²
Ohio.....	44,519	2.0	0.7	5.6	40.2	15.0	3.9	6.9	13.1	12.5	0.2
Oklahoma.....	8,924	11.2	4.8	5.7	16.4	15.7	4.8	7.7	12.9	20.6	0.3

State	Total Earned Income in Millions ¹	Farms	Mining	Contract Construction	Manu- facturing	Whole- sale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insur- ance, Real Estate	Transporta- tion, Communi- cations, Public Utilities	Services	Govern- ment	Other
Oregon	8,570	5.9	0.2	6.3	25.4	18.4	4.6	7.9	— ²	16.7	— ²
Pennsylvania	46,202	1.2	1.2	6.3	34.7	15.4	4.7	7.4	15.1	13.8	0.2
Rhode Island	3,493	0.2	— ²	5.5	31.6	15.7	5.1	5.3	— ²	20.6	0.4
South Carolina	8,786	4.0	0.2	7.0	33.3	13.5	4.0	5.2	11.9	20.6	0.3
South Dakota	2,631	40.4	1.0	4.3	6.7	13.3	3.0	4.9	9.0	17.1	0.3
Tennessee	13,954	3.9	0.5	6.1	31.8	16.9	4.7	6.2	13.9	15.8	0.2
Texas	43,199	7.7	3.1	6.7	18.9	18.0	5.4	7.6	14.1	18.0	0.3
Utah	3,824	3.5	4.0	7.5	16.2	17.2	4.3	8.2	13.4	25.6	0.2
Vermont	1,517	5.6	0.5	7.4	26.7	15.1	4.5	6.5	17.0	16.3	0.3
Virginia	17,940	2.4	1.1	7.2	20.0	14.7	4.5	6.9	14.0	28.9	0.3
Washington	13,586	6.3	0.2	6.0	22.1	16.8	4.9	7.2	14.2	21.8	0.6
West Virginia	5,482	0.8	12.7	7.8	25.8	14.0	3.0	9.0	12.2	14.5	0.1
WISCONSIN	17,025	5.4	0.2	5.9	35.9	15.4	4.2	6.0	12.6	14.2	0.2
Wyoming	1,305	9.5	11.8	11.7	6.6	13.1	3.1	10.2	10.2	23.4	0.4

¹ Consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

² Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1974. Percentages computed by Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN NET HOUSEHOLD INCOMES, BY COUNTY, 1973

County	Population Estimates, 12/31/73 ¹	Effective Buy- ing Income, Estimates, 1973 ²		% Households by Net Cash Income Groups						
	Total (thousands)	Households (thousands)	Net Dollars (000)	Household Median Income	Under \$3,000	\$3,000—\$5,000	\$5,000—\$8,000	\$8,000—\$10,000	\$10,000—\$15,000	\$15,000 and over
Adams.....	10.3	3.5	\$ 26,650	\$ 6,083	26.0	16.6	21.0	9.9	16.3	10.2
Ashland.....	16.4	5.5	47,754	6,977	18.5	14.4	25.9	13.9	15.6	11.7
Barron.....	37.1	12.3	116,726	7,500	17.0	13.6	23.5	12.9	18.9	14.1
Bayfield.....	12.6	4.3	33,538	6,249	20.7	17.2	27.2	11.0	13.8	10.1
Brown.....	165.9	48.1	595,572	9,556	9.9	6.8	19.3	18.0	25.4	20.6
Buffalo.....	14.3	4.5	42,631	7,381	18.3	13.2	24.2	12.6	17.4	14.3
Burnett.....	10.9	3.9	26,393	5,055	28.4	21.1	21.5	11.4	11.1	6.5
Calumet.....	28.3	8.0	96,174	9,224	10.6	10.0	20.0	15.6	22.2	21.6
Chippewa.....	50.2	15.0	162,195	8,594	14.3	10.4	20.8	14.9	23.1	16.5
Clark.....	32.3	10.1	87,510	6,556	20.2	16.4	24.1	12.0	16.0	11.3
Columbia.....	42.3	14.0	151,743	8,598	13.9	10.7	21.3	14.1	21.8	18.2
Crawford.....	15.5	4.9	40,364	6,202	26.8	14.4	21.4	12.0	14.0	11.4
Dane.....	306.9	100.0	1,468,598	10,507	8.7	7.6	17.7	13.7	22.9	29.4
Dodge.....	73.6	22.9	268,511	9,181	12.2	8.6	19.5	16.3	23.8	19.6
Door.....	21.1	7.3	68,522	7,310	16.2	14.1	25.7	12.3	17.7	14.0
Douglas.....	46.3	15.7	154,967	8,296	14.8	10.4	22.3	17.2	21.1	14.2
Dunn.....	31.6	9.5	100,538	7,989	15.8	12.9	21.4	12.4	18.7	18.8
Eau Claire.....	72.7	22.9	257,745	9,213	16.4	8.8	15.9	14.8	25.2	18.9
Florence.....	3.2	1.0	10,021	6,886	26.6	13.1	18.0	10.6	13.6	18.1
Fond du Lac.....	86.5	26.4	319,058	9,255	11.9	8.1	19.9	16.2	22.6	21.3
Forest.....	8.3	2.6	15,764	4,705	35.4	17.2	25.1	8.8	8.0	5.5
Grant.....	50.4	14.8	157,243	7,974	19.0	12.2	19.1	12.4	19.1	18.2
Green.....	28.0	9.3	113,978	9,262	14.2	9.4	17.3	14.4	21.3	23.4
Green Lake.....	17.4	6.0	64,840	8,402	14.8	11.2	21.2	14.1	21.0	17.7
Iowa.....	18.9	5.8	60,563	7,696	18.2	12.9	21.0	11.7	19.0	17.2
Iron.....	7.0	2.7	18,444	6,153	17.6	18.2	36.6	12.4	11.0	4.2
Jackson.....	15.1	5.0	49,346	7,477	20.1	15.1	18.1	11.8	18.8	16.1
Jefferson.....	64.1	20.0	238,332	9,632	12.6	8.7	16.5	14.8	26.5	20.9
Juneau.....	18.5	6.2	62,356	7,989	19.6	11.5	19.0	11.5	20.7	17.7
Kenosha.....	122.3	38.6	468,592	9,554	10.3	6.8	18.1	19.0	23.9	21.9
Kewaunee.....	19.9	6.1	68,596	8,382	12.5	10.5	24.3	14.2	19.1	19.4
La Crosse.....	84.2	26.6	287,952	8,828	17.4	8.8	17.7	14.7	22.9	18.5
Lafayette.....	19.9	6.0	57,271	7,356	21.2	12.8	20.6	12.3	17.5	15.6
Langlade.....	20.2	6.6	53,108	6,246	22.0	16.7	26.9	12.2	12.4	9.8
Lincoln.....	25.7	8.4	65,707	6,533	20.3	14.6	28.5	13.8	15.2	7.6
Manitowoc.....	81.4	25.5	299,006	9,151	11.4	7.1	21.2	18.0	23.0	19.3
Marathon.....	102.8	31.7	362,139	8,955	12.0	9.1	21.5	15.9	23.3	18.2
Marinette.....	36.9	12.3	109,774	7,351	18.0	13.1	24.6	15.8	16.4	12.1
Marquette.....	9.5	3.3	28,531	6,899	20.6	14.8	23.4	13.9	17.1	10.2
Menominee.....	3.2	.7	4,462	4,937	24.3	26.4	19.0	10.1	15.8	4.4
Milwaukee.....	1,070.0	363.9	4,707,752	10,035	9.4	6.8	16.7	16.9	26.5	23.7
Monroe.....	33.1	10.2	97,514	7,764	18.2	11.7	21.9	12.5	20.4	15.3
Oconto.....	26.5	8.6	67,417	6,366	21.8	16.6	26.3	14.1	11.9	9.3
Oneida.....	28.7	9.6	93,408	7,731	15.3	12.3	25.3	15.6	18.3	13.2
Outagamie.....	123.9	36.1	469,522	9,772	9.5	6.8	18.0	13.7	25.1	23.0
Ozaukee.....	61.5	17.7	279,582	12,307	5.8	4.4	11.3	13.7	32.1	32.7
Pepin.....	7.9	2.4	23,350	6,960	18.9	13.6	25.0	11.8	15.2	15.5
Pierce.....	28.9	8.5	109,687	9,405	13.2	10.3	17.9	12.3	21.4	24.9
Polk.....	29.1	9.6	90,764	7,376	17.3	13.5	24.6	12.8	18.8	13.0
Portage.....	51.1	14.0	171,199	9,506	13.5	8.8	17.2	14.0	23.2	23.3
Price.....	16.0	5.4	45,964	6,452	21.7	15.5	26.7	12.8	12.2	11.1
Racine.....	176.9	54.8	738,783	9,985	8.3	6.3	18.3	17.4	24.4	25.3
Richland.....	16.2	5.3	46,309	6,869	23.3	13.4	21.7	12.8	16.8	12.0
Rock.....	132.7	42.1	579,947	10,853	9.7	6.4	13.7	15.4	27.6	27.2
Rusk.....	15.0	4.9	41,889	6,537	21.1	14.4	27.9	11.0	13.9	11.7
St. Croix.....	37.0	11.0	148,881	9,951	11.6	9.4	16.1	13.1	23.7	26.1
Sauk.....	40.6	13.4	139,041	8,235	15.2	12.1	20.9	15.4	20.8	15.6
Sawyer.....	10.1	3.6	30,454	6,304	21.4	17.7	24.5	10.8	12.6	13.0
Shawano.....	33.8	10.9	103,122	7,012	17.3	14.7	26.5	13.3	14.3	13.9
Sheboygan.....	99.7	33.0	408,675	9,560	10.2	7.0	19.3	17.3	25.6	20.6
Taylor.....	18.5	5.5	50,661	6,990	18.7	15.4	23.2	12.5	16.4	13.8
Trempealeau.....	24.8	8.0	74,661	7,544	17.4	13.4	22.8	12.7	20.3	13.4
Vernon.....	24.7	8.2	75,314	7,063	20.3	14.8	22.2	11.4	16.5	14.8

WISCONSIN NET HOUSEHOLD INCOMES, BY COUNTY— Continued

County	Population Estimates, 12/31/73 ¹	Effective Buy- ing Income, Estimates, 1973 ²		% Households by Net Cash Income Groups						
	Total (thousands)	Households (thousands)	Net Dollars (000)	Household Median Income	Under \$3,000	\$3,000—\$5,000	\$5,000—\$8,000	\$8,000—\$10,000	\$10,000—\$15,000	\$15,000 and over
Vilas.....	11.7	4.3	34,147	6,412	18.8	16.9	28.8	12.4	13.7	9.4
Walworth.....	65.6	20.4	238,175	9,478	13.9	9.0	16.6	14.2	25.0	21.3
Washburn.....	11.3	4.1	36,169	6,604	22.5	15.8	22.2	12.4	15.4	11.7
Washington.....	68.4	19.8	267,121	10,753	8.8	6.5	14.2	16.2	29.0	25.3
Waukesha.....	239.3	67.8	1,119,047	12,820	5.1	4.1	9.0	13.8	32.0	36.0
Waupaca.....	40.1	13.3	132,525	7,450	17.3	12.5	25.0	13.3	16.5	15.4
Waushara.....	15.3	5.4	43,309	6,646	23.9	14.5	20.5	13.0	17.0	11.1
Winnebago.....	134.9	41.6	547,154	9,867	10.0	7.1	17.4	16.5	25.3	23.7
Wood.....	68.0	21.0	239,975	9,081	11.9	8.4	20.5	17.0	24.5	17.7
STATE.....	4,593.0	1,462.4	\$ 17,912,732	\$ 9,446	11.9	8.5	18.5	15.5	23.7	21.9

¹ The county population estimates prepared by Sales Management, Inc., are a head count estimate of all people living in the county as of December 31, 1973. It includes those living in colleges, hospitals and military personnel permanently assigned to the area, but excludes transients and tourists.

² The "effective buying income" estimates of Sales Management, Inc., are generally equivalent to the federal government's "disposable personal income" category. The EBI consists of personal income (wages, salaries, interest, dividends, profits and property income) minus federal, state and local taxes. It includes 1) net cash income plus 2) income in kind—payments in noncash goods and services, such as food and housing and 3) imputed income—food consumed on the farm that produced it and imputed rent of owner—occupied housing.

Source: ©1974 Sales Management Survey of Buying Power, further reproduction is forbidden.

**PER CENT OF WISCONSIN HOUSEHOLDS
IN LOWEST AND HIGHEST NET INCOME GROUPS,
BY COUNTY, 1969-1973***

County	1969 Estimates		1970 Estimates		1971 Estimates		1972 Estimates		1973 Estimates	
	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$15,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$15,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$15,000
Adams.....	29.9 ^c _e	16.6 ^c _e	28.7 ^c _e	18.4 ^c _e	33.7 ^c _e	4.0 ^c _e	31.4 ^c _e	5.5 ^c _e	26.0 ^c _e	10.2 ^c _e
Ashland.....	24.9	14.9	25.2	14.8	23.3	5.8	22.8	6.3	18.5	11.7
Barron.....	22.9	20.7	22.7	21.3	20.4	8.8	19.8	9.7	17.0	14.1
Bayfield.....	30.3	9.6	29.8	10.1	28.3	3.4	23.8	6.8	20.7	10.1
Brown.....	14.1	29.9	13.5	33.8	12.0	14.4	11.6	15.1	9.9	20.6
Buffalo.....	25.6	18.4	25.3	18.9	22.5	8.7	22.3	8.7	18.3	14.3
Burnett.....	36.3	9.2	35.7	9.6	33.6	3.3	30.4	5.0	28.4	6.5
Calumet.....	15.6	27.0	14.8	30.2	13.7	12.7	12.6	15.6	10.6	21.6
Chippewa.....	20.8	23.1	19.8	26.3	17.6	10.5	17.6	10.5	14.3	16.5
Clark.....	28.6	13.4	27.2	15.7	24.9	6.3	22.8	8.4	20.2	11.3
Columbia.....	19.8	24.7	18.7	27.7	17.5	10.9	16.4	12.7	13.9	18.2
Crawford.....	26.2	19.0	24.5	22.0	23.3	9.3	31.3	7.5	26.8	11.4
Dane.....	15.3	28.6	14.5	32.6	12.5	16.8	11.0	20.9	8.7	29.4
Dodge.....	17.4	27.1	16.6	30.4	15.5	11.7	15.1	12.6	12.2	19.6
Door.....	21.0	21.8	22.0	19.8	21.7	6.5	19.8	8.5	16.2	14.0
Douglas.....	22.6	15.0	20.3	21.8	18.3	8.0	17.8	8.6	14.8	14.2
Dunn.....	24.0	20.0	23.7	20.9	22.2	8.3	22.2	8.3	15.8	18.8
Eau Claire.....	17.6	33.3	16.7	37.7	15.4	14.4	19.6	12.7	16.4	18.9
Florence.....	25.6	17.1	25.2	17.8	16.1	19.5	31.6	13.2	26.6	18.1
Fond du Lac.....	17.9	25.2	17.2	28.5	16.0	11.4	14.8	13.9	11.9	21.3
Forest.....	28.7	11.7	28.3	12.1	35.6	3.6	34.0	4.2	35.4	5.5
Grant.....	25.2	22.9	23.6	26.3	21.0	12.7	23.1	12.0	19.0	18.2
Green.....	20.0	27.8	18.7	31.5	16.6	15.9	18.1	15.1	14.2	23.4
Green Lake.....	19.9	23.9	18.9	27.3	17.2	12.0	17.9	11.7	14.8	17.7
Iowa.....	25.7	21.4	24.0	25.0	21.2	12.4	19.9	14.4	18.2	17.2
Iron.....	20.0	11.1	19.6	11.5	19.2	2.8	19.6	2.7	17.6	4.2
Jackson.....	28.4	20.5	27.2	22.6	24.1	10.8	22.1	13.4	20.1	16.1
Jefferson.....	17.9	31.0	17.1	35.0	15.7	13.6	15.6	13.6	12.6	20.9
Juneau.....	25.7	25.1	24.7	27.1	21.6	12.7	23.5	12.0	19.6	17.7
Kenosha.....	11.9	32.4	11.3	37.3	11.3	13.7	13.5	12.7	10.3	21.9
Kewaunee.....	20.1	19.6	20.9	17.5	19.4	6.6	15.3	13.2	12.5	19.4
La Crosse.....	17.2	34.7	16.9	35.2	15.6	14.1	21.3	12.0	17.4	18.5
Lafayette.....	21.7	23.9	20.3	27.3	18.4	13.0	25.1	10.9	21.2	15.6
Langlade.....	25.8	16.2	25.7	16.5	25.7	6.4	25.3	6.6	22.0	9.8
Lincoln.....	22.3	16.9	21.9	17.8	23.9	4.3	22.9	5.0	20.3	7.6
Manitowoc.....	16.2	26.0	15.5	29.6	14.3	11.9	13.6	13.5	11.4	19.3
Marathon.....	17.2	24.9	16.4	28.5	14.7	11.9	14.3	12.5	12.0	18.2
Marinette.....	22.2	20.9	23.1	18.5	23.1	5.7	22.1	6.7	18.0	12.1

County	1969 Estimates		1970 Estimates		1971 Estimates		1972 Estimates		1973 Estimates	
	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$10,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$15,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$15,000	Under \$3,000	Over \$15,000
Marquette.....	26.8	17.0	25.7	18.7	24.5	6.3	24.0	6.6	20.6	10.2
Menominee.....	66.9	—	48.6	1.8	29.2	—	27.4	2.0	24.3	4.4
Milwaukee.....	12.0	37.0	11.2	41.3	10.1	18.8	11.0	18.0	9.4	23.7
Monroe.....	20.4	26.8	20.2	27.4	19.6	9.4	22.9	8.5	18.2	15.3
Oconto.....	24.4	16.8	26.0	14.5	25.0	6.4	24.7	6.5	21.8	9.3
Oneida.....	21.7	17.1	21.5	17.4	20.1	6.3	18.4	8.3	15.3	13.2
Outagamie.....	13.8	30.9	13.2	34.7	11.9	15.1	11.3	16.5	9.5	23.0
Ozaukee.....	7.9	52.4	7.5	56.9	7.1	24.3	6.9	25.9	5.8	32.7
Pepin.....	24.1	21.4	23.8	21.8	21.5	11.9	22.0	11.6	18.9	15.5
Pierce.....	20.6	27.6	20.4	28.3	17.9	14.0	17.8	14.3	13.2	24.9
Polk.....	23.9	18.7	23.6	19.2	21.6	7.1	20.4	8.5	17.3	13.0
Portage.....	19.4	28.6	18.8	30.6	16.7	13.5	18.3	12.8	13.5	23.3
Price.....	31.5	9.9	31.1	10.4	29.5	4.4	27.0	6.0	21.7	11.1
Racine.....	12.6	30.9	11.9	35.2	10.9	15.6	10.1	18.3	8.3	25.3
Richland.....	28.6	19.7	28.6	19.5	26.5	7.6	27.7	7.4	23.3	12.0
Rock.....	14.9	36.3	14.2	40.2	11.7	20.0	11.3	21.4	9.7	27.2
Rusk.....	30.0	12.3	29.6	12.9	27.7	5.3	26.0	6.5	21.1	11.7
St. Croix.....	19.0	29.8	18.8	30.6	16.0	15.1	14.3	19.0	11.6	26.1
Sauk.....	20.5	24.4	20.4	24.9	19.2	9.0	17.4	11.6	15.2	15.6
Sawyer.....	32.4	10.6	31.8	11.1	28.3	6.1	27.0	7.3	21.4	13.0
Shawano.....	23.3	15.3	26.1	12.9	24.7	5.5	20.9	9.0	17.3	13.9
Sheboygan.....	15.9	25.5	15.2	29.3	13.5	11.5	12.2	14.5	10.2	20.6
Taylor.....	30.7	10.2	29.2	13.1	26.8	4.8	24.7	6.5	18.7	13.8
Trempealeau.....	23.7	20.5	23.5	21.1	20.6	8.2	21.1	8.1	17.4	13.4
Vernon.....	28.8	17.3	28.4	17.8	27.1	7.1	26.8	7.2	20.3	14.8
Vilas.....	26.8	10.1	26.3	10.7	24.7	3.7	21.4	6.5	18.8	9.4
Walworth.....	17.7	33.0	16.8	36.7	15.6	15.0	17.0	14.3	13.9	21.3
Washburn.....	32.8	12.9	32.3	13.6	30.3	5.0	27.0	7.3	22.5	11.7
Washington.....	12.0	40.2	11.4	44.7	10.6	18.1	10.3	19.2	8.8	25.3
Waukesha.....	7.3	54.0	6.8	59.4	6.1	28.2	6.1	28.2	5.1	36.0
Waupaca.....	23.4	20.4	24.3	18.4	21.9	8.9	20.5	10.5	17.3	15.4
Waushara.....	30.0	18.8	28.8	20.6	26.6	8.3	26.6	8.3	23.9	11.1
Winnebago.....	14.9	31.6	14.2	34.7	12.9	15.1	12.9	15.1	10.0	23.7
Wood.....	14.8	29.4	14.0	33.3	13.4	11.9	14.7	11.3	11.9	17.7
STATE.....	16.0%	30.9%	15.5%	34.1%	14.2%	15.0%	14.3%	15.6%	11.9%	21.9%

* The net cash income data prepared by Sales Management, Inc., is defined as the money remaining after all income taxes. Sources of income include wages, self-employment, pensions, interest, dividends, rental income, and public and private assistance or compensation. Excluded are income in kind and imputed income.

Source: © Sales Management Survey of Buying Power, 1970-1974 issues; further reproduction is forbidden.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE, BY REGION, 1969-1973* (In degrees Fahrenheit)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Northwest													
1969.....	9.5	17.0	23.4	44.5	55.7	57.1	67.2	69.8	58.7	43.5	31.0	19.7	41.4
1970.....	4.9	13.0	22.8	42.1	53.2	65.6	71.0	67.8	58.0	47.8	30.2	16.7	41.1
1971.....	4.4	14.5	24.2	42.4	51.1	66.4	64.9	64.2	59.1	51.8	32.0	17.0	41.0
1972.....	4.2	9.0	22.3	37.9	57.4	62.0	66.1	65.9	55.5	42.5	30.9	11.5	38.8
1973.....	14.6	17.9	36.8	41.8	51.0	64.5	68.5	69.0	57.0	51.6	32.3	15.6	43.4
North Central													
1969.....	11.7	17.0	21.8	44.2	54.8	55.6	66.1	68.3	57.3	42.8	30.4	19.0	40.8
1970.....	6.1	12.7	22.6	42.3	53.4	64.8	69.5	66.4	57.9	48.7	30.6	17.1	41.0
1971.....	5.0	13.9	22.5	40.5	49.9	66.1	63.8	62.8	58.5	52.5	31.8	18.4	40.5
1972.....	5.0	9.5	21.8	36.5	57.4	60.7	65.0	64.7	54.7	41.3	29.8	12.0	38.2
1973.....	14.8	17.0	35.8	40.0	49.0	63.7	67.0	67.0	55.8	50.7	30.9	15.6	42.3
Northeast													
1969.....	14.5	18.5	23.9	44.1	54.4	56.6	66.9	69.1	57.1	43.7	30.9	20.7	41.7
1970.....	8.2	14.4	24.9	43.4	54.0	65.3	69.9	66.6	58.1	48.7	32.2	19.5	42.1
1971.....	7.8	15.3	23.7	41.2	51.4	66.8	64.8	63.1	59.6	53.5	33.4	21.4	41.8
1972.....	7.9	11.8	23.0	36.8	57.7	61.5	66.4	65.6	55.8	42.8	32.0	15.4	39.7
1973.....	18.0	19.2	36.7	41.1	50.1	64.7	68.6	68.2	57.7	52.0	32.4	18.5	43.9
West Central													
1969.....	10.6	19.6	24.4	48.3	59.2	60.1	70.8	71.7	60.9	46.4	33.1	21.1	43.9
1970.....	6.5	16.9	26.8	46.3	58.9	69.0	72.6	69.5	60.1	50.2	32.9	18.7	44.0
1971.....	6.6	16.6	26.6	46.0	54.1	70.8	67.5	66.9	62.2	55.1	34.6	21.1	44.0
1972.....	8.6	13.2	26.1	41.4	61.3	64.8	68.5	69.3	59.2	45.0	33.0	14.0	42.0
1973.....	17.6	21.8	40.1	43.7	53.8	68.3	72.0	71.0	59.9	54.7	34.8	17.8	46.3
Central													
1969.....	12.8	20.6	25.0	46.9	57.3	58.4	69.5	70.3	59.0	46.0	32.7	21.7	43.4
1970.....	8.5	17.3	27.2	46.2	57.5	67.6	71.8	68.9	60.7	51.0	33.6	20.2	44.2
1971.....	8.6	17.5	26.1	44.6	53.8	70.0	67.1	65.9	62.6	55.7	35.2	23.2	44.2
1972.....	10.3	14.6	25.2	40.4	61.0	64.3	68.4	68.4	59.1	45.7	33.5	16.8	42.3
1973.....	20.5	22.4	39.8	43.3	53.1	67.9	72.1	70.6	60.5	54.7	34.6	20.0	46.6

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
East Central													
1969.....	16.5	23.4	27.2	44.3	54.7	58.1	68.7	71.6	60.9	47.2	34.2	24.1	44.2
1970.....	11.2	19.1	29.0	45.2	54.8	65.2	71.7	70.0	61.1	51.2	36.0	23.1	44.8
1971.....	12.2	19.2	27.1	42.4	52.3	67.1	67.7	66.2	63.1	55.9	36.4	26.4	44.7
1972.....	13.6	17.1	26.1	39.0	57.7	61.6	67.9	67.9	59.2	46.1	35.5	19.9	42.6
1973.....	22.8	23.8	38.7	42.2	51.5	66.3	70.7	71.2	60.9	54.6	36.3	23.5	46.9
Southwest													
1969.....	14.2	23.1	27.6	48.2	59.2	61.3	71.8	71.8	61.9	47.9	34.9	22.7	45.4
1970.....	9.4	20.3	30.8	48.6	60.7	68.6	72.9	70.5	62.1	52.1	35.9	22.0	46.2
1971.....	10.2	19.2	29.3	46.8	55.6	72.1	68.1	68.1	64.3	57.3	36.8	26.5	46.2
1972.....	13.3	17.0	29.1	42.9	61.6	65.5	69.8	70.6	62.0	46.9	34.2	17.8	44.2
1973.....	22.6	25.2	41.9	45.1	54.9	69.3	73.1	72.1	61.6	56.0	37.0	21.0	48.3
South Central													
1969.....	15.6	24.1	29.1	48.4	58.7	61.3	71.7	72.0	61.8	48.2	34.6	23.5	45.8
1970.....	10.8	20.6	31.2	48.3	60.3	68.2	73.1	71.1	62.5	52.2	36.0	23.7	46.5
1971.....	12.2	20.5	29.6	46.9	56.3	72.1	69.1	68.7	66.0	58.5	37.4	28.1	47.1
1972.....	14.9	18.4	29.4	42.8	61.4	65.7	70.4	70.5	62.1	47.6	35.2	19.7	44.8
1973.....	24.2	25.2	41.9	45.6	55.0	69.6	73.4	72.2	62.6	56.0	37.5	23.0	48.9
Southeast													
1969.....	17.8	26.1	30.2	46.6	56.9	60.7	70.1	72.3	62.9	48.6	35.3	25.3	46.1
1970.....	13.0	22.2	30.9	46.9	58.0	66.8	72.9	71.3	62.5	52.6	37.1	25.9	46.6
1971.....	13.7	21.8	29.6	44.6	54.3	69.6	69.4	68.4	66.0	57.9	38.0	29.8	46.9
1972.....	16.5	20.1	29.0	41.5	58.5	63.3	69.9	69.8	61.8	47.7	36.5	21.8	44.7
1973.....	25.9	26.0	40.7	44.3	53.5	69.3	72.8	72.7	62.9	55.8	38.3	24.8	48.9

*Average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. and Wisconsin Departments of Agriculture, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1970-1974 editions.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, BY REGION, 1969-1973* (In inches)

Regions and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
Northwest													
1969.....	3.8	.09	.40	1.80	1.69	2.96	3.77	2.26	2.36	3.22	1.24	1.97	24.84
1970.....	.56	.30	1.24	2.41	5.14	2.56	5.00	1.92	3.94	6.05	3.40	1.27	33.79
1971.....	1.55	1.99	1.11	1.32	3.63	3.77	3.93	4.26	3.81	5.25	2.55	1.39	34.56
1972.....	1.48	.73	1.40	1.83	2.82	4.54	6.97	5.48	3.63	2.34	1.91	2.12	35.25
1973.....	1.09	.58	2.29	1.68	5.50	3.25	3.34	5.69	3.41	3.11	1.69	1.27	32.90
North Central													
1969.....	2.69	.17	.70	1.62	3.35	5.00	4.20	1.62	2.71	3.42	1.15	1.46	28.10
1970.....	.88	.35	.99	1.17	5.65	2.55	4.56	1.38	5.46	4.19	2.56	1.67	31.41
1971.....	1.99	2.56	1.08	.93	3.41	3.64	3.99	3.42	4.44	3.13	2.10	1.98	32.67
1972.....	1.25	.96	2.28	2.25	2.07	3.20	5.29	7.62	5.15	2.41	2.25	2.53	37.26
1973.....	.94	.79	3.39	2.80	6.84	3.04	3.24	4.85	3.15	1.92	1.41	1.52	33.89
Northeast													
1969.....	3.12	.10	1.16	1.73	3.23	7.44	2.81	1.04	2.19	4.00	1.04	1.54	29.40
1970.....	1.06	.37	1.37	1.45	6.35	1.72	3.85	1.17	5.69	4.20	2.85	1.64	31.72
1971.....	2.68	2.74	1.37	.71	3.60	2.99	5.18	2.58	3.63	2.85	2.42	2.78	33.53
1972.....	.96	1.23	2.67	2.76	1.85	1.94	3.94	6.78	5.02	1.92	1.59	2.75	33.41
1973.....	1.29	.77	3.81	4.10	.86	2.74	2.31	3.07	2.98	2.80	1.36	1.91	35.00
West Central													
1969.....	2.55	.08	1.31	1.51	2.78	6.00	4.18	1.21	2.01	3.62	.80	1.66	27.71
1970.....	.65	.12	1.90	1.94	6.56	3.37	4.39	1.80	5.51	5.01	3.01	1.10	35.36
1971.....	1.60	1.98	.94	1.19	4.10	4.24	4.80	2.06	4.40	2.71	2.32	1.66	32.00
1972.....	.88	.45	1.60	2.17	1.98	3.19	6.76	4.70	6.57	3.26	1.73	2.33	35.62
1973.....	1.05	1.08	3.03	4.91	6.88	3.28	2.61	5.42	3.67	1.98	1.94	1.36	37.21
Central													
1969.....	2.64	.08	1.29	2.82	4.23	6.47	3.28	1.24	2.50	3.85	.67	1.42	30.49
1970.....	.64	.18	1.44	1.42	7.61	2.00	3.31	1.66	5.83	3.12	2.31	1.24	30.76
1971.....	1.84	2.65	1.19	1.54	3.96	2.69	4.87	2.75	3.42	2.26	3.16	2.59	32.92
1972.....	.63	.71	2.19	1.87	2.03	1.98	4.04	6.65	7.77	2.66	1.31	2.54	34.38
1973.....	1.12	1.17	4.08	5.39	8.24	3.28	2.05	3.04	3.10	2.48	1.30	1.69	36.94

Regions and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
East Central													
1969.....	2.64	.05	1.28	2.55	2.60	7.02	3.23	.58	2.33	3.81	.64	1.27	28.00
1970.....	.76	.22	.91	1.64	5.09	1.51	2.71	1.45	6.22	3.19	2.74	1.57	28.01
1971.....	1.65	2.65	1.96	1.29	1.72	3.18	2.69	3.12	2.45	2.31	3.47	3.86	30.35
1972.....	.51	.77	2.11	2.09	2.25	2.22	3.69	6.05	5.91	2.53	1.13	2.63	31.89
1973.....	1.63	1.31	2.30	3.69	6.95	3.16	1.72	3.02	2.89	3.90	1.32	2.67	34.56
Southwest													
1969.....	2.50	.14	1.10	2.83	2.96	8.05	3.24	.58	2.57	3.47	.62	1.69	29.75
1970.....	.42	.24	1.57	2.33	6.23	2.96	3.78	1.02	7.86	2.52	1.51	1.52	31.96
1971.....	1.38	3.18	1.73	2.48	3.11	3.65	2.49	2.62	3.09	2.19	3.49	2.48	31.89
1972.....	.45	.54	1.72	2.47	2.67	2.58	6.33	7.66	6.53	3.27	1.12	2.00	37.34
1973.....	1.31	.91	4.15	6.94	6.22	3.32	2.53	3.13	4.22	1.99	1.56	1.72	38.00
South Central													
1969.....	2.18	.14	1.14	3.13	2.85	7.95	4.01	.98	1.49	3.38	.71	1.23	29.19
1970.....	.48	.21	.99	2.33	5.17	2.78	3.16	.87	8.86	2.58	1.42	1.71	30.56
1971.....	1.39	2.92	1.57	2.41	1.46	3.89	2.50	3.48	2.30	1.50	3.36	3.56	30.34
1972.....	.49	.53	2.07	2.80	3.30	2.39	5.22	7.96	6.72	3.04	1.05	2.27	37.84
1973.....	1.52	1.31	3.81	6.89	6.32	1.98	2.26	2.51	4.55	3.38	1.68	2.22	38.43
Southeast													
1969.....	1.80	.08	1.13	3.22	3.40	7.11	4.51	.92	2.09	4.43	1.16	1.22	31.07
1970.....	.53	.25	1.32	2.24	4.94	3.86	3.62	.85	8.19	2.53	2.11	2.09	32.53
1971.....	1.49	2.66	1.76	1.82	1.59	3.52	2.25	3.12	1.68	2.34	2.77	4.27	29.27
1972.....	.56	.66	2.28	2.60	2.69	4.14	5.09	6.59	7.84	3.15	1.13	2.59	39.32
1973.....	1.14	1.21	2.46	6.55	4.84	2.88	1.90	1.32	4.75	3.69	1.89	3.25	35.88

* Average rainfalls and snowfall in inches, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. and Wisconsin Departments of Agriculture, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1970-1974 editions.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Name	Location	Altitude in Feet ¹
Four Highest Elevations		
Tim's Hill.....	East of Ogema, Price County	1,953
Pearson Hill.....	East of Ogema, Price County	1,950
Rib Mountain.....	Marathon County	1,941
Sugarbush Hill.....	Near Laona, Forest County	1,939
Other High Points²		
Mt. Whittlesey.....	Near Mellen, Ashland County	1,872
Muskellunge Hill.....	T. 41 N., R. 7 E., Vilas County	1,860
Hill near Crandon.....	T. 36 N., R. 12 E., Forest County	1,850
Meteor Hill.....	T. 37 N., R. 8 W., Sawyer County	1,770
Squirrel Hill.....	Oneida County	1,730
Summit Lake Station.....	Langlade County	1,723
Blue Mounds (West Mound).....	Near Mt. Horeb, Iowa County	1,716
McCasin Mountain.....	Forest County	1,625
Point Sauk.....	T. 11 N., R. 7 E., Sauk County	1,620
Upper Mosinee Hill.....	Marathon County	1,610
Flambeau Ridge.....	Chippewa County	1,500
Powers Bluff.....	T. 24 N., R. 4 E., Wood County	1,472
Platte Mound.....	Lafayette County	1,430
Wadels Hill.....	T. 18 N., R. 5 W., La Crosse County	1,403
Ridge near Fairchild.....	Jackson County	1,391
Thunder Mountain.....	Marinette County	1,375
Hill near Ettrick.....	T. 20 N., R. 8 W., Trempealeau County	1,369
Bayfield Lookout Tower.....	Bayfield County	1,368
Bruce Mound.....	Clark County	1,360
Ridge near Westby.....	Vernon County	1,340
Holy Hill.....	Washington County	1,335
Castle Rock.....	T. 18 N., R. 4 W., Monroe County	1,335
Friendship Mound.....	Adams County	1,330
Ridge near North Bend.....	Jackson County	1,300
Silver Mound.....	Jackson County	1,260
Gibraltar Rock.....	Near Lodi, Columbia County	1,240
Lapham Hill (formerly Government Hill).....	Waukesha County	1,233
Sinsinawa Mound.....	Near Hazel Green, Grant County	1,185
Grandfather Bluff (Or Grandad).....	La Crosse County	1,172
Petenwell Peak.....	Juneau County	1,125
Liberty Pole Hill.....	T. 4 N., R. 9 E., Green County	1,102
Observatory Hill.....	Marquette County	1,100
Necedah.....	Juneau County	1,100
Mt. Morris.....	Waushara County	1,100

¹ Figures rounded off to nearest whole number.

² This list cites miscellaneous other high points. The order of listing, however, should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, as there may be others of comparable height.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Land Area (acres)	Water Area ¹ (acres)	Gross Area ^{*2} (acres)
Adams.....	418,140	2,427	438,680
Ashland.....	656,140	7,300	670,080
Barron.....	559,551	18,449	569,000
Bayfield.....	937,110	23,676	966,400
Brown.....	336,000	2,600	338,600
Buffalo.....	455,700	5,700	461,400
Burnett.....	538,390	34,143	568,960
Calumet.....	201,600	399	251,500
Chippewa.....	645,843	21,037	666,880
Clark.....	777,990	4,090	782,080
Columbia.....	487,481	23,219	510,700
Crawford.....	375,000	9,000	384,000
Dane.....	767,261	22,528	789,100
Dodge.....	563,545	18,855	582,400
Door.....	328,124	3,376	331,500
Douglas.....	838,430	20,450	858,880
Dunn.....	545,900	6,460	552,300
Eau Claire.....	414,964	4,236	419,200
Florence.....	312,770	6,590	319,360
Fond du Lac.....	463,400	2,051	489,600
Forest.....	642,430	25,090	667,520
Grant.....	746,200	11,600	757,800
Green.....	373,857	1,143	375,000
Green Lake.....	227,200	18,558	241,900
Iowa.....	487,000	6,218	491,500
Iron.....	473,470	30,457	511,360
Jackson.....	628,460	5,440	640,640
Jefferson.....	359,700	17,059	374,400
Juneau.....	483,710	47,351	514,560
Kenosha.....	174,077	3,822	177,900
Kewaunee.....	211,511	681	211,800
La Crosse.....	300,200	3,200	303,400
Lafayette.....	411,000	1,448	411,500
Langlade.....	545,730	11,710	557,440
Lincoln.....	565,130	19,830	584,960
Manitowoc.....	377,000	2,428	378,300
Marathon.....	1,006,250	19,670	1,025,920
Marinette.....	883,420	20,900	904,320
Marquette.....	291,525	6,075	297,600
Menominee.....	229,522	4,078	233,600
Milwaukee.....	152,440	498	153,000
Monroe.....	548,050	3,870	585,600
Oconto.....	632,639	16,321	648,960
Oneida.....	704,820	73,856	779,520
Outagamie.....	405,800	1,900	407,700
Ozaukee.....	149,586	1,514	151,100
Pepin.....	151,700	9,600	161,300
Pierce.....	375,600	809	387,200
Polk.....	497,605	21,895	619,500
Portage.....	515,390	6,604	524,160
Price.....	806,840	14,280	821,120
Racine.....	215,493	4,007	219,500
Richland.....	373,800	5,171	377,000
Rock.....	461,400	3,535	462,700
Rusk.....	573,470	11,035	590,720
St. Croix.....	470,485	7,615	478,100
Sauk.....	536,300	9,353	544,600
Sawyer.....	804,570	58,368	866,560
Shawano.....	580,759	11,565	596,480
Sheboygan.....	323,800	3,232	325,100
Taylor.....	621,000	7,364	628,480
Trempealeau.....	472,900	1,600	474,200
Vernon.....	515,200	3,200	518,400
Vilas.....	557,374	93,506	650,880
Walworth.....	356,933	12,967	369,900
Washburn.....	516,990	31,490	548,480
Washington.....	273,909	3,891	277,800
Waukesha.....	355,642	15,558	371,200
Waupaca.....	480,050	6,990	487,040
Waushara.....	400,480	4,883	407,680
Winnebago.....	287,900	82,000	369,900
Wood.....	512,490	7,252	521,600
TOTAL.....	34,799,146	1,029,073	35,937,520

Source: Department of Natural Resources, July 1974.

* See p. 664 for land area in square miles.

¹ Figures are from DNR county waters inventories. They do not include Great Lakes and Mississippi River. There are 6,439,700 acres within Wisconsin in the Great Lakes, while the Mississippi has 189,338 acres, approximately one-half of which is in Wisconsin.

² Land and water areas do not necessarily equal gross area.

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST LAKES

Name*	Location	Area in Acres**
Winnebago.....	Calumet, Fond du Lac and Winnebago Counties	137,708
Pepin	Mississippi boundary.....	27,813
Petenwell (reservoir)	Juneau County.....	23,040
Castle Rock (reservoir)	Juneau County.....	16,640
Lake Chippewa (reservoir)	Sawyer County.....	15,300
Flambeau (reservoir)	Iron County.....	13,545
Poygan.....	Waushara and Winnebago Counties	10,992
Koshkonong.....	Jefferson County	10,480
Mendota.....	Dane County	9,730
Wisconsin (reservoir)	Columbia County	9,000
Butte des Morts.....	Winnebago County.....	8,857
Onalaska (reservoir)	La Crosse County.....	8,000
Green***	Green Lake County.....	7,325
Du Bay (reservoir)	Marathon County.....	6,700
Beaver Dam (reservoir)	Dodge County	6,600
Wissota (reservoir)	Chippewa County.....	6,300
Shawano.....	Shawano County	6,178
Puckaway.....	Green Lake County.....	5,433
Geneva.....	Walworth County.....	5,262
Willow (reservoir)	Oneida County.....	5,134
La Court Oreilles.....	Sawyer County.....	5,040
Big Eau Pleine (reservoir)	Marathon County.....	5,000
Winneconne.....	Winnebago County.....	4,507
Trout	Vilas County	3,816
Tomahawk	Oneida County.....	3,627
Pelican.....	Oneida County.....	3,585
Gile (reservoir)	Iron County.....	3,384
Fence	Vilas County	3,340
Monona	Dane County	3,335
Long.....	Washburn County	3,290
Namekagon.....	Bayfield County	3,208
Grindstone.....	Sawyer County.....	3,111
Round.....	Sawyer County.....	2,784
Kegonsa.....	Dane County.....	2,716
Metonga	Forest County.....	2,157

* In order of size.

** Some acreages revised due to recently completed hydrographic surveys.

*** Wisconsin's deepest lake: 220 feet.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, July 1974.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under the Flag of France

- 1634 — Jean Nicolet: First white man to reach Wisconsin. Seeks Northwest Passage.
- 1654-56 — Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
- 1661 — Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
- 1665 — Father Claude Allouez. Mission at La Pointe.
- 1666 — Nicholas Perrot opens fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
- 1672 — Allouez and Andre build mission house at DePere.
- 1673 — Joliet and Marquette discover Mississippi River.
- 1678 — Duluth explores western end of Lake Superior.
- 1679 — La Salle begins his "great adventures".
- 1685 — Perrot made Commandant of the West.
- 1690 — Perrot discovers lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
- 1712-31 — Fox Indian Wars.
- 1755 — Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade aid in Braddock's defeat.
- 1763 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin becomes part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

- 1761 — Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
- 1763 — Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
- 1764 — Charles Langlade settles at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
- 1766 — Jonathan Carver visits Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
- 1774 — Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of province of Quebec. (One of causes of American Revolution.)
- 1781 — Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
- 1783 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin becomes a part of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

- 1787 — Ordinance of 1787 — Wisconsin part of Northwest Territory.
 - 1787-1800 — In Old Northwest Territory.
 - 1800-1809 — In territory of Indiana.
 - 1809-1818 — In territory of Illinois.
 - 1818-1836 — In territory of Michigan.
- 1795 — Jacques Vieau establishes trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Makes headquarters at Milwaukee.
- 1804 — Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. U.S. extinguishes Indian title to lead region (a cause of Black Hawk War).
- 1813 — Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien.
- 1814 — English capture Fort Shelby — name changed to Fort McKay.
- 1815 — War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.
- 1816 — Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company begins operations in Wisconsin.
- 1818 — Solomon Juneau buys trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.
- 1820 — Rev. Jedediah Morse preaches first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass make exploring trip through Wisconsin.
- 1822 — New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. Beginning of mining leases in southwest Wisconsin.
- 1825 — Dr. Beaumont begins observations on St. Martin of action of gastric juice. Indian Treaty establishing tribal boundaries.
- 1826 — Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Red Bird.
- 1828 — Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.
- 1832 — Black Hawk War.
- 1833 — Land treaty with Indians clearing southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper — Green Bay Intelligencer — established.

Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star*, 1948; The 1958 Compton Yearbook, and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual* — 1967; Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History*.

- 1834 — Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.
- 1835 — First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.
- 1836 — Act creating Territory of Wisconsin, signed April 20, by President Jackson (provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the Act.)

Wisconsin Territory

- 1836 — Capital located at Belmont — Henry Dodge became Governor, July 4. First session of Legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.
- 1837 — Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837 — all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.
- 1838 — Territorial Legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.
- 1839 — First school taxes authorized and levied.
- 1840 — Census population 30,945 white people. Henry Dodge removed as Governor — elected territorial delegate to Congress. James D. Doty appointed Governor.
- 1842 — C. C. Arndt shot and killed in Legislature by James R. Vineyard.
- 1844 — Doty removed and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed Governor, Wisconsin Phalanx at Ceresco (Ripon).
- 1845 — Tallmadge removed and Dodge reappointed Governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.
- 1846 — Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met at Madison.
- 1847 — Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.
- 1848 — Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signs bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

- 1848 — Legislature met, June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. Henry Dodge and Isaac Walker elected to United States Senate. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration begins.
- 1849 — School code adopted. First free tax supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha. School for Blind opened.
- 1850 — Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed. Census population 305,391.
- 1851 — First railroad train — Milwaukee to Waukesha. First State Fair at Janesville.
- 1852 — School for Deaf opened at Delavan.
- 1853 — Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reaches Madison. Capital punishment abolished (first state to take action).
- 1854 — Republican Party named at Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine. State Supreme Court declares Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional.
- 1856 — Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.
- 1857 — Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated, Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.
- 1858 — Legislative investigation of bribery in Legislature of 1856.
- 1859 — Abraham Lincoln spoke at State Fair, Milwaukee.
- 1860 — Census population 775,881. State presidential vote cast for Abraham Lincoln.
- 1861 — Beginning of Civil War. Governor calls for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.
- 1862 — Governor Harvey drowned. Wisconsin raised 15,000 troops. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticizing Lincoln's conduct of war.
- 1864 — Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.
- 1865 — Civil War closes. Wisconsin furnished 96,000 soldiers, losses were 12,216.

The Maturing Commonwealth

- 1866 — First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.
- 1870 — Census population 1,054,670.
- 1871 — Forest fires in northeast counties.
- 1872 — Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.
- 1873 — Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. "Grangers" elect Governor William R. Taylor.

- 1874 — Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.
- 1875 — Free high school law passed; women made eligible to school offices. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeat "Grangers". Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.
- 1876 — Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.
- 1877 — John T. Appleby patents knitter for twine binders.
- 1880 — Census population 1,315,497.
- 1882 — Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial.
- 1883 — Newhall House fire in Milwaukee; 70 perished. South wing of capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.
- 1885 — Gogebic iron range discoveries.
- 1886 — Strikes at Milwaukee — rioting. Agricultural Short Course established at university.
- 1887 — Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.
- 1889 — Bennett Law passed. Edgerton Bible case. Arbor day authorized. Ex-Governor Rusk becomes first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.
- 1890 — Census population 1,693,330. Babcock milk test discovered.
- 1891 — Bennett Law repealed.
- 1893 — Supreme Court orders state treasurer to refund interest on state deposits.
- 1894 — Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.
- 1897 — Corrupt practice act passed.
- 1898 — Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to Spanish-American War. Losses were 134. Fiftieth anniversary of statehood celebrated.
- 1899 — Anti-pass law and tax commission acts enacted. New Richmond cyclone.
- 1900 — Census population 2,069,042.

The Progressive Era

- 1901 — First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library established.
- 1904 — Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State Capitol burned. Charles R. Van Hise chosen president of state university.
- 1905 — State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanatoria authorized. Forestry Board created.
- 1906 — First cow-testing association organized.
- 1907 — New Capitol begun. Milwaukee elects Socialist administration. Cameron dam incident.
- 1908 — Income tax amendment adopted.
- 1910 — Census population 2,333,860; rank, 13. Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.
- 1911 — First income tax law; teachers pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.
- 1913 — Mothers' pension law and workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of U.S. senators approved.
- 1915 — Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created. Mothers' pensions made compulsory.
- 1917 — Capitol completed, cost \$7,258,763. Wisconsin sends 120,000 soldiers to World War — losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.
- 1919 — Division of Markets and Real Estate Brokers Board created; Eighteenth Amendment ratified.
- 1920 — Census population 2,637,067; rank 13. Nineteenth Amendment (woman suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.
- 1921 — Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.
- 1923 — State Board of Education law repealed. Military training made optional at university.
- 1924 — La Follette carried Wisconsin for Presidency. Reforestation amendment to state Constitution adopted.
- 1925 — Senator La Follette dies on June 18.
- 1929 — Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patents radiation of Vitamin D. Legislature repeals all Wisconsin laws for state enforcement of prohibition.
- 1930 — Population 2,939,006; rank 13.
- 1932 — Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.
- 1933 — Milk strike. Wisconsin votes for repeal of 18th Amendment (prohibition) to U.S. Constitution.
- 1940 — Population 3,157,587; rank 13.
- 1942 — Governor-elect Loomis dies; Supreme Court decides Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as Acting Governor.

1941-45 — Wisconsin enrolls 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.

1946 — Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

1948 — Centennial Year.

1949 — Legislature enacts new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classifying school districts for this purpose.

1950 — Population of Wisconsin — 3,434,575; rank 14. Wisconsin enrolls 132,000 for the Korean Conflict; casualties — 800.

1951 — First major legislative reapportionment since 1892.

1957 — Legislation prohibits lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employee. Milwaukee Braves win National League baseball pennant and defeat Yankees in World Series. State recreation industry valued at \$500,000,000 annually.

1958 — Prof. Joshua Lederberg, University of Wis. geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.

1959 — Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933, inaugurated. Legislation reorganized state court system. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, died.

1960 — Mrs. Dena Smith elected state treasurer, first woman elected to state-wide office in Wisconsin. Census population of Wisconsin — 3,952,485; rank 15.

1961 — Legislation enacted to initiate a long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities. Federal supervision of Menominee Indian tribe terminated on April 29; reservation becomes 72nd county.

1962 — Selective sales tax, income tax withholding enacted. Kohler Company strike settled (began 1954). Ralph Votapek of Milwaukee wins Van Cliburn international piano competition.

1963 — The 1961 Legislature finally adjourns when the hour for convening the 1963 Legislature arrives. U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommends destruction of Great Lakes smoked fish because of danger of botulism poisoning; recommendation causes economic hardship to Wisconsin fishing industry although the state's processors receive clean bill of health. John Gronouski, State Tax Commissioner, appointed U.S. Postmaster General.

1964 — Wisconsin Supreme Court redistricts Legislature after the Legislature and Governor fail to agree on plan by May 1 deadline. Robert La Follette, Sr. home in Madison made U.S. historic landmark. President Johnson signs bill for Ice Age Scientific Reserve in Wisconsin. National Farmers Organization conducts 42-day livestock withholding action; 2 NFO members killed in demonstration at Bonduel stockyard. U.S. Dept. of Defense announced plan to merge the Army Reserve into the National Guard, eliminating Wisconsin's 32nd National Guard (Red Arrow) Division and 84th Training Reserve Division. Legislature enacts property tax relief for aged and abolishes the office of county superintendent of schools (public education organized into CESAs). Port Washington struck by severe tornado.

1965 — Important education measures enacted: raising school age to 18, placing all parts of state into vocational school districts, and providing grants to needy students in private higher educational institutions. County boards were reorganized on population basis. State law prevents discrimination in housing. Palm Sunday tornadoes in southern Wisconsin. Spring floods along the Mississippi: 14,000 persons in 16 counties evacuated from flood areas. The State Capitol, in use since 1917 and after extensive remodeling and cleaning, officially dedicated. Former Governor Phillip La Follette died; funeral services held in the Capitol.

1966 — 1965 Legislature holds first full even-year regular session since 1882. New laws include \$300 million water resources and pollution control act and gasoline tax increase (1 cent/gal.) for stepped-up highway building program. Civil rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa bring National Guard to keep order. Wisconsin Supreme Court upholds Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. Grand jury investigation of illegal lobbying activities in the Legislature results in 13 indictments.

1967 — Legislature approves state's first billion dollar budget. Executive branch reorganized along functional lines (Kellett Act), presidential primary law revised, ban on colored oleomargarine repealed, highway safety program enacted. Constitution amended to provide 4-year terms for state officers. Racial rioting in Milwaukee in July-August, July 4 youth celebration in Lake Geneva becomes rampage; National Guard called to restore order. In August civil rights groups start marathon marches demonstrating for Milwaukee open housing ordinance. Protests at UW-Madison reach October peak when demonstration becomes riot with injuries. Former 4-term U.S. Senator Alexander Wiley died. Record highway death toll kills 1,147 in Wisconsin.

1968 — Constitutional amendment permits continuous legislative sessions scheduled as prescribed by law. Senator Eugene McCarthy receives 57% of state vote, defeats President Johnson in presidential primary. Ninety black students expelled from UW-Oshkosh when

December demonstration damages the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee, first successful bone marrow transplant performed by team of UW-Madison scientists. UW-Madison co-ed was murdered on campus. Governor Warren P. Knowles wins 3rd successive term, Republicans win all constitutional offices. Richard Nixon receives 48% of the state's popular vote, all of Wisconsin's electoral votes.

1969 — Legislature approves \$1.5 billion biennial budget. Selective sales tax becomes general sales tax, rate increased from 3% to 4%. Cigarette tax increased 4 cents/pack. Governor calls September special session on welfare and urban aids. On opening day welfare mothers and UW-Madison students, led by Father James Groppi, take over the Assembly Chamber, Groppi cited for contempt and jailed, contempt charge upheld by Supreme Court. National Guard called to protect Capitol. Constitutional amendment allows state to contract debt for public purposes. February student strikes at UW-Madison demand black studies department, demonstrations require National Guard to restore order. Congressman Melvin R. Laird appointed U.S. Secretary of Defense. Assemblyman David Obey became the 1st Democrat to win 7th Congressional District. The interstate highway system in the state was completed.

The 1970's

1970 — Legislature enacts highway bonding program and \$200 million bonding program for water pollution control and recreation development, implied consent, drug control, and professional real property tax assessment. The UW-Madison Army Mathematics Research Building bombed, one death. UW-Whitewater's "Old Main" burned down as result of apparent arson. Governor Patrick Lucey and Lt. Gov. Martin Schreiber, running together on the same ticket, and the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General were elected to first 4-year terms in Wisconsin history. U.W. scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, succeeded in the first total synthesis of a gene. Census population of Wisconsin — 4,418,083, rank 16.

1971 — The Legislature, now meeting in annual session, enacts major shared tax redistribution, University of Wisconsin and State University System merger, revision of municipal employee relations laws. 26th Amendment to U.S. Constitution lowers voting age to 18 in all elections.

1972 — Legislature enacts comprehensive consumer protection act, revision of the state's civil service and employee relations laws, lowered the age of majority from 21 to 18, and environmental impact statement requirement for all legislation affecting the environment. In its April special session, the Legislature revised legislative districts, repealed the railroad full crew law and ratified the 27th Amendment (prohibiting sex discrimination) to the U.S. Constitution. Four amendments to the state Constitution were ratified by the voters in the spring election. Senator George McGovern won Wisconsin's Democratic presidential primary. President Richard Nixon won Wisconsin's 11 electoral votes.

1973 — A state constitutional amendment was adopted permitting bingo. Barbara Thompson became the first woman state superintendent of public instruction. The 1954 Menominee Termination Act was repealed by Congress. The Legislature enacted a state ethics code, repealed the oleomargarine tax, extended the homestead tax exemption to all homeowners and renters 18 years and over with incomes under \$7,000, developed standards and goals and authorized monies for the education of all handicapped children, and passed emergency energy legislation in the 1973 December Special Session in response to the energy crisis.

1974 — The Legislature enacted a comprehensive campaign finance act, strengthened the open meetings law, decriminalized public drunkenness, finalized the merger of the former university systems and created a solid waste recycling authority. Democrats swept all constitutional offices and gained control of both houses of the 1975 Legislature. Kathryn Morrison became the first woman elected to the state Senate. Three amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution were ratified by the electorate in the spring election. A bitter contract dispute in Hortonville led to the firing of striking teachers.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Ashland	LaPointe	Madeline Island
Ashland	Mellen	Great Divide
Ashland	Odanah	The Bad River
Bayfield	Ashland	Radisson and Groseilliers Fort
Bayfield	Cornucopia	Tragedy of the Siskiwit
Bayfield	Port Wing	School Consolidation
Bayfield	Washburn	Madeline Island
Brown	De Pere	Eleazer Williams
Brown	De Pere	Marquette-Joliet
Brown	Green Bay	Cotton House - Baird Law Office
Brown	Green Bay	Hazelwood
Brown	Green Bay	Red Banks
Brown	Green Bay	Roi-Portier-Tank Cottage
Chippewa	Jim Falls	Old Abe, the War Eagle
Clark	Colby	Colby Cheese
Columbia	Baraboo	The Circus
	(Sauk Co.)	
Columbia	Merimac	Merimac Ferry
Columbia	Portage	Fort Winnebago
Columbia	Portage	Marquette
Columbia	Portage	Potters' Emigration Society
Columbia	Poynette	John Muir View
Columbia	Wisconsin Dells	Kingsley Bend Indian Mounds
	(Sauk Co.)	
Crawford	Gays Mills	Gays Mills Apple Orchards
Crawford	Lynxville	Rafting on the Mississippi
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marquette-Joliet
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Museum of Medical Progress
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Villa Louis
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	War of 1812
Crawford	Soldiers Grove	James Davidson
Dane	Albion	Albion Academy
Dane	Blue Mounds	Brigham Park
Dane	Madison	Camp Randall
Dane	Madison	North Hall
Dane	Madison	State Historical Society
Dane	Madison	9XM-WHA
Dane	McFarland	Stephen Moulton Babcock
Dane	Sauk City	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
	(Sauk Co.)	
Dane	Stoughton	Robert Marion La Follette, Sr.
Dodge	Mayville	First Iron Smelter
Door	Sturgeon Bay	The Orchards of Door County
Douglas	Brule	Brule River
Douglas	Lake Nebagamon	Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium
Douglas	Poplar	Major "Dick" Bong
Douglas	Solon Springs	Brule-St. Croix Portage
Douglas	Superior	Burlington Ore Docks
Douglas	Superior	Meteor
Douglas	Superior	Old Stockade Site
Dunn	Menomonie	Caddie Woodlawn
Dunn	Menomonie	Chippewa Valley Pine
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Birthplace of Republican Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ceresco
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ripon College
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Auto Race, Green Bay to Madison
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Horicon Marsh
Forest	Crandon	Northern Highland
Forest	Mole Lake	Battle of Mole Lake
Grant	Boscobel	The Gideons
Grant	Cassville	Old Denniston House
Grant	Hazel Green	Point of Beginning (Survey Point)
Grant	Lancaster	Nelson Dewey
Green	New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
Iron	Hurley	Gogebic Iron Range
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.
Jackson	Black River Falls	The Passenger Pigeon
Jackson	Millston	Sphagnum Moss
Jefferson	Cambridge	Lake Ripley - Ole Evinrude
	(Dane Co.)	
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Fort Koshkonong
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Panther Intaglio
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Aztalan State Park
Jefferson	Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	Watertown	Highway Marking

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN— Continued

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Jefferson	Watertown	Octagon House
Juneau	Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Hop Raising
Kenosha	Kenosha	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service
La Crosse	Homen	The Mississippi River Parkway
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Cloud Park
La Crosse	West Salem	Hamlin Garland
Lafayette	Belmont	Belmont
Lafayette	Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
Lafayette	Shullsburg	Wisconsin Lead Mining Region
Langlade	Langlade	De Langlade
Langlade	Langlade	Old Military Road
Manitowoc	Two Rivers	Ice Cream Sundae
Manitowoc	Valders	Thorstein Veblen
Marathon	Wausau	The First Teachers' Training School
Marinette	Peshigo	Peshigo Fire Cemetery
Marquette	Montello	John Muir Country
Menominee	Keshena	Menominee Reservation
Menominee	Keshena	Spirit Rock
Menominee	Wittenburg	Homme Homes
Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Jeremiah Curtin House
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	First Milwaukee Cargo Pier
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Invention of the Typewriter
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County's First Airport
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Nicholas Senn, M.D.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Water Tower
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oneida Street Station
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Saint John's Infirmary
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	St. Mary's School of Nursing
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee	West Allis	Meadowmere
Milwaukee	Wood Hospital	Erastus Wolcott, M.D.
Monroe	Camp Douglas (Juneau Co.)	Mesas and Buttes
Monroe	Tomah	Tomah
Monroe	West Salem	Coulee Country
Oconto	Lakewood	The Holt and Balcom Logging Camp
Oconto	Oconto	First Church of Christ Scientist
Oconto	Oconto	Mission of St. Francois Xavier
Oconto	Oconto	Old Copper Culture Cemetery
Oneida	Rhineland	First Rural Zoning Ordinance
Oneida	Rhineland	The Hodag
Oneida	Three Lakes	Nicolet National Forest
Outagamie	Appleton	First Electric Street Railway
Outagamie	Appleton	World's First Hydroelectric Plant
Outagamie	Little Chute	Treaty of the Cedars
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Mequon	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wis.
Ozaukee	Waukega	Birthplace of Flag Day
Pepin	Maiden Rock	Maiden Rock
Pepin	Pepin	Laura Ingalls Wilder
Pepin	Pepin	Site of Fort St. Antoine
Pierce	Maiden Rock	Lake Pepin
Pierce	River Falls	Edgar Wilson Nye
Polk	Luck	Danish Cooperative Creamery
Polk	St. Croix Falls	State Park Movement in Wisconsin
Polk	St. Croix Falls	The Battle of St. Croix Falls
Portage	Knowlton	Du Bay Trading Post
Price	Phillips	Phillips Fire
Racine	Racine	The Spark
Racine	Waterford	Old Muskego
Richland	Richland Center	Rural Electrification
Rock	Beloit	Beloit College
Rock	Beloit	Black Hawk War
Rock	Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Clinton	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	Edgerton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
Rock	Janesville	First State Fair
Rock	Janesville	Route of Abraham Lincoln
Rock	Janesville	Tallman Homestead
Rock	Milton	Milton House
Rock	Shopiere	Home of Governor Harvey
Rusk	Weyerhaeuser	Chippewa River and Menominee Ry.
St. Croix	Hudson	Brule-St. Croix Waterway
St. Croix	Hudson	St. Croix River
Sauk	Baraboo	Ringling Brothers Circus

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN— Continued

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Sauk	Sauk City	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Spring Green	Frank Lloyd Wright
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Dawn Manor
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sawyer	Couderay	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Couderay	Radisson and Groseilliers
Sawyer	Hayward	Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage
Shawano	Shawano	Shawano
Sheboygan	Greenbush	Old Wade House State Park
Sheboygan	Oostburg	Dutch Settlement
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
Trempealeau	Galesville	Decorah Peak
Trempealeau	Osseo	Winnebago Indians
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Perrot's Post
Vernon	Coon Valley	First Watershed Project
Vernon	De Soto	Battle of Bad Axe
Vernon	Genoa	Dams on the Mississippi
Vernon	Hillsboro	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Viroqua	Governor Rusk
Vilas	Boulder Junction	First Forest Patrol Flight
Vilas	Boulder Junction	Forest Restoration
Vilas	Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Lac Vieux Desert
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Wisconsin River Headwaters
Walworth	Delevan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf
Walworth	East Troy	East Troy Railroad
Walworth	Lake Geneva	Wisconsin's First 4-H Club
Washburn	Spooner	Yellow River
Washburn	Trego	Namekagon River
Washington	Hartford	"Kissel"
Washington	West Bend	Lizard Mound State Park
Waukesha	Delafield	Old Nashotah Mission
Waukesha	Dousman	Masonic Home
Waukesha	Waukesha	Carroll College
Waukesha	Waukesha	Waukesha Depot
Waupaca	Clintonville	Birthplace of an Airline
Waupaca	Clintonville	Four-Wheel Drive
Waupaca	Marion	Chief Waupaca
Winnebago	Menasha	Wisconsin Central Railroad
Winnebago	Neenah	Butte des Morts
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Knaggs Ferry
Winnebago	Oshkosh	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Winnebago	Winneconne	Poygan Playgrounds
Wood	Nekoosa	Point Basse
Wood	Port Edwards	Cranberry Culture
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill

Source: State Historical Society, Division of Sites and Markers, November 1974.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1935-1975¹

Name	Term	Residence
Governor		
Philip F. La Follette (Prog)	1935-1939	Madison
Julius P. Heil (R)	1939-1943	Milwaukee
Orland S. Loomis (Prog) ²	—	Mauston
Walter S. Goodland (R) ³	1943-1947	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R) ⁴	1947-1951	Madison
Walter J. Kohler, Jr. (R)	1951-1957	Kohler
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1957-1959	Richland Center
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1959-1963	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1963-1965	Green Bay
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1965-1971	New Richmond
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1971-	Madison
Lieutenant Governor		
Thomas J. O'Malley (D)	1933-1937	Milwaukee
Henry A. Gunderson (Prog) ⁵	1937-1937	Portage
Herman L. Ekern (Prog) ⁶	1938-1939	Madison
Walter S. Goodland (R) ³	1939-1945	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R) ⁴	1945-1949	Madison
George M. Smith (R)	1949-1955	Milwaukee
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1955-1959; 1961-1963	New Richmond
Philleo Nash (D)	1959-1961	Wisconsin Rapids
Jack Olson (R)	1963-1965; 1967-1971	Wisconsin Dells
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1965-1967	Madison
Martin J. Schreiber (D)	1971-	Milwaukee
Secretary of State		
Theodore Dammann (Prog)	1935-1939	Milwaukee
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	1939-1954	Milwaukee
Louis Allis (R) ⁷	1954-1955	Milwaukee
Mrs. Glen M. Wise (R) ⁸	1955-1957	Madison
Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	1957-1975	Madison
Douglas J. LaFollette	1975-	Kenosha
State Treasurer		
Robert K. Henry (D)	1933-1937	Jefferson
Solomon Levitan (Prog)	1937-1939	Madison
John M. Smith (R)	1939-1947	Shell Lake
John L. Sonderegger (R) ⁹	1947-1949	Madison
Warren R. Smith (R)	1949-1957	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R) ¹⁰	1957-1959; 1961-1968	Milwaukee
Eugene M. Lamb (D)	1959-1961	Milwaukee
Harold W. Clemens (R) ¹¹	1968-1971	Oconomowoc
Charles P. Smith (D)	1971-	Madison

¹ Cumulative list, 1836—1935, can be found in 1935 *Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 163—165).

² Elected 11/42; died 12/7/42 before taking office.

³ Elected Lieutenant Governor, November 1942, designated "Acting Governor" in 1943 for period of vacancy in the office of Governor caused by the death of Governor-elect Loomis.

⁴ Became Acting Governor on death of Governor Goodland in 1947.

⁵ Resigned 10/16/37.

⁶ Appointed Lieutenant Governor 5/16/38 by Governor La Follette; ruled valid in *State ex rel. Martin v. Ekern*, 228 Wis 645.

⁷ Appointed 12/16/54 by Lieutenant Governor for term ending 1/3/55.

⁸ Appointed 1/3/55 to fill vacancy caused by death of Secretary of State Zimmerman.

⁹ Appointed for unexpired term of John M. Smith, deceased 8/17/47.

¹⁰ Appointed for unexpired term of Warren R. Smith, deceased 12/4/57.

¹¹ Appointed 2/21/68 for unexpired term of Dena A. Smith, deceased 2/20/68.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS—Continued

Name	Term	Residence
Attorney General		
James E. Finnegan (D)	1933-1937	Milwaukee
Orland S. Loomis (Prog)	1937-1939	Mauston
John E. Martin (R) ¹²	1939-1948	Madison
Grover L. Broadfoot (R) ¹³	1948-1948	Mondovi
Thomas E. Fairchild (D) ¹⁴	1948-1951	Verona
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1951-1957	Richland Center
Stewart G. Honeck (R)	1957-1959	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1959-1963	Green Bay
George Thompson (R)	1963-1965	Madison
Bronson C. La Follette (D) ¹⁵	1965-1969; 1974-	Madison
Robert Warren (R) ¹⁶	1969-1974	Green Bay
Victor A. Miller (D) ¹⁷	1974-1974	St. Nazianz
Superintendent of Public Instruction		
John Callahan	1921-1949	Madison
George Earl Watson	1949-1962	Wauwatosa
Angus B. Rothwell ¹⁸	1962-1966	Manitowoc
William C. Kahl ¹⁹	1966-1973	Madison
Barbara Thompson	1973-	Madison

¹² Resigned upon appointment to Supreme Court on 6/1/48.¹³ Appointed Attorney General 6/5/48 to replace John E. Martin, resigned. Resigned as Attorney General 11/12/48 upon appointment to Supreme Court.¹⁴ Appointed 11/12/48 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Attorney General Broadfoot.¹⁵ Elected 11/5/74 to a 4-year term; appointed 11/25/74 to complete the unexpired term of Robert W. Warren.¹⁶ Resigned upon appointment to U.S. Federal District Court (Wisconsin-Eastern District) 10/8/74.¹⁷ Appointed to serve as interim Attorney General from 10/8/74 to 11/25/74 upon the resignation of Robert W. Warren.¹⁸ Resigned 7/1/66.¹⁹ Appointed 7/1/66 to fill unexpired term caused by resignation of Angus B. Rothwell.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

Name	Birthplace	Date of Birth	Pol. Party ⁹	Term As Governor		Death	Burial Place
				Began	Ended		
Territorial Governors¹							
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind.	10-12-1782	D	7- 4-1836	10- 5-1841	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
James Duane Doty	Salem, N.Y.	11- 5-1799	D	10- 5-1841	9-16-1844	6-13-1865	Salt Lake City, Utah
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Chatham, N.Y.	2- 8-1795	D	9-16-1844	5-13-1845	11- 2-1864	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Henry Dodge	Vincennes, Ind.	10-12-1782	D	5-13-1845	6- 7-1848	6-19-1867	Burlington, Iowa
State Governors							
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn	12-19-1813	D	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889 ²	Lancaster, Wis. ³
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N.Y.	1-15-1819	W	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo. ⁴
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn	9-13-1813	D	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio ⁴
Arthur MacArthur	Glasgow, Scot.	1-26-1815	D	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C. ⁴
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co., N.Y.	1-24-1816	R	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal. ⁷
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N. Y.	10-13-1819	R	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N. Y. ⁴
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddam, Conn.	7-22-1820	R	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Edward Salomon	Halberstadt, Prussia	8-11-1828	R	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-22-1909	Frankfurt, Germany ⁴
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N. Y.	10-30-1819	R	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904	Columbus, Wis. ⁴
Lucius Fairchild	Franklin Mill, Ohio	12-27-1831	R	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	R	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis. ⁴
William R. Taylor	Conn.	7-10-1820	D	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Harrison Ludington	Ludingville, N. Y.	7-30-1812	R	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
William E. Smith	Kincardine Shire, Scot. ⁸	6-18-1824	R	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	R	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis. ⁴
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N. Y.	10-10-1836	R	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis. ⁴
George W. Peck	Henderson, N. Y.	12-28-1840	D	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
William H. Upham	Westminster, Mass.	5- 3-1841	R	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis. ⁴
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	R	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis. ⁴
Robert M. La Follette	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855	R	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis. ⁴
James O. Davidson	Sogne, Norway ⁵	2-10-1854	R	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-17-1922	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart, Wis.	1-21-1866	R	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946 ⁶	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
Emanuel L. Philipp	Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	R	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
John J. Blaine	Grant Co., Wis.	5- 4-1875	R	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934 ⁶	Boscobel, Wis. ⁶
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis.	11-20-1880	R	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter J. Kohler, Sr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	3- 3-1875	R	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940 ⁶	Kohler, Wis. ⁶
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	R	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	8-18-1965 ⁶	Madison, Wis. ⁶
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis.	11-25-1864	D	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946 ⁶	Madison, Wis. ⁴
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	P	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	8-18-1965 ⁶	Madison, Wis. ⁶
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany	7-24-1876	R	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949 ⁶	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis.	11- 2-1893	P	Died prior to inaug.		12- 7-1942 ⁶	Mauston, Wis. ⁶
Walter S. Goodland	Sharon, Wis.	12-22-1862	R	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947 ⁶	Racine, Wis. ⁶
Oscar Rennebohm	Columbia Co., Wis.	5-25-1889	R	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	10-15-1968 ⁶	Madison, Wis. ⁶
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	4- 4-1904	R	1- 1-1951	1- 7-1957		
Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center, Wis.	11- 5-1905	R	1- 7-1957	1- 5-1959		
Gaylord A. Nelson	Clear Lake, Wis.	6- 4-1916	D	1- 5-1959	1- 7-1963		
John W. Reynolds	Green Bay, Wis.	4- 4-1921	D	1- 7-1963	1- 4-1965		
Warren P. Knowles	River Falls, Wis.	8-19-1908	R	1- 4-1965	1- 4-1971		
Patrick J. Lucey	La Crosse, Wis.	3-21-1918	D	1- 4-1971			

Sources: Data taken from John Schafer, "Our State Governors", 1927 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 21-54, unless otherwise noted. ¹A. M. Thomson, *A Political History of Wisconsin*, 1900 and *Biographical Directory of American Congress*, 1778-1949. ²*Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society*, 1890, p. 68. ³*Wisconsin: A Guide To The Badger State*, p. 423. ⁴Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library. ⁵1923 A. J. Res. 38. ⁶Authenticated by newspaper clippings. ⁷*Biographical Directory of American Congress*, 1778-1949. ⁸Milo Quail, *Wisconsin, Its History and People*, vol. 2, p. 236. ⁹Political party: D-Democrat, P-Progressive, R-Republican, W-Whig.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848—1977

NOTE: Each state has 2 U.S. Senators. In this compilation the sequence of persons holding each of the positions is carried out separately and the 2 positions are designated as Post 1 and Post 2.

Biennium	(D)—Democrat (P)—Progressive		(R)—Republican (UR)—Union Republican	
	Post 1		Post 2	
	Name	Term	Name	Term
1848-49	Isaac P. Walker (D)	1848-49	Henry Dodge (D)	1848-51
1849-51	Isaac P. Walker (D)	1849-55	Henry Dodge (D)	1851-57
1851-53	_____	_____	_____	_____
1853-55	_____	_____	_____	_____
1855-57	Charles Durkee (UR)	1855-61	_____	_____
1857-59	_____	_____	James R. Doolittle (R)	1857-63
1859-61	_____	_____	_____	_____
1861-63	Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1861-67	_____	_____
1863-65	_____	_____	James R. Doolittle (R)	1863-69
1865-67	_____	_____	_____	_____
1867-69	Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1867-73	_____	_____
1869-71	_____	_____	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1869-75
1871-73	_____	_____	_____	_____
1873-75	Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1873-79	_____	_____
1875-77	_____	_____	Angus Cameron (R)	1875-81
1877-79	_____	_____	_____	_____
1879-81	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1879-81	_____	_____
1881-83	Angus Cameron (R)	1881-85 ¹	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1881-87
1883-85	_____	_____	_____	_____
1885-87	John C. Spooner (R)	1885-91	_____	_____
1887-89	_____	_____	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1887-93
1889-91	_____	_____	_____	_____
1891-93	Wm. F. Vilas (D)	1891-97	_____	_____
1893-95	_____	_____	John L. Mitchell (D)	1893-99
1895-97	_____	_____	_____	_____
1897-99	John C. Spooner (R)	1897-1903	_____	_____
1899-1901	_____	_____	J. V. Quarles (R)	1899-1905
1901-03	_____	_____	_____	_____
1903-05	John C. Spooner (R)	1903-07	_____	_____
1905-07	_____	_____	R. M. La Follette, Sr. (R)	1906-11 ⁴
1907-09	Isaac Stephenson (R)	1907-09 ²	_____	_____
1909-11	Isaac Stephenson (R)	1909-15	_____	_____
1911-13	_____	_____	R. M. La Follette, Sr. (R)	1911-17
1913-15	_____	_____	_____	_____
1915-17	Paul O. Husting (D)	1915-17	_____	_____
1917-19	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	1918-21 ³	R. M. La Follette, Sr. (R)	1917-23
1919-21	_____	_____	_____	_____
1921-23	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	1921-27	_____	_____
1923-25	_____	_____	R. M. La Follette, Sr. (R)	1923-25
1925-27	_____	_____	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (R)	1925-29 ⁵
1927-29	John J. Blaine (R)	1927-33	_____	_____
1929-31	_____	_____	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (R)	1929-35
1931-33	_____	_____	_____	_____
1933-35	F. Ryan Duffy (D)	1933-39	_____	_____
1935-37	_____	_____	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (P)	1935-41
1937-39	_____	_____	_____	_____
1939-41	Alexander Wiley (R)	1939-45	_____	_____
1941-43	_____	_____	R. M. La Follette, Jr. (P)	1941-47
1943-45	_____	_____	_____	_____
1945-47	Alexander Wiley (R)	1945-51	_____	_____
1947-49	_____	_____	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1947-53
1949-51	_____	_____	_____	_____
1951-53	Alexander Wiley (R)	1951-57	_____	_____
1953-55	_____	_____	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1953-57
1955-57	_____	_____	_____	_____
1957-59	Alexander Wiley (R)	1957-63	Wm. Proxmire (D)	1957-59 ⁶
1959-61	_____	_____	Wm. Proxmire (D)	1959-65
1961-63	_____	_____	_____	_____
1963-65	Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1963-69	_____	_____
1965-67	_____	_____	Wm. Proxmire (D)	1965-71
1967-69	_____	_____	_____	_____
1969-71	Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1969-75	_____	_____
1971-73	_____	_____	Wm. Proxmire (D)	1971-77
1973-75	_____	_____	_____	_____
1975-77	Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1975-81	_____	_____

¹ Not a candidate for re-election to Post 2 but elected 3/10/1881, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Carpenter on 2/21/1881.

² Elected in May, 1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on 4/30/07.

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

⁴ Elected 1/25/05, but continued to serve as Governor until 1/1/06.

⁵ Elected 9/29/25, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator La Follette, Sr. on 6/18/25.

⁶ Elected 8/27/57, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator McCarthy on 5/2/57.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN 1943-1975¹

District	Name	Term	Party	Residence	Alphabetical Listing	
1st	Lawrence H. Smith	1941-59	Rep.	Racine	Aspin	1st
	Gerald T. Flynn	1959-61	Dem.	Racine	Baldus	3rd
	Henry C. Schadeberg	1961-65; 1967-71	Rep.	Burlington	Biemiller	5th
	Lynn E. Stalbaum	1965-67	Rep.	Racine	Brophy	4th
	Les Aspin	1971-	Dem.	Racine	Byrnes	8th
2nd	Harry Sauthoff	1941-45	Prog.	Madison	Cornell	8th
	Robert K. Henry	1945-47	Rep.	Jefferson	Davis	2nd, 9th
	Glenn R. Davis	1947-57	Rep.	Waukesha	Dilweg	8th
	Donald E. Tewes	1957-59	Rep.	Waukesha	Flynn	1st
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	1959-	Dem.	Sun Prairie	Froehlich	8th
					Henry	2nd
3rd	William H. Stevenson	1941-49	Rep.	La Crosse	Hull	9th
	Gardner R. Withrow	1949-61	Rep.	La Crosse	Johnson	9th
	Vernon W. Thomson	1961-75	Rep.	Richland Center	Kasten	9th
	Alvin Baldus	1975-	Dem.	Menomonie	Kastenmeier	2nd
4th	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski	1941-47	Dem.	Milwaukee	Keefe	6th
	John C. Brophy	1947-49	Rep.	Milwaukee	Kersten	5th
	Clement J. Zablocki	1949-	Dem.	Milwaukee	Laird	7th
5th	Howard J. McMurray	1943-45	Dem.	Milwaukee	McMurray	5th
	Andrew J. Biemiller	1945-47; 1949-51	Dem.	Milwaukee	Murray	7th
	Charles J. Kersten	1947-49; 1951-55	Rep.	Whitefish Bay	Obey	7th
	Henry S. Reuss	1955-	Dem.	Milwaukee	O'Konski	10th
					Race	6th
6th	Frank B. Keefe	1939-51	Rep.	Oshkosh	Reuss	5th
	William K. Van Pelt	1951-63	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Sauthoff	2nd
	John A. Race	1965-67	Dem.	Fond du Lac	Schadeberg	1st
	William A. Steiger	1967-	Rep.	Oshkosh	Smith	1st
					Stalbaum	1st
7th	Reid F. Murray	1939-53	Rep.	Ogdensburg	Steiger	6th
	Melvin R. Laird	1953-69	Rep.	Marshfield	Stevenson	3rd
	David R. Obey	1969-	Dem.	Wausau	Tewes	2nd
					Thomson	3rd
8th	LaVern R. Dilweg	1943-45	Dem.	Green Bay	Van Pelt	6th
	John R. Byrnes	1945-73	Rep.	Green Bay	Wasielewski	4th
	Harold V. Froehlich	1973-75	Rep.	Appleton	Withrow	3rd
	Robert J. Cornell	1975-	Dem.	De Pere	Zablocki	4th
9th ²	Merlin Hull	1935-53	Prog.	Black River Falls		
	Lester R. Johnson	1953-65	Dem.	Black River Falls		
	Glenn R. Davis	1965-75	Rep.	Waukesha		
	Robert W. Kasten	1975-	Rep.	Thiensville		
10th ³	Alvin E. O'Konski	1943-73	Rep.	Rhineland		

¹ Cumulative list, 1837-1943, can be found in 1944 *Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 354-356).

² In the congressional redistricting based on the results of the 1960 census of population, the old 9th district in western Wisconsin disappeared and a new 9th district was created in the Waukesha-Milwaukee metropolitan area. The redistricting was enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, and was first used in the 1964 congressional election.

³ In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 census of population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members. The new reapportionment was implemented in the 9 districts created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1971, and was first used in the 1972 congressional election.

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE WISCONSIN SENATE, 1861—1975

Session	Presidents Pro Tempore	Party ¹	Residence	District ¹
1861	Alden I. Bennett	Rep.	Beloit	18th
1862	Frederick O. Thorp	Dem.	West Bend	4th
1863	Wyman Spooner	Rep.	Elkhorn	12th
1864	Smith S. Wilkinson	Rep.	Prairie du Sac	14th
1865, 1866	Willard H. Chandler	Union	Windsor	11th
1867	George F. Wheeler	Union	Nanuapa	20th
1868	Newton M. Littlejohn	Rep.	Whitewater	12th
1869	George C. Hazelton	Rep.	Boscobel	16th
1870	David Taylor	Rep.	Sheboygan	1st
1871, 1872	Charles G. Williams	Rep.	Janesville	17th
1873	Henry L. Eaton	Rep.	Lone Rock	28th
1874	John C. Holloway	Rep.	Lancaster	16th
1875	Henry D. Barron	Rep.	St. Croix Falls	24th
1876	Robert L. D. Potter	Rep.	Wautoma	25th
1877	William H. Hiner	Rep.	Fond du Lac	18th
1878	Levi W. Barden	Rep.	Portage	27th
1879	William T. Price	Rep.	Black River Falls	32nd
1880, 1881	Thomas B. Scott	Rep.	Grand Rapids	11th
1882	George B. Burrows	Rep.	Madison	25th
1883	George W. Ryland	Rep.	Lancaster	16th
1885	Edward S. Minor	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	1st
1887	Charles K. Erwin	Rep.	Tomah	32nd
1889	Thomas A. Dyson	Rep.	La Crosse	31st
1891	Frederick W. Horn	Dem.	Cedarburg	33rd
1893	Robert J. MacBride	Dem.	Neillsville	25th
1895	Thompson D. Weeks	Rep.	Whitewater	24th
1897, 1899	Lyman W. Thayer	Rep.	Ripon	18th
1901-1905	James J. McGillivray	Rep.	Black River Falls	31st
1907, 1909	James H. Stout	Rep.	Menomonie	29th
1911, 1913	Harry C. Martin	Rep.	Darlington	17th
1915	Edward T. Fairchild	Rep.	Milwaukee	5th
1917, 1921	Timothy Burke	Rep.	Green Bay	2nd
1919	Willard T. Stevens	Rep.	Rhineland	30th
1923	Henry A. Huber	Rep.	Stoughton	26th
1925	Howard Teasdale	Rep.	Sparta	31st
1927	William L. Smith	Rep.	Neillsville	24th
1929	Oscar H. Morris	Rep.	Milwaukee	4th
1931	Herman J. Severson	Prog.	Iola	23rd
1933	Orland S. Loomis	Rep.	Mauston	31st
1935	Harry W. Bolens	Dem.	Port Washington	20th
1937	Walter J. Rush	Prog.	Neillsville	24th
1939	Edward J. Roethe	Rep.	Fennimore	16th
1941-1945	Conrad Shearer	Rep.	Kenosha	22nd
1947-1965	Frank E. Panzer	Rep.	Brownsville	13th
1967-1973	Robert P. Knowles	Rep.	New Richmond	10th
1975	Fred A. Risser	Dem.	Madison	26th

¹Political party affiliation and district served at session elected president pro tempore.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, December 1974.

SPEAKERS OF THE WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY, 1848-1975

Session	Speaker ¹	County	Session	Speaker ¹	County
1848	Ninian E. Whitesides	Lafayette	1895	George B. Burrows (R)	Dane
1849	Harrison C. Hobard (D)	Sheboygan	1897	George A. Buckstaff (R)	Winnebago
1850	Moses M. Strong (D)	Iowa	1899	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse
1851	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Washington	1901	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse
1852	James M. Shafter	Sheboygan	1903	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	Douglas
1853	Henry L. Palmer (D)	Milwaukee	1905	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	Douglas
1854	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Ozaukee	1907	Herman L. Ekern (R)	Trempealeau
1855	Charles C. Sholes	Kenosha	1909	Levi H. Bancroft (R)	Richland
1856	William Hull	Grant	1911	C. A. Ingram (R)	Pepin
1857	Wyman Spooner (R)	Walworth	1913	Merlin Hull (R)	Jackson
1858	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha	1915	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Rock
1859	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	1917	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Rock
1860	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	1919	Riley S. Young (R)	Walworth
1861	Amasa Cobb (R)	Iowa	1921	Riley S. Young (R)	Walworth
1862	James W. Beardsley (UD)	Pierce	1923	John L. Dahl (R)	Barron
1863	J. Allen Barber (R)	Grant	1925	Herman Sachtjen (R) ²	Dane
1864	William W. Field (U)	Grant	1927	John W. Eber (R)	Milwaukee
1865	William W. Field (U)	Grant	1929	Charles B. Perry (R)	Milwaukee
1866	Henry D. Barron (U)	Polk	1931	Charles B. Perry (R)	Milwaukee
1867	Agnus Cameron (U)	La Crosse	1933	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Milwaukee
1868	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Rock	1935	Jorge W. Carow (R)	Rusk
1869	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Rock	1937	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)	Iron & Vilas
1870	James M. Bingham (R)	Jefferson	1939	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland
1871	William E. Smith (R)	Dodge	1941	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland
1872	Daniel Hall (R)	Jefferson	1943	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland
1873	Henry D. Barron (R)	Polk	1945	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Crawford
1874	Gabriel Bouck (D)	Winnebago	1947	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Crawford
1875	Frederick W. Horn (R)	Ozaukee	1949	Alex L. Nicol (P)	Monroe
1876	Sam S. Fifield (R)	Ashland	1951	Ora R. Rice (R)	Walworth
1877	John B. Cassoday (U)	Rock	1953	Ora R. Rice (R)	Walworth
1878	Augustus R. Barrows (GB)	Chippewa	1955	Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)	Outagamie
1879	David M. Kelly (R)	Brown	1957	Robert G. Marotz (R)	Shawano
1880	Alexander A. Arnold (R)	Trempealeau	1959	George Molinaro (D)	Kenosha
1881	Ira B. Bradford (R)	Eau Claire	1961	David J. Blanchard (R)	Rock
1882	Franklin L. Gilson (R)	Pierce	1963	Robert D. Haase (R)	Marinette
1883	Earl P. Finch (D)	Winnebago	1965	Robert T. Huber (D)	Milwaukee
1885	Hiram O. Fairchild (R)	Marinette	1967	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Outagamie
1887	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Jackson	1969	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Outagamie
1889	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Jackson	1971	Robert T. Huber (D) ³	Milwaukee
1891	James J. Hogan (D)	La Crosse		Norman C. Anderson (D) ⁴	Dane
1893	Edward Keogh (D)	Milwaukee	1973	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Dane
			1975	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Dane

¹ Political party indicated is affiliation at session served as Speaker: (D—Democrat; GB—Greenback; P—Progressive; R—Republican; U—Union; UD—Union Democrat).

² George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session, 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept an appointment as circuit judge.

³ Resigned 12/12/71 to accept appointment as Chairman of the Highway Commission.

⁴ Elected Speaker of the Assembly 1/18/72, succeeding Robert Huber.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, December 1974.

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1940—1972*

Year	Candidate	Popular Vote	Per Cent	Elec- toral
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.)	704,821	50.14	12
	Wendell Willkie (Rep.)	679,206	48.32	
	Norman Thomas (Soc.)	15,071	1.07	
	Earl Browder (Communist)	2,394	0.17	
	Roger Babson (Proh.)	2,148	0.15	
	John W. Aiken (Soc. Labor)	1,882	0.13	
	TOTAL	1,405,522		
1944	Thomas Dewey (Rep.)	674,532	50.37	12
	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.)	650,413	48.56	
	Norman Thomas (Soc.)	13,205	0.98	
	Edward Teichert (Ind.)	1,002	0.07	
	TOTAL	1,339,152		
1948	Harry S. Truman (Dem.)	647,310	50.69	12
	Thomas Dewey (Rep.)	590,959	46.28	
	Henry Wallace (People's Prog.)	25,282	1.98	
	Norman Thomas (Soc.)	12,547	0.98	
	Edward Teichert (Ind.)	399	0.03	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind. Soc. Workers)	303	0.02	
	TOTAL	1,276,800		
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep.)	979,744	60.95	12
	Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem.)	622,175	38.71	
	Vincent Hallinan (Ind. Prog.)	2,174	0.135	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind. Soc. Workers)	1,350	0.08	
	Darlington Hoopes (Ind. Socialist)	1,157	0.07	
	Eric Hass (Ind. Soc. Labor)	770	0.047	
	TOTAL	1,607,370		
1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep.)	954,854	61.58	12
	Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem.)	586,768	37.84	
	T. Coleman Andrews (Ind.)	6,918	0.46	
	Darlington Hoopes (Ind.)	754	0.048	
	Eric Hass (Ind.)	710	0.045	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind.)	564	0.036	
	TOTAL	1,550,558		
1960	Richard M. Nixon (Rep.)	895,175	51.77	12
	John F. Kennedy (Dem.)	830,805	48.05	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind.)	1,792	0.104	
	Eric Hass (Ind.)	1,310	0.076	
	TOTAL	1,729,082		
1964	Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem.)	1,050,424	62.089	12
	Barry M. Goldwater (Rep.)	638,495	37.740	
	Clifton DeBerry (Ind.)	1,692	0.100	
	Eric Hass (Ind.)	1,204	0.071	
	TOTAL	1,691,815		
1968	Richard M. Nixon (Rep.)	809,997	47.951	12
	Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem.)	748,804	44.329	
	George C. Wallace (Ind.)	127,835	7.567	
	Henning A. Blomen (Ind.)	1,338	0.079	
	Frederick W. Halstead (Ind.)	1,222	0.072	
	TOTAL	1,689,196		
1972	Richard M. Nixon (Rep.)	989,430	53.039	11
	George S. McGovern (Dem.)	810,174	43.722	
	John G. Schmitz (Amer.)	47,525	2.565	
	Benjamin M. Spock (Ind.)	2,701	0.146	
	Louis Fisher (Ind.)	998	0.054	
	Gus Hall (Ind.)	663	0.036	
	Evelyn Reed (Ind.)	506	0.027	
	TOTAL	1,852,890		

* For votes in presidential elections, 1848—1952, see *1954 Blue Book*, p. 535-36.

Sources: Election statistics published in *Wisconsin Blue Books* and official records of the Secretary of State. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTES CAST FOR WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1848-1974*

SYMBOLS:

A—American
Com—Communist
D—Democrat
G—Greenback
Ind—Independent
IC—Ind. Communist
ID—Ind. Democrat
IL—Ind. Labor
I Pr—Ind. Prohibition

IPR—Ind. Prohib. Repub.
ISL—Ind. Social Labor
ISW—Ind. Social Worker
IW—Ind. Worker
L—Labor
Nat—National
NR—National Repub.
Peo—People's
PP—People's Prog.

Prog—Progressive
Proh—Prohibition
R—Republican
Soc—Socialist
SD—Social Democrat
SDA—Social Dem. of America
SL—Social Labor
U—Union
UL—Union Labor
W—Whig

Year	Total Vote ¹	Candidate Vote
1848 ²	35,309	Dewey (D) 19,875; Tweedy (W) 14,621; Durkee (Ind) 1,134
1849	31,759	Dewey (D) 16,649; Collins (W) 11,317; Chase (Ind) 3,761
1851	44,190	Farwell (W) 22,319; Upham (D) 21,812
1853	55,683	Barstow (D) 30,405; Holton (R) 21,886; Baird (W) 3,304
1855 ³	72,598	Barstow (D) 36,356; Bashford (R) 36,198
1857	90,058	Randall (R) 44,693; Cross (D) 44,239
1859	112,755	Randall (R) 59,999; Hobart (D) 52,539; Harrison (Ind) 134
1861	99,258	Harvey (R) 53,777; Ferguson (D) 45,456
1863	122,029	Lewis (R) 72,717; Palmer (D) 49,053
1865	106,674	Fairchild (R) 58,332; Hobart (D) 48,330
1867	142,522	Fairchild (R) 73,637; Tallmadge (D) 68,873
1869	130,781	Fairchild (R) 69,502; Robinson (D) 61,239
1871	147,274	Washburn (R) 78,301; Doolittle (D) 68,910
1873	147,856	Taylor (D) 81,599; Washburn (R) 66,224
1875	170,070	Ludington (R) 85,155; Taylor (D) 84,314
1877	178,122	Smith (R) 78,759; Mallory (D) 70,486; Allis (G) 26,216
1879	189,005	Smith (R) 100,535; Jenkins (D) 75,030; May (G) 12,996
1881	171,856	Rusk (R) 81,754; Fratt (D) 69,797; Kanouse (Proh) 13,225; Allis (G) 7,002
1884	319,997	Rusk (R) 163,214; Fratt (D) 143,945; Hastings (Proh) 8,545; Uteley (G) 4,274
1886	286,368	Rusk (R) 133,247; Woodward (D) 114,529; Cochrane (Peo) 21,467; Olin (Proh) 17,089
1888	354,714	Hoard (R) 175,696; Morgan (D) 155,423; Durant (Proh) 14,373; Powell (L) 9,196
1890	309,254	Peck (D) 160,388; Hoard (R) 132,068; Alexander (Proh) 11,246; May (UL) 5,447
1892	371,559	Peck (D) 178,095; Spooner (R) 170,497; Richmond (Proh) 13,185; Butt (Peo) 9,638
1894	375,449	Upham (R) 196,150; Peck (D) 142,250; Powell (Peo) 25,604; Cleghorn (Proh) 11,240
1896	444,110	Schofield (R) 264,981; Silverthorn (D) 169,257; Berkey (Proh) 8,140; Tutthrop (SL) 1,306; Henderson (Nat) 407
1898	329,430	Schofield (R) 173,137; Sawyer (D) 135,353; Worsley (Peo) 8,518; Chafin (Proh) 8,078; Tuttle (SDA) 2,544; Riese (SL) 1,473; LaFollette (Ind) 112
1900	441,900	LaFollette (R) 264,419; Bomrich (D) 160,674; Smith (Proh) 9,707; Tuttle (SD) 6,590; Wilke (SL) 509
1902	365,676	LaFollette (R) 193,417; Rose (D) 145,818; Seidel (SD) 15,970; Drake (Proh) 9,647; Puck (SL) 791
1904	449,570	LaFollette (R) 227,253; Peck (D) 173,301; Arnold (SD) 24,857; Schofield (NR) 12,136; Clark (Proh) 8,764; Minkley (SL) 249
1906	320,003	Davidson (R) 183,558; Aylward (D) 103,311; Gaylord (SD) 24,437; Eaton (Proh) 8,211; Rosaas (SL) 455
1908	449,656	Davidson (R) 242,935; Aylward (D) 165,977; Brown (SD) 28,583; Cox (Proh) 11,760; Bottema (SL) 393
1910	319,522	McGovern (R) 161,619; Schmitz (D) 110,442; Jacobs (SD) 39,547; Van Keuren (Proh) 7,450; Kremer (SL) 430
1912	393,849	McGovern (R) 179,360; Karel (D) 167,316; Thompson (SD) 34,468; Hill (Proh) 9,433; Curtis (SL) 3,253
1914	325,430	Philipp (R) 140,787; Karel (D) 119,509; Blaine (Ind) 32,560; Ameringer (SD) 25,917; Emerson (Proh) 6,279; Vierthaler (Ind) 352
1916	434,340	Philipp (R) 229,889; Williams (D) 164,555; Weaver (Soc) 30,649; McKerrow (Proh) 9,193
1918	331,582	Philipp (R) 155,799; Moehlenpah (D) 112,576; Seidel (SD) 57,523; Dean (Proh) 5,296
1920	691,294	Blaine (R) 366,247; McCoy (D) 247,746; Coleman (Soc) 71,126; Tubbs (Proh) 6,047
1922	481,828	Blaine (R) 367,929; Bentley (ID) 51,061; Arnold (Soc) 39,570; Welles (Proh) 21,438; Dietrich (ISL) 1,444
1924	796,432	Blaine (R) 412,255; Lueck (D) 317,550; Quick (Soc) 45,268; Bucknam (Proh) 11,516; Alanne (IW) 4,107; Shuttleworth (IPR) 4,079; Snover (SL) 1,452

VOTES FOR GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES— Continued

Year	Total Vote ¹	Candidate Vote
1926	552,912	Zimmerman (R) 350,927; Perry (Ind) 76,507; Cady (D) 72,627; Kent (Soc) 40,293; Emerson (Prob) 7,333; Gordon (SL) 4,593
1928	989,143	Kohler (R) 547,738; Schmedeman (D) 394,368; Hauser (Soc) 36,924; Bucknam (Prob) 6,477; Ehrhardt (IL) 1,938; Hayes (IW) 1,420
1930	606,825	LaFollette (R) 392,958; Hammersley (D) 170,020; Metcalfe (Soc) 25,607; Taynton (Prob) 14,818; Blair (IC) 2,998
1932	1,124,502	Schmedeman (D) 590,114; Kohler (R) 470,805; Metcalfe (Soc) 56,965; Dean (Prob) 3,148; Blair (Com) 2,926; Ehrhardt (SL) 398
1934	953,797	LaFollette (Prog) 373,093; Schmedeman (D) 359,467; Greene (R) 172,980; Nelson (Soc) 44,589; Childs (IC) 2,454; North (IPR) 857; Ehrhardt (ISL) 332
1936	1,237,095	LaFollette (Prog) 573,724; Wiley (R) 363,973; Lueck (D) 268,530; Walsh (U) 27,934; Ehrhardt (SL) 1,738; Fehlandt (Prob) 1,008
1938	981,560	Heil (R) 543,675; LaFollette (Prog) 353,381; Bolens (D) 78,446; Smith (U) 4,564; Schleier (ISL) 1,459
1940	1,373,754	Heil (R) 558,678; Loomis (Prog) 546,436; McGovern (D) 264,985; Blair (Com) 2,340; Fisher (SL) 1,158
1942	800,985	Loomis (Prog) 397,664; Heil (R) 291,945; Sullivan (D) 98,153; Zeidler (Soc) 11,295; Blair (IC) 1,092; Cozzini (ISL) 490
1944	1,320,483	Goodland (R) 697,740; Hoan (D) 536,357; Benz (Prog) 76,028; Nelson (Soc) 9,183; Cozzini (Ind) 1,122
1946	1,040,444	Goodland (R) 621,970; Hoan (D) 406,499; Uphoff (Soc) 8,996; Eisenscher (IC) 1,857; Kenyon (ISL) 959
1948	1,266,139	Rennebohm (R) 684,839; Thompson (D) 558,497; Berquist (PP) 12,928; Uphoff (Soc) 9,149; Boulton (ISW) 356; Cozzini (ISL) 328
1950	1,138,148	Kohler (R) 605,649; Thompson (D) 525,319; Essin (PP) 3,735; Hart (Soc) 3,384
1952	1,615,214	Kohler (R) 1,009,171; Proxmire (D) 601,844; Essin (Ind) 3,706
1954	1,158,666	Kohler (R) 596,158; Proxmire (D) 560,747; Wepfer (Ind) 1,722
1956	1,557,788	Thomson (R) 808,273; Proxmire (D) 749,421
1958	1,202,219	Nelson (D) 644,296; Thomson (R) 556,391; Leverenz (Ind) 1,485
1960	1,728,009	Nelson (D) 890,868; Kuehn (R) 837,123; Wiggert (Ind) 2,477
1962	1,265,900	Reynolds (D) 637,491; Kuehn (R) 625,536; Wiggert (Ind) 2,477
1964	1,694,887	Knowles (R) 856,779; Reynolds (D) 837,901
1966	1,170,173	Knowles (R) 626,041; Lucey (D) 539,258; Wiggert (Ind) 4,745
1968	1,689,738	Knowles (R) 893,463; LaFollette (D) 791,100; Wiggert (Ind) 3,225; Wilkinson (Ind) 1,813
1970	1,343,160	Lucey (D) 728,403; Olson (R) 602,617; McDonald (A) 9,035; Cozzini (Ind) 1,287; Hunt (Ind) 888; Kastner (Ind) 628
1974	1,181,685	Lucey (D) 628,639; Dyke (R) 497,189; Upham (A) 33,528; Crazy Jim (Ind) 12,107; Hart (Ind) 5,113; Blair (Ind) 3,617; Cozzini (Ind) 1,492

¹ Total vote includes scattering votes.

² Data for Dewey and Tweedy from 1874 Blue Book; Durkee based on county returns still in Office of Secretary of State in 1961. The returns from Manitowoc and Winnebago counties are missing. Without these 2 counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes and Tweedy had 14,514 votes.

³ Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567.

*Source: Copied from official records of the Elections Board.

PROPORTION VOTING FOR GOVERNOR IN WISCONSIN, 1850-1970

Year	Total Population	Voting Age Population ¹	Vote for Governor ²	Per Cent of Voting Age Population Voting for Governor
Male Suffrage at 21				
1850.....	305,391	84,591	44,190	52.2
1860.....	775,881	199,267	99,258	49.8 ⁴
1870.....	1,054,670	255,159	147,274	57.7
1880.....	1,315,497	340,482	171,856	50.5 ⁴
1890.....	1,693,330	461,722	309,254	67.0
1900.....	2,069,042	570,715	441,900	77.4 ⁴
1910.....	2,333,860	683,743	319,522	46.7
Universal Suffrage at 21				
1920.....	2,632,067	1,527,661	691,294	45.2 ⁴
1930.....	2,939,006	1,768,818	606,825	34.3
1940.....	3,137,587	2,018,581	1,373,754	68.0 ⁴
1950.....	3,434,575	2,222,423	1,138,148	51.2
1960.....	3,952,765 ³	2,354,489	1,728,009	73.4 ⁴
1970.....	4,418,083 ³	2,593,018	1,343,160	51.8
Universal Suffrage at 18				
1970.....	—	2,834,088	—	—

¹ For 1850 and 1860, data includes males 20 years old and older; for 1870 through 1910, males 21 years old and older. The "woman suffrage" amendment to the U.S. Constitution (19th Amdt.) was proclaimed in effect on August 28, 1920, enabling women to vote in the 1920 general elections. The 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1971, enabled 18-year olds and over to vote, beginning with the 1972 general election.

² Vote from official records of the Elections Board.

³ U.S. Census figures for 1960 and 1970 are adjusted for later corrections.

⁴ Presidential election year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population: Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin, PC* (1) A51, Table 1, p. 51-7, *General Population Characteristics, Wisconsin, PC* (1) B51, Table 20, p. 61, and previous decennial editions for earlier years.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1963-1973

Year	Employees ¹			October Payroll (In thousands)		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1963	29,251	104,968	134,219	\$ 15,366	\$ 47,410	\$ 62,776
1964	32,000	110,200	142,200	17,861	52,674	70,535
1965	34,003	115,221	149,225	20,335	56,891	77,226
1966	37,454	126,900	164,354	25,334	64,251	89,585
1967	38,974	117,181	156,156	26,932	65,423	92,356
1968	42,780	127,184	169,964	31,871	76,535	108,407
1969	44,801	131,728	176,529	35,473	85,789	121,261
1970	46,245	136,735	182,980	41,197	94,178	135,375
1971	48,292	140,171	188,463	41,229	102,722	143,950
1972	52,057	144,783	196,840	46,475	111,847	158,322
1973	51,583	152,079	203,662	51,245	126,636	177,882

¹ To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employees to the number of "full-time equivalent" employees. Full-time equivalent is based on wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1973*, July 1974, and previous editions.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE

October 1973

State	Employees ¹							Average October Earnings ²				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population				Education Employees ³				All Other Employees
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank	State	Local	All Employees	Rank	Local Sch.	Higher Ed.	
Alabama	150,527	45,793	104,734	425	37	129	296	\$ 654	42*	\$ 785	\$ 1,232	\$ 587
Alaska	23,178	11,409	11,769	702	2	346	357	1,200	1	1,617	1,131	1,155
Arizona	103,122	26,954	76,168	501	13	131	370	859	16	1,037	1,320	796
Arkansas	80,506	26,516	53,990	395	44	130	265	590	47	658	1,364	538
California	967,803	200,481	767,322	470	23	97	372	1,037	3	1,279	1,461	988
Colorado	122,287	38,113	84,174	502	12	157	345	810	21	888	1,355	775
Connecticut	127,130	38,433	88,697	413	40*	124	288	922	9	1,085	1,301	853
Delaware	30,561	14,431	16,130	531	8	251	280	753	26	908	1,237	732
Florida	359,525	86,106	273,419	468	24	112	356	779	22	961	1,398	736
Georgia	232,628	62,917	169,711	486	16	131	355	684	38	816	1,236	637
Hawaii	37,941	28,011	9,930	456	29	337	119	948	7	965	1,332	923
Idaho	36,796	11,826	24,970	478	20	154	324	660	40	711	959	609
Illinois	462,169	108,097	354,072	411	41	96	315	938	8	1,149	766	879
Indiana	217,800	55,300	162,500	410	42	104	306	744	28	949	1,340	631
Iowa	125,934	36,177	89,757	434	35	125	309	775	23	865	1,422	709
Kansas	110,091	34,054	76,037	483	19	149	334	685	37*	762	1,048	637
Kentucky	131,610	50,621	80,989	394	45	152	242	662	39	768	1,298	599
Louisiana	182,138	60,652	121,486	484	18	161	323	639	45*	783	1,172	584
Maine	47,560	16,840	30,720	463	26*	164	299	693	35	774	1,078	678
Maryland	192,063	58,298	133,765	472	22	143	329	898	11	1,199	1,130	787
Massachusetts	266,300	68,598	197,702	458	28*	118	340	888	13	1,019	1,269	848
Michigan	382,552	97,366	285,186	423	38	108	315	1,033	4	1,258	1,530	950
Minnesota	182,088	46,394	135,694	467	25*	119	348	884	14	1,001	1,483	814
Mississippi	110,590	33,064	77,526	485	17	145	340	580	48	653	1,173	537
Missouri	200,583	54,452	146,131	422	39*	114	307	768	24	875	1,318	728
Montana	38,719	14,068	24,651	537	6	195	342	729	30	820	1,065	674
Nebraska	80,673	23,431	57,242	523	9	152	371	691	36	780	1,112	670
Nevada	30,460	7,885	22,575	556	4	144	412	893	12	1,010	1,279	897
New Hampshire	34,708	11,763	22,945	439	34	149	290	714	31	805	1,332	676
New Jersey	317,066	67,996	249,070	431	36	93	338	961	6	1,225	1,376	827

State	Employees ¹							Average October Earnings ²				
	Number		Per 10,000 Population					Education Employees ³				All Other Employees
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank	State	Local	All Employees	Rank	Local Sch.	Higher Ed.	
New Mexico.....	59,230	22,533	36,697	536	7	204	332	657	41	770	1,166	618
New York.....	987,080	186,782	800,298	540	5	102	438	1,012	5	1,234	1,630	939
North Carolina.....	222,727	70,998	151,729	422	39*	135	288	736	29	920	1,220	667
North Dakota.....	29,601	10,342	19,259	463	26*	162	301	697	34	731	1,255	645
Ohio.....	442,623	97,878	344,745	413	40*	92	321	811	20	938	1,342	769
Oklahoma.....	120,821	41,652	79,169	454	30	156	297	639	45*	720	1,248	581
Oregon.....	110,948	34,569	76,379	499	14	155	343	842	18	909	1,279	837
Pennsylvania.....	457,120	132,209	324,911	384	46	111	273	858	17	971	1,488	822
Rhode Island.....	39,584	15,691	23,893	407	43	161	246	826	19	1,024	989	754
South Carolina.....	122,459	44,202	78,257	449	32	162	287	642	44	754	1,398	584
South Dakota.....	34,033	11,062	22,971	498	15	162	336	654	42*	720	1,155	609
Tennessee.....	192,599	54,771	137,828	467	25*	133	334	635	46	753	997	600
Texas.....	533,988	129,299	404,689	453	31	110	343	704	33	797	1,332	654
Utah.....	55,223	22,305	32,918	477	21	193	285	706	32	796	1,134	693
Vermont.....	23,641	10,059	13,582	510	10	217	293	749	27	775	944	729
Virginia.....	222,403	75,830	146,573	462	27	157	305	759	25	895	1,373	704
Washington.....	174,516	57,533	116,983	509	11	168	341	911	10	1,004	1,463	869
West Virginia.....	82,113	34,038	48,075	458	28*	190	268	652	43	812	1,453	566
WISCONSIN.....	203,662	51,583	152,079	446	33	113	333	882	15	976	1,277	825
Wyoming.....	24,223	7,346	16,877	686	3	208	478	685	37*	818	1,207	608
D.C.....	54,290	—	54,290	728	1	—	728	1,066	2	1,109	1,582	1,087
TOTAL.....	9,577,922	2,546,728	7,031,264	456		121	335	\$ 847		\$ 998	\$ 1,324	\$ 796

¹ Full-time equivalent employees in October 1973.

² Full-time state and local government employees for October 1973.

³ Instructional personnel only.

* Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1973*, July 1974. Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1973

Unit of Government	Number of Employees			Total Payroll-In Thousands	Av. Oct. Earnings ¹	
	Total	Full-Time Only	Full-Time Equivalent		All	Excluding Education
State	65,410	46,857	51,583	\$ 51,245	\$ 995	\$ 929
Local (total)	(204,077)	(139,059)	(152,079)	(126,636)	(844)	(786)
Municipalities	74,980	53,081	57,223	50,596	897	872
School districts	70,008	50,650	56,500	48,501	878	—
Counties	36,496	31,883	33,209	23,647	712	712
Townships	21,983	2,885	4,582	3,226	669	669
Special districts	610	560	565	664	1,178	1,178
TOTAL	269,487	185,916	203,662	\$ 177,882	\$ 882	\$ 825

¹ Full-time employees.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment In 1973*, July 1974.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY FUNCTION October 1973

Function	Total Payrolls (In thousands)	No. of Employees ¹	
		Total	Per 10,000 Population
Education	\$ 99,091	108,624	237.7
Schools, local	67,810	78,156	171.1
Higher education institutions	30,636	29,012	63.5
Education, other	1,457	1,456	3.2
Hospitals	12,561	18,048	39.5
Highways	10,702	13,779	30.2
Police protection	9,838	10,585	23.2
General control	5,510	6,495	14.2
Public welfare	4,742	6,500	14.2
Fire protection, local	4,520	4,701	10.3
Natural resources	2,510	2,982	6.5
Financial administration	4,445	5,037	11.0
Correction	2,712	2,825	6.2
Local parks and recreation	2,473	3,392	7.4
Health	2,442	2,694	5.9
Sanitation, other than below	2,031	2,435	5.3
Utilities, water supplies	1,389	1,582	3.5
Utilities, other	426	498	1.1
Sewerage	1,595	1,656	3.6
Employment security administration	1,874	1,958	4.3
Local libraries	1,117	1,422	3.1
Other and unallocable	7,092	8,449	18.5
TOTAL (except education)	\$ 77,979	95,038	208.1
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 177,882	203,662	445.8

¹ To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employees to the number of "full-time equivalent" employees. Full-time equivalent is based on the wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment in 1973*, July 1974.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE WORK FORCE

Employee Status	Total Employees	Total Minority Employees		Black Employees		Spanish- American Employees		American Indian Employees		All Other Employees	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dec. 1974											
Permanent Classified	34,112	1,275	3.7	870	2.6	197	0.6	115	0.3	32,790	96.1
Unclassified	20,517	1,542	7.5	505	2.5	185	0.9	55	0.3	18,938	92.3
Limited Term	19,621	1,113	5.7	651	3.3	127	0.7	61	0.3	18,407	93.8
Seasonal	409	11	2.7	2	0.5	2	0.5	7	1.7	398	97.3
TOTAL	74,659	3,941	5.3%	2,028	2.7%	511	0.7%	238	0.3%	70,533	94.5%
Dec. 1973											
Permanent Classified	33,185	1,168	3.5	828	2.5	173	0.5	100	0.3	31,955	96.3
Unclassified	20,223	1,511	7.5	516	2.6	164	0.8	49	0.2	18,685	92.4
Limited Term	18,807	1,021	5.4	658	3.5	105	0.6	64	0.3	17,649	93.8
Seasonal	343	11	3.2	2	0.6	1	0.3	8	2.3	332	96.8
TOTAL	72,558	3,711	5.1%	2,004	2.8%	443	0.6%	221	0.3%	68,621	94.6%
Dec. 1972											
Permanent Classified	33,251	1,090	3.3	799	2.4	137	0.4	92	0.3	32,074	96.5
Unclassified	20,638	1,546	7.5	540	2.6	151	0.7	49	0.2	19,074	92.4
Limited Term	18,616	1,014	5.5	663	3.6	96	0.5	43	0.2	17,439	93.7
Seasonal	388	9	2.3	2	0.5	1	0.3	6	1.6	377	97.2
TOTAL	72,897	3,659	5.0%	2,004	2.8%	385	0.5%	190	0.3%	68,968	94.6%

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Personnel, STATE WORK FORCE ANALYSIS, December 1974 and previous issues.

BASIC DATA ON WIS. COUNTIES, JANUARY 1975

County	Date Created ¹	County Seat	1974 Population Estimate ²	1970 Population ³	Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1970 ³	County Board Super- visors ⁴
Adams.....	1848	Friendship.....	10,648	9,234	646	19
Ashland.....	1860	Ashland.....	16,328	16,743	1,038	21
Barron.....	1859	Barron.....	36,636	33,955	864	29
Bayfield.....	1845	Washburn.....	12,269	11,683	1,460	18
Brown.....	1818	Green Bay.....	168,307	158,244	524	43
Buffalo.....	1853	Alma.....	14,242	13,743	711	14
Burnett.....	1856	Grantsburg.....	10,598	9,276	840	18
Calumet.....	1836	Chilton.....	29,148	27,604	322	19
Chippewa.....	1845	Chippewa Falls.....	49,593	47,717	1,018	31
Clark.....	1853	Neillsville.....	31,586	30,361	1,221	27
Columbia.....	1846	Portage.....	42,263	40,150	776	31
Crawford.....	1818	Prairie du Chien.....	15,669	15,252	568	17
Dane.....	1836	Madison.....	300,881	290,272	1,198	41
Dodge.....	1836	Juneau.....	72,140	69,004	889	38
Door.....	1851	Sturgeon Bay.....	22,285	20,106	492	20
Douglas.....	1854	Superior.....	44,757	44,657	1,305	28
Dunn.....	1854	Menomonie.....	30,126	28,991	853	29
Eau Claire.....	1856	Eau Claire.....	70,827	67,219	647	31
Florence.....	1882	Florence.....	3,575	3,298	487	11
Fond du Lac.....	1836	Fond du Lac.....	87,700	84,567	725	37
Forest.....	1885	Crandon.....	8,239	7,691	1,007	19
Grant.....	1836	Lancaster.....	50,823	48,398	1,147	31
Green.....	1836	Monroe.....	28,756	26,714	585	31
Green Lake.....	1858	Green Lake.....	17,363	16,878	354	21
Iowa.....	1829	Dodgeville.....	19,542	19,306	762	21
Iron.....	1893	Hurley.....	6,608	6,533	747	18
Jackson.....	1853	Black River Falls.....	15,760	15,325	999	21
Jefferson.....	1836	Jefferson.....	64,079	60,060	564	38
Juneau.....	1856	Mauston.....	19,194	18,455	774	21
Kenosha.....	1850	Kenosha.....	126,022	117,917	272	27
Kewaunee.....	1852	Kewaunee.....	19,762	18,961	330	27
La Crosse.....	1851	La Crosse.....	82,741	80,468	451	25
Lafayette.....	1846	Darlington.....	18,197	17,456	643	19
Langlade.....	1879	Antigo.....	19,373	19,220	856	21
Lincoln.....	1874	Merrill.....	25,571	23,499	892	20
Manitowoc.....	1836	Manitowoc.....	82,960	82,294	590	29
Marathon.....	1850	Wausau.....	104,264	97,457	1,586	34
Marinette.....	1879	Marinette.....	37,232	35,810	1,378	30
Marquette.....	1836	Montello.....	9,700	8,865	455	17
Menominee.....	1961	Keshena.....	2,707	2,607	360 ⁵	7
Milwaukee.....	1834	Milwaukee.....	1,032,713	1,054,249	237	25
Monroe.....	1854	Sparta.....	32,953	31,610	915	29
Oconto.....	1851	Oconto.....	27,656	25,553	1,001	31
Oneida.....	1885	Rhineland.....	27,883	24,427	1,112	21
Outagamie.....	1851	Appleton.....	123,783	119,398	634	42
Ozaukee.....	1853	Port Washington.....	63,600	54,461	236	31
Pepin.....	1858	Durand.....	7,452	7,319	235	12
Pierce.....	1853	Ellsworth.....	29,171	26,652	590	17
Polk.....	1853	Balsam Lake.....	29,613	26,666	931	23
Portage.....	1836	Stevens Point.....	51,657	47,541	806	25
Price.....	1879	Phillips.....	15,123	14,520	1,260	17
Racine.....	1836	Racine.....	176,350	170,838	337	32
Richland.....	1842	Richland Center.....	16,438	17,079	583	12
Rock.....	1836	Janesville.....	137,803	131,970	721	40
Rusk.....	1901	Ladysmith.....	14,703	14,238	906	21
St. Croix.....	1840	Hudson.....	38,239	34,354	734	31
Sauk.....	1840	Baraboo.....	40,458	39,057	841	31
Sawyer.....	1883	Hayward.....	10,907	9,670	1,259	14
Shawano.....	1853	Shawano.....	34,538	32,650	919	30
Sheboygan.....	1836	Sheboygan.....	99,659	96,660	505	38
Taylor.....	1875	Medford.....	18,175	16,958	975	17
Trempealeau.....	1854	Whitehall.....	24,332	23,344	735	21
Vernon.....	1851	Viroqua.....	25,315	24,557	802	29
Vilas.....	1893	Eagle River.....	12,664	10,958	867	20
Walworth.....	1836	Elkhorn.....	68,194	63,444	557	35
Washburn.....	1883	Shell Lake.....	11,792	10,601	817	21
Washington.....	1836	West Bend.....	75,233	63,839	429	30
Waukesha.....	1846	Waukesha.....	256,669	231,335	554	35
Waupaca.....	1851	Waupaca.....	40,313	37,780	751	31
Waushara.....	1851	Wautoma.....	15,982	14,795	627	19
Winnebago.....	1840	Oshkosh.....	130,523	129,946	448	46
Wood.....	1856	Wisconsin Rapids.....	67,699	65,362	807	37
TOTAL.....			4,586,061	4,417,821	54,464	1,863

¹ Wis. Historical Records Survey, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.² Wisconsin Department of Administration, Population Estimation Program, Information Systems Unit.³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Part 51, Table 1.⁴ Wisconsin County Boards Association, as of January 1975.⁵ 365 square miles in Chapter 259, Laws 1959, which created Menominee County.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN¹

As of January 6, 1975

County	County Board Chairman ²	Clerk ³	Treasurer ³
Adams.....	Adolph C. Bork	Robert E. Dittburner	Vivian Klein
Ashland.....	Kenneth Todd	Horace M. Havner	Ruth I. Giese
Barron.....	Adolph Helgeland	Lloyd E. Hughes	Freda L. Karlgaard
Bayfield.....	Walter C. Barningham	Edward A. Pajala	Nicholas Pristash
Brown.....	Raphael J. Berken	Ronald J. DeLain	Mabel M. Thome
Buffalo.....	Lynan Dieckman	Gale O. Hoch	Patricia J. Davis
Burnett.....	Charles Tollander	Francis C. Nero	Arletta Ortendahl
Calumet.....	Gilbert J. Hipke	John J. Keuler, Jr.	Lorna Schoen
Chippewa.....	Clifford J. Scheidler	Jerome L. Dachel	Katherine Kasmann
Clark.....	H. H. Quicker	Vahla Pierce	Ruby Mehack
Columbia.....	Vern A. Zaske	E. Natalie Sampson	Mary L. Grunke
Crawford.....	Robert G. Dillman	Milo J. Cooper	Martin E. Prostoy
Dane.....	Mary Louise Symon	Francis R. Hebl	Martin Gunnelson
Dodge.....	Walter H. Tolzman	Walde H. Mueller	Arnold C. Krohn
Door.....	Thomas L. Herlache	Norman Stegmann	Chester Ostram
Douglas.....	Thomas A. Higgins	Raymond H. Somerville	Robert J. Bartley
Dunn.....	Chris Hoyland	Eleanor Solberg	Gladys V. Waller
Eau Claire.....	Henry E. Graff	Homer H. Borum	Ivadel I. Kjesbo
Florence.....	Alfred Lund	Fritz Johnson	Grace O'Connor
Fond du Lac.....	Howard W. Blodgett	Loriena D. Boyle	John A. Race
Forest.....	Glen Garlock	Kenneth Conway	Omer T. Lundt
Grant.....	Richard J. Markus	Mildred L. Krohn	Mildred J. Miller
Green.....	Robert Hoesly	Ray E. Kundert	Frank Wyss
Green Lake.....	Ted Burdick	Edward H. Riggs	Clarence R. Prochnow
Iowa.....	Richard Scullion	Claire C. Olson	Clifford D. Olson
Iron.....	Italo Benson	George G. Reed	Catherine V. Bruneau
Jackson.....	Virgil Schroeder	Virginia A. Emerson	Delores A. Walton
Jefferson.....	Hilmer H. Grothe	Eva M. Hafemann	Edward M. Jensen
Juneau.....	George Klinker, Sr.	William F. Garrigan	Eleanor Sullivan
Kenosha.....	Eric H. Olson	Edward J. Wavro	Ruth M. Radatz
Kewaunee.....	Donald L. Quistorff	John J. Wiedner	Roland L. Baierl
La Crosse.....	Carl F. Bruhnke	Russell L. Fiedler	Charles R. Whaley, Jr.
Lafayette.....	Byron Berg	Eugene H. Thompson	Elmer B. Virtue
Langlade.....	Walter L. Klimoski	Norman J. Cejka	Ted A. Johnson
Lincoln.....	Gordon Schroeder	Kenneth H. Oldenburg	Florian R. Koehler
Manitowoc.....	Herman Halverson	James J. Kornely	Donald J. Damman
Marathon.....	Vernon Reinert	Raymond H. Ott	Damon R. Reynolds
Marinette.....	Charles E. Collette	Donald W. John	Robert C. Michaelis
Marquette.....	Thomas McDowell	Marcella Neilson	Shirley Procknow
Menominee.....	Benjamin Miller	Louis M. Dickie	Barbara A. Frechette
Milwaukee.....	William E. Meaux	Thomas E. Zablocki	Joseph J. McCormack
Monroe.....	Adolph C. Heilman	David L. Hering	Patricia A. Harrie
Oconto.....	Morris Rymer	Harold W. Bartz	Berwyn Walske
Oneida.....	Anton Lorbetzke	Dorothy Neal	Wallace R. Sommers
Outagamie.....	Eugene L. Higgins	Arthur J. Hoolihan	Peter L. Berg
Ozaukee.....	William A. Schroeder	Harold C. Dobbepuhl	Raymond F. Maas
Pepin.....	William Weiss	James R. Bresina	Olga A. Vogel
Pierce.....	Irwin Guiser	David Sorenson	Dorothy Nelson
Polk.....	Clyde Williams	Elroy A. Spangenberg	William J. Blair
Portage.....	Theodore J. Schulfer	Raymond Disher	Stephen F. Molski
Price.....	Gordon Dahlie	Clarence Cvensgros	Joyce Muriel Cress
Racine.....	John Margis, Jr.	James A. Fay	Nick R. DeMark
Richland.....	Foster Patch	Bernal W. Coy	Marie F. Davis
Rock.....	Gordon L. Hill	Gregory Sefeldt	Otis Thorman
Rusk.....	Marvin J. Hanson	Don LeBlanc	Matt Verdegan
St. Croix.....	Norman E. Anderson	F. Verna Stohlberg	Lawrence T. Moore
Sauk.....	Raymond C. Schoephorster	Opal Kohlmeier	Melvin Brandt
Sawyer.....	Anton Jonjak	James A. Hamblin	Ingvav W. Minor
Shawano.....	George Grill	Neil R. Druckrey	Carl A. Peters
Sheboygan.....	Stuart G. Hand	Roland Schomberg	Carl M. Richter
Taylor.....	Joseph Sweda	Roger L. Emmerich	Alvin W. Sova
Trempealeau.....	John Walek	Harold L. Tomter	Bennett O. Anderson
Vernon.....	Chester Erlandson	Roger W. Novy	Alvin M. Hauge
Vilas.....	Francis Dussault	Richard Breese	Elenor E. Gorz
Walworth.....	William Steffen	H. Joseph Breidenbach	Mark B. Schwartz
Washburn.....	Kenneth M. Schricker	Michael R. Linton	Alta F. Kallenbach
Washington.....	Reuben J. Schmahl	George F. Nehrbass	Robert J. Klein
Waukesha.....	Lloyd G. Owens	Audrey A. Carlson	Leslie P. Rockteacher
Waupaca.....	Woodrow Smith	Eleanor Dretzke	John H. DeVaud
Waushara.....	Elmer Weiland	Harold Prochnow	Raymond Spaulding
Winnebago.....	James P. Caughlin	Dorothy L. Propp	Frank E. Luedeke
Wood.....	Elmer Meyer	Adrian G. Elvod	Edward D. Rezin

¹ All county-wide elective officers except chairman, who is elected by the county board. For a list of county judges, see Blue Book section on Wisconsin courts.

² Serving as chairman for the 1974-76 biennium. Term of office expires 4/20/76 excepting Milwaukee County, where term expires 4/17/78.

³ Elected for 2-year term expiring January 3, 1977.

Source: Elections Board, December 1974; Wisconsin County Boards Association, May 1974.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN — Continued

County	Clerk of Circuit Court ³	Register of Deeds ³	*Surveyor ³
Adams.....	Betty L. Lobenstein	Cleo Hendricken	None
Ashland.....	Delsie E. Larson	Wendell R. Friske	None
Barron.....	Marvel A. Howard	Norma Holmstrom	None
Bayfield.....	Lois Arntsen	Earl Pedersen	None
Brown.....	Mabel M. Tuttle	Gary DeByl	None
Buffalo.....	Vendor C. Steinke	Fern F. Pearson	None
Burnett.....	Vera Wicklund	Elaine K. Olson	None
Calumet.....	Terence J. Owens	Germaine L. Hume	None
Chippewa.....	Bernard A. Potter	Agnes B. Peloquin	Dennis G. Mickesh
Clark.....	Steven W. Hemersbach	Vern Hansen	None
Columbia.....	Mary Ellen Cross	Mae Bell	None
Crawford.....	Paul L. Paulson	Lyle T. Johnson	None
Dane.....	Laurie E. Carlson	Harold K. Hill	George A. Weir
Dodge.....	James L. Hammer	Roger E. Hill	None
Door.....	Alfred W. Wanke	Ralph J. Alexander	None
Douglas.....	Merrill W. Hoven	Nicholas J. Doyle, Jr.	Herbert Dann
Dunn.....	Robert R. Smith	Herb D. Schutz	Howard R. Kruse
Eau Claire.....	Eleanor Barrett	Byron J. Loken	Stanley L. Loken
Florence.....	Paul Pontbriand	Mary Jessen	None
Fond du Lac.....	George E. McConahey	George H. Ottery	Don E. Panetti
Forest.....	Gertrude Geske	Eugene Statezny	None
Grant.....	Ruth E. Irwin	Marian L. Stuer	Homer Ralph
Green.....	Helen F. Myers	Helen Bratzke	None
Green Lake.....	Helen H. Ptacek	Jeanne E. Kohnke	None
Iowa.....	Avis Heller	Mildred A. Jones	None
Iron.....	John J. Prospero	Clara A. Yelich	None
Jackson.....	Dorothy Meek	Lyle V. Larson	Ray W. Hurlburt
Jefferson.....	Kenneth M. Schopen	Janet A. Schiferl	None
Juneau.....	Loma Stark	Lawrence Larson	None
Kenosha.....	Robert L. Hartman	Wilbur Larsen	Robert L. Smith
Kewaunee.....	David J. Brusky	Alice M. Flaherty	None
La Crosse.....	John A. Frost	Everette B. Runge	None
Lafayette.....	Verlene McGowan	Eleanor Mullen	None
Langlade.....	Victoria A. Adamski	Ione E. Orgeman	None
Lincoln.....	Janet O. Beyer	Warren Weckwerth	None
Manitowoc.....	William E. Falvey	Robert B. Brandl	None
Marathon.....	Gerald G. Gertschen	Robert R. Gernetsky	Chester J. Nowaczyk
Marinette.....	Don E. Phillips	Florence I. Magnuson	None
Marquette.....	Robert F. Robinson	Margaret I. Procknow	None
Menominee.....	Mary L. Grignon	Jean F. Besaw	None
Milwaukee.....	Francis X. McCormack	Walter R. Barczak	None
Monroe.....	Eleanor Austin	Nettie L. Chapel	Harley A. Sime
Oconto.....	Clarence McMahon	Wilbur G. Stewart	None
Oneida.....	Peter F. Terzynski	Doris Verage Kuehn	Herbert Moore
Outagamie.....	Ruth H. Janssen	Donimic P. Peeters	None
Ozaukee.....	John J. Rooney	Anita M. Becker	None
Pepin.....	John J. Simpson	Emma Langlois	None
Pierce.....	June M. Lewis	Brenda L. Kittilson	None
Polk.....	Lorene H. Harlander	Harold Maier	Gerald E. Wagner
Portage.....	Alfred A. Lewandowski	Theresa M. Jazdzewski	Anthony B. Kiedrowski
Price.....	Marlene Charbonneau	Charles Poubia	None
Racine.....	Lawrence E. Flynn	Stanley F. Bialecki	None
Richland.....	Carl Gunnill	William W. Blackburn	Herman J. Hovelsrud
Rock.....	Harold Schmidley	Emmett Murphy	None
Rusk.....	Renae R. Baxter	James L. Arts	None
St. Croix.....	Ralph Becker	James O'Connell	None
Sauk.....	Vera C. Terry	Robert F. Scheible	Donald L. McConaghy
Sawyer.....	John W. Taylor	Francis M. Martin	Ronald L. Peterson
Shawano.....	Edwin K. Krueger	Waldemar W. Berndt	None
Sheboygan.....	Agnes Melanz	Harold F. Becker	None
Taylor.....	Joyce A. McNamar	Harold R. Gowey	Charles O. Offerman
Trempealeau.....	Evelyn J. Maldonado	Nels Hegge	None
Vernon.....	Morris Moon	Vera J. Nelson	None
Vilas.....	Ruth Wolfe Ellis	Dona Richter	Robert E. Brandow
Walworth.....	Sherman S. Stewart	Lois M. Ketterhagen	Lloyd L. Jensen
Washburn.....	Patrick E. Harrington	Jacob L. Gullickson	Clyde Sweeney
Washington.....	Helen Berend	John C. Steilen	None
Waukesha.....	Harry Miller	Michael J. Hasslinger	None
Waupaca.....	Orin A. Stevenson	Lester E. Brier	None
Waushara.....	Ina T. McComb	Ervin E. Bruchs	Donation D. Palmer
Winnebago.....	William E. Osborne	Viola C. Firnstahl	R. K. Saylor
Wood.....	Rachael F. Justesen	Walter D. Braun	William C. Rohde

* Article VI, Section 4, *Wisconsin Constitution*, ratified in April 1965, abolished the offices of county surveyor and coroner in counties having a population of 500,000 or more. Amendment in April 1972 allowed counties below 500,000 the option of retaining the office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system.

³ Elected for 2-year term expiring January 3, 1977.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN — Continued

County	Coroner ³	District Attorney ³	Sheriff ³
Adams.....	Martin L. Janssen	Charles Pollex	William Holland
Ashland.....	Donald R. Cameron	William E. Chase	Joseph F. Croteau
Barron.....	Vincent A. Montemarano	James C. Eaton	Wallace Larson
Bayfield.....	George Zepczyk	Robert N. Ledin	Rudolph Frechette
Brown.....	Timothy P. Blaney	William E. Appel	Norbert R. Froelich
Buffalo.....	Max O. Bachhuber	Roger L. Hartman	Robert L. Sing
Burnett.....	None	James H. Taylor	Gerald A. Soderbeck
Calumet.....	LeRoy A. Hughes	Donald A. Poppy	Frederick Martens
Chippewa.....	Warren K. Wright, M.D.	Thomas P. Haughian	Wesley A. Pederson
Clark.....	Robert F. Lulloff	Clarence E. Gorsegner	David Bertz
Columbia.....	Kenneth W. Reuhl	Joseph P. Koberstein	Vearn E. Golz
Crawford.....	Douglas C. Rice	Michael T. Kirchman	William Fillbach
Dane.....	Clyde F. Chamberlain	Humphrey J. Lynch	William H. Ferris, Jr.
Dodge.....	Fred A. Karsten	James R. Mack	Edwin E. Nehls
Door.....	William Faller	Thomas Reynolds	Hollis Bridenbagen
Douglas.....	E. G. Stack, Jr., M.D.	James L. Cirilli	Frederick Johnson
Dunn.....	Robert Burgfechtel	James A. Wendland	Daryl Spagnoletti
Eau Claire.....	James K. Martins	Rodney A. Zemke	Arvin Ziehlsdorff
Florence.....	Harold Peters	Walter Dalla Grana	Jacob Neuens
Fond du Lac.....	Frank H. Decker	Alexander P. Semenas	John B. Cearnis
Forest.....	Ronald Meyers	Kevin J. Keeley	Joseph Kluss
Grant.....	Leo E. Becher	John R. Wagner	Percy J. Stich
Green.....	Richard Wagner	James Beer	Matt Solbraa
Green Lake.....	Herbert H. Stresing	Robert M. Gonyo	Raymond J. Winiecki
Iowa.....	Wendell D. Hamlin	Dennis M. Scallan	William Whitford
Iron.....	John J. Verneti	Alex J. Raineri	John B. Gentile
Jackson.....	Darold L. Strandberg	Thomas E. Lister	George Johnson
Jefferson.....	Ewald J. Reichert	John M. Ullsvik	LeRoy W. Bauer
Juneau.....	Leo Czyns	Michael T. Solovey	Moderille J. Ripley
Kenosha.....	Thomas J. Dorff	Bruce E. Schroeder	Edwin S. Polansky
Kewaunee.....	Robert A. Weidner	William J. Wolsele	Joseph F. Horak
La Crosse.....	Charles M. Rushing	Edmund A. Nix	William R. Black
Lafayette.....	Lyle L. Olson	James Bartells	Kenneth A. Pratt
Langlade.....	John T. Crawford	Jerry D. McCormack	Roland Combs
Lincoln.....	Thomas O. Vechinski	Dennis G. Montabon	Ronald W. Krueger
Manitowoc.....	James E. Powers	Thomas B. Rusboldt	George F. Wanish
Marathon.....	Marvin Nelles	Daniel L. LaRocque	Louis F. Gianoli
Marquette.....	Kenneth R. Mattison	Charles D. Heath	Earl L. Wagner
Marquette.....	Walter A. Brudnowski	Richard O. Wright	Robert E. Corning
Menominee.....	Arnold R. Corn, Sr.	Richard J. Stadelman	Wilmer J. Peters
Milwaukee.....	None	E. Michael McCann	Michael S. Wolke
Monroe.....	Gary L. Winningham	Ralph E. Osborne	Ray Harris
Oconto.....	John Fisher	John M. Wiebusch	Gerald Gehling
Oconto.....	Robert C. Gates	Robert E. Kinney	Jack D. Phillips
Outagamie.....	Bernard H. Kemps	Kenneth F. Rottier	Calvin L. Spice
Ozaukee.....	John F. Walsh	James M. LaPointe	Arthur E. Helm
Pepin.....	Richard J. Bryant	Karl Goethel	Roger D. Britton
Pierce.....	Frederick B. Klaas	Robert W. Wing	Stanley Christiansen
Polk.....	Lien O. Simenstad	Robert H. Rasmussen	Jay K. Luke
Portage.....	Joseph S. Bodzislav	Daniel G. Golden	Nick Check
Price.....	Chester Brozek	David Deda	Paul Gehring
Racine.....	Daniel W. Cunningham	Gerald E. Clickner	Robert Bertermann
Richland.....	Richard W. Edwards	William P. Vogel	Charles M. Cupp
Rock.....	Richard McCaul	James Babilitch	Archie Divine
Rusk.....	Gerald F. Siverling	James A. Pelish	Gary Kunkel
St. Croix.....	Dr. Allen W. Limberg	Owen R. Williams	Charles A. Grant
Sauk.....	Richard F. P. Olson	Bartley G. Mauch	Alan B. Shanks
Shawano.....	Douglas K. Knope	Richard J. Stadelman	Robert A. Montour
Sheboygan.....	Andrew E. Cyrus, Jr.	Lance B. Jones	Vernon Boeckmann
Taylor.....	James Amo	Robert Rusch	Alfred Palmer
Trempealeau.....	Monica Likey	Roman W. Feltes	Wayne S. Holte
Vernon.....	Winnifred M. Ofte	Larry A. Sieger	Geoffrey M. Banta
Vilas.....	Archie Storm	James H. Mason	John R. Scott
Walworth.....	John T. Grevel	Robert D. Read	William Cummings
Washburn.....	Lester J. Olson	Robert Zumbunnen	Marvin L. Anderson
Washington.....	Robert H. Boltz	James B. Schwalbach	Clarence A. Schwartz
Waukesha.....	Donald J. Eggum	Jerome H. Cahill	Edward J. O'Connor
Waupaca.....	Sam Salan	Gerald K. Anderson	Lawrence Schimes, Sr.
Wausara.....	Edwin P. Hawtin	William N. Belter	Virgil Batterman
Winnebago.....	Duane I. Moore	Leo W. Mack	Marvin Pepler
Wood.....	James Breitenstein	Edward F. Zappen	Thomas Forsyth

³ Elected for 2-year term expiring January 3, 1977.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES¹

July 1974

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
First Class Cities (150,000 or more) ² : 1				
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1846	717,372	683,146
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 149,999) ² : 12				
Appleton.....	Outagamie, Calumet.....	1857	56,377	58,541
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1854	87,809	89,016
*Janesville.....	Rock.....	1853	46,426	49,448
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1850	78,805	82,839
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	1856	51,153	48,477
Madison.....	Dane.....	1856	171,769	168,621
*Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1853	53,104	51,192
Racine.....	Racine.....	1848	95,162	94,905
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1853	48,484	49,246
Superior.....	Douglas.....	1858	32,237	31,183
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	1897	58,676	58,677
West Allis.....	Milwaukee.....	1906	71,649	71,779
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999) ² : 25				
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	1887	9,615	9,255
*Beloit.....	Rock.....	1857	35,729	35,954
Brookfield.....	Waukesha.....	1954	32,140	33,210
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	1869	12,351	13,364
Cudahy.....	Milwaukee.....	1906	22,078	22,120
De Pere.....	Brown.....	1893	13,309	14,805
*Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire, Chippewa.....	1872	44,619	46,204
*Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1852	35,515	36,551
Glendale.....	Milwaukee.....	1950	13,426	13,800
Greenfield.....	Milwaukee.....	1957	24,424	30,820
Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.....	1895	11,343	11,342
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	1870	33,430	33,063
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	1897	12,696	12,272
Marshfield.....	Wood, Marathon.....	1893	15,619	16,337
Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	1874	14,879	14,712
Muskego.....	Waukesha.....	1964	11,573	12,762
Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	1873	22,902	23,342
New Berlin.....	Waukesha.....	1959	26,910	30,679
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1858	23,479	23,856
*Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	1878	13,553	13,400
Watertown.....	Dodge, Jefferson.....	1853	15,683	16,759
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	1895	40,274	45,190
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	1872	32,806	33,031
West Bend.....	Washington.....	1885	16,555	19,683
Wisconsin Rapids.....	Wood.....	1869	18,587	18,099

¹ There are 186 cities (1 first class, 12 second class, 25 third class, 148 fourth class) and 390 villages. See 1971 BLUE BOOK for town population.

² Under Sec. 62.05 (2), *Wis. Stats.*, a city changes from one class to another when it qualifies in size according to the official census, when provisions for any necessary changes in government are made, and when a proclamation of the mayor, declaring the fact, is published according to law. A change in the classification of a city is not recorded in this table unless the Secretary of State has been notified of such change.

* Population taken from the 1970 U.S. Census with the exception of municipalities which have been incorporated after April 1970.

** City manager form of government. There are 11 cities and 10 villages operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* In addition, Hales Corners, Highland, Kewaskum and Poynette have a village commissioner; DeForest, Oconomowoc Lake, Sauk City and Shorewood Hills have a village administrator, and the city of Monona has an administrator in addition to the mayor. Cities and villages in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No municipalities are now operating under a commission.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Mayors and City Managers in Wisconsin Cities, and Presidents in Wisconsin Villages*, June 1, 1973. Wisconsin Secretary of State, Notices of changes in the status of Wisconsin municipalities. Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Final 1974 Population Estimates for Wisconsin Municipalities and Counties*, October 10, 1974.

WISCONSIN CITIES —Cont.

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000) ² : 148				
A bbotsford.....	Clark, Marathon.....	1965	1,375	1,581
Adams.....	Adams.....	1926	1,440	1,472
Algoma.....	Kewaunee.....	1879	4,023	3,951
Alma.....	Buffalo.....	1885	956	1,006
Altoona.....	Eau Claire.....	1887	2,842	3,259
Amery.....	Polk.....	1919	2,126	2,336
Antigo.....	Langlade.....	1885	9,005	8,777
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	1925	2,159	2,228
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	1885	1,242	1,319
B araboo.....	Sauk.....	1882	7,931	7,763
Barron.....	Barron.....	1887	2,337	2,462
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	1913	874	841
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	1866	14,265	14,508
Berlin.....	Green Lake, Waushara.....	1857	5,338	5,405
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	1883	3,273	3,449
Blair.....	Trempealeau.....	1949	1,036	1,085
Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	1920	3,143	3,152
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1873	2,510	2,598
Brillion.....	Calumet.....	1944	2,588	2,586
Brodhead.....	Green.....	1891	2,515	2,824
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	1859	671	833
Burlington.....	Racine.....	1900	7,479	8,388
C edarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	1885	7,697	9,493
Chetek.....	Barron.....	1891	1,630	1,682
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	1877	3,030	2,985
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.....	1887	4,600	4,824
Colby.....	Clark, Marathon.....	1891	1,178	1,181
Columbus.....	Columbia.....	1874	3,789	3,847
Cornell.....	Chippewa.....	1956	1,616	1,514
Crandon.....	Forest.....	1898	1,582	1,716
Cuba City.....	Lafayette, Grant.....	1925	1,993	2,096
Cumberland.....	Barron.....	1885	1,839	1,868
D arlington.....	Lafayette.....	1877	2,351	2,346
Delafield.....	Waukesha.....	1959	3,182	3,448
Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1897	5,526	5,799
Dodgeville.....	Iowa.....	1889	3,255	3,384
Durand.....	Pepin.....	1887	2,103	2,071
E agle River.....	Vilas.....	1937	1,326	1,363
Edgerton.....	Rock.....	1883	4,118	4,331
Elkhorn.....	Walworth.....	1897	3,992	4,293
Elroy.....	Juneau.....	1885	1,513	1,543
Evansville.....	Rock.....	1896	2,992	3,185
F ennimore.....	Grant.....	1919	1,861	1,977
**Fort Atkinson	Jefferson.....	1878	9,164	9,747
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.....	1889	1,017	1,076
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	1938	1,242	1,252
Franklin.....	Milwaukee.....	1956	12,247	13,777
G alesville.....	Trempealeau.....	1942	1,162	1,195
Gillett.....	Oconto.....	1944	1,288	1,356
Glenwood City.....	St. Croix.....	1895	822	899
Green Lake.....	Green Lake.....	1962	1,109	1,124
Greenwood.....	Clark.....	1891	1,036	1,138
H artford.....	Washington.....	1883	6,499	7,154
Hayward.....	Sawyer.....	1915	1,457	1,581
Hillsboro.....	Vernon.....	1885	1,231	1,309
Horicon.....	Dodge.....	1897	3,356	3,570
Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	1856	5,049	5,426
Hurley.....	Iron.....	1918	2,418	2,253

WISCONSIN CITIES—Cont.

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
I ndependence.....	Trempealeau.....	1942	1,036	1,078
J efferson.....	Jefferson.....	1878	5,429	5,613
Juneau.....	Dodge.....	1887	2,043	2,049
K ewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	1883	2,901	2,935
Kiel.....	Calumet, Manitowoc.....	1920	2,848	3,106
L adysmith.....	Rusk.....	1905	3,674	3,532
Lake Geneva.....	Walworth.....	1883	4,890	5,250
* Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	1905	3,556	3,820
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	1878	3,756	4,005
Lodi.....	Columbia.....	1941	1,831	2,023
Loyal.....	Clark.....	1948	1,126	1,231
M anawa.....	Waupaca.....	1954	1,105	1,198
Marion.....	Waupaca.....	1898	1,218	1,282
Markesan.....	Green Lake.....	1959	1,378	1,387
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	1883	3,466	3,450
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	1885	4,139	4,354
Medford.....	Taylor.....	1889	3,454	3,716
Mellen.....	Ashland.....	1907	1,168	1,061
* Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	1882	11,275	10,835
Mequon.....	Ozaukee.....	1957	12,150	14,271
Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1883	9,502	9,599
Middleton.....	Dane.....	1963	8,286	10,307
Milton.....	Rock.....	1969	3,699	4,326
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	1857	2,305	2,357
Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	1889	2,338	2,336
Monona.....	Dane.....	1969	10,420	10,015
Monroe.....	Green.....	1882	8,654	9,476
Montello.....	Marquette.....	1938	1,082	1,189
Montreal.....	Iron.....	1924	877	833
Mosinee.....	Marathon.....	1931	2,395	2,678
N eillsville.....	Clark.....	1882	2,750	2,761
Nekoosa.....	Wood.....	1926	2,409	2,397
New Holstein.....	Calumet.....	1926	3,012	3,307
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	1889	1,361	1,374
New London.....	Outagamie, Waupaca.....	1877	5,801	6,119
New Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	1885	3,707	3,872
O ak Creek.....	Milwaukee.....	1955	13,928	15,672
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	1875	8,741	9,996
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	1869	4,667	5,000
Oconto Falls.....	Oconto.....	1919	2,517	2,506
Omro.....	Winnebago.....	1944	2,341	2,578
Onalaska.....	La Crosse.....	1887	4,909	6,871
Osseo.....	Trempealeau.....	1941	1,356	1,515
Owen.....	Clark.....	1925	1,031	987
P ark Falls.....	Price.....	1912	2,953	2,926
Peshtigo.....	Marinette.....	1903	2,836	2,835
Phillips.....	Price.....	1891	1,511	1,601
Pittsville.....	Wood.....	1887	708	757
* Platteville.....	Grant.....	1876	9,599	9,183
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	1877	5,810	6,087
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	1882	8,752	9,538
Portage.....	Columbia.....	1854	7,821	7,869
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	1872	5,540	5,755
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	1857	2,331	2,662
Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	1920	1,446	1,394
R eedsburg.....	Sauk.....	1887	4,585	4,666
Rhineland.....	Oneida.....	1894	8,218	8,670
Rice Lake.....	Barron.....	1887	7,278	7,779
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	1887	5,086	4,687
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	1858	7,053	7,187
River Falls.....	Pierce, St. Croix.....	1875	7,238	7,749

WISCONSIN CITIES—Cont.

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
S t. Croix Falls	Polk	1958	1,425	1,502
St. Francis	Milwaukee	1951	10,489	9,995
Schofield	Marathon	1951	2,577	3,253
Seymour	Outagamie	1879	2,194	2,293
Shawano	Shawano	1874	6,488	6,740
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1913	4,771	5,297
Shell Lake	Washburn	1961	928	1,068
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1889	1,376	1,389
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1897	23,297	23,881
Sparta	Monroe	1883	6,258	6,653
Spooner	Washburn	1909	2,444	2,446
Stanley	Chippewa	1898	2,049	2,053
Stoughton	Dane	1882	6,096	6,974
Sturgeon Bay	Door	1883	6,776	7,212
Sun Prairie	Dane	1958	9,935	11,716
T horp	Clark	1948	1,469	1,654
Tomah	Monroe	1883	5,647	6,819
Tomahawk	Lincoln	1891	3,419	3,896
V iroqua	Vernon	1885	3,739	3,749
W ashburn	Bayfield	1904	1,957	2,009
Waterloo	Jefferson	1962	2,253	2,211
Waupaca	Waupaca	1875	4,342	4,497
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	1878	7,946	8,011
Wautoma	Waushara	1901	1,624	1,623
Westby	Vernon	1920	1,568	1,689
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1939	1,377	1,417
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1941	1,486	1,520
**Whitewater	Walworth, Jefferson	1885	12,038	11,615
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia, Sauk	1925	2,401	2,397

Villages: 390

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
A dell	Sheboygan	1918	380	481
Albany	Green	1883	875	964
Alma Center	Jackson	1902	495	497
Almena	Barron	1945	423	446
Almond	Portage	1905	440	454
Amherst	Portage	1899	585	640
Amherst Junction	Portage	1912	141	161
Aniwa	Shawano	1899	233	274
Arena	Iowa	1923	377	396
Argyle	Lafayette	1903	673	665
Arlington	Columbia	1945	379	377
Athens	Marathon	1901	856	884
Auburndale	Wood	1881	468	552
Avoca	Iowa	1870	421	423
B agley	Grant	1919	271	271
Baldwin	St. Croix	1875	1,399	1,560
Balsam Lake	Polk	1905	648	680
Bangor	La Crosse	1899	974	984
Barneveld	Iowa	1906	528	532
Bay City	Pierce	1909	317	456
*Bayside	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	1953	4,461	4,690
Bear Creek	Outagamie	1902	520	518
Belgium	Ozaukee	1922	809	797
Bell Center	Crawford	1901	110	124
Belleville	Dane, Green	1892	1,163	1,127
Belmont	Lafayette	1894	688	759
Benton	Lafayette	1892	873	903
Big Bend	Waukesha	1928	1,148	1,382
Big Falls	Waupaca	1925	112	92
Birchwood	Washburn	1921	394	400
Birmamwood	Shawano	1895	632	728
Biron	Wood	1910	771	700
Black Creek	Outagamie	1904	921	1,046
Black Earth	Dane	1857	1,114	1,237
Blanchardville	Lafayette, Iowa	1890	794	781
Bloomington	Grant	1880	719	728
Blue Mounds	Dane	1912	261	322
Blue River	Grant	1916	369	401
Boaz	Richland	1939	126	115
Bonduel	Shawano	1916	995	1,109
Bowler	Shawano	1923	272	278
Boyceville	Dunn	1922	725	785
Boyd	Chippewa	1891	574	644
Brandon	Fond du Lac	1881	872	840
Brokaw	Marathon	1903	312	291
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	1905	565	678
**Brown Deer	Milwaukee	1955	12,582	13,863
Brownsville	Dodge	1952	374	454
Browntown	Green	1890	253	252
Bruce	Rusk	1901	799	866
Butler	Waukesha	1913	2,261	2,240
Butternut	Ashland	1903	453	411
C able	Bayfield	1920	281	310
Cadott	Chippewa	1895	977	1,012
Cambria	Columbia	1866	631	676
Cambridge	Dane, Jefferson	1891	689	766
Cameron	Barron	1894	893	1,054
Cambellsport	Fond du Lac	1902	1,681	1,825
Camp Douglas	Juneau	1893	547	532
Cascade	Sheboygan	1914	603	595
Casco	Kewaunee	1920	481	521
Cashton	Monroe	1901	824	826
Cassville	Grant	1882	1,343	1,407
Catawba	Price	1922	215	212
Cazenovia	Richland, Sauk	1902	335	328
Cecil	Shawano	1905	369	442
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1899	1,276	1,340
Centuria	Polk	1904	632	667
Chaseburg	Vernon	1922	224	242
Chenequa	Waukesha	1928	642	570
Clayton	Polk	1909	306	350
Clear Lake	Polk	1894	721	814
Cleveland	Manitowoc	1958	761	934
Clinton	Rock	1882	1,333	1,524

WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
Clyman.....	Dodge.....	1924	328	237
Cobb.....	Iowa.....	1902	410	400
Cochrane.....	Buffalo.....	1910	506	520
Coleman.....	Marinette.....	1903	683	727
Colfax.....	Dunn.....	1904	1,026	1,055
Coloma.....	Waushara.....	1939	336	318
Combined Locks.....	Outagamie.....	1920	2,771	3,128
Conrath.....	Rusk.....	1915	114	117
Coon Valley.....	Vernon.....	1907	596	658
Cottage Grove.....	Dane.....	1924	478	607
Couderay.....	Sawyer.....	1922	123	129
Crivitz.....	Marinette.....	1974		960
Cross Plains.....	Dane.....	1920	1,478	1,756
Curtiss.....	Clark.....	1917	135	139
D				
Dallas.....	Barron.....	1903	359	404
Dane.....	Dane.....	1899	486	503
Darien.....	Walworth.....	1951	839	987
Deer Park.....	St. Croix.....	1913	217	220
Deerfield.....	Dane.....	1891	1,067	1,127
De Forest.....	Dane.....	1903	1,911	2,319
Denmark.....	Brown.....	1915	1,364	1,486
De Soto.....	Crawford, Vernon.....	1886	295	278
Dickeyville.....	Grant.....	1947	1,057	1,296
Dorchester.....	Clark.....	1901	491	545
Dousman.....	Waukesha.....	1917	451	651
Downing.....	Dunn.....	1909	215	222
Doylestown.....	Columbia.....	1907	265	273
Dresser.....	Polk.....	1919	533	635
E				
Eagle.....	Waukesha.....	1899	745	831
Eastman.....	Crawford.....	1909	319	333
East Troy.....	Walworth.....	1900	1,711	2,105
Eden.....	Fond du Lac.....	1912	376	450
Edgar.....	Marathon.....	1898	928	1,036
Egg Harbor.....	Door.....	1964	184	204
Eland.....	Shawano.....	1905	229	273
Elderon.....	Marathon.....	1917	185	166
Eleva.....	Trempealeau.....	1902	574	582
Elkhart Lake.....	Sheboygan.....	1894	787	828
Elk Mound.....	Dunn.....	1909	471	615
Ellsworth.....	Pierce.....	1887	1,983	2,189
**Elm Grove.....	Waukesha.....	1955	7,201	7,569
Elmwood.....	Pierce.....	1905	737	815
Elmwood Park.....	Racine.....	1960	456	425
Embarrass.....	Waupaca.....	1895	472	549
Endeavor.....	Marquette.....	1946	328	318
Ephraim.....	Door.....	1919	236	242
Ettrick.....	Trempealeau.....	1948	463	463
Exeland.....	Sawyer.....	1920	189	195
F				
Fairchild.....	Eau Claire.....	1880	562	599
Fairwater.....	Fond du Lac.....	1921	373	369
Fall Creek.....	Eau Claire.....	1906	825	964
Fall River.....	Columbia.....	1903	633	740
Fenwood.....	Marathon.....	1904	147	164
Ferryville.....	Crawford.....	1912	183	183
Fontana on Geneva Lake.....	Walworth.....	1924	1,464	1,749
Footville.....	Rock.....	1918	698	736
Forestville.....	Door.....	1960	349	365
**Fox Point.....	Milwaukee.....	1926	7,939	8,039
Francis Creek.....	Manitowoc.....	1960	492	489
Frederic.....	Polk.....	1903	908	1,069
Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.....	1922	1,045	1,345
Fremont.....	Waupaca.....	1882	598	579
Friendship.....	Adams.....	1907	641	665
Friesland.....	Columbia.....	1946	301	304
G				
Guys Mills.....	Crawford.....	1900	623	648
Genoa.....	Vernon.....	1935	305	304
Genoa City.....	Walworth.....	1901	1,085	1,162
Germantown.....	Washington.....	1927	6,974	8,219
Gilman.....	Taylor.....	1914	328	412
Glen Flora.....	Rusk.....	1915	69	70

WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
Glenbeulah.....	Sheboygan.....	1913	496	470
Grafton.....	Ozaukee.....	1896	5,998	7,389
Granton.....	Clark.....	1916	288	334
Grantsburg.....	Burnett.....	1887	930	1,052
Gratiot.....	Lafayette.....	1891	249	261
*Greendale.....	Milwaukee.....	1939	15,089	17,196
Gresham.....	Shawano.....	1908	448	481
H ales Corners.....	Milwaukee.....	1952	7,771	8,693
Hammond.....	St. Croix.....	1880	768	855
Hancock.....	Waushara.....	1902	404	420
Hartland.....	Waukesha.....	1891	2,763	3,667
Hatley.....	Marathon.....	1912	315	356
Haugen.....	Barron.....	1918	246	258
Hawkins.....	Rusk.....	1922	385	179
Hazel Green.....	Grant, Lafayette.....	1867	982	1,192
Hewitt.....	Wood.....	1973		274
Highland.....	Iowa.....	1873	785	746
Hilbert.....	Calumet.....	1898	896	937
Hixton.....	Jackson.....	1920	300	303
Hollandale.....	Iowa.....	1910	256	260
Holmen.....	La Crosse.....	1946	1,081	1,600
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.....	1894	1,524	1,789
Howard.....	Brown.....	1959	4,911	6,042
Howards Grove.....	Sheboygan.....	1967	998	1,345
Hustisford.....	Dodge.....	1870	789	797
Hustler.....	Juneau.....	1914	190	160
I ngram.....	Rusk.....	1907	109	120
Iola.....	Waupaca.....	1892	900	1,015
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.....	1913	480	578
Ironton.....	Sauk.....	1914	195	243
J ackson.....	Washington.....	1912	561	1,663
Johnson Creek.....	Jefferson.....	1903	790	891
Junction City.....	Portage.....	1911	396	438
K ekoskee.....	Dodge.....	1958	233	249
Kellnersville.....	Manitowoc.....	1971	293*	343
Kendall.....	Monroe.....	1894	468	490
Kennan.....	Price.....	1903	167	181
Kewaskum.....	Washington.....	1895	1,926	2,302
Kimberly.....	Outagamie.....	1910	6,131	6,312
Kingston.....	Green Lake.....	1923	343	351
Knapp.....	Dunn.....	1905	369	396
Kohler.....	Sheboygan.....	1912	1,738	1,771
L ac La Belle.....	Waukesha.....	1931	227	227
La Farge.....	Vernon.....	1899	748	684
Lake Delton.....	Sauk.....	1954	1,059	1,287
Lake Nebagamon.....	Douglas.....	1907	523	635
Lannon.....	Waukesha.....	1930	1,056	1,173
La Valle.....	Sauk.....	1883	411	400
Lena.....	Oconto.....	1921	569	595
Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.....	1910	203	188
Linden.....	Iowa.....	1900	408	401
Little Chute.....	Outagamie.....	1899	5,522	6,033
Livingston.....	Grant, Iowa.....	1914	503	518
Loganville.....	Sauk.....	1917	199	206
Lohrville.....	Waushara.....	1910	195	248
Lomira.....	Dodge.....	1899	1,084	1,338
Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	1886	506	601
Lowell.....	Dodge.....	1894	322	326
Lublin.....	Taylor.....	1915	143	133
Luck.....	Polk.....	1905	848	890
Luxemburg.....	Kewaunee.....	1908	853	1,000
Lyndon Station.....	Juneau.....	1903	533	527
Lynxville.....	Crawford.....	1899	149	140
M cFarland.....	Dane.....	1920	2,386	2,739
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce.....	1887	172	206
Maple Bluff.....	Dane.....	1930	1,974	1,714
Marathon City.....	Marathon.....	1884	1,214	1,504

WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
Maribel.....	Manitowoc.....	1963	316	354
Marquette.....	Greenlake.....	1958	161	182
Marshall.....	Dane.....	1905	1,043	1,543
Mason.....	Bayfield.....	1925	119	146
Mattoon.....	Shawano.....	1901	377	390
Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	1899	1,217	1,340
Melrose.....	Jackson.....	1914	505	517
Melvina.....	Monroe.....	1922	116	119
*Menominee Falls.....	Waukesha.....	1892	31,697	33,505
Merrillan.....	Jackson.....	1881	612	624
Merrimac.....	Sauk.....	1899	376	431
Merton.....	Waukesha.....	1922	646	764
Milladore.....	Wood.....	1933	229	240
Milltown.....	Polk.....	1910	634	740
Minong.....	Washburn.....	1915	420	495
Mishicot.....	Manitowoc.....	1950	938	1,305
Montfort.....	Grant, Iowa.....	1893	518	606
Monticello.....	Green.....	1891	870	897
Mount Calvary.....	Fond du Lac.....	1962	942	849
Mount Hope.....	Grant.....	1919	176	167
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.....	1899	2,402	2,655
Mount Sterling.....	Crawford.....	1936	181	179
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.....	1905	2,367	2,875
Muscoda.....	Grant.....	1894	1,099	1,166
Nashotah.....	Waukesha.....	1957	410	580
Necedah.....	Juneau.....	1870	740	817
Nelsonville.....	Portage.....	1913	152	123
Neosho.....	Dodge.....	1902	400	460
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.....	1906	385	408
New Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	1902	368	378
New Glarus.....	Green.....	1901	1,454	1,567
Newburg.....	Washington.....	1973		630
Niagara.....	Marinette.....	1914	2,347	2,297
Nichols.....	Outagamie.....	1967	207	278
North Bay.....	Racine.....	1951	263	253
North Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1903	3,286	3,829
North Freedom.....	Sauk.....	1893	596	618
North Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	1912	1,547	1,839
North Prairie.....	Waukesha.....	1919	669	768
Norwalk.....	Monroe.....	1894	432	483
Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.....	1903	918	987
Oconomowoc Lake.....	Waukesha.....	1959	599	642
Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.....	1912	206	236
Oliver.....	Douglas.....	1917	210	193
Ontario.....	Vernon.....	1890	392	437
Oostburg.....	Sheboygan.....	1909	1,309	1,398
Oregon.....	Dane.....	1883	2,553	2,999
Orfordville.....	Rock.....	1900	888	1,016
Osceola.....	Polk.....	1886	1,152	1,376
Oxford.....	Marquette.....	1912	453	490
Paddock Lake.....	Kenosha.....	1960	1,470	1,183
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.....	1866	1,341	1,513
Pardeeville.....	Columbia.....	1894	1,507	1,624
Park Ridge.....	Portage.....	1938	817	744*
Patch Grove.....	Grant.....	1921	187	199
Pepin.....	Pepin.....	1860	747	752
Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.....	1876	3,271	4,041
Pigeon Falls.....	Trempealeau.....	1956	198	241
Plain.....	Sauk.....	1912	688	675
Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	1882	642	695
Plover.....	Portage.....	1971	2,618*	3,027
Plum City.....	Pierce.....	1909	451	488
Poplar.....	Douglas.....	1917	455	528
Port Edwards.....	Wood.....	1902	2,126	2,151
Potosi.....	Grant.....	1887	713	769
Pound.....	Marinette.....	1914	284	327
Poynette.....	Columbia.....	1892	1,118	1,230
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.....	1885	1,902	2,147
Prairie Farm.....	Barron.....	1901	426	435

WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
Prentice.....	Price.....	1899	519	602
Pulaski.....	Brown.....	1910	1,717	1,853
R adisson.....	Sawyer.....	1953	206	253
Randolph.....	Columbia, Dodge.....	1870	1,582	1,729
Random Lake.....	Sheboygan.....	1907	1,068	1,188
Readstown.....	Vernon.....	1898	395	407
Redgranite.....	Waushara.....	1904	645	698
Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.....	1892	994	1,018
Reeseville.....	Dodge.....	.....	566	647
Rewey.....	Iowa.....	1902	232	254
Rib Lake.....	Taylor.....	1902	782	839
Ridgeland.....	Dunn.....	1921	266	268
Ridgeway.....	Iowa.....	1902	463	483
Rio.....	Columbia.....	1887	792	820
*River Hills.....	Milwaukee.....	1930	1,561	1,547
Roberts.....	St. Croix.....	1945	484	608
Rochester.....	Racine.....	1912	436	586
Rock Springs.....	Sauk.....	1894	432	399
Rockdale.....	Dane.....	1914	172	160
Rockland.....	La Crosse.....	1919	278	288
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.....	1915	464	505
Rosholt.....	Portage.....	1907	466	484
Rothschild.....	Marathon.....	1917	3,141	3,452
Rudolph.....	Wood.....	1960	349	400
S t. Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.....	1909	550	623
St. Nazianz.....	Manitowoc.....	1956	718	753
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	1854	2,385	2,631
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.....	1915	1,389	2,485
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.....	1894	268	305
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	1892	1,216	1,309
Sheldon.....	Rusk.....	1917	218	255
Sherwood.....	Calumet.....	1968	350	385
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.....	1903	830	895
*Shorewood.....	Milwaukee.....	1900	15,576	14,874
Shorewood Hills.....	Dane.....	1927	2,206	1,878
Silver Lake.....	Kenosha.....	1926	1,210	1,246
Siren.....	Burnett.....	1948	639	829
Sister Bay.....	Door.....	1912	483	535
*Slinger.....	Washington.....	1869	1,022	1,499
Soldiers Grove.....	Crawford.....	1888	514	515
Solon Springs.....	Douglas.....	1920	598	610
Somerset.....	St. Croix.....	1915	778	857
South Wayne.....	Lafayette.....	1911	436	510
Spencer.....	Marathon.....	1902	1,181	1,388
Spring Green.....	Sauk.....	1869	1,199	1,253
Spring Valley.....	Pierce.....	1895	995	1,015
Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.....	1900	362	414
Stetsonville.....	Taylor.....	1949	305	339
Steuben.....	Crawford.....	1900	179	149
Stockbridge.....	Calumet.....	1908	582	603
Stockholm.....	Pepin.....	1903	99	130
Stoddard.....	Vernon.....	1911	750	827
Stratford.....	Marathon.....	1910	1,239	1,293
Strum.....	Trempealeau.....	1948	738	824
Sturtevant.....	Racine.....	1907	3,376	4,114
Sullivan.....	Jefferson.....	1915	467	552
Superior, Village of.....	Douglas.....	1949	476	464
Suring.....	Oconto.....	1914	499	570
Sussex.....	Waukesha.....	1924	2,758	3,762
T aylor.....	Jackson.....	1919	322	356
Tennyson.....	Grant.....	1940	402	465
Theresa.....	Dodge.....	1898	611	674
Thiensville.....	Ozaukee.....	1910	3,182	3,736
Tigerton.....	Shawano.....	1896	742	761
Tony.....	Rusk.....	1911	144	145
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.....	1867	743	776
Turtle Lake.....	Barron.....	1898	637	705
Twin Lakes.....	Kenosha.....	1937	2,276	2,996
U nion Center.....	Juneau.....	1913	205	203
Union Grove.....	Racine.....	1893	2,703	2,921

WISCONSIN VILLAGES—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population	
			1970 Census*	1974 Estimate
Unity.....	Clark, Marathon.....	1903	363	396
V alders.....	Manitowoc.....	1919	821	941
Verona.....	Dane.....	1920	2,334	2,760
Vesper.....	Wood.....	1948	355	383
Viola.....	Richland, Vernon.....	1899	659	604
W aldo.....	Sheboygan.....	1922	408	454
Wales.....	Waukesha.....	1922	691	1,126
Walworth.....	Walworth.....	1901	1,637	1,732
Warrens.....	Monroe.....	1973		276
Waterford.....	Racine.....	1906	1,922	2,204
Waunakee.....	Dane.....	1893	2,181	2,810
Wausaukee.....	Marinette.....	1924	557	575
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.....	1890	437	452
Webster.....	Burnett.....	1916	502	606
West Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	1956	563	537
West Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1906	4,405	3,565
West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	1893	2,180	2,339
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	1902	884	983
Weyerhauser.....	Rusk.....	1906	285	308
Wheeler.....	Dunn.....	1922	212	241
White Lake.....	Langlade.....	1926	309	310
*Whitefish Bay.....	Milwaukee.....	1892	17,402	16,699
Whitelaw.....	Manitowoc.....	1958	557	623
Whiting.....	Portage.....	1947	1,782	2,000
Wild Rose.....	Waushara.....	1904	585	643
Williams Bay.....	Walworth.....	1919	1,554	1,652
Wilson.....	St. Croix.....	1911	130	186
Wilton.....	Monroe.....	1890	516	479
Wind Point.....	Racine.....	1954	1,251	1,320
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.....	1887	1,611	1,850
Winter.....	Sawyer.....	1973		317
Withee.....	Clark.....	1901	480	498
Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	1893	895	1,010
Wonewoc.....	Juneau.....	1878	835	775
Woodman.....	Grant.....	1917	102	89
Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	1911	522	610
Wrightstown.....	Brown.....	1901	1,020	1,078
Wyeville.....	Monroe.....	1923	203	195
Wyocena.....	Columbia.....	1909	809	738
Y uba.....	Richland.....	1935	79	75

WISCONSIN URBAN PLACES OVER 2,500 POPULATION

Urban Place	1970	1960	Urban Place	1970	1960
Algoma, city.....	4,023	3,855	Hull, town.....	3,124	2,297
Algoma, town.....	3,158	2,177	Jackson, town.....	2,844	1,576
Allouez (U).....	13,753	—	Janesville, city.....	46,426	35,164
Altoona, city.....	2,842	2,114	Janesville, town.....	2,700	2,169
Antigo, city.....	9,005	9,691	Jefferson, city.....	5,429	4,548
Appleton, city.....	56,377	48,411	Jefferson, town.....	3,082	3,016
Ashland, city.....	9,615	10,132	Kaukauna, city.....	11,343	10,086
Ashwaubenon (U).....	9,323	—	Kenosha, city.....	78,805	67,899
Baraboo, city.....	7,931	7,660	Kewaunee, city.....	2,901	2,772
Bayside, village.....	4,461	3,181	Kiel, city.....	2,848	2,524
Beaver Dam, city.....	14,265	13,118	Kimberly, village.....	6,131	5,322
Beloit, city.....	35,729	32,846	Koshkonong, town.....	2,671	2,340
Berlin, city.....	5,338	4,838	Kronenwetter, town.....	2,595	1,926
Black River Falls, city.....	3,273	3,195	La Crosse, city.....	51,153	47,575
Bloomer, city.....	3,143	2,834	Ladysmith, city.....	3,674	3,584
Boscobel, city.....	2,510	2,608	Lafayette, town.....	4,668	4,188
Brillion, city.....	2,588	1,783	Lake Geneva, city.....	4,890	4,929
Bristol, town.....	2,740	2,155	Lake Mills, city.....	3,556	2,951
Brodhead, city.....	2,515	2,444	Lancaster, city.....	3,756	3,703
Brookfield, city.....	32,140	19,812	Lima, town.....	2,590	2,333
Brookfield, town.....	3,924	1,990	Lisbon, town.....	4,709	2,885
Brown Deer, village.....	12,582	11,280	Little Chute, village.....	5,522	5,099
Burlington, city.....	7,479	5,856	Madison, city.....	171,769	126,706
Burlington, town.....	4,963	3,765	Madison, town.....	6,057	4,925
Caledonia, town.....	16,748	9,696	Manitowoc, city.....	33,430	32,275
Campbell, town.....	3,327	2,296	Manitowoc Rapids, town.....	3,552	3,106
Cedarburg, city.....	7,697	5,191	Marinette, city.....	12,696	13,329
Cedarburg, town.....	3,774	2,248	Marshfield, city.....	15,619	14,153
Chilton, city.....	3,030	2,578	Mauston, city.....	3,466	3,531
Chippewa Falls, city.....	12,351	11,708	Mayville, city.....	4,139	3,607
Clintonville, city.....	4,600	4,778	Medford, city.....	3,454	3,260
Columbus, city.....	3,789	3,467	Menasha, city.....	14,879	14,647
Combined Locks, village.....	2,771	1,421	Menasha, town.....	8,256	5,480
Cudahy, city.....	22,078	17,975	Menominee, town.....	2,607	—
Delafield, city.....	3,182	2,334	Menomonee Falls, village.....	31,697	18,276
Delafield, town.....	3,750	2,822	Menomoneie, city.....	11,275	8,624
Delavan, city.....	5,526	4,846	Mequon, city.....	12,150	8,543
Delavan, town.....	3,798	3,138	Merrill, city.....	9,502	9,451
De Pere, city.....	13,309	10,045	Merton, town.....	4,424	3,077
Dodgeville, city.....	3,255	2,911	Middleton, city.....	8,286	4,410
Dover, town.....	3,780	3,503	Milton, city.....	3,699	1,671
Dunn, town.....	3,391	2,433	Milwaukee, city.....	717,372	741,324
East Troy, town.....	2,743	2,247	Monona, city.....	10,420	8,178
Eau Claire, city.....	44,619	37,987	Monroe, city.....	8,654	8,050
Edgerton, city.....	4,118	4,000	Mount Pleasant, town.....	16,368	12,358
Elkhorn, city.....	3,992	3,586	Muskego, city.....	11,573	—
Elm Grove, village.....	7,201	4,994	Neenah, city.....	22,902	18,057
Evansville, city.....	2,992	2,858	Neenah, town.....	3,368	2,273
Fitchburg, city.....	4,704	2,880	Neillsville, city.....	2,750	2,728
Fond du Lac, town.....	35,515	32,719	New Berlin, city.....	26,910	15,788
Fond du Lac, town.....	3,896	3,851	New Holstein, city.....	3,012	2,401
Fort Atkinson, city.....	9,164	7,908	New London, city.....	5,801	5,288
Fox Point, village.....	7,939	7,315	New Richmond, city.....	3,707	3,316
Franklin, city.....	12,247	10,006	North Fond du Lac, village.....	3,286	2,549
Freedom, town.....	2,926	2,077	Norway, town.....	4,620	3,341
Geneseo, town.....	3,172	2,183	Oak Creek, city.....	13,928	9,372
Geneva, town.....	3,490	2,253	Oconomowoc, city.....	8,741	6,682
Germantown, village.....	6,974	622	Oconomowoc, town.....	6,010	4,465
Glendale, city.....	13,426	9,537	Oconto, city.....	4,667	4,805
Grafton, town.....	3,127	1,996	Oconto Falls, city.....	2,517	2,331
Grafton, village.....	5,998	3,748	Onalaska, city.....	4,909	3,161
Grand Chute, town.....	7,085	5,035	Onalaska, town.....	2,973	1,711
Grand Rapids, town.....	5,147	6,791	Oneida, town.....	2,624	2,520
Green Bay, city.....	87,809	62,888	Oregon, village.....	2,553	1,701
Greendale, village.....	15,089	6,843	Oshkosh, city.....	53,104	45,110
Greenfield, city.....	24,424	17,636	Oshkosh, town.....	4,943	4,321
Greenville, town.....	2,675	1,538	Park Falls, city.....	2,953	2,919
Hales Corners, village.....	7,771	5,549	Pelican, town.....	2,576	2,415
Hallie, town.....	3,089	2,530	Perry Go Place (U) ¹	5,912	4,475
Harrison, town.....	3,260	2,873	Peshtigo, city.....	2,836	2,504
Hartford, city.....	6,499	5,627	Peshtigo, town.....	2,951	2,719
Hartford, village.....	2,763	2,088	Pewaukee, town.....	7,551	5,797
Hobart, town.....	2,599	2,343	Pewaukee, village.....	3,271	2,484
Horicon, city.....	3,356	2,996	Platteville, city.....	9,599	6,957
Howard, village.....	4,911	3,485	Pleasant Prairie, town.....	12,019	10,287
Hudson, city.....	5,049	4,325	Plover, town.....	3,692	1,972

¹ "U" stands for "unincorporated."Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, *Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin*, Final Report PC (1)-A51, Table 6 and Table 10.

WISCONSIN URBAN PLACES OVER 2,500 POPULATION — Continued

Urban Place	1970	1960	Urban Place	1970	1960
Plymouth, city.....	5,810	5,128	Sun Prairie, city.....	9,935	4,008
Polk, town.....	3,040	2,090	Superior, city.....	32,237	33,563
Portage, city.....	7,821	7,822	Sussex, village.....	2,758	1,087
Port Washington, city.....	8,752	5,984	Taycheedah, town.....	2,692	2,147
Prairie du Chien, city.....	5,540	5,649	Thiensville, village.....	3,182	2,507
Racine, city.....	95,162	89,144	Tomahawk, city.....	3,419	3,348
Raymond, town.....	3,735	2,344	Tomah, city.....	5,647	5,321
Reedsburg, city.....	4,585	4,371	Trenton, town.....	3,178	2,657
Rhineland, city.....	8,218	8,790	Turtle, town.....	2,532	3,632
Rice Lake, city.....	7,278	7,303	Two Rivers, city.....	13,553	12,393
Richfield, town.....	5,923	3,172	Two Rivers, town.....	2,806	2,110
Richland Center, city.....	5,086	4,746	Union Grove, village.....	2,703	1,970
Ripon, city.....	7,053	6,163	Vernon, town.....	2,857	2,037
River Falls, city.....	7,238	4,857	Viroqua, city.....	3,739	3,926
Rock, town.....	3,050	2,161	Washington, town.....	5,757	3,653
Rothschild, village.....	3,141	2,550	Waterford, town.....	3,483	2,681
St. Francis, city.....	10,489	10,065	Watertown, city.....	15,683	13,943
Salem, town.....	5,555	5,541	Waukesha, city.....	40,274	30,004
Saratoga, town.....	2,978	1,903	Waukesha, town.....	3,832	3,540
Schofield, city.....	2,577	3,038	Waupaca, city.....	4,342	3,984
Shawano, city.....	6,488	6,103	Waupun, city.....	7,946	7,935
Sheboygan, city.....	48,484	45,747	Wausau, city.....	32,806	31,943
Sheboygan, town.....	4,246	3,615	Wausau, West (U).....	6,399	4,105
Sheboygan Falls, city.....	4,771	4,061	Wauwatosa, city.....	58,676	56,923
Shelby, town.....	3,733	5,458	West Allis, city.....	71,649	68,157
Shorewood, village.....	15,576	15,990	West Bend, city.....	16,555	9,969
Somers, town.....	7,270	7,139	West Bend, town.....	2,779	1,992
South Milwaukee, city.....	23,297	20,307	West Milwaukee, village.....	4,405	5,043
Sparta, city.....	6,258	6,080	Weston, town.....	6,351	2,924
Stevens Point, city.....	23,479	17,837	Whitefish Bay, village.....	17,402	18,390
Stoughton, city.....	6,096	5,555	Whitewater, city.....	12,038	6,380
Sturgeon Bay, city.....	6,776	7,353	Wilson, town.....	3,323	2,387
Sturtevant, village.....	3,376	1,488	Wisconsin Rapids, city.....	18,587	15,042
Suamico, town.....	2,830	2,073	Yorkville, town.....	3,074	2,076
Summit, town.....	3,809	3,472			

POPULATION OF URBANIZED AREAS, 1970

Urbanized Areas	Total	Central City or Cities	Percent Central City or Cities	Urban Fringe		
				Total	Places of 25,000 or More	Places of 2,500 to 25,000
All areas.....	2,066,645	1,345,887	65.1	720,758	261,431	392,239
Appleton.....	129,532	56,377	44.1	72,389	—	63,319
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis..	32,713 ¹	32,237	98.5	476	—	476
Green Bay.....	129,105	87,809	68.0	41,296	—	41,296
Kenosha.....	84,262	78,805	93.5	5,457	—	5,457
La Crosse, Wis.-Minn.....	60,231 ¹	51,153	84.9	9,078	—	4,909
Madison.....	205,457	171,769	84.3	32,199	—	18,706
Milwaukee.....	1,252,457	717,372	57.3	535,358	261,431	260,633
Oshkosh.....	55,480	53,104	95.9	2,259	—	2,259
Racine.....	117,408	95,162	81.1	22,246	—	3,376
						18,870

¹ The part in Wisconsin only.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin*, PC (1)-A51 Wis., Table 12, p. 51-35.

WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 15,000 POPULATION Listed by Size

Municipality	1974 Population Estimate		1970 Population		
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank ¹	% Nonwhite
Milwaukee, city.....	683,148	1	717,372	1	15.6
Madison, city.....	168,621	2	171,769	2	2.8
Racine, city.....	94,905	3	95,162	3	11.0
Green Bay, city.....	89,016	4	87,809	4	1.1
Kenosha, city.....	82,839	5	78,805	5	2.8
West Allis, city.....	71,779	6	71,649	6	0.4
Wauwatosa, city.....	58,677	7	58,676	7	1.0
Appleton, city.....	58,541	8	56,377	8	0.5
Oshkosh, city.....	51,192	9	53,104	9	0.6
Janesville, city.....	49,448	10	46,426	12	0.3
Sheboygan, city.....	49,246	11	48,484	11	0.4
La Crosse, city.....	48,477	12	51,153	10	0.5
Waukesha, city.....	45,190	13	40,274	14	0.9
Eau Claire, city.....	44,902	14	44,619	13	0.6
Fond du Lac, city.....	36,551	15	35,515	16	0.4
Beloit, city.....	35,954	16	35,729	15	7.8
Menomonee Falls, village.....	33,505	17	31,679	21	0.3
Brookfield, city.....	33,210	18	32,140	20	0.4
Manitowoc, city.....	33,063	19	33,430	17	0.5
Wausau, city.....	33,031	20	33,031	18	0.2
Superior, city.....	31,183	21	32,237	19	1.2
Greenfield, city.....	30,820	22	24,424	23	0.3
New Berlin, city.....	30,679	23	26,910	22	0.4
South Milwaukee, city.....	23,881	24	23,297	25	0.5
Stevens Point, city.....	23,856	25	23,429	24	0.5
Neenah, city.....	23,342	26	22,902	26	0.5
Cudahy, city.....	22,120	27	22,078	27	0.5
West Bend, city.....	19,683	28	16,555	31	0.2
Caledonia, town.....	18,367	29	16,748	30	NA ²
Wisconsin Rapids, city.....	18,099	30	18,587	28	0.6
Greendale, village.....	17,196	31	15,089	36	0.7
Mount Pleasant, town.....	17,084	32	16,368	32	NA ²
Watertown, city.....	16,759	33	15,683	33	0.3
Whitefish Bay, village.....	16,699	34	17,402	29	0.6
Marshfield, city.....	16,337	35	15,619	34	0.2
Oak Creek, city.....	15,672	36	13,928	39	1.1
Allouez, town.....	15,539	37	13,753	40	2.3

¹ Shorewood ranked 35th in 1970 with a population of 15,576 but fell to 38th in 1974 with a population estimate of 14,874.

² Not available.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Final 1974 Population Estimates for Wisconsin Municipalities and Counties*, October 10, 1974; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, *Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin*, Final Report PC(1)-A51, Table 6; *General Population Characteristics, Wisconsin*, PC(1)-B51, Table 16.

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT BY STATE, 1972

State	Local Governments Other than School Districts					
	Total-All Local Govts.	Total	Counties ¹	Municipalities ²	Townships ²	School Districts
Alabama.....	875	749	67	396	—	286
Alaska.....	120	120	8	112	—	—
Arizona.....	406	169	14	65	—	90
Arkansas.....	1,283	895	75	454	—	366
California.....	3,819	2,687	57	407	—	2,223
Colorado.....	1,319	1,132	62	258	—	812
Connecticut.....	428	414	—	34	149	231
Delaware.....	158	133	3	52	—	78
Florida.....	865	771	66	390	—	315
Georgia.....	1,243	1,054	158	530	—	366
Hawaii.....	19	19	3	1	—	15
Idaho.....	901	784	44	197	—	543
Illinois.....	6,385	5,208	102	1,267	1,432	2,407
Indiana.....	2,792	2,477	91	546	1,008	832
Iowa.....	1,818	1,355	99	951	—	305
Kansas.....	3,715	3,384	105	626	1,517	1,136
Kentucky.....	1,135	944	120	378	—	446
Louisiana.....	834	768	62	287	—	419
Maine.....	714	636	16	22	472	126
Maryland.....	403	403	23	151	—	229
Massachusetts.....	682	631	12	39	312	268
Michigan.....	2,649	2,002	83	532	1,248	139
Minnesota.....	3,395	2,950	87	854	1,798	211
Mississippi.....	796	634	82	270	—	282
Missouri.....	2,807	2,171	114	894	343	820
Montana.....	992	440	56	126	—	258
Nebraska.....	3,561	2,187	93	537	476	1,081
Nevada.....	184	167	16	17	—	134
New Hampshire.....	499	341	10	13	224	94
New Jersey.....	1,456	929	21	335	232	341
New Mexico.....	309	220	32	89	—	99
New York.....	3,306	2,560	57	618	931	954
North Carolina.....	802	802	100	454	—	248
North Dakota.....	2,726	2,340	53	358	1,368	561
Ohio.....	3,259	2,619	88	936	1,320	275
Oklahoma.....	1,683	1,026	77	547	—	402
Oregon.....	1,446	1,093	36	231	—	826
Pennsylvania.....	4,935	4,407	66	1,012	1,552	1,777
Rhode Island.....	115	112	—	8	31	73
South Carolina.....	583	490	46	262	—	182
South Dakota.....	1,770	1,542	64	308	1,034	136
Tennessee.....	881	867	94	316	—	457
Texas.....	3,624	2,450	254	981	—	1,215
Utah.....	459	419	29	214	—	176
Vermont.....	658	386	14	61	237	74
Virginia.....	385	385	96	231	—	58
Washington.....	1,682	1,365	39	266	39	1,021
West Virginia.....	508	453	55	226	—	172
WISCONSIN.....	2,448	2,031	72	570	1,268	121
Wyoming.....	383	313	23	87	—	203
D.C.....	3	3	—	1	—	2
United States.....	78,218	62,437	3,044	18,517	16,991	23,885

¹ Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.² In Wisconsin, "Municipalities" refer to cities and villages; "Townships" to towns.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972 *Census of Governments, Vol. 1, Governmental Organization*, July 1973.

WISCONSIN'S MILITARY MANPOWER

The number of personnel furnished by Wisconsin for armed forces in the various wars in which the United States has been engaged is as follows:

War	Number Served
Civil War	91,379
Spanish-American War	5,469
Mexican Border Service	4,168
World War I	122,215
World War II	332,200 ¹
Korean Conflict	132,000 ¹
Vietnam	147,000 ²

¹ U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.

² As of July 1, 1974, U.S. Veterans Administration report.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, July 1972.

DIRECT STATE BENEFITS DISTRIBUTED TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS, 1943-1974

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Number of Veterans Benefited	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Fund*	Disbursed from the Housing Fund*	Total Funds to Veterans
8/1/43 to 6/30/46	6,359	\$ 975,173	\$ —	\$ 975,173
1947	10,701	2,207,914	—	2,207,914
1948	9,578	3,511,527	—	3,511,527
1949	6,086	2,512,517	—	2,512,517
1950	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058
1951	6,137	2,104,550	3,073,556	5,178,106
1952	10,442	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081
1953	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
1954	4,507	1,502,748	2,917,282	4,420,030
1955	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
1956	3,639	787,861	4,601,326	5,389,187
1957	2,890	730,452	3,515,552	4,246,004
1958	2,779	660,994	4,251,239	4,912,233
1959	2,954	670,262	4,749,347	5,419,609
1960	3,345	591,272	6,750,650	7,341,922
1961	3,081	584,426*	6,069,763*	6,654,189
1962	3,073	—	—	6,681,585
1963	2,835	—	—	6,118,117
1964	2,514	—	—	4,609,470
1965	2,384	—	—	3,737,259
1966	3,272	—	—	5,160,559
1967	6,366	—	—	7,903,147
1968	7,117	—	—	9,520,005
1969	7,258	—	—	7,979,372
1970	8,296	—	—	9,265,184
1971	9,087	—	—	10,634,778
1972	10,241	—	—	13,207,891
1973	18,280	—	—	24,534,161
1974	35,332	—	—	25,568,069
TOTAL	202,612			\$ 226,592,225

* The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into one fund, the Veterans' Trust Fund.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, January 1975.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

Hq. and Hq. Det., Wis. Army NG—Madison
 112th Public Information Det.—Madison
 132nd Army Band—Madison
 53rd Aviation Co. (-)—Madison
 Det. 1 53rd Aviation Co.—West Bend
 Hq. and Hq. Co., 264th Engineer Group—Eau Claire

724th Engineer Battalion
 Hq. and Hq. Co.—Superior

Co. A (-)—Ashland
 Det. 1 Co. A.—Phillips
 Co. B. (-)—Hayward
 Det. 1 Co. B.—Spoonerville
 Co. C (-)—Tomahawk
 Det. 1 Co. C.—Rhineland
 Co. D (-)—Medford
 Det. 1 Co. D.—Abbotsford

Hq. and Hq. Det., 426th Engineer Battalion—Onalaska

229th Engineer Co. (-)—Prairie du Chien
 Det. 1 229th Engineer Co.—Platteville

273rd Engineer Co.—Onalaska

106th Supply and Service Co. (-)—Black River Falls

Det. 1 106th Supply and Service Co.—Neillsville

Hq. and Hq. Det., 732nd Maintenance Battalion—Tomah

105th Light Equipment Maintenance Co.—Milwaukee

107th Maintenance Co. (-)—Sparta

Det. 1 107th Maintenance Co.—Viroqua

108th Maintenance Co. (-)—Mauston

Det. 1 108th Maintenance Co.—Tomah

Det. 2 108th Maintenance Co.—Portage

Hq. and Hq. Btry., 257th Artillery Group—Whitefish Bay

1158th Transportation Co.—Monroe

1st Battalion, 121st Field Artillery

Hq. and Hq. Btry.—Whitefish Bay

Btry. A—Whitefish Bay

Btry. B—Whitefish Bay

Btry. C—Whitefish Bay

Service Btry.—Whitefish Bay

1st Battalion, 126th Field Artillery

Hq. and Hq. Btry.—Kenosha

Btry. A—Oak Creek

Btry. B—Racine

Btry. C—Racine

Service Btry.—Kenosha

64th Support Center—Milwaukee

127th Signal Co.—Waukesha

32nd Military Police Co.—Milwaukee

1157th Transportation Co.—Oshkosh

1st Battalion, 127th Infantry

Hq. and Hq. Co.—Green Bay

Co. A (-)—Marquette

Det. 1 Co. A.—Clintonville

Co. B—Two Rivers

Co. C (-)—Sheboygan

Det. 1 Co. C—Plymouth

Support Co.—Green Bay

2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry

Hq. and Hq. Co.—Elkhorn

Co. A (-)—Oconomowoc

Det. 1 Co. A—Hartford

Co. B—Oak Creek

Co. C (-)—Watertown

Det. 1 Co. C—Fort Atkinson

Support Co. (-)—Whitewater

Let. 1 Support Co.—Burlington

13th Evacuation Hospital—Madison

135th Medical Co.—Milwaukee

32nd Infantry Brigade

Hq. and Hq. Co.—Milwaukee

32nd Engineer Co.—Onalaska

Troop E (-) 105th Cavalry—Baraboo

Det. 1 Troop E 105th Cavalry—Reedsburg

2nd Battalion, 127th Infantry

Hq. and Hq. Co.—Appleton

Co. A (-)—Waupun

Det. 1 Co. A—Ripon

Co. B—Fond du Lac

Co. C (-)—Oshkosh

Det. 1 Co. C—Berlin

Support Co.—Appleton

1st Battalion, 128th Infantry

Hq. and Hq. Co.—Eau Claire

Co. A (-)—Menomonie

Det. 1 Co. A—River Falls

Co. B—New Richmond

Co. C (-)—Rice Lake

Det. 1 Co. C—Arcadia

Support Co.—Chippewa Falls

1st Battalion, 632nd Armor

Hq. and Hq. Co.—Wausau

Co. A—Merrill

Co. B—Antigo

Co. C—Mosinee

Support Co.—Wausau

1st Field Battalion, 120th Artillery

Hq. and Hq. Btry.—Wisconsin Rapids

Btry. A—Marshfield

Btry. B—Stevens Point

Btry. C—Stevens Point

Service Btry.—Wisconsin Rapids

132nd Support Battalion

Hq. and Hq. Det.—Madison

Co. A—(Administration)—Milwaukee

Co. B (Medical)—Milwaukee

Co. C (Supply and Transportation)—Janesville

Co. D (Maintenance)—Madison

Abbreviations: Hq., Headquarters; Co., Company; Btry., Battery; Det., Detachment.

Source: Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, December 1974.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD — Continued

AIR UNITS

Madison Units

128th Tactical Air Support Wing
 115th Tactical Air Support Group
 176th Tactical Air Support Squadron
 115th Combat Support Squadron
 115th Direct Air Support Center Squadron
 115th Tactical Hospital
 115th Civil Engineer Flight
 115th Communications Flight

Milwaukee Units

128th Air Refueling Group
 126th Air Refueling Squadron
 128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
 128th Combat Support Squadron
 128th Tactical Clinic
 128th Mobility Flight
 128th Communications Flight
 126th Weather Flight
 128th Civil Engineer Flight
 128th Weapons Systems Security Flight
 128th Tactical Control Squadron

MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME BY WAR,* 1888 to 1974

Year	Civil and Indian Wars	Spanish- American	World War I		World War II		Korean War		Total For Year
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1888	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
1889	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
1890	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
1895	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339
1900	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680
1905	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700
1910	699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699
1915	711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	711
1920	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532
1925	385	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
1930	254	108	10	14	—	—	—	—	386
1905	136	151	40	69	—	—	—	—	396
1940	89	196	101	130	—	—	—	—	516
1945	48	159	77	99	—	—	—	—	383
1950	27	156	189	93	5	1	—	—	471
1955	12	113	226	97	13	6	—	—	467
1956	13	100	216	98	14	7	—	—	448
1957	10	92	220	98	14	7	—	—	444
1958	10	92	226	97	27	6	—	—	458
1959	10	86	250	94	27	6	—	—	473
1960	4	74	203	94	40	5	—	—	450
1961	3	66	221	88	39	8	—	—	427
1962	3	66	223	82	52	9	—	—	431
1963	3	67	235	87	57	10	—	—	459
1964	3	63	237	105	61	16	—	—	485
1965	2	62	247	112	77	16	—	—	516
1966	1	56	258	112	86	21	—	—	534
1967	1	46	272	120	93	20	—	—	555
1968	1	48	253	123	93	16	—	—	534
1969	1	43	253	145	101	14	—	—	560
1970	1	35	279	146	153	20	1	0	635
1971	1	39	316	160	184	31	2	0	723
1972	0	28	279	155	199	39	2	0	702
1973	0	25	285	108	199	37	0	1	715
1974	0	21	279	175	185	37	0	2	699

*Name changed from Grand Army Home by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, January 1975.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS***Daily Newspapers**

Municipality	Newspaper	Publisher
Antigo, 610 Superior St. 54409.....	Daily Journal.....	M. F. Berner
Appleton, 306 W. Washington 54911.....	Post-Crescent.....	V. I. Minahan (Post Corp.)
Ashland, 122 3rd W. 54806.....	Daily Press.....	Ashland Publishing Corp.
Baraboo, 408 Oak St. 53913.....	News-Republic.....	John M. Lavine
Beaver Dam, 805 Park Ave.....	Daily Citizen.....	Francis W. Connors & James E. Conley, Jr.
Beloit, 149 State Street 53511.....	Daily News.....	C. Patrick King
Chippewa Falls, 20-22 West Central 54729.....	Herald-Telegram.....	John M. Lavine
Eau Claire, 701 S. Farwell 54701.....	Leader-Telegram.....	Marshall Atkinson
Fond du Lac, 18 W. First St. 54935.....	Reporter.....	L. A. Lange, Jr.
Fort Atkinson, 28 W. Milwaukee Ave. 53538.....	Jefferson County Union.....	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co.
Green Bay, 210 S. Broadway (P.O. 2467).....	Daily News.....	Metropolitan Newspaper Corp.
Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut, P.O. Box 430, 54305.....	Press-Gazette.....	Daniel C. Beisel
Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53545.....	Gazette.....	Robert W. Bliss
Kenosha, 715-58th St. 53140.....	News.....	Howard J. Brown
La Crosse, 401 N. 3rd St. 54601.....	Tribune.....	Kenneth O. Blanchard
Madison, 115 S. Carroll St., Box 1030, 53701.....	Capital Times.....	Miles McMillin
Madison, 115 S. Carroll St. 53701.....	Wisconsin State Journal.....	J. Martin Wolman
Manitowoc, 902 Franklin St. 54220.....	Herald-Times-Reporter.....	K. E. Schulte
Marinette, 1809-27 Dunlap Ave. 54143.....	Eagle-Star.....	Fred G. Sappington
Marshfield, 111 W. 3rd St. 54449.....	News-Herald.....	Steve Hopkins
Merrill, 913 E. Main St. 54452.....	Daily-Herald.....	William F. McCormick 800 Scott St., Wausau 54401
Milwaukee, 704 W. Wisconsin Ave. 53233.....	Daily Reporter.....	Webster Woodmansee
Milwaukee, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave. 53233.....	Deutsche Zeitung.....	The Abendpost Company, 223 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill. 60606
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201.....	Journal.....	Donald B. Abert
Milwaukee, 918 North 4th St. 53201.....	Sentinel.....	Bus. Mgr., William F. Share
Milwaukee, 6526 River Parkway 53213.....	Western Builder.....	Earl P. Keyes
Monroe, 901 16th Ave. 53566.....	Evening Times.....	Arnold V. Lund
Neenah, 512 N. Commercial St. 54956.....	Twin City News-Record.....	Victor I. Minahan
Oshkosh, 224 State St. 54901.....	Northwestern.....	Samuel W. Heaney & Thomas Schwalm
Portage, 309 De Witt St. 53901.....	Daily Register.....	John M. Lavine
Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403.....	Journal Times.....	John W. Dewey
Rhineland, 314 Courtney St. 54501.....	Daily News.....	William D. Behling
Shawano, 107-113 E. Green Bay St., P.O. Box 489, 54166.....	Evening Leader.....	Jeanne P. Donald
Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave. 53081.....	Press.....	Tim B. Werner
Stevens Point, 1200 Third St. 54481.....	Daily Journal.....	Weldon C. Leahy
Superior, 1226 Ogden Ave. 54880.....	Evening Telegram.....	Mrs. Morgan Murphy
Two Rivers, 1809 Washington 54241.....	Herald-Times-Reporter.....	K. Schulte
Watertown, 113-115 Main 53094.....	Daily Times.....	John D. Clifford
Waukesha, 200 Park Pl. 53186.....	Freeman.....	Henry A. Youmans, Jr.
Wausau, 800 Scott St. 54401.....	Daily Record-Herald.....	W. F. McCormick
West Bend, 100 S. 6th Ave. 53095.....	News.....	V. I. Minahan
Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave., So. 54494.....	Daily Tribune.....	William Huffman

Other Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford.....	Tribune-Photograph.....	Thurs.....	J. A. O'Leary
Adams, 53910.....	Adams Co. Times.....	Thurs.....	Marvin & Lucile Morgenstern
Albany, (Box K) 53520.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	George Martin
Algoma, 54201.....	Record-Herald.....	Wed.....	H. F. Heidmann
Alma, 54610.....	Buffalo Co. Journal.....	Thurs.....	L. C. Furrington
Amery, 54001.....	Free Press.....	Thurs.....	Palmer H. Sondreal
Arcadia, 54612.....	News-Leader.....	Thurs.....	Harold J. Blaschko
Argyle, 53504.....	Agenda.....	Thurs.....	Drayton (Dee) Piercy
Augusta, 54722.....	Area Times.....	Thurs.....	I. H. Jensen, Osseo 54758
Baldwin, 54002.....	Bulletin.....	Thurs.....	W. C. Hawley

* Data is as of November 15, 1974.

Source: "1974 Directory and Rate Book of Weekly and semi-Weekly Wisconsin Newspapers," Wisconsin Press Assn., and questionnaires sent to publishers.

Note: A "newspaper" listed here is defined by Section 985.03 (1) (c) of the Wisconsin Statutes as follows: "A newspaper, under this chapter, is a publication appearing at regular intervals and at least once a week, containing reports or happenings of recent occurrence of a varied character, such as political, social, moral and religious subjects, designed to inform the general reader . . ."

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Balsam Lake, 54810.....	Polk Co. Ledger.....	Thurs.....	Curtis B. Gaylord
Barron, 54812.....	Barron Co. News-Shield.....	Wed.....	Robert J. Severson
Bayfield, 54814.....	Bayfield Co. Press.....	Fri.....	Ernest Korpela, Cornucopia, 54827
Belleville, 104 W. Main St. 53508.....	Recorder.....	Thurs.....	John P. Adams
Berlin, 54923.....	Journal.....	Thurs.....	Orvel Bicking
Black Earth, 53515.....	Dane Co. News, Mazomanie. Sickle & Cross Plains Arrow.....	Thurs.....	William Griffith
Black River Falls 54616.....	Banner Journal.....	Wed.....	James Frederickson
Blair, 54616.....	Press.....	Thurs.....	Gerald Hjernevik
Blanchardville, 53516.....	Blade-Atlas.....	Thurs.....	Dennis G. Novinski
Bloomer, 54724.....	Advance.....	Wed.....	Alfred Bauer, Jr.
Boscobel, 53805.....	Dial.....	Thurs.....	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Boyceville, 54725.....	Press-Reporter.....	Thurs.....	Don A. Halverson
Brandon, 53919.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Dee M. Evans
Brillion, 54110.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Zander Press Inc.
Brodhead, 53520.....	Independent-Register.....	Thurs.....	M. D. and R. G. Markham
Brookfield, P.O. Box 36.....	News.....	Thurs.....	John J. Shinnors, Hartford 53027
Brown Deer, P.O. Box 3706.... Whitefish Bay 53217.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Burlington, 53105.....	Standard Press.....	Mon & Wed.....	William E. Branan
Cadott, 54727.....	Sentinel.....	Thurs.....	Trygg J. Hansen, Cornell 54732
Caledonia.....	Caledonia Pictorial.....	Wed. & Sat.....	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Cambridge, 53523.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Dwayne McLaughlin
Campbellsport, 53010.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Gerald F. Ninnemann
Cashton, 54619.....	Record.....	Wed.....	Martin Erickson
Cedarburg, W63 N582..... Hanover St., 53012.....	News Graphic.....	Wed.....	Robert A. Schroeder
Chetek, 54728.....	Alert.....	Thurs.....	Ida I. Mason
Chilton, 53014.....	Times-Journal.....	Thurs.....	Louis Brandt
Clear Lake, 54005.....	Star.....	Thurs.....	James Scannell
Clinton, 53525.....	Topper.....	Thurs.....	Mr. & Mrs. Donald C. Walrath
Clintonville, 54929.....	Tribune-Gazette.....	Thurs.....	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane, 54622.....	Cochrane-Fountain..... City Recorder.....	Thurs.....	Young Press, Inc., Wabasha, Minn.
Colfax, 54730.....	Messenger.....	Thurs.....	Lyle A. Christianson
Columbus, 53925.....	Journal-Republican.....	Wed.....	Marshall Bernhagen
Cornell, 54732.....	Cornell and Lake Holcombe. Courier.....	Thurs.....	Trygg J. Hansen
Crandon, 54520.....	Forest Republican.....	Thurs.....	Russell H. Steel
Cuba City, 53807.....	Tri-County Press.....	Wed.....	Rex Goldthorpe
Cudahy, 53110.....	Reminder-Enterprise.....	Wed. & Sat.....	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Cumberland, 54829.....	Advocate.....	Thurs.....	L. D. George
Darlington, 53530.....	LaPayette Co. News.....	Thurs.....	G. M. Howery
Darlington, 53530.....	Republican-Journal.....	Thurs.....	E. Bowden Curtiss
DeForest, 53532.....	Times-Tribune.....	Thurs.....	Richard Emerson
De Pere, 126 S. Broadway..... 54115.....	Journal.....	Thurs.....	Paul J. Creviere
Deerfield, 53531.....	Independent.....	Thurs.....	Dan Royle
Delavan, 1436 Mound Rd., 53115.....	Enterprise.....	Tues. & Thurs.....	A. L. Petermann
Denmark, 54208.....	Press.....	Thurs.....	Frank A. Wood
Dodgeville, 53533.....	Chronicle.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. Lillian Kessler
Dousman, 53118.....	Index.....	Thurs.....	E. J. McLoone, P.O. Box 67, Hartland
Dresser, 54009.....	Dispatch.....	Wed.....	Francis L. Harper
Durand, 103 W. Main St., 54736.....	Courier-Wedge.....	Thurs.....	William A. Ender
Eagle River, 54521.....	Vilas Co. News-Review.....	Thurs.....	Daniel and Robert Satran
East Ellsworth, 54010.....	Ellsworth Record.....	Thurs.....	John R. Halls
East Troy, 53120.....	News.....	Wed.....	F. W. Zimmerman
Edgar.....	Record-Review.....	Thurs.....	J. A. O'Leary
Edgerton, 53534.....	Reporter.....	Thurs.....	Harland E. Everson
Elkhorn, 53121.....	Independent.....	Thurs.....	F. H. Eames
Ellsworth, 54011.....	Pierce Co. Herald.....	Thurs.....	Stanley E. Doolittle
Elm Grove.....	Elm Leaves.....	Thurs.....	John J. Shinnors
Elmwood, 54740.....	Argus.....	Thurs.....	Forrest H. Johnson, Sr.
Elroy, 53929.....	Tribune-Keystone.....	Thurs.....	Richard C. Dalke
Evansville, 53536.....	Review.....	Thurs.....	Frank H. Gildner, Jr.
Fennimore, 53809.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Thomas S. Beebe
Florence, 54121.....	Mining News.....	Thurs.....	Calvin C. Erickson
Florence, 54121.....	Tri-County Independent.....	Wed.....	Calvin C. Erickson
Fox Lake.....	Representative.....	Thurs.....	Orvel Bicking, Berlin

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Fox Point, P.O. Box 3706	Fox Point-Bayside-River	Thurs.	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Whitefish Bay, 53217	Hills Herald		Edward F. Greinke
Frederic, 54837	Inter-County Leader	Wed.	Marvin & Lucile Morgenstern
Friendship, 53934	Reporter	Thurs.	Mrs. Rudah Tentis
Galesville, 54630	Republican	Thurs.	Ralph Goldsmith, Boscobel 53805
Gays Mills, 54631	Crawford Co. Independent....	Thurs.	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Glendale, P.O. Box 3706,	Herald.....	Thurs.	Ross DeWitt
Whitefish Bay 53217	Tribune.....	Thurs.	Matthew J. Hart, Jr.
Glenwood City, 54013	Enterprise	Thurs.	Wilbur A. Nelson
Glidden, 54527	Burnett Co. Sentinel.....	Wed.	Orvel Bicking, Berlin 54923
Grantsburg, 54840	Green Lake Co. Reporter	Thurs.	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Green Lake	Village Life	Wed. & Sat.	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Greendale.....			John J. Shinnors
Greenfield, P.O. Box 5884,	Observer	Wed. & Sat.	Edward J. McLoone
53220			Gordon H. Skamser
Hales Corners, P.O. Box 186..	The Hub Franklin, Hales.....	Wed. & Sat.	Favorite Publishing Co.—Don Gast
53130	Corners		Elaine & James M. Hanna
Hartford, 53027	Times-Press	Thurs.	Ed. Marolla
Hartland, 53029	Lake Country Reporter.....	Tues. & Thurs.	Willis H. Miller
Hayward, 54843	Sawyer Co. Record	Wed.	Howard Moore
Hilbert, 54129	Favorite	Wed.	O. J. Evenson
Hillsboro, 54634	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Firman E. Cooper
			Ernest J. Korpela, Cornucopia 54827
Horicon, 53032	Reporter	Thurs.	Harry Miedema, Jr.
Hudson, 54016	Star-Observer	Thurs.	Harold B. Atterbury
Hurley, 54534	Iron Co. Miner	Thurs.	
Independence, 54747	News-Wave	Thurs.	
Iola, 54945	Herald.....	Thurs.	
Iron River, 54847	Pioneer	Thurs.	
Jefferson, 53549	Banner.....	Wed.	
Juneau, 53039	Dodge Co. Independent.....	Thurs.	
	News		
Kaukauna, 216-218 Main	Times.....	Wed. & Fri.	C. J. Hansen
Ave., 54130			
Kewaskum, 250 Main St.,	Statesman	Fri.	W. J. Harbeck
53040			
Kewaunee, 206 Ellis St.,	Enterprise	Thurs.	C. F. Temby
54216			
Kiel, 53042	Tri-County Record	Thurs.	Earl A. Mathes
La Farge, 54699	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Elaine & J. M. Hanna, Hillsboro
La Farge, 54639	Epitah	Wed.	Lonnice L. Muller
Ladysmith, 54848	News	Thurs.	Donald L. Bell
Lake Geneva, 53147	Regional News	Thurs.	Donald Bearder
Lake Mills, 53551	Leader.....	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes, Leader Printing Co.
Lancaster, 53813	Grant Co. Herald	Wed.	Calvin V. Lambert
	Independent		
Lodi, 53555	Enterprise	Thurs.	Alfred C. Johnson & Louis O. Smith
Loyal, 54446	Tribune-Record-Gleaner.....	Thurs.	Robert Berglund
Luck, 54853	Enterprise-Herald	Thurs.	Curtis Gaylord, Balsam Lake 54810
Luxemburg, 54217	News	Thurs.	C. F. Temby
Manawa, 54949	Advocate.....	Thurs.	Charles O'Konski
Marion, 54950	Advertiser	Thurs.	Leland H. Krueger
Markesan, 53946	Herald.....	Thurs.	Donald V. Evans & Dana E. Evans
Markesan, 53946	Regional Reporter.....	Thurs.	Orvel Bicking, Berlin 54923
Mauston, 53948	Juneau Co. Chronicle	Mon.	L. L. Arnold & K. J. Bogert
Mauston, 53948	Star	Thurs.	K. J. Bogert & L. L. Arnold
Mayville, 53050	News	Thurs.	Warren Gehrke
McFarland, Box 54, 53558	Community Life.....	Thurs.	Donald Huibregtse
Medford, 54451	Taylor Co. Star News	Thurs.	Bert Amacher
Mellen, 54546	Weekly-Record	Thurs.	Jasper G. Landry
Melrose, 54642	Chronicle.....	Thurs.	Thomas G. Best
Menomonee Falls, 53051	News	Thurs.	Guy Fuller, Jr.
Menomonie, 54751	Dunn Co. News	Wed.	J. W. Flint
Mequon-Thiensville, 54751	The Squire	Thurs.	Robert A. Schroeder, Cedarburg, 53012
Middleton, 53562	Times Tribune	Thurs.	William A. Griffith
Milton, 53564	Milton Courier	Thurs.	Michael P. Flaherty
Milwaukee, P.O. Box 2318,	Bugle-American.....	Tues.	Spontaneous Enterprises
53212			

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Milwaukee, 2431 W. Hopkins St., 53206	Courier	Thurs.	Jerrel W. Jones
Milwaukee, P.O. Box 5475, 53211	Herold	Thurs.	Peter Pub., Omaha, Neb., 68103
Milwaukee, 3882 N. Teutonia St., 53206	Milwaukee Star Times	Tues.	Robert Thomas
Mineral Point, 53565	Democrat-Tribune	Thurs.	Mr. & Mrs. William K. Smith
Minocqua, 54548	Lakeland Times	Thurs.	Donald P. Walker
Mondovi, Box 67, 54755	Herald-News	Thurs.	Mrs. June Nyseth
Monona, P.O. Box 6165	Community Herald	Thurs.	Don Huibregtse
Montello, 53949	Marquette Co. Tribune	Thurs.	R. T. Wright
Monticello, 53570	Messenger	Thurs.	David & Judy Enersen
Mosinee, 54455	Times	Thurs.	Don Klotzbuecher
Mount Horeb, 53572	Mail	Thurs.	William Griffith
Mukwonago, 53149	Chief	Wed.	Edward McLoone & Raymond De Visser
Muscoda, 53573	Progressive	Wed.	Wendell Smith
Muskego	Sun	Wed. & Sat.	Duane Dunham, P. O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Neillsville, 302 W. Seventh St., 54456	Clark Co. Press	Thurs.	Robert Harvey
New Berlin, 53151	Citizen	Thurs.	John J. Shinnars, Hartford 53027
New Glarus, Box 65, 53574	Post	Wed.	David Enersen
New Holstein, 53061	Reporter	Thurs.	R. P. & David Cooley
New Lisbon, 53950	Times-Argus	Thurs.	K. J. Bogert & L. L. Arnold
New London, 54961	Press-Star	Wed.	Howard Sanstadt
New Richmond, 54017	News	Thurs.	Robert L. Bradford
Niagara, 1111 Roosevelt Rd., 54151	Journal	Wed.	Jeffrey J. Klenke
Oak Creek, 53154	Pictorial	Wed. & Sat.	Duane Dunham, P. O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Oconomowoc, 53066	Enterprise	Thurs.	C. W. Brown
Oconto, 54153	Oconto Co. Reporter	Thurs.	William Borneman
Oconto Falls, 54154	Oconto Co. Times-Herald	Thurs.	Robert Hellman
Omro	Herald	Thurs.	Orvel Bicking, Berlin 54923
Oregon, 53575	Observer	Thurs.	Butler C. Delany
Orfordville, 53576	Orfordville Journal and Footville News	Wed.	George E. Stewart
Osceola, 54020	Sun	Thurs.	Thomas G. Larson
Osseo, 54758	Tri-County News	Thurs.	M. D. Jensen
Owen, 54460	Enterprise	Thurs.	J. R. Barager
Palmyra, 53156	Enterprise	Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc., 101 W. Whitewater, Whitewater 53190
Pardeeville, 53954	Mid-County Times	Thurs.	R. H. Thompson
Park Falls, 54552	Herald	Thurs.	D. D. MacGregor
Pepin, 54759	Pepin Laker	Thurs.	L. C. Purrington, Alma, 54610
Peshtigo, 54157	Times	Wed.	Leo J. Pesch, Sr.
Phillips, 54555	Bee	Thurs.	Robert & Ted Kempkes
Pittsville, 54466	Record	Thurs.	Michael C. McKee
Platteville, 53818	Journal	Semiweekly	Richard Brockman
Plymouth, 53073	Review	Semiweekly	Robert S. Johanson
Port Washington, 53074	Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Wm. F. Schaner, III
Port Washington, 53074	Port Pilot	Wed.	Robert Schroeder
Poynette, 53955	Press	Thurs.	Marcella M. Koch
Prairie du Chien, 53821	Prairie Spy	Mon.	E. B. Howe
Prairie du Chien, 53821	Courier-Press	Wed.	E. B. Howe
Prescott, 54021	Journal	Thurs.	Francis L. Harper
Princeton, 54923	Times-Republic	Thurs.	Orvel Bicking, Berlin 54923
Racine, 214 State Street, 53403	Shoreline Leader	Thurs.	Jacob J. Erdmann
Randolph, 53956	Advance	Thurs.	Russell K. Akey
Random Lake, 53075	Times Pennysaver	Thurs.	Times Publishing Co., Inc.
Reedsburg, 53959	Times-Press	Wed.	William E. Branan & Paul E. Dysart
Rice Lake, 54868	Chronotype	Wed.	Warren Leary, Jr.
Richland Center, 53581	Observer	Thurs.	James E. Olson
Ripon, 54971	Commonwealth-Press	Wed.	A. Douglas Lyke
River Falls, 54022	Journal	Thurs.	George M. Kremer
St. Croix Falls, 54024	Standard-Press	Wed.	H. C. Vezina
Sauk City, 53583	Sauk-Prairie Star	Thurs.	Bill Griffith-News Publ. Co., Black Earth
Seymour, 54165	Times-Press	Wed.	F. D. Shellman
Sharon, 53585	Reporter	Thurs.	Herbert F. Miller
Sheboygan Falls, 53085	News	Wed.	Robert S. Johanson
Shell Lake, 54871	Washburn Co. Register	Thurs.	John M. Schullo

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Shorewood, P.O. Box 3706,..... Whitefish Bay, 53217	Herald.....	Thurs.	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Soldiers Grove, 54655	Kickapoo Scout.....	Thurs.	William S. Becker
Somerset.....	Star.....	Wed.	F. L. Harper
South Milwaukee, P.O. Box 36, 53172	News-Graphic.....	Wed. & Sat.	Duane Dunham
South Milwaukee, 732	Voice-Journal	Thurs.	L. T. Kruetzig
Milwaukee Ave. 53172			
Sparta, 54656.....	Herald.....	Mon.....	Mildred Radde
Sparta, 54656.....	Monroe Co. Democrat.....	Thurs.	Fred. P. Heffling
Spooner, 54801.....	Advocate.....	Thurs.	William W. Stewart
Spring Green, 53588.....	Home News.....	Wed.	Vernon E. Hill
Spring Valley, 54767.....	Sun.....	Thurs.	Forrest H. Johnson, Sr.
Stanley, 54768.....	Republican.....	Thurs.	B. J. Fazendin
Stoughton, 53589.....	Courier.....	Thurs.	Harry Miedema, Jr.
Stoughton, 53589.....	Hub.....	Mon.....	Dorothy Miedema
Stratford, 54484.....	Journal.....	Wed.....	Paul Hale
Sturgeon Bay, 54235.....	Door Co. Advocate.....	Tues. & Thurs.	C. F. Harris
Sun Prairie, 53590.....	Star-Countryman.....	Thurs.	D. L. Royle
Thorp, 54771.....	Courier.....	Thurs.	Robert E. Elkins-John J. LaGasse
Tigerton, 54486.....	Chronicle.....	Thurs.	Leland Krueger, Marion 54450
Tomah, 1108 Superior Ave. 54660	Journal.....	Thurs.	John R. Kenny
Tomah, 1108 Superior Ave. 54660	Monitor-Herald.....	Mon.....	John R. Kenny
Tomahawk, 54487.....	Leader.....	Wed.....	Kenneth J. Keenan
Turtle Lake, 54889.....	Times.....	Thurs.	James P. Slack
Union Grove, 715 Main St. 53182	Sun.....	Thurs.	Carl C. Krueger
Valders, 54245.....	Journal.....	Thurs.	Fred H. Brockman
Verona, 53593.....	Press.....	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Viola, 54664.....	News.....	Thurs.	Floyd W. Griffin
Viroqua, 54665.....	Vernon Co. Broadcaster- Censor	Thurs.	Co-pub. Arthur Lundell, Merland Lind & Ardelle Terwilliger
Walworth-Fontana, 53184.....	Times.....	Thurs.	Herbert F. Miller
Washburn, 54891.....	Times.....	Thurs.	Ernest J. Korpela, Cornucopia 54827
Waterford, 53185.....	Post.....	Wed.....	Jerry Meyers
Waterloo, 53594.....	Courier.....	Thurs.	Dan Royle
Waunakee, 105 South St. 53597	Tribune.....	Thurs.	Murphy Printing Co. (Richard J. Murphy)
Waupaca, 54981.....	Waupaca Co. Post.....	Thurs.	Mark & Scott Turner
Waupun, 53963.....	Leader-News.....	Mon.....	Gregg Davies
Wautoma, 54982.....	Argus.....	Thurs.	Howard Sanstadt
Wauwatosa, 1439 Underwood. Ave., 53213	News-Times.....	Thurs.	John J. Shinnors, Hartford 53027
West Allis, 3117 S. 108th St. 53227	Star.....	Thurs.	David Hutchinson
West Salem, 153 S. Leonard St., 54669	La Crosse County Countryman	Thurs.	Robert D. Humbel
Westby, 54667.....	Times.....	Thurs.	Raymond C. Way
Weyauwega, 54983.....	Chronicle.....	Thurs.	Richard P. Prideaux
Whitefish Bay, P.O. Box. 3706, 53217	Herald.....	Thurs.	Duane Dunham, P.O. Box 7, Oak Creek 53154
Whitehall, 54773.....	Times.....	Thurs.	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater, 101 W. White- water 53190	Register.....	Thurs.	Coe Printers and Pub- lishers, Inc.
Winneconne, 54986.....	News.....	Thurs.	John A. Rogers
Winter, 54896.....	Sawyer Co. Gazette.....	Thurs.	Lucille R. Martin
Wisconsin Dells, 53965.....	Events.....	Thurs.	Walch Publications, Inc.
Wittenberg, 54499.....	Enterprise-News.....	Thurs.	Rodney E. Best
Wonewoc, 53968.....	Reporter.....	Thurs.	Richard Dahlke
Woodville, 54028.....	Leader.....	Wed.....	Arthur M. Best

Periodicals

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
AFL-CIO Labor Press	Weekly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, 633 Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Alumni News.....	Quarterly.....	U. of Wis.-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
Assn. of Wis. Planners.....	Quarterly.....	Madison Publishing Div., P.O. Box 409, Appleton 54911

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Badger Birder	11 times yr.....	Wis. Society for Ornithology, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee 53217
Badger Common "Tater".....	Monthly	Wis. Potato and Vegetable Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Badger Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation, 7010 Mineral Pt. Rd., Madison 53701
Badger Herald.....	Mon. & Thurs.....	The Badger Herald Project, Inc., P.O. Box 1765, Madison 53701
Badger History.....	4 times per.....	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 school year
Badger Jaycee	Monthly	Publishing Services Inc., 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Badger Lutheran	Biweekly.....	Greater Milwaukee Federation of Lutheran Churches—Missouri Synod, Inc., 6914 W. Appleton Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Badger Sportsman.....	Monthly	Louis Brandt, 19 E. Main, Chilton 53014
Barrier Free Press.....	Bimonthly.....	Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 201 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53701
Barter Bulletin.....	Monthly	Wis. State Chamber of Commerce, 411 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Beloit	6 times per year.....	Beloit College, Beloit 53511
Black and Red	Monthly	Students of Northwestern College, Northwestern College, Senior Dormitory, Watertown 53094
Building for Profit.....	Monthly	Gas Magazines, Inc., 1202 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Bureau Memorandum.....	Quarterly.....	Dept. of Public Instruction, Bureau of Handicapped Children, 126 Langdon St., Madison 53702
Candid Conservationist	Quarterly.....	State of Wisconsin Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, 1815 University Ave., Madison 53706
Centinel, The	Quarterly.....	Central States Numismatic Society, 545 Water St., Iola 54945
Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly	Mark and Scott Turner, Waupaca 54981
Challenge	Monthly	(13 summer wks)
Cheese Reporter	Weekly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, 122 West Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Child Adolescent Journal.....	Quarterly.....	The Cheese Reporter Publishing Co., Inc. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Christian Science Lectures.....	10 per year.....	Mendota Mental Health Institute, 301 Troy Dr., Madison 53704
Community Press	Weekly	Fritz Rathman, 4124 S. Austin St., Milwaukee 53207
Confectioner	Bimonthly.....	Frank Fragale, 3444 N. 57th St., Milwaukee 53216
Consumer Protection	Bimonthly.....	Gertrude Kluck, 3224 N. Hackett Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Contemporary Design	Quarterly.....	Dept. of Justice, Division of Consumer Protection, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53702
Cooking for Profit.....	Monthly	Gas Magazines, Inc., 1202 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Courier, The.....	Monthly	Gas Magazines, Inc., 1202 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Crusader.....	Quarterly.....	Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946
Daily Cardinal.....	Daily	Wis. Lung Association, 1700 W. Wells St., Milwaukee
Dairyland Current Matters.....	Monthly	The New Daily Cardinal Corp., 821 Univ. Ave., Madison 53703
Dells Summer Events	Weekly	Dairyland Power Cooperative, 2615 E. Ave. S., La Crosse 54601
Easter Seal News of Wisconsin.....	Quarterly.....	Walch Publications, Inc., Wisconsin Dells 53965
Electric Comfort Conditioning News....	Monthly	(13 summer wks)
Energy Management Digest.....	Quarterly.....	Easter Seal Society of Wis., 2702 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Exclusively Yours	15 times a year	Phillip L. Rane, P.O. Box 1648, Madison 53701
Exponent.....	Weekly	Phillip L. Rane, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53701
Faculty Memo	Semimonthly.....	Wallace F. & James L. Patten, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Farmers Friend and Rural Reporter.....	Weekly	U. of Wis.-Platteville, Platteville 53818
Focus on Hope	Spring—7 issues	U. of Wis.-Madison, Central Administration, Madison 53706
Food Service Marketing	Monthly	Crane Murphy, 310 Pine St., Green Bay 54301
Forward.....	Bimonthly.....	Hi-Time Publishers, Inc., 13050 W. Blue Mound Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Gargoyle.....	Quarterly.....	Phillip L. Rane, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53701
Grain Age.....	Monthly	League of Women Voters of Wis., 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
		U.W. Law School, Madison 53706
		James F. Hollahan, 3055 N. Brookfield Rd., Milwaukee 53005

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Guide.....	Monthly.....	Equitable Reserve Assn., 116 S. Commercial, Neenah 54956
Gwiazda Polarna.....	Weekly.....	Worzalla Publishing Co., 3535 Jefferson St., Stevens Point 54481
Health.....	Quarterly.....	Division of Health, Dept. of Health and Social Services, Box 309, Madison 53701
Historical Messenger.....	Quarterly.....	Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53211
Hi-Time.....	Weekly.....	Hi-Time Publishers, Inc., 13050 W. Blue Mound Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Hoard's Dairyman.....	Semimonthly.....	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave. W., Fort Atkinson 53538
Ideals.....	Bimonthly.....	Ideals Publishing Corp., 11315 Watertown Plank Rd., P.O. Box 1101, Milwaukee 53201
Inscriptions.....	Quarterly.....	Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society, 4319 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 53216
Investor.....	Monthly.....	Unidex Publishing Co., Inc., 610 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Journal of the Wis. Optometric Association.....	Bimonthly.....	Wis. Optometric Association, 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Journal of the Wis. Dental Association.....	Monthly.....	Wis. Dental Association, 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Kenosha Labor.....	Weekly.....	Joe Schackelman, 1008 56th St., Racine 53140
Lakeland Mirror.....	Monthly.....	Lakeland College, P.O. Box 723, Sheboygan 53081
La Tribuna.....	Weekly.....	B. Cacchione, 3719 W. Juniper Ct., Milwaukee 53209
L'Italia.....	Weekly.....	Frank Fragale, 3444 N. 57th St., Milwaukee 53216
Laker.....	Quarterly.....	Curtis B. Gaylord, Balsam Lake, 54810
Land Economics.....	Quarterly.....	U. of Wis.-Madison, 7226 Social Sciences Bldg., Madison 53706
Landmark.....	Quarterly.....	Waukesha County Historical Society, P.O. Box 833, Waukesha 53186
Legislative Service.....	Weekly-legislative session	Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, 333 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Living Church.....	Weekly.....	The Living Church Foundation, Inc., 407 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Madison Guide.....	Monthly.....	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Madison Newsletter.....	Monthly.....	University News and Publication Service, 10 Bascom Hall, Madison 53706
Madison Select.....	Monthly.....	E. C. Rankin, 114 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Marquette Business Review.....	Quarterly.....	College of Bus. Admin., Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Law Review.....	Quarterly.....	Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53233
Midwest Sno-Trails.....	Monthly.....	Willardon, Inc., 109 S. Broadway, De Pere 54115
Mid-Western Banker.....	Monthly.....	B. A. Beggan, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Midwestern Heritage.....	Quarterly.....	Janlen Enterprises, 2236 S. 77th St., West Allis 53219
Milton College Today.....	6 times a year.....	Milton College, Milton 53563
Milwaukee County News.....	Weekly.....	Fritz Rathman, 4124 S. Austin St., Milwaukee 53207
Milwaukee Engineering.....	Monthly.....	W. R. Gerler, 1545 S. 108th St., Milwaukee 53214
Milwaukee Guide.....	Monthly.....	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Model Railroader.....	Monthly.....	A. C. Kalmbach, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Modern Schools.....	Monthly.....	D. W. Grosshandler, 2132 Fordem Ave., Madison 53701
Monatshefte.....	Quarterly (Sept.-May)	U. W. Press, Box 1379, Madison 53701
Month in Brief.....	Monthly.....	Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 608, Madison 53701
Municipality.....	Monthly.....	League of Wis. Municipalities, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Naisten Viiri.....	Weekly.....	Tyomies Society, Inc., 601-603 Tower Ave., Superior 54880
News and Views.....	Semimonthly.....	Wisconsin Education Association Council, 222 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Newsletter.....	Monthly.....	Department of Public Instruction, 126 Langdon St., Madison 53702
N.O.W. News.....	4 times a year.....	Numismatists of Wisconsin, Inc., 103 E. Kimberly Ave., Kimberly 54136
North Prairie Gazette.....	Monthly.....	Robert Sanders and Kathleen Krueger, 203 W. State Rd., North Prairie 53153
Occupational Opportunities Information for Wis.....	Quarterly.....	Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 608, Madison 53701
Old Cars.....	Semimonthly.....	Chester Krause, Iola 54945
Oldster.....	Quarterly.....	Division of Family Services, Dept. of Health & Social Services, 1 West Wilson, Madison 53702
Outdoor World.....	Bimonthly.....	Michael P. Dineen, 24198 W. Blue Mound Road, Waukesha 53186
Park Maintenances.....	Monthly.....	Madison Publishing Division, P.O. Box 409, Appleton 54911
Polk County Farmer.....	Monthly.....	Curtis B. Gaylord, North Main St., Balsam Lake 54810

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Pride.....	Weekly	Crane Murphy, 310 Pine St., Green Bay 54301
Professional, The.....	Monthly	Wisconsin Federation of Teachers, 2266 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Progressive, The.....	Monthly	The Progressive Inc., 408 W. Gorham, Madison 53703
Racine Labor.....	Weekly	Union Labor Publishing Co., 1337 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Report to Wisconsin	Monthly	Wisconsin Assn. of Plumbing Contractors, 1545 S. 108th St., Milwaukee 53214
Master Plumbers		
Royal Purple	Weekly	UW-Whitewater, Whitewater 53190
Sailing.....	Monthly	Wm. F. Schanen, III, 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Spectator.....	Weekly	U.W.-Eau Claire, Eau Claire 54701
Suburban Life.....	Weekly	John J. Shinnars, P.O. Box 36, Brookfield 53005
This Week in Madison	Weekly	R. L. Kulzick, Inc., 409 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Training and Development.....	Monthly	American Society for Training and Development, P.O. Box 5307, Madison 53705
Journal		
Trains.....	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Trends.....	Weekly	Wis. Telephone Company, 722 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Tyomies-Eteenpain	Semiweekly.....	Tyomies Society, Inc., 601-603 Tower Ave., Superior 54880
UIR/Research Newsletter.....	Quarterly.....	University—Industry Research Program, U.W.-Madison, Madison 53706
Union Labor News.....	Monthly	Wis. Union Labor News Publishing Co., 1406 Emil St., Madison 53713
U.S. Fur Rancher	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, 3055 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005
Vacation Week.....	Weekly	Daniel and Robert Satran, Eagle River 54521
	(June-Aug.)	
VTAE Journal.....	11 times a year	Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board, 4802 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53702
WARC News	Quarterly.....	Wis. Assn. for Retarded Citizens, 351 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Western Builder.....	Weekly	Earl P. Keyes, 6626 River Parkway, Milwaukee 53213
Wheeler Report, The	Daily (during leg. session, biweekly otherwise)	Wheeler News Service Inc., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. AAA Motor News.....	Monthly	Wis. Div. AAA, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53701
Wis. Academy Review.....	Quarterly.....	Wis. Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Wis. Administrative	Monthly	Revisor of Statutes Bureau, 411 W. Capitol, Madison 53702
Register		
Wis. Agriculturist	Semimonthly	Richard E. Albrecht, 2635 Golf Ave., Racine 53404
Wis. Alumnus.....	6 times per year	Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 Lake St., Madison 53707
Wis. Apprentice.....	Bimonthly.....	Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 2209, Madison 53701
Wis. Archeologist.....	Quarterly.....	Wisconsin Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Wis. Bar Bulletin.....	Bimonthly.....	State Bar, Wis., 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Beverage Journal.....	Monthly	Herbert D. Zien, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Chess Letter.....	Quarterly.....	Fritz Rathmann, 4124 S. Austin St., Milwaukee 53207
Wis. Clubwoman.....	5 times per year.....	Worzalla Publishing Co., 3535 Jefferson St., Stevens Point 54481
Wis. Conservation Bulletin.....	Bimonthly.....	Dept. of Natural Resources, Box 450, Madison 53701
Wis. Counties.....	Monthly	Wis. County Boards Assn., 119 Monona Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Economic Indicators	Monthly	Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 608, Madison 53701
Wis. Employment Security	Monthly	Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 608, Madison 53701
Review		
Wis. Farmers Union News	Semimonthly	Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54923
Wis. Farm Reporter.....	Monthly	Dept. of Agriculture, 801 W. Badger Rd., Madison 53702
Wisconsin Franchise Bulletin.....	Quarterly.....	Office of the Commissioner of Securities, 448 W. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 1768, Madison 53701
Wis. Gardens.....	Bimonthly.....	Wis. Garden Club Federation, 109 Spring, Berlin 54923
Wis. Governmental Affairs	Biweekly; weekly-... leg. session	Wis. State Chamber of Commerce, 411 W. Main St., Madison 53701
Wis. Holiday News.....	Monthly	Frederick J. Noer, Walworth 53184
Wis. Horsemen's News	Monthly	Irene Turner, Waupaca 54981
Wis. Jewish Chronicle.....	Weekly	Michael Greer, 340 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Journal of Education	4 times a year	Wis. Education Association, 222 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS — Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher and Address
Wis. Labor Force.....	Monthly.....	Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 608, Madison 53701
Wis. Law Review.....	Quarterly.....	U.W.-Madison Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Library Bulletin.....	Bimonthly.....	Div. for Library Services, State Dept. of Public Instruction, 126 Langdon St., Madison 53702
Wisconsin Lion.....	Monthly.....	Wisconsin Lions, 800 E. 1st St., Merrill 54452
Wis. Magazine of History.....	Quarterly.....	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Medical Journal.....	Monthly.....	State Medical Society of Wis., Box 1109, Madison 53701
Wis. Mental Hygiene Review.....	Quarterly.....	Div. of Mental Hygiene, 1 W. Wilson St., Madison 53702
Wis. Motor Carrier.....	Monthly.....	John P. Varda, 125 Doty St., Madison 53703
Wis. Pharmacist.....	Monthly.....	Wis. Pharmaceutical Assn., 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. Police Chief.....	Quarterly.....	Wis. Chiefs of Police Association, Martin E. Wyrick, 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Public Documents.....	Monthly.....	State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 53706
Wis. Press.....	Bimonthly.....	Romain C. Brandt, 33 N. Dickinson, Madison 53703
Wis. REC News.....	Monthly.....	Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., 1810 S. Park St., P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Wis. Restaurateur.....	Monthly.....	Wis. Restaurant Assn., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Safety News.....	Monthly.....	Wis. Council of Safety, 303 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. School News.....	Monthly.....	Wis. Assn. of School Bds., Inc., Box 160, Winneconne 54986
Wis. Securities Bulletin.....	Monthly.....	Office of the Commissioner of Securities, 448 W. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 1768, Madison 53701
Wis. Sportsman.....	Bimonthly.....	Thomas C. Petrie, P.O. Box 1307, Oshkosh 54901
Wisconsin Sheriff & Deputy.....	Quarterly.....	Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. State Employee.....	Bimonthly.....	Wis. State Employees Union, 148 E. Johnson St., Madison 53703
Wis. State Farmer.....	Weekly.....	Mark and Scott Turner, Waupaca 54981
Wis. State Genealogical.....	Quarterly.....	Wis. State Genealogical Society, Inc., P.O. Box 90068 Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Tax News.....	Monthly.....	Public Expenditure Survey of Wis., 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Taxpayer.....	Monthly.....	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Then and Now.....	Monthly.....	Wis. Towns Assn., Ed K. Krueger, Executive Director, R. R. 3, Shawano 54166
Wis. Towns Report.....	Monthly.....	State Historical Society, 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Traffic Safety.....	Monthly.....	Div. of Highway Safety Coordination, Reporter 131 W. Wilson St., Madison 53702
Wis. trails.....	Quarterly.....	Howard W. Mead, P.O. Box 5650, Madison 53701
Wis. Veteran.....	Monthly.....	V.F.W. Dept. of Wis., Box 1123, Madison 53701
Wis. Week-End.....	Biweekly.....	Vernon E. Hill, Spring Green 53588
Your Wisconsin Legislature.....	Weekly (during leg. session)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN

City	Station		City	Station	
Commercial Television Station					
Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	Ch. 13	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	Ch. 4
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	<u>5</u>	24
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Rhinelander	WAEO-TV	12
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Superior		
La Crosse	WXOW-TV	19	(Superior-		
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Duluth)	WDSM-TV	6
Madison	WKOW-TV	27	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WMTV	15	Wausau	WSAU-TV	7
Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12			
Milwaukee	WITI-TV	6			
Educational Television Stations					
Colfax	WHWC ¹	Ch. 28	Milwaukee	WMVS ³	10
Green Bay	WPNE-TV ¹	38	Milwaukee	WMVT ³	36
La Crosse	WHLA-TV ¹	31	Wausau	<u>6</u>	20
Madison	WHA-TV ²	21			

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN— Continued

City	Station	City	Station
Commercial Radio Stations			
Antigo	WATK, WATK-FM	Milwaukee	WNOV
Appleton	WAPL, WAPL-FM	Milwaukee	WOKY
Appleton	WHBY	Milwaukee	WQFM (FM)
Appleton	WYNE	Milwaukee	WRIT
Ashland	WATW, WATW-FM	Milwaukee	WTMJ, WTJM-FM
Baraboo	WBOO	Milwaukee	WVCY (FM)
Baraboo	WLVE (FM)	Milwaukee	WZUU, WZUU-FM
Beaver Dam	WBEV, WBEV-FM	Monroe	WEKZ, WEKZ-FM
Beloit	WBEL	Neenah	WNAM
Beloit	WGEZ	Neenah	WROE (FM)
Berlin	WISS, WISS-FM	Neillsville	WCCN, WCCN-FM
Black River Falls	WWIS	New London	WLIH-FM
Chippewa Falls	WAXX	New Richmond	WIXK, WIXK-FM
Chippewa Falls	WCFW (FM)	Oconto	WOCO, WOCO-FM
Dodgeville	WDMP, WDMP-FM	Oshkosh	WAGO
Durand	WRDN, WRDN-FM	Oshkosh	WMKC (FM)
Eagle River	WERL, WERL-FM	Oshkosh	WOSH, WOSH-FM
Eau Claire	WBIZ, WBIZ-FM	Park Falls	WNBI, WNBI-FM
Eau Claire	WEAQ	Platteville	WSWW, WSWW-FM
Eau Claire	WEAU-FM	Plymouth	WPLY
Eau Claire	WIAL (FM)	Portage	WPDR, WPDR-FM
Eau Claire	WOKL	Port	
Fond du Lac	KFIZ	Washington	WGLB, WGLB-FM
Fond du Lac	WFON (FM)	Poynette	WIBU
Fort Atkinson	WFAW, WFAW-FM	Prairie du Chien	WPRE, WPRE-FM
Green Bay	WBAY, WBAY-FM	Racine	WFNY (FM)
Green Bay	WDUZ, WDUZ-FM	Racine	WRAC
Green Bay	WNFL	Racine	WRKR (FM)
Hartford	WTKM, WTKM-FM	Racine	WRJN
Hayward	WISM	Reedsburg	WRDB, WRDB-FM
Hayward	WRLS-FM	Rhineland	WOBT, WOBT-FM
Jackson	WYLO	Rice Lake	WJMC, WJMC-FM
Janesville	WCLO	Richland Center	WRCO, WRCO-FM
Janesville	WJVL (FM)	Ripon	WCWC, WCWC-FM
Kaukauna	WKAU, WKAU-FM	River Falls	WEVR, WEVR-FM
Kenosha	WKZN (FM)	Sauk City	WVLR (FM)
Kenosha	WLIP, WLIP-FM	Shawano	WTCH, WTCH-FM
Kenosha	WAUN (FM) ⁵	Sheboygan	WHBL, WHBL-FM
La Crosse	WIZM	Sheboygan	WKTS
La Crosse	WKTY	Shell Lake	WCSW, WCSW (FM) ⁵
La Crosse	WSPL (FM)	Sparta	WCOW, WCOW-FM
La Crosse	WLCX	Stevens Point	WSPT, WSPT-FM
La Crosse	WWIA (FM)	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR, WDOR-FM
Ladysmith	WLDY	Sun Prairie	WYXE (FM)
Ladysmith	WWIB	Superior	WAKX
Lake Geneva	WMIR	Superior	WDSM
Madison	WIBA, WIBA-FM	Superior	WWJC
Madison	WISM, WISM-FM	Suring	WRVM (FM)
Madison	WMAD	Tomah	WTMB, WTMB-FM
Madison	WMFM (FM)	Tomahawk	WYYS
Madison	WTSO	Two Rivers	WQTC, WQTC-FM
Manitowoc	WCUB	Viroqua	WISV
Manitowoc	WKUB (FM)	Viroqua	WGBM (FM)
Manitowoc	WOMT	Watertown	WTTN, WTTN-FM
Marinette	WLDT	Waukesha	WAUK, WAUK-FM
Marinette	WMAM	Waupaca	WDUX, WDUX-FM
Marshfield	WDLB, WDLB-FM	Waupun	WLKE
Mauston	WRJC	Wausau	WRIG
Medford	WIGM, WIGM-FM	Wausau	WDEZ (FM)
Menominee Falls	WZMF (FM)	Wausau	WSAU
Menomonee	WMNE	Wausau	WIFC (FM)
Menomonee	WDMW (FM)	Wausau	WXCO
Merrill	WJMT, WJMT-FM	Wauwatosa	WEZW (FM)
Middleton	WMAD-FM	West Allis	WAWA, WAWA (FM)
Milwaukee	WBCS (FM)	West Bend	WBKV, WBKV-FM
Milwaukee	WEMP	Wisconsin Dells	WNNO, WNNO-FM
Milwaukee	WNUW (FM)	Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR
Milwaukee	WPMR (FM)	Wisconsin Rapids	WWRW (FM)
Milwaukee	WISN, WISN-FM		

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN— Continued

City	Station	City	Station
Educational Radio Stations			
Appleton (Lawrence U.)	WLFM (FM)	Oshkosh (U. of Wis.- Oshkosh)	WRST-FM ⁴
Auburndale	WLBI ¹	Platteville (U. of Wis.- Platteville)	WSUP (FM) ⁴
Beloit (Beloit College)	WBCR (FM)	Ripon (Ripon College)	WRPM-FM
Brule	WHSB (FM) ¹	River Falls (U. of Wis.- River Falls)	WRFW (FM) ⁴
Colfax	WHWC (FM) ¹	Sheboygan (Sheboygan Bd. of Ed.)	WSHS (FM)
Delafield	WHAD (FM) ¹	Stevens Point (U. of Wis.- Stevens Point)	WWSP (FM) ⁴
Green Bay	WPNE-FM ¹	Superior (U. of Wis.- Superior)	WSSU-FM ⁴
Highland	WHHI (FM) ¹	Wausau (Rib Mtn.)	WHRM (FM) ¹
Holmen	WHLA (FM) ¹	Whitewater (U. of Wis.- Whitewater)	WSUW (FM) ⁴
La Crosse (U. of Wis.- La Crosse)	WLSU ⁴		
Madison (U. of Wis.- Madison)	WHA ⁴		
Madison	WERN (FM) ¹		
Menomonie (U. of Wis.-Stout)	WVSS (FM) ⁴		
Milwaukee (U. of Wis.- Milwaukee)	WUWM (FM) ⁴		
Milwaukee (Mil. Bd. of Ed.)	WYMS (FM)		

¹Operated by Educational Communications Board.⁴Operated by Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin System.²Operated by University of Wisconsin-Madison.⁵Not on air; target date unknown.³Operated by Milwaukee Technical College.⁶Not on air; target date fall 1975.Source: 1974 *Broadcasting Yearbook* and correspondence with newest stations cited in Yearbook.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1974

Year	Population	Increase	$\frac{\%}{\text{Increase}}$	Urban	Rural	$\frac{\%}{\text{Urban}}$	Density ¹
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,845	—	.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	207,099	847,471	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.7	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	1,987,888 ²	1,446,687 ²	57.9	62.7
1960	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	2,522,179	1,429,598	63.8	72.2
1970	4,417,933 ³	466,156	11.8	2,910,418	1,507,313	65.9	81.1
1971	4,471,000 est.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	4,526,000 est.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973	4,539,000 est.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	4,566,000 est.	—	—	—	—	—	—

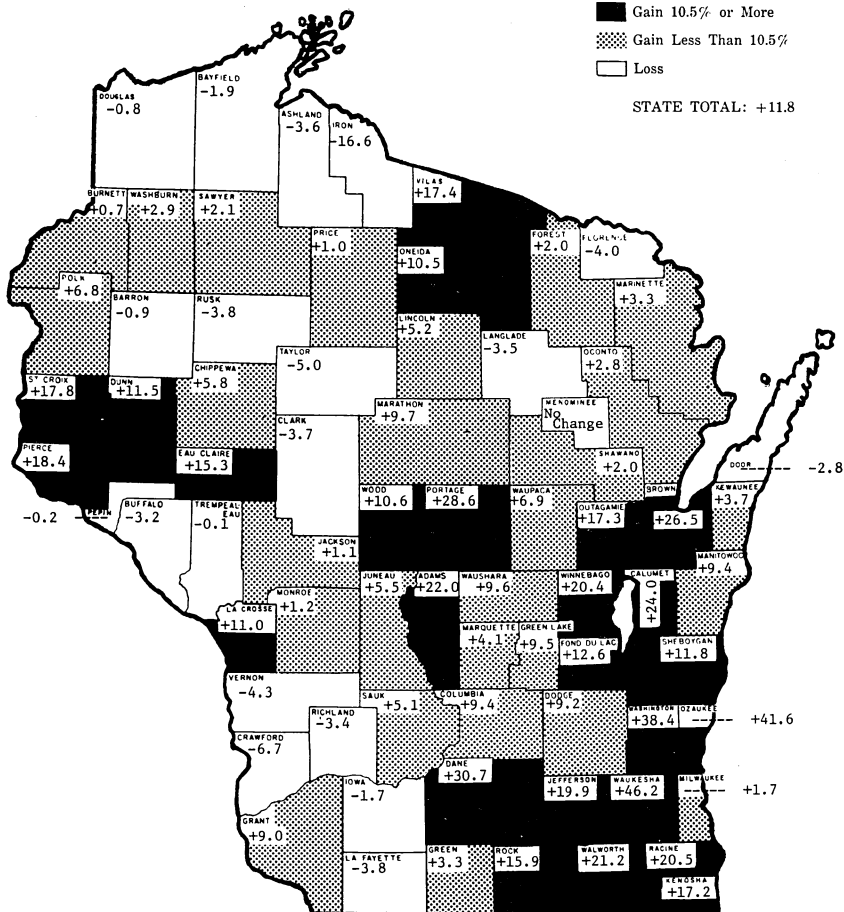
¹ Population per square mile of land area.² The definition of urban was revised beginning with the 1950 census.³ Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the Census to reflect this correction.Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 1; 1971 and 1972, *Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 520; 1973 and 1974, Series P-25, No. 533.

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTIES, WISCONSIN—1960-1970

Percent Change in
Total Population, 1960-1970

- Gain 10.5% or More
- Gain Less Than 10.5%
- Loss

STATE TOTAL: +11.8



WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND RACE

County	1970				Change 1970 to 1974		
	Total	White	Negro	Other	1974 Total	Number	Per Cent
Adams.....	9,234	9,139	28	67	10,648	1,414	15.31
Ashland.....	16,743	15,972	23	748	16,328	-415	-2.48
Barron.....	33,955	33,854	9	92	36,636	2,681	7.90
Bayfield.....	11,683	11,071	3	609	12,269	586	5.02
Brown.....	158,244	155,992	368	1,884	168,307	10,063	6.36
Buffalo.....	13,743	13,726	—	17	14,242	499	3.63
Burnett.....	9,276	9,010	9	257	10,598	1,322	14.25
Calumet.....	27,604	27,514	2	88	29,148	1,544	5.59
Chippewa.....	47,717	47,606	9	102	49,593	1,876	3.93
Clark.....	30,361	30,263	17	81	31,586	1,225	4.03
Columbia.....	40,150	40,007	30	113	42,263	2,113	5.26
Crawford.....	15,252	15,219	10	23	15,669	417	2.73
Dane.....	290,272	284,487	3,124	2,561	300,881	10,609	3.65
Dodge.....	69,004	68,319	484	201	72,140	3,136	4.54
Door.....	20,106	19,962	6	138	22,285	2,179	10.84
Douglas.....	44,657	44,203	89	365	44,757	-100	0.22
Dunn.....	29,154	28,976	57	121	30,126	972	3.32
Eau Claire.....	67,219	66,865	100	254	70,827	3,608	5.37
Florence.....	3,298	3,270	14	14	3,575	277	8.40
Fond du Lac.....	84,567	84,195	132	240	87,700	3,133	3.70
Forest.....	7,691	7,291	107	293	8,239	548	7.13
Grant.....	48,398	48,184	72	142	50,823	2,425	5.01
Green.....	26,714	26,622	13	79	28,756	2,042	7.64
Green Lake.....	16,878	16,856	7	15	17,363	485	2.87
Iowa.....	19,306	19,270	15	21	19,542	236	1.22
Iron.....	6,533	6,514	2	17	6,608	75	1.15
Jackson.....	15,325	14,855	21	449	15,760	435	2.84
Jefferson.....	60,060	59,820	84	156	64,079	4,019	6.69
Juneau.....	18,455	18,143	54	258	19,194	739	4.00
Kenosha.....	117,917	115,623	1,930	364	126,022	8,105	6.87
Kewaunee.....	18,961	18,924	3	34	19,762	801	4.22
La Crosse.....	80,468	80,114	70	284	82,741	2,273	2.82
Lafayette.....	17,456	17,423	6	27	18,197	741	4.24
Langlade.....	19,220	19,045	10	165	19,373	153	0.80
Lincoln.....	23,499	23,432	16	51	25,571	2,072	8.82
Manitowoc.....	82,294	82,006	5	283	82,960	666	0.81
Marathon.....	97,457	97,246	19	192	104,264	6,807	6.98
Marquette.....	35,810	35,718	4	88	37,232	1,422	3.97
Marquette.....	8,865	8,842	2	21	9,700	844	9.42
Menominee.....	2,607	292	1	2,314	2,707	100	3.84
Milwaukee.....	1,054,249	939,989	106,033	8,041	1,032,713	-21,536	-2.04
Monroe.....	31,610	31,374	74	162	32,953	1,343	4.25
Oconto.....	25,553	25,443	12	98	27,656	2,103	8.23
Oneida.....	24,427	24,272	4	151	27,883	3,456	14.15
Outagamie.....	119,429	118,035	58	1,263	123,783	4,354	3.67
Ozaukee.....	54,461	54,197	92	132	63,600	9,139	16.78
Pepin.....	7,319	7,313	—	6	7,452	133	1.82
Pierce.....	26,652	26,526	44	82	29,171	2,519	9.45
Polk.....	26,666	26,496	28	142	29,613	2,947	11.05
Portage.....	47,541	47,283	75	183	51,657	4,116	8.66
Price.....	14,520	14,485	1	34	15,123	603	4.15
Racine.....	170,838	159,511	10,572	755	176,350	5,512	3.29
Richland.....	17,079	17,044	15	20	16,438	-641	-3.75
Rock.....	131,970	128,399	3,165	406	137,803	5,833	4.42
Rusk.....	14,238	14,182	8	48	14,703	465	3.27
St. Croix.....	34,354	34,244	22	88	38,239	3,885	11.31
Sauk.....	39,057	38,858	25	174	40,458	1,401	3.59
Sawyer.....	9,670	8,803	3	864	10,907	1,237	12.79
Shawano.....	32,650	31,644	2	1,004	34,538	1,888	5.78
Sheboygan.....	96,660	96,169	150	341	99,659	2,999	3.10
Taylor.....	16,958	16,926	4	28	18,175	1,217	7.18
Trempealeau.....	23,344	23,298	5	41	24,332	988	4.23
Vernon.....	24,557	24,522	4	31	25,315	758	3.09
Vilas.....	10,958	10,041	1	916	12,664	1,706	15.57
Walworth.....	63,444	62,879	287	278	68,194	4,750	7.49
Washburn.....	10,601	10,518	14	69	11,792	1,191	11.23
Washington.....	63,839	63,652	45	142	75,233	11,394	17.85
Waukesha.....	231,338	230,205	362	798	256,669	25,331	10.95
Waupaca.....	37,780	37,642	2	136	40,313	2,533	6.70
Waushara.....	14,795	14,752	8	35	15,982	1,187	8.02
Winnebago.....	130,011	129,266	146	519	130,523	512	0.44
Wood.....	65,362	65,021	8	333	67,699	2,337	3.58
TOTAL.....	4,417,933 ¹	4,258,959	128,224	30,548	4,586,061	168,240	3.81

¹ Corrected population total; corrected race population data not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 16 and 20. 1974 estimate as of October 10, 1974, Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Final Population Estimates for Wisconsin*.

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

1970							
Age	Total	Male	Female	White	Negro	Other Races	1960 Total
Under 5 years	382,227	195,389	186,838	361,227	17,290	3,244	469,505
5 to 9 years	461,184	235,102	226,082	439,413	17,581	3,567	428,267
10 to 14 years	474,178	242,456	231,722	453,348	17,550	3,539	371,331
15 to 19 years	433,153	218,148	215,005	415,849	14,535	2,800	283,877
20 to 24 years	337,098	158,146	178,952	322,456	10,992	2,630	222,831
25 to 29 years	272,746	135,126	137,620	261,356	8,589	2,085	227,178
30 to 34 years	233,701	115,845	117,856	223,792	7,650	1,916	245,974
35 to 39 years	226,021	111,619	114,402	216,882	7,506	1,724	251,560
40 to 44 years	244,225	121,235	122,990	236,046	7,111	1,317	242,816
45 to 49 years	243,723	119,545	124,178	237,242	5,287	1,155	233,804
50 to 54 years	232,208	112,744	119,464	227,322	3,803	1,051	211,048
55 to 59 years	215,918	104,836	111,082	211,877	3,246	808	190,963
60 to 64 years	188,484	90,479	98,005	185,423	2,352	766	169,887
65 to 69 years	155,811	72,670	83,141	153,446	1,743	485	149,523
70 to 74 years	128,259	56,950	71,309	126,586	1,353	349	116,246
75 to 79 years	94,220	40,333	53,887	93,266	611	256	75,137
80 to 84 years	56,987	22,781	34,206	56,400	335	96	39,175
85 years and over	37,588	13,969	23,619	37,028	330	185	22,656
TOTAL	4,417,933*	2,167,373	2,250,358	4,258,959	127,864	27,973	3,952,765
Median age	27.2	26.3	28.1	27.6	19.0	22.9	29.4
1-17 years	1,583,643	808,937	774,706	1,509,225	61,619	12,799	1,453,124
18, 19, 20 years	241,070	115,651	125,419	155,269	7,859	1,872	144,164
65 + years	472,865	206,703	266,162	466,726	4,189	1,950	402,736

* Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the Census to reflect this correction.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 20 and 139.

WISCONSIN'S POPULATION BY RACE, 1890 TO 1970

U.S. Census Year	Total Population*	White	Per Cent Nonwhite	Negro	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All Other
1890	1,693,330	1,680,828	0.7	2,444	9,930	9	119	—	—
1900	2,069,042	2,057,911	0.5	2,542	8,372	5	212	—	—
1910	2,333,860	2,320,555	0.6	2,900	10,142	34	226	—	3
1920	2,632,067	2,616,938	0.6	5,201	9,611	60	251	3	3
1930	2,939,006	2,916,255	0.8	10,739	11,548	24	363	64	13
1940	3,137,587	3,112,752	0.8	12,158	12,265	23	290	75	24
1950	3,434,575	3,392,690	1.2	28,182	12,196	529	590	—	388
1960	3,951,777	3,858,903	2.4	74,546	14,297	1,425	1,010	401	1,195
1970	4,417,933	4,258,959	3.6	128,224	18,924	2,648	2,700	1,209	5,067

* Total population is corrected total. Detailed distributions have not been revised by the Census to reflect this correction.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 17 and 18.

WISCONSIN INDIANS

Wisconsin Indian Population, 1900-1970

Year	Total	Male	Female
1900.....	8,372	4,321	4,051
1910.....	10,142	5,231	4,911
1920.....	9,611	4,950	4,661
1930.....	11,548	5,951	5,597
1940.....	12,265	6,354	5,911
1950.....	12,196	6,274	5,922
1960.....	14,297	7,195	7,102
1970.....	18,924	9,251	9,673

Wisconsin Indian Population — 1970
Percent Distribution by Place of Residence

	Urban	%	Rural	%	Reservation	%	Total
Male.....	3,747	41	2,039	22	3,410	37	9,196
Female.....	4,064	42	2,095	22	3,569	37	9,728
TOTAL.....	7,811	41%	4,134	22%	6,979	37%	18,924

Wisconsin Indian Reservations Population and
Acreage — 1970

Reservation	Tribe	Population	Land Status (Acres)		
			Tribally Owned	Allotted Land	Government Owned
Bad River.....	Chippewa	441	8,325	33,477	13,110
Lac Courte Oreilles.....	Chippewa	760	3,945	26,584	13,190
Lac du Flambeau.....	Chippewa	893	29,110	15,326	40
Menominee ³	Menominee	2,306	221,549	—	—
Mole Lake.....	Chippewa	133	1,694	—	(280) ¹
Oneida.....	Oneida	1,948	2,109	466	—
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	219	11,267	400	—
Red Cliff.....	Chippewa	363	5,122	2,145	—
St. Croix.....	Chippewa	327	1,715	515	—
Stockbridge-Munsee.....	Mahiean/Munsee.....	479	2,250	—	13,077
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	1,353	—	(3,386) ²	290
TOTAL.....	.....	9,222	287,066	78,914	39,707

¹ Non-Indian land.² Restricted free allotment.³ Public Law 93-107, the Menominee Restoration Act, effective December 22, 1973, repealed the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-399), and again acknowledged the Menominee Indian tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized Indian tribe.Source: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs: *Federal Indian Reservations 1972; Semi-Annual Labor Reports, March 1971; Report of the Labor Force, March 1970*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, PC (1) B51 Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS 1910-1972

Year	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Death		Total Deaths ⁴		Marriages		Divorces & Annulments ⁵	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
1910	51,435	22.0	5,621	109.3	225	49.6	28,213	12.1	18,528	7.9	1,189	.5
1915	58,014	23.3	4,520	77.9	291	50.1	26,676	10.7	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	59,269	22.4	4,566	77.0	338	57.0	29,859	11.3	22,294	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	58,024	20.7	3,861	66.5	294	50.7	29,380	10.5	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	56,643	19.2	3,149	55.6	288	52.6	30,488	10.4	15,328	5.2	2,553	.9
1935	52,402	17.2	2,413	46.0	193	36.8	30,404	10.0	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1940	56,324	17.9	2,030	36.0	151	26.8	31,457	10.0	23,379	7.5	3,599	1.1
1945	61,577	20.9	1,890	30.7	81	13.2	31,776	10.7	25,269	8.5	6,393	2.2
1950	82,364	23.9	2,098	25.5	35	4.2	35,573	9.7	29,081	8.4	4,845	1.4
1951	87,819	25.6	2,182	24.8	42	4.8	33,397	9.7	27,133	7.9	4,473	1.3
1952	88,941	25.7	2,160	24.3	42	4.7	33,887	9.8	24,737	7.1	4,847	1.4
1953	88,408	25.2	2,069	23.4	38	4.3	34,839	9.9	25,469	7.3	5,011	1.4
1954	91,570	25.4	2,002	21.9	34	3.7	33,709	9.4	24,921	6.9	4,887	1.4
1955	92,333	25.2	2,175	23.6	22	2.4	35,250	9.6	25,543	7.0	4,720	1.3
1956	93,496	25.0	2,133	22.8	20	2.1	35,498	9.5	26,833	7.2	4,488	1.2
1957	96,398	25.4	2,145	22.3	35	3.6	37,185	9.8	25,723	6.8	4,336	1.1
1958	95,950	24.8	2,250	23.4	29	3.0	37,457	9.7	24,985	6.5	4,499	1.2
1959	98,518	25.2	2,295	23.3	34	3.5	37,166	9.5	25,637	6.5	4,657	1.2
1960	99,493	25.1	2,173	21.8	27	2.7	38,121	9.6	24,573	6.2	3,672	.9
1961	98,435	24.5	2,235	22.7	27	2.7	37,325	9.3	24,232	6.0	4,300	1.1
1962	94,497	23.4	1,929	20.4	26	2.8	38,332	9.5	24,114	6.0	4,547	1.1
1963	91,605	22.4	2,060	22.5	20	2.2	39,676	9.7	25,678	6.3	4,918	1.2
1964	88,910	21.4	1,848	20.8	16	1.8	38,872	9.4	26,832	6.5	5,214	1.3
1965	82,919	19.7	1,829	22.1	13	1.6	40,146	9.5	28,410	6.7	5,232	1.2
1966	80,412	18.9	1,640	20.4	21	2.6	40,336	9.5	28,473	6.7	5,293	1.2
1967	75,797	17.6	1,484	19.6	9	1.2	39,654	9.2	30,480	7.1	6,105	1.4
1968	74,257	17.1	1,453	19.6	9	1.2	41,323	9.5	33,019	7.6	7,260	1.7
1969	74,324	17.0	1,281	17.2	15	2.0	41,072	9.4	34,402	7.9	7,832	1.8
1970	77,455	17.5	1,308	16.9	6	0.8	40,820	9.2	34,415	7.8	8,930	2.0
1971	71,976	16.1	1,157	16.1	10	1.4	40,381	9.1	34,858	7.8	8,927	2.0
1972	64,719	14.3	984	15.2	9	1.4	42,074	9.3	38,608	8.5	10,492	2.3

¹ Per 1,000 estimated population.² Per 1,000 live births.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, December 1974.

³ Per 10,000 live births.⁴ Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).⁵ Pre-1960 data include legal separations.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN 1968 to 1973

County	Live Births					Deaths				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Adams.....	126	139	136	131	142	128	122	123	149	123
Ashland.....	261	252	230	242	206	233	216	212	212	205
Barron.....	500	571	566	498	474	407	385	426	450	452
Bayfield.....	185	164	159	141	134	159	176	178	161	161
Brown.....	2,897	3,112	2,862	2,524	2,422	1,138	1,115	1,179	1,192	1,174
Buffalo.....	195	234	235	179	188	142	147	147	149	147
Burnett.....	137	130	127	125	128	132	150	142	153	142
Calumet.....	516	559	477	472	447	181	216	185	226	210
Chippewa.....	896	926	812	771	776	454	457	461	433	391
Clark.....	498	509	524	429	433	327	348	329	359	332
Columbia.....	661	675	626	547	555	437	443	430	470	452
Crawford.....	219	239	245	235	219	191	160	180	176	156
Dane.....	5,310	5,358	4,750	4,146	3,870	1,957	1,885	1,856	1,837	1,911
Dodge.....	1,084	1,199	1,118	1,002	970	684	682	667	699	692
Door.....	285	268	252	273	291	247	244	266	263	282
Douglas.....	683	706	723	725	594	561	549	535	595	509
Dunn.....	428	465	465	448	380	262	284	286	291	283
Eau Claire.....	1,136	1,172	1,157	1,014	944	662	558	657	620	562
Florence.....	50	46	43	46	46	38	38	40	39	41
Fond du Lac.....	1,423	1,499	1,344	1,258	1,278	842	828	713	869	823
Forest.....	125	123	136	129	122	119	101	97	111	87
Grant.....	817	860	758	741	739	522	504	482	470	465
Green.....	442	457	462	412	406	299	300	280	329	306
Green Lake.....	261	284	271	240	250	217	216	229	213	209
Iowa.....	314	317	323	294	256	221	240	269	246	222
Iron.....	73	80	83	72	80	86	129	76	73	85
Jackson.....	230	280	268	232	221	193	198	173	181	191
Jefferson.....	932	1,014	968	904	839	599	567	551	552	594
Juneau.....	282	289	312	304	264	230	239	236	252	264
Kenosha.....	1,945	2,108	1,918	1,752	1,661	946	1,037	1,003	970	1,056
Kewaunee.....	288	287	322	283	267	171	186	189	207	219
La Crosse.....	1,342	1,422	1,311	1,115	1,094	697	708	740	785	751
Lafayette.....	276	290	301	236	250	211	201	179	196	203
Langlade.....	311	281	305	271	257	220	253	241	252	213
Lincoln.....	359	411	367	371	372	302	245	278	307	286
Manitowoc.....	1,300	1,398	1,276	1,077	1,133	786	754	802	822	811
Marathon.....	1,673	1,728	1,704	1,471	1,549	830	838	847	844	901
Marinette.....	500	460	504	450	448	436	476	409	452	451
Marquette.....	106	129	122	134	107	127	132	128	118	141
Menominee.....	73	82	73	70	72	25	17	33	33	19
Milwaukee.....	18,630	19,222	17,719	15,538	14,851	10,129	9,893	9,855	10,294	10,076
Monroe.....	517	515	523	482	451	350	327	351	367	321
Oconto.....	355	391	380	391	356	311	305	322	305	330
Oneida.....	359	376	377	342	321	291	293	290	313	291
Outagamie.....	2,134	2,283	2,010	1,737	1,732	863	831	861	902	833
Ozaukee.....	865	867	885	810	727	353	344	317	367	382
Pepin.....	103	130	122	97	100	71	79	83	78	85
Pierce.....	454	486	497	471	438	249	257	248	246	235
Polk.....	369	435	461	410	416	281	301	295	290	328
Portage.....	846	837	790	703	752	337	373	381	360	385
Price.....	205	218	207	220	211	185	193	181	205	172
Racine.....	2,932	3,034	2,818	2,473	2,375	1,402	1,449	1,368	1,396	1,375
Richland.....	264	280	262	221	222	200	205	203	191	197
Rock.....	2,453	2,517	2,299	2,014	1,977	1,226	1,156	1,126	1,258	1,198
Rusk.....	222	235	230	212	195	146	188	152	169	153
St. Croix.....	626	664	620	586	585	304	305	281	304	309
Sauk.....	702	727	650	624	572	455	427	400	454	419
Sawyer.....	143	143	157	144	148	148	139	144	158	167
Shawano.....	487	490	446	509	478	389	386	387	389	368
Sheboygan.....	1,556	1,666	1,450	1,373	1,450	1,004	991	983	961	979
Taylor.....	304	251	316	282	259	171	170	165	172	161
Trempealeau.....	416	414	397	356	339	327	324	288	326	263
Vernon.....	329	378	350	347	331	311	327	311	373	350
Vilas.....	131	150	144	137	178	168	160	147	155	142
Walworth.....	955	1,009	903	812	829	633	682	625	724	654
Washburn.....	121	164	158	150	164	155	146	141	159	134
Washington.....	1,144	1,236	1,100	1,026	1,175	510	448	476	498	549
Waukesha.....	3,522	3,647	3,232	2,953	2,965	1,458	1,479	1,409	1,557	1,512
Waupaca.....	577	583	640	523	568	483	443	473	494	482
Waushara.....	204	235	225	208	211	209	211	309	193	240
Winnebago.....	2,064	2,157	1,884	1,784	1,576	991	1,093	1,113	1,152	1,090
Wood.....	1,196	1,192	1,089	1,020	943	543	551	541	576	534
TOTAL.....	74,324	77,455	71,976	64,719	62,779	41,072	40,820	40,380	42,074	41,239

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, departmental data, December 1974.

MARRIAGES, BY STATE, 1960, 1970 AND 1972

State	Number (In thousands)			Rate ²		
	1960	1970	1972 ¹	1960	1970	1972 ¹
Alabama	31.9	47.0	49.6	9.8	13.6	14.1
Alaska	1.9	3.4	3.7	8.2	11.2	11.3
Arizona	10.2	18.5	23.9	7.8	10.4	12.3
Arkansas	18.3	23.3	24.9	10.3	12.1	12.6
California	105.4	172.4	173.6	6.7	8.6	8.5
Colorado	15.9	25.0	26.5	9.1	11.3	11.2
Connecticut	17.9	25.0	24.8	7.1	8.2	8.0
Delaware	2.4	4.3	4.4	5.4	7.8	7.7
Florida	39.3	69.2	81.3	7.9	10.2	11.2
Georgia	49.4	63.9	70.1	12.5	13.9	14.8
Hawaii	5.2	10.6	9.7	8.3	13.8	12.0
Idaho	10.1	10.9	12.1	15.1	15.3	16.0
Illinois	87.5	115.5	118.1	8.7	10.4	10.5
Indiana	42.1	55.2	60.6	9.0	10.6	11.5
Iowa	24.8	24.6	26.5	9.0	8.7	9.2
Kansas	15.8	22.4	23.7	7.3	10.0	10.5
Kentucky	26.5	36.3	37.3	8.7	11.3	11.3
Louisiana	23.5	35.4	38.0	7.2	9.7	10.2
Maine	7.9	11.0	11.8	8.1	11.0	11.4
Maryland	40.3	52.2	49.6	13.0	13.3	12.2
Massachusetts	34.1	47.4	47.6	6.6	8.3	8.2
Michigan	61.1	89.7	95.3	7.8	10.1	10.5
Minnesota	23.6	31.3	31.8	6.9	8.2	8.2
Mississippi	21.2	26.3	28.4	9.7	11.9	12.6
Missouri	35.7	50.1	53.7	8.3	10.7	11.3
Montana	5.9	6.9	7.6	8.7	10.0	10.6
Nebraska	10.6	15.7	13.8	7.5	10.6	9.0
Nevada	59.4	97.6	99.3	208.1	199.7	188.4
New Hampshire	7.3	10.0	9.7	12.1	13.6	12.5
New Jersey	39.8	56.6	58.6	6.6	7.9	8.0
New Mexico	11.1	12.4	14.3	11.6	12.2	13.4
New York	123.6	161.2	166.7	7.4	8.9	9.1
North Carolina	31.7	48.3	49.0	6.9	9.5	9.4
North Dakota	4.0	5.3	5.8	6.4	8.6	9.2
Ohio	68.0	90.1	93.2	7.0	8.5	8.6
Oklahoma	28.5	39.0	40.8	12.2	15.2	15.5
Oregon	10.6	17.3	18.8	6.0	8.3	8.6
Pennsylvania	71.8	94.5	99.5	6.3	8.0	8.3
Rhode Island	5.8	7.5	7.8	6.8	7.9	8.1
South Carolina	39.0	57.9	58.6	16.4	22.3	22.0
South Dakota	5.8	11.0	12.1	8.5	16.6	17.8
Tennessee	30.7	45.4	56.2	8.6	11.6	14.0
Texas	91.7	139.5	148.9	9.6	12.5	12.8
Utah	7.1	11.7	13.1	8.0	11.0	11.6
Vermont	3.3	4.5	5.1	8.4	10.2	11.1
Virginia	37.5	52.0	55.8	9.5	11.2	11.7
Washington	28.2	41.3	40.8	9.9	12.1	11.9
West Virginia	13.6	15.9	18.3	7.3	9.1	10.3
WISCONSIN	24.6	34.4	38.4	6.2	7.8	8.5
Wyoming	3.3	4.5	5.3	9.9	13.5	15.4
D.C.	8.6	7.3	6.3	11.3	9.6	8.4
U.S.	1,523.4	2,159.0	2,269.0	8.5	10.6	10.9

¹ Preliminary. Represents either marriages performed, licenses issued, or intentions filed.² Per 1,000 population.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States - 1974*, July 1974.

DIVORCES BY STATE, 1960, 1970, AND 1972

State	Number (In thousands) ¹			Rate ²		
	1960	1970	1972	1960	1970	1972
Alabama.....	17.3	15.1	19.1	5.3	4.4	5.4
Alaska.....	0.8	1.7	2.1	3.5	5.6	6.4
Arizona.....	4.8	12.7	(s) ³	3.7	7.2	(s)
Arkansas.....	5.4	9.3	13.8	(s)	4.8	7.0
California.....	49.3	112.9	111.2	3.1	5.7	5.4
Colorado.....	4.7	10.4	12.5	2.7	4.7	5.3
Connecticut.....	2.5	5.8	8.0	1.0	1.9	2.6
Delaware.....	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	3.2	3.2
Florida.....	19.6	37.2	51.7	3.9	5.5	7.1
Georgia.....	8.9	18.6	23.9	2.3	4.1	5.1
Hawaii.....	1.3	2.6	3.9	2.0	3.4	4.8
Idaho.....	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.1	5.0
Illinois.....	21.8	36.5	43.2	2.2	3.3	3.8
Indiana.....	12.8	15.2	(s)	2.7	2.9	(s)
Iowa.....	4.6	7.2	8.5	1.7	2.5	2.9
Kansas.....	4.8	8.8	9.9	2.2	3.9	4.4
Kentucky.....	7.5	10.7	12.0	(s)	3.3	3.7
Louisiana.....	4.1	5.1	(s)	(s)	1.4	(s)
Maine.....	2.2	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.9	4.1
Maryland.....	5.1	9.3	11.7	1.7	2.4	2.9
Massachusetts.....	5.6	11.0	(s)	1.1	1.9	(s)
Michigan.....	16.4	30.0	24.6	2.1	3.4	2.7
Minnesota.....	4.1	8.3	10.2	1.2	2.2	2.6
Mississippi.....	5.2	8.2	9.7	2.4	3.7	4.3
Missouri.....	11.5	17.9	20.8	2.7	3.8	4.4
Montana.....	2.0	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.4	5.0
Nebraska.....	2.2	3.7	4.5	1.5	2.5	2.9
Nevada.....	8.5	9.1	(s)	29.6	18.7	(s)
New Hampshire.....	1.1	2.4	3.1	1.8	3.3	4.1
New Jersey.....	4.6	10.8	17.5	0.8	1.5	2.4
New Mexico.....	2.8	4.4	4.2	3.0	4.3	4.0
New York.....	7.2	26.4	40.9	0.4	1.5	2.2
North Carolina.....	6.0	13.7	17.2	1.3	2.7	3.3
North Dakota.....	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.0
Ohio.....	23.0	39.3	44.2	2.4	3.7	4.1
Oklahoma.....	10.7	16.8	17.5	4.6	6.6	6.9
Oregon.....	5.7	9.6	12.4	3.2	4.6	5.7
Pennsylvania.....	14.4	22.6	27.1	1.3	1.9	2.3
Rhode Island.....	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.1
South Carolina.....	3.0	5.8	6.8	1.3	2.3	2.5
South Dakota.....	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.4
Tennessee.....	9.0	16.6	20.3	2.5	4.2	5.0
Texas.....	34.7	51.5	61.1	3.6	4.6	5.2
Utah.....	2.2	3.9	4.9	2.4	3.7	4.4
Vermont.....	0.5	1.0	(s)	1.2	2.3	(s)
Virginia.....	7.4	11.9	14.2	1.9	2.6	3.0
Washington.....	9.3	17.9	20.7	3.3	5.2	6.0
West Virginia.....	3.6	5.6	6.0	1.9	3.2	3.4
WISCONSIN.....	3.7	8.9	9.7	0.9	2.0	2.1
Wyoming.....	1.3	1.8	2.2	4.0	5.4	6.3
D.C.....	1.1	2.3	3.1	1.5	3.0	4.2
U.S.....	393.0	708.0	839.0	2.2	3.5	4.0

¹ Includes reported annulments.³ (s) Does not meet publication standards because reporting less than 90% complete.² Per 1,000 population.Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States - 1974*, July 1974.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES¹

1974

Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²	Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²
A bbotsford, Clark.....	54405	Bennett, Douglas.....	54815
Abrams, Oconto.....	54101	Benoit, Bayfield.....	54816
Adams, Adams.....	53910	Benton, Lafayette.....	53803
Adell, Sheboygan.....	53001	Berlin, Green Lake.....	54923
Afton, Rock.....	53501	Big Bend, Waukesha.....	53103
Albany, Green.....	53502	Big Falls, Waupaca.....	54926
Algoma, Kewaunee.....	54201	Birchwood, Washburn.....	54817
Allenton, Washington.....	53002	Birnamwood, Shawano.....	54414
Alma, Buffalo.....	54610	Black Creek, Outagamie.....	54106
Alma Center, Jackson.....	54611	Black Earth, Dane.....	53515
Almena, Barron.....	54805	Black River Falls, Jackson.....	54615
Almond, Portage.....	54909	Blair, Trempealeau.....	54616
Altoona, Eau Claire.....	54720	Blanchardville, Lafayette.....	53516
Alvin, Forest.....	49936	Blenker, Wood.....	54415
R.Br. ³ Iron River, Michigan		Bloom City, Richland.....	54617
Amberg, Marinette.....	54102	Bloomer, Chippewa.....	54724
Amery, Polk.....	54001	Bloomington, Grant.....	53804
Amherst, Portage.....	54406	Blue Mounds, Dane.....	53517
Amherst Junction, Portage.....	54407	Blue River, Grant.....	53518
Aniwa, Shawano.....	54408	Bonduel, Shawano.....	54107
Antigo, Langlade.....	54409	Boscobel, Grant.....	53805
Appleton, Outagamie.....	54911	Boulder Junction, Vilas.....	54512
Arbor Vitae, Vilas.....	54612	Bowler, Shawano.....	54416
Arcadia, Trempealeau.....	54612	Boyceville, Dunn.....	54725
Arena, Iowa.....	53503	Boyd, Chippewa.....	54726
Argonne, Forest.....	54511	Branch, Manitowoc.....	54203
Argyle, Lafayette.....	53504	Brandon, Fond du Lac.....	53919
Arkansas, Pepin.....	54721	Brantwood, Price.....	54513
Arkdale, Adams.....	54613	Briggsville, Marquette.....	53920
Arlington, Columbia.....	53911	Brill, Barron.....	54818
Armstrong Creek, Forest.....	54103	Brillion, Calumet.....	54110
Arpin, Wood.....	54410	Bristol, Kenosha.....	53104
Ashippun, Dodge.....	53003	Brodhead, Green.....	53520
Ashland, Ashland.....	54806	Brokaw, Marathon.....	54417
Ashwaubenon, Brown.....	54304	Brookfield, Waukesha.....	53005
Br. Green Bay.....		Brooklyn, Green.....	53521
Asticou, Dodge.....	53912	Brooks, Adams.....	53921
Athelstane, Marinette.....	54104	Brown Deer, Milwaukee.....	53223
Athens, Marathon.....	54411	Br. Milwaukee.....	
Auburndale, Wood.....	54412	Brownsville, Dodge.....	53006
Augusta, Eau Claire.....	54722	Browntown, Green.....	53522
Aurora, Waushara.....	54920	Bruce, Rusk.....	54819
Avalon, Rock.....	53505	Brule, Douglas.....	54820
Avoca, Iowa.....	53506	Brussels, Door.....	54204
B abcock, Wood.....	54413	Bryant, Langlade.....	54418
Bagley, Grant.....	53801	Burkhardt, St. Croix.....	54016
Baileys Harbor, Door.....	54202	R.Br. ³ Hudson.....	
Baldwin, St. Croix.....	54002	Burlington, Racine.....	53105
Balsam Lake, Polk.....	54810	Burnett, Dodge.....	53922
Bancroft, Portage.....	54921	Butler, Waukesha.....	53007
Bangor, La Crosse.....	54614	Butte des Morts, Winnebago.....	54927
Baraboo, Sauk.....	53913	Butternut, Ashland.....	54514
Barneveld, Iowa.....	53507	Byron, Fond du Lac.....	53009
Barron, Barron.....	54812	C able, Bayfield.....	54821
Barronett, Barron.....	54813	Cadott, Chippewa.....	54727
Bassett, Kenosha.....	53101	Caledonia, Racine.....	53108
Bay City, Pierce.....	54723	Cambria, Columbia.....	53923
Bayfield, Bayfield.....	54814	Cambridge, Dane.....	53523
Bear Creek, Outagamie.....	54922	Cameron, Barron.....	54822
Beaver, Marinette.....	54105	Campbellsport, Fond du Lac.....	53010
Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	53916	Camp Douglas, Juneau.....	54618
Beetown, Grant.....	53802	Camp Lake, Kenosha.....	53109
Beldenville, Pierce.....	54003	Canton, Barron.....	54823
Belgium, Ozaukee.....	53004	Caroline, Shawano.....	54928
Belleville, Dane.....	53508	Cascade, Sheboygan.....	53011
Belmont, Lafayette.....	53510	Casco, Kewaunee.....	54205
Beloit, Rock.....	53511	Cashton, Monroe.....	54619
Benet Lake, Kenosha.....	53102	Cassville, Grant.....	53806
R.Br. ³ Trevor.....		Cataract, Monroe.....	54620

¹ Does not include stations.² Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee, and Racine are multicoded cities. For last two digits of ZIP Code for any specific city street, consult the local post office.³ R. Br. — Rural Branch

Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²	Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²
Catawba, Price.....	54515	Dodge, Trempealeau.....	54625
Cato, Manitowoc.....	54206	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	53533
Cavour, Forest.....	54516	Dorchester, Clark.....	54425
Cazenovia, Richland.....	53924	Dousman, Waukesha.....	53118
Cecil, Shawano.....	54111	Downing, Dunn.....	54734
Cedarburg, Ozaukee.....	53012	Downsville, Dunn.....	54735
Cedar Grove, Sheboygan.....	53013	Doylestown, Columbia.....	53928
Center Valley, Outagamie.....	54106	Dresser, Polk.....	54009
R.Br. ³ Black Creek.....		Drummond, Bayfield.....	54832
Centuria, Polk.....	54824	Dunbar, Marinette.....	54119
Chaseburg, Vernon.....	54621	Durand, Pepin.....	54736
Chelsea, Taylor.....	54419		
Chetek, Barron.....	54728	E agle, Waukesha.....	53119
Chili, Clark.....	54420	Eagle River, Vilas.....	54521
Chilton, Calumet.....	53014	Earl, Washburn.....	54833
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	54729	East Ellsworth, Pierce.....	54010
City Point, Wood.....	54466	Br. Ellsworth.....	
R.Br. ³ Pittsville.....		Eastman, Crawford.....	54626
Clam Falls, Polk.....	54825	East Troy, Walworth.....	53120
R.Br. ³ Frederic.....		Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	54701
Clam Lake, Ashland.....	54517	Eau Galle, Dunn.....	54737
Clayton, Polk.....	54004	Eden, Fond du Lac.....	53019
Clear Lake, Polk.....	54005	Edgar, Marathon.....	54426
Clearwater Lake, Oneida.....	54518	Edgerton, Rock.....	53534
Cleveland, Manitowoc.....	53015	Edgewater, Sawyer.....	54834
Clinton, Rock.....	53525	Edmund, Iowa.....	53535
Clintonville, Waupaca.....	54929	Egg Harbor, Door.....	54209
Clyman, Dodge.....	53016	Eland, Shawano.....	54427
Cobb, Iowa.....	53526	Elcho, Langlade.....	54428
Cochrane, Buffalo.....	54622	Elderon, Marathon.....	54429
Colby, Clark.....	54421	Eldorado, Fond du Lac.....	54932
Coleman, Marinette.....	54112	Eleva, Trempealeau.....	54738
Colfax, Dunn.....	54730	Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan.....	53020
Colgate, Washington.....	53017	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	53121
Collins, Manitowoc.....	54207	Elk Mound, Dunn.....	54739
Coloma, Waushara.....	54930	Ellison Bay, Door.....	54210
Columbus, Columbia.....	53925	Ellsworth, Pierce.....	54011
Combined Locks, Outagamie.....	54113	Elm Grove, Waukesha.....	53122
Comstock, Barron.....	54826	Elmwood, Pierce.....	54740
Conover, Vilas.....	54519	Elroy, Juneau.....	53929
Conrath, Rusk.....	54731	Elton, Langlade.....	54430
Coon Valley, Vernon.....	54623	Embarrass, Waupaca.....	54933
Cornell, Chippewa.....	54732	Emerald, St. Croix.....	54012
Cornucopia, Bayfield.....	54827	Endeavor, Marquette.....	53930
Cottage Grove, Dane.....	53527	Ephraim, Door.....	54211
Couderay, Sawyer.....	54828	Ettrick, Trempealeau.....	54627
Crandon, Forest.....	54520	Eureka, Winnebago.....	54934
Crivitz, Marinette.....	54114	Evansville, Rock.....	53536
Cross Plains, Dane.....	53528	Exeland, Sawyer.....	54835
Cuba City, Grant.....	53807		
Cudahy, Milwaukee.....	53110	F airchild, Eau Claire.....	54741
Cumberland, Barron.....	54829	Fairview, Milwaukee.....	53219
Curtiss, Clark.....	54422	Br. Milwaukee.....	
Cushing, Polk.....	54006	Fair Water, Fond du Lac.....	53931
Custer, Portage.....	54423	Fall Creek, Eau Claire.....	54742
D airyland, Burnett.....	54830	Fall River, Columbia.....	53932
R.Br. ³ Danbury.....		Fence, Florence.....	54120
Dale, Outagamie.....	54931	Fennimore, Grant.....	53809
Dallas, Barron.....	54733	Fenwood, Marathon.....	54431
Dalton, Green Lake.....	53926	Ferryville, Crawford.....	54628
Danbury, Burnett.....	54830	Fiefeld, Price.....	54524
Dane, Dane.....	53529	Fish Creek, Door.....	54212
Darien, Walworth.....	53114	Florence, Florence.....	54121
Darlington, Lafayette.....	53530	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	54935
Deerbrook, Langlade.....	54424	Fontana, Walworth.....	53125
Deerfield, Dane.....	53531	Footville, Rock.....	53537
Deer Park, St. Croix.....	54007	Forest Junction, Calumet.....	54123
De Forest, Dane.....	53532	Forestville, Door.....	54213
Delafield, Waukesha.....	53018	Fort Atkinson, Jefferson.....	53538
Delavan, Walworth.....	53115	Fountain City, Buffalo.....	54629
Dellwood, Adams.....	53927	Foxboro, Douglas.....	54836
R.Br. ³ Friendship.....		Fox Lake, Dodge.....	53933
Delta, Bayfield.....	54856	Fox Point, Milwaukee.....	53217
R.Br. ³ Mason.....		Br. Milwaukee.....	
Denmark, Brown.....	54208	Francis Creek, Manitowoc.....	54214
De Pere, Brown.....	54115	Franklin, Milwaukee.....	53132
Deronda, Polk.....	54008	R.Br. ³ Hales Corners.....	
De Sota, Vernon.....	54624	Franksville, Racine.....	53126
Dickerville, Grant.....	53808	Frederic, Polk.....	54837
		Fredonia, Ozaukee.....	53021

Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²	Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²
Freedom, Outagamie.....	54131	Hingham, Sheboygan.....	53031
R.Br. ³ Kaukauna.....		Hixton, Jackson.....	54635
Fremont, Waupaca.....	54940	Holcombe, Chippewa.....	54745
French Island, La Crosse.....	54601	Hollandale, Iowa.....	53544
Br. La Crosse.....		Holmen, La Crosse.....	54636
Friendship, Adams.....	53934	Honey Creek, Walworth.....	53138
Friesland, Columbia.....	53935	Horicon, Dodge.....	53032
		Hortonville, Outagamie.....	54944
		Howard, Brown.....	54303
G alesville, Trempealeau.....	54630	Br. Green Bay.....	
Galloway, Marathon.....	54432	Howards Grove-Millersville.....	53081
Guys Mills, Crawford.....	54631	R. Br. ³ Sheboygan.....	
Genesee Depot, Waukesha.....	53127	Hubertus, Washington.....	53033
Genoa, Vernon.....	54632	Hudson, St. Croix.....	54016
Genoa City, Walworth.....	53128	Humbird, Clark.....	54746
Germantown, Washington.....	53022	Hurley, Iron.....	54534
Gile, Iron.....	54525	Hustisford, Dodge.....	53034
Gillette, Oconto.....	54124	Hustler, Juneau.....	54637
Gillingham, Richland.....	54633		
Gilman, Taylor.....	54433	I ndependence, Trempealeau.....	54747
Gilmanton, Buffalo.....	54743	Ingram, Rusk.....	54535
Gleason, Lincoln.....	54435	Iola, Waupaca.....	54945
Glenbeulah, Sheboygan.....	53023	Irma, Lincoln.....	54442
Glen Flora, Rusk.....	54526	Iron Belt, Iron.....	54536
Glen Haven, Grant.....	53810	Iron Ridge, Dodge.....	53035
Glenwood City, St. Croix.....	54013	Iron River, Bayfield.....	54847
Glidden, Ashland.....	54527	Ironton, Sauk.....	53938
Goodman, Marinette.....	54125	Ixonia, Jefferson.....	53036
Gordon, Douglas.....	54838		
Gotham, Richland.....	53540		
Grafton, Ozaukee.....	53024	J ackson, Washington.....	53037
Grand Marsh, Adams.....	53936	Janesville, Rock.....	53545
Grand View, Bayfield.....	54839	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	53549
Granton, Clark.....	54436	Jim Falls, Chippewa.....	54748
Grantsburg, Burnett.....	54840	Johnson Creek, Jefferson.....	53038
Gratiot, Lafayette.....	53541	Juda, Green.....	53550
Green Bay, Brown.....	543— ²	Jump River, Taylor.....	54434
Greenbush, Sheboygan.....	53026	R.Br. ³ Gilman.....	
Greendale, Milwaukee.....	53129	Junction City, Portage.....	54443
Greenfield, Milwaukee.....	53220	Juneau, Dodge.....	53039
Br. Milwaukee.....			
Green Lake, Green Lake.....	54941	K ansasville, Racine.....	53139
Greenleaf, Brown.....	54126	Kaukauna, Outagamie.....	54130
Green Valley, Shawano.....	54127	Kellnersville, Manitowoc.....	54215
Greenville, Outagamie.....	54942	Kempster, Langlade.....	54444
Greenwood, Clark.....	54437	Kendall, Monroe.....	54638
Gresham, Shawano.....	54128	Kennan, Price.....	54537
Gurney, Iron.....	54528	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	53140
		Keshena, Menominee.....	54135
H ager City, Pierce.....	54014	Kewaskum, Washington.....	53040
Hales Corners, Milwaukee.....	53130	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	54216
Hamburg, Marathon.....	54438	Kiel, Manitowoc.....	53042
Hammond, St. Croix.....	54015	Kieler, Grant.....	53812
Hancock, Waushara.....	54943	Kimberly, Outagamie.....	54136
Hannibal, Taylor.....	54439	King, Waupaca.....	54946
Hanover, Rock.....	53542	Kingston, Green Lake.....	53939
Harshaw, Oneida.....	54529	Knapp, Dunn.....	54749
Hartford, Washington.....	53027	Knowles, Dodge.....	53043
Hartland, Waukesha.....	53029	Kohler, Sheboygan.....	53044
Hatley, Marathon.....	54440	Krakov, Shawano.....	54137
Haugen, Barron.....	54841		
Haven, Sheboygan.....	53030		
Hawkins, Rusk.....	54530		
Hawthorne, Douglas.....	54842	L ac du Flambeau, Vilas.....	54538
Hayward, Sawyer.....	54843	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	54601
Hazel Green, Grant.....	53811	Ladysmith, Rusk.....	54848
Hazelhurst, Oneida.....	54531	La Farge, Vernon.....	54639
Heaford Junction, Lincoln.....	54532	Lake Delton, Sauk.....	53940
Helenville, Jefferson.....	53137	Lake Geneva, Walworth.....	53147
Herbst, Bayfield.....	54844	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	53551
Hertel, Burnett.....	54845	Lake Nebagamon, Douglas.....	54849
Hewitt, Wood.....	54441	Lake Tomahawk, Oneida.....	54539
High Bridge, Ashland.....	54846	Lakewood, Oconto.....	54138
Highland, Iowa.....	53543	Lancaster, Grant.....	53813
Hilbert, Calumet.....	54129	Land O'Lakes, Vilas.....	54540
Hiles, Forest.....	54533	Lannon, Waukesha.....	53046
R.Br. ³ Argonne.....		Lanoa, Forest.....	54541
Hillpoint, Sauk.....	53937	La Pointe, Ashland.....	54850
Hillsboro, Vernon.....	54634	Larsen, Winnebago.....	54947
Hillsdale, Barron.....	54744	La Valle, Sauk.....	53941

Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²	Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²
Lebanon, Dodge.....	53047	Milton, Rock.....	53563
Lena, Oconto.....	54139	Milton Junction, Rock.....	53564
Leopolis, Shawano.....	54948	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	532— ²
Lewis, Polk.....	54851	Mindoro, La Crosse.....	54644
Lily, Langlade.....	54445	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	53565
Limeridge, Sauk.....	53942	Minocqua, Oneida.....	54548
Linden, Iowa.....	53553	Minong, Washburn.....	54859
Little Chute, Outagamie.....	54140	Mishicot, Manitowoc.....	54228
Little Suamico, Oconto.....	54141	Mondovi, Buffalo.....	54755
Livingston, Grant.....	53554	Monico, Oneida.....	54549
Lodi, Columbia.....	53555	Monona, Dane.....	53716
Loganville, Sauk.....	53943	Br. Madison.....	
Lomira, Dodge.....	53048	Monroe, Green.....	53566
Lone Rock, Richland.....	53556	Montello, Marquette.....	53949
Long Lake, Florence.....	54542	Montfort, Grant.....	53569
Loomis, Marinette.....	54158	Monticello, Green.....	53570
R.Br. ³ Peshtigo.....		Montreal, Iron.....	54550
Loretta, Sawyer.....	54852	Morrisonville, Dane.....	53571
Lowell, Dodge.....	53557	Mosinee, Marathon.....	54455
Loyal, Clark.....	54446	Mountain, Oconto.....	54149
Lublin, Taylor.....	54447	Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac.....	53057
Luck, Polk.....	54853	Mount Hope, Grant.....	53816
Luxemburg, Kewaunee.....	54217	Mount Horeb, Dane.....	53572
Lyndon Station, Juneau.....	53944	Mount Sterling, Crawford.....	54645
Lynxville, Crawford.....	54640	Mukwonago, Waukesha.....	53149
Lyons, Walworth.....	53148	Muscoda, Grant.....	53573
		Muskego, Waukesha.....	53150
McFarland, Dane.....	53558	Nashotah, Waukesha.....	53058
McNaughton, Oneida.....	54543	Navarino, Shawano.....	54108
Madison, Dane.....	537— ²	R.Br. ³ Bonduel.....	
Maiden Rock, Pierce.....	54750	Neenah, Juneau.....	54646
Malone, Fond du Lac.....	53049	Neenah, Winnebago.....	54956
Manawa, Waupaca.....	54949	Neillsville, Clark.....	54456
Manchester, Green Lake.....	53945	Nekovsa, Wood.....	54457
Manitowish Waters, Vilas.....	54545	Nelson, Buffalo.....	54756
Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	54220	Nelsonville, Portage.....	54458
Maple, Douglas.....	54854	Neopit, Menominee.....	54150
Maplewood, Door.....	54226	Neosho, Dodge.....	53059
Marathon, Marathon.....	54448	Neshkoro, Marquette.....	54960
Marengo, Ashland.....	54855	Newald, Forest.....	54551
Maribel, Manitowoc.....	54227	New Auburn, Chippewa.....	54757
Marinette, Marinette.....	54143	New Berlin, Waukesha.....	53151
Marion, Waupaca.....	54950	Br. Waukesha.....	
Markesan, Green Lake.....	53946	Newburg, Washington.....	53060
Marquette, Green Lake.....	53947	New Franken, Brown.....	54229
Marshall, Dane.....	53559	New Glarus, Green.....	53574
Marshfield, Wood.....	54449	New Holstein, Calumet.....	53061
Mason, Bayfield.....	54856	New Lisbon, Juneau.....	53950
Mathier, Juneau.....	54641	New London, Waupaca.....	54961
Mattoon, Shawano.....	54450	New Munster, Kenosha.....	53152
Mauston, Juneau.....	53948	New Richmond, St. Croix.....	54017
Mayfair, Milwaukee.....	53226	Newton, Manitowoc.....	53063
Br. Milwaukee.....		Niagara, Marinette.....	54151
Mayville, Dodge.....	53050	Nichols, Outagamie.....	54152
Mazomanie, Dane.....	53560	Northfield, Jackson.....	54935
Medford, Taylor.....	54451	R.Br. ³ Hixton.....	
Mellen, Ashland.....	54546	North Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	54635
Melrose, Jackson.....	54642	Br. Fond du Lac.....	
Melvina, Monroe.....	54619	North Freedom, Sauk.....	53951
R.Br. ³ Cashton.....		North Lake, Waukesha.....	53064
Menasha, Winnebago.....	54952	North Prairie, Waukesha.....	53153
Menominee Falls, Waukesha.....	53051	Norwalk, Monroe.....	54648
Menomonie, Dunn.....	54751		
Mequon, Ozaukee.....	53092		
Br. Thiensville.....			
Mercer, Iron.....	54547	Oak Creek, Milwaukee.....	53154
Merrill, Lincoln.....	54452	Oakdale, Monroe.....	54649
Merrillan, Jackson.....	54754	Oakfield, Fond du Lac.....	53065
Merrimac, Sauk.....	53561	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	53066
Merton, Waukesha.....	53056	Oconto, Oconto.....	54153
Middle Inlet, Marinette.....	54148	Oconto Falls, Oconto.....	54154
Middleton, Dane.....	53562	Odanah, Ashland.....	54861
Br. Madison.....		Ogdensburg, Waupaca.....	54962
Midway, Brown.....	54301	Ogema, Price.....	54459
Br. Green Bay.....		Ojibwa, Sawyer.....	54862
Mikana, Barron.....	54857	Okauchee, Waukesha.....	53069
Milan, Marathon.....	54453	Omro, Winnebago.....	54963
Milladore, Wood.....	54454	Onalaska, La Crosse.....	54650
Millston, Jackson.....	54643	Oneida, Outagamie.....	54155
Milltown, Polk.....	54858	Ontario, Vernon.....	54651

Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²	Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²
Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070	Richland Center, Richland.....	53581
Oregon, Dane.....	53575	Ridgeland, Dunn.....	54763
Orfordville, Rock.....	53576	Ridgeway, Iowa.....	53582
Osceola, Polk.....	54020	Ringle, Marathon.....	54471
Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	54901	Rio, Columbia.....	53960
Osseo, Trempealeau.....	54758	Rio Creek, Kewaunee.....	54231
Owen, Clark.....	54460	Riplinger, Clark.....	54472
Oxford, Marquette	53952	R. Br. ³ Spencer	
Packwaukee, Marquette	53953	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	54971
Palmyra, Jefferson	53156	River Falls, Pierce.....	54022
Pardeeville, Columbia.....	53954	Roberts, St. Croix.....	54023
Park Falls, Price.....	54552	Rochester, Racine.....	53167
Patch Grove, Grant.....	53817	Rock Falls, Dunn.....	54764
Pearson, Langlade.....	54462	Rockfield, Washington.....	53077
Peebles, Fond du Lac.....	53071	Rockland, La Crosse.....	54653
Pelican Lake, Oneida.....	54463	Rock Springs, Sauk.....	53961
Pell Lake, Walworth.....	53157	Root River, Milwaukee.....	53227
Pembine, Marinette.....	54156	Br. Milwaukee	
Pence, Iron.....	54553	Rosendale, Fond du Lac.....	54974
Pepin, Pepin.....	54579	Rosholt, Portage.....	54473
Peshigo, Marinette.....	54157	Rothschild, Marathon.....	54474
Pewaukee, Waukesha.....	53072	Royalton, Waupaca.....	54975
Phelps, Vilas.....	54554	Rubicon, Dodge.....	53078
Phillips, Price.....	54555	Rudolph, Wood.....	54475
Phlox, Langlade.....	54464	Saint Cloud, Fond du Lac.....	53079
R. Br. ³ Antigo		St. Croix Falls, Polk.....	54024
Pickerel, Forest.....	54465	Saint Germain, Vilas.....	54558
Pickett, Winnebago.....	54964	Saint Nazianz, Manitowoc.....	54232
Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau.....	54760	Salem, Kenosha.....	53168
Pine River, Waushara.....	54965	Sand Creek, Dunn.....	54765
Pittsville, Wood.....	54466	Sarona, Washburn.....	54870
Plain, Sauk.....	53577	Sauk City, Sauk.....	53583
Plainfield, Waushara.....	54966	Saukville, Ozaukee.....	53080
Platteville, Grant.....	53818	Saxeville, Waushara.....	54976
Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha.....	53158	Saxon, Iron.....	54559
Plover, Portage.....	54467	Sayner, Vilas.....	54560
Plum City, Pierce.....	54761	Scandinavia, Waupaca.....	54977
Plymouth, Sheboygan.....	53073	Schofield, Marathon.....	54476
Polar, Langlade.....	54418	Seneca, Crawford.....	54654
R. Br. ³ Bryant		Sextonville, Richland.....	53584
Poplar, Douglas.....	54864	Seymour, Outagamie.....	54165
Portage, Columbia.....	53901	Sharon, Walworth.....	53585
Port Edwards, Wood.....	54469	Shawano, Shawano.....	54166
Porterfield, Marinette.....	54159	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	53081
Port Washington, Ozaukee.....	53074	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	53085
Port Wing, Bayfield.....	54865	Sheldon, Rusk.....	54766
Poskin, Barron.....	54866	Shell Lake, Washburn.....	54871
Potosi, Grant.....	53820	Sherwood, Calumet.....	54169
Potter, Calumet.....	54160	Shiocton, Outagamie.....	54170
Pound, Marinette.....	54161	Shorewood, Milwaukee.....	53211
Powers Lake, Kenosha.....	53159	Br. Milwaukee	
Poynette, Columbia.....	53955	Shullsburg, Lafayette.....	53586
Poy Sippi, Waushara.....	54967	Silver Lake, Kenosha.....	53170
Prairie du Chien, Crawford.....	53821	Sinsinawa, Grant.....	53824
Prairie du Sac, Sauk.....	53578	Siren, Burnett.....	54872
Prairie Farm, Barron.....	54762	Sister Bay, Door.....	54234
Prentice, Price.....	54556	Slinger, Washington.....	53086
Prescott, Pierce.....	54021	Sobieski, Oconto.....	54171
Presque Isle, Vilas.....	54557	Soldiers Grove, Crawford.....	54655
Princeton, Green Lake.....	54968	Solon Springs, Douglas.....	54873
Pulaski, Brown.....	54162	Somers, Kenosha.....	53171
Pulcifer, Shawano.....	54164	Somerset, St. Croix.....	54025
Racine, Racine.....	534-2	South Byron, Fond du Lac.....	53087
Radisson, Sawyer.....	54867	South Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	53172
Randolph, Columbia.....	53956	South Range, Douglas.....	54874
Random Lake, Sheboygan.....	53075	South Wayne, Lafayette.....	53587
Readfield, Waupaca.....	54969	Sparta, Monroe.....	54656
Readstown, Vernon.....	54652	Spencer, Marathon.....	54479
Redgranite, Waushara.....	54970	Spooner, Washburn.....	54801
Reedsburg, Sauk.....	53959	Springbrook, Washburn.....	54875
Reedsville, Manitowoc.....	54230	Springfield, Walworth.....	53176
Reeseville, Dodge.....	53579	Spring Green, Sauk.....	53588
Rewey, Iowa.....	53580	Spring Valley, Pierce.....	54767
Rhineland, Oneida.....	54501	Stadium, Brown.....	54304
Rib Lake, Taylor.....	54470	Br. Green Bay	
Rice Lake, Barron.....	54868	Stanley, Chippewa.....	54768
Richfield, Washington.....	53076	Starlake, Vilas.....	54561
		Star Prairie, St. Croix.....	54026
		Stetsonville, Taylor.....	54480

Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²	Post Office and County	ZIP Code ²
Steuben, Crawford.....	54657	Waterford, Racine.....	53185
Stevens Point, Portage.....	54481	Waterloo, Jefferson.....	53594
Stiles, Oconto.....	54172	Watertown, Jefferson.....	53094
Stitzer, Grant.....	53825	Waubeka, Ozaukee.....	53021
Stockbridge, Calumet.....	53088	R.Br. ³ Fredonia.....	
Stockholm, Pepin.....	54769	Waukau, Winnebago.....	54980
Stoddard, Vernon.....	54658	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	53186
Stone Lake, Washburn.....	54876	Waumandee, Buffalo.....	54622
Stoughton, Dane.....	53589	R.Br. ³ Cochrane.....	
Stratford, Marathon.....	54484	Waunakee, Dane.....	53597
Strum, Trempealeau.....	54770	Waupaca, Waupaca.....	54981
Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	54235	Waupun, Fond du Lac.....	53963
Sturtevant, Racine.....	53177	Wausau, Marathon.....	54401
Suamico, Brown.....	54173	Wausaukee, Marinette.....	54177
Sullivan, Jefferson.....	53178	Wautoma, Waushara.....	54982
Summit Lake, Langlade.....	54485	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee.....	53226
Sunnyslope, Waukesha.....	53151	Br. Milwaukee.....	
Sun Prairie, Dane.....	53590	Wauzeka, Crawford.....	53826
Superior, Douglas.....	54880	Wayside, Brown.....	54126
Suring, Oconto.....	54174	R.Br. ³ Greenleaf.....	
Sussex, Waukesha.....	53089	Webb Lake, Burnett.....	54892
T aycheedah, Fond du Lac.....	53090	R.Br. ³ Danbury.....	
Taylor, Jackson.....	54659	Webster, Burnett.....	54893
Theresa, Dodge.....	53091	Wentworth, Douglas.....	54894
Thiensville, Ozaukee.....	53092	West Allis, Milwaukee.....	53214
Thorp, Clark.....	54771	Br. Milwaukee.....	
Three Lakes, Oneida.....	54562	West Bend, Washington.....	53095
Tiffany, Rock.....	53592	Westboro, Taylor.....	54490
Tigerton, Shawano.....	54486	Westby, Vernon.....	54667
Tilleda, Shawano.....	54978	West De Pere, Brown.....	54178
Tisch Mills, Manitowoc.....	54240	Westfield, Marquette.....	53964
Tomah, Monroe.....	54660	West Salem, La Crosse.....	54669
Tomahawk, Lincoln.....	54487	Weyauwega, Waupaca.....	54983
Tony, Rusk.....	54563	Weyerhaeuser, Rusk.....	54895
Townsend, Oconto.....	54175	Wheelers, Dunn.....	54772
Trego, Washburn.....	54888	Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee.....	53217
Trempealeau, Trempealeau.....	54661	Br. Milwaukee.....	
Trevor, Kenosha.....	53179	Whitehall, Trempealeau.....	54773
Tripoli, Oneida.....	54564	White Lake, Langlade.....	54491
Troy Center, Walworth.....	53180	Whitelaw, Manitowoc.....	54247
Tuckaway, Milwaukee.....	53221	Whitewater, Walworth.....	53190
Br. Milwaukee.....		Whittlesey, Taylor.....	54492
Tunnel City, Monroe.....	54662	Wild Rose, Waushara.....	54984
Turtle Lake, Barron.....	54889	Willard, Clark.....	54493
Twin Lakes, Kenosha.....	53181	Williams Bay, Walworth.....	53191
Two Rivers, Manitowoc.....	54241	Wilmot, Kenosha.....	53192
U nderhill, Oconto.....	54176	Wilson, St. Croix.....	54027
Union Center, Juneau.....	53962	Wilton, Monroe.....	54670
Union Grove, Racine.....	53182	Winchester, Vilas.....	54567
Unity, Marathon.....	54488	R.Br. ³ Manitowish Waters.....	
Upsen, Iron.....	54565	Wind Lake, Racine.....	53185
V alders, Manitowoc.....	54245	Br. Waterford.....	
Valley Fair, Outagamie.....	54911	Windsor, Dane.....	53598
Br. Appleton.....		Winnebago, Winnebago.....	54985
Vandyne, Fond du Lac.....	54979	Winneconne, Winnebago.....	54986
Verona, Dane.....	53593	Winter, Sawyer.....	54896
Vesper, Wood.....	54489	Wisconsin Dells, Columbia.....	53965
Victory, Vernon.....	54663	Wisconsin Rapids, Wood.....	54494
R.Br. ³ De Soto.....		Withee, Clark.....	54498
Viola, Richland.....	54664	Wittenberg, Shawano.....	54499
Viroqua, Vernon.....	54665	Wonewoc, Juneau.....	53968
W abeno, Forest.....	54566	Wood, Milwaukee.....	53193
Waldo, Sheboygan.....	53093	Woodford, Lafayette.....	53599
Wales, Waukesha.....	53183	Woodland, Dodge.....	53099
Walworth, Walworth.....	53184	Woodman, Grant.....	53827
Warrens, Monroe.....	54666	Woodruff, Oneida.....	54568
Wascott, Douglas.....	54890	Woodville, St. Croix.....	54028
Washburn, Bayfield.....	54891	Woodworth, Kenosha.....	53194
Washington Island, Door.....	54246	Wrightstown, Brown.....	54180
		Wyeville, Monroe.....	54671
		Wyocena, Columbia.....	53969
Y uba, Richland.....			
Z achow, Shawano.....			
Zenda, Walworth.....			

WISCONSIN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES **1954-55 to 1973-74¹**

Year 19—	General Fund Revenue				Segregated Funds Revenue
	Total Revenue	General Purpose ²	Program ²	Total	
54-55	\$ 413,855,498	\$ 110,011,322	\$ 145,738,772	\$ 255,750,093	\$ 172,843,030
55-56	502,295,711	148,355,012	160,999,762	309,354,774	192,940,937
56-57	526,601,080	150,525,556	171,090,075	321,615,631	204,985,449
57-58	600,640,624	164,926,272	183,897,800	348,824,072	251,816,552
58-59	653,950,727	170,167,393	198,552,435	368,719,828	285,228,432
59-60	736,442,147	195,268,223	224,257,839	419,526,062	316,916,085
60-61	764,115,619	202,648,859	243,840,843	446,489,702	317,625,917
61-62	827,287,137	240,106,599	243,037,785	483,144,384	344,142,753
62-63	977,913,019	245,060,953	385,445,085	630,506,038	347,406,981
63-64	1,150,084,013	356,497,198	413,408,102	769,905,300	380,178,713
64-65	1,209,535,953	357,055,332	458,686,084	815,741,416	393,794,537
65-66	1,370,764,945	417,449,490	522,608,335	940,057,825	430,707,120
66-67	1,624,999,848	466,005,617	623,302,271	1,089,307,888	535,691,960
67-68	1,802,767,636	536,146,048	703,781,641	1,239,927,690	562,839,946
68-69	2,004,312,430	576,982,273	810,489,631	1,387,471,904	616,840,526
69-70	2,535,050,554	773,349,084	892,280,669	1,665,629,753	869,420,801
70-71	2,720,080,792	843,372,210	947,584,528	1,790,956,738	929,124,054
71-72	3,058,053,667	987,316,005	1,108,768,102	2,096,084,107	961,969,560
72-73	3,593,347,464	1,140,399,655	1,340,348,106	2,480,747,761	1,112,599,703
73-74	3,801,842,378	1,313,448,924	1,374,067,933	2,687,516,857	1,114,325,521

Year 19—	General Fund Expenditures				Segregated Funds Expenditures
	Total Expenditures	General Purpose ²	Program ²	Total	
54-55	\$ 407,777,647	\$ 125,214,791	\$ 146,021,525	\$ 271,236,316	\$151,278,957
55-56	484,619,855	135,568,552	160,322,409	295,890,961	188,728,894
56-57	490,599,581	141,845,236	169,314,836	311,160,072	179,439,509
57-58	547,377,517	160,011,288	182,821,456	342,832,744	204,544,773
58-59	620,317,575	172,497,523	195,356,152	367,853,675	252,461,434
59-60	686,862,395	199,538,213	222,036,334	421,574,547	523,233,028
60-61	739,471,893	217,063,266	241,902,628	458,965,894	280,505,999
61-62	779,320,893	242,156,604	242,335,589	484,492,193	294,828,700
62-63	950,140,568	269,198,077	383,730,646	652,928,723	297,211,842
63-64	1,019,636,507	298,885,236	416,107,593	714,992,829	304,643,678
64-65	1,094,218,664	339,701,335	451,728,804	791,430,139	302,788,525
65-66	1,254,850,303	395,292,820	514,603,918	909,896,738	344,953,565
66-67	1,536,290,479	475,555,420	621,557,652	1,097,113,072	439,177,407
67-68	1,742,885,168	559,391,839	722,240,283	1,281,632,123	461,253,044
68-69	1,910,569,596	618,566,924	805,592,668	1,424,159,592	486,410,004
69-70	2,278,578,176	746,292,470	888,560,815	1,634,853,285	643,724,891
70-71	2,507,247,425	825,351,289	955,351,401	1,780,702,690	726,544,735
71-72	2,729,040,050	902,927,326	1,128,968,826	2,031,896,152	697,143,898
72-73	3,088,336,698	1,031,388,149	1,265,291,106	2,296,679,255	791,657,443
73-74	3,595,577,451	1,290,917,654	1,438,936,225	2,729,853,879	865,723,572

¹ Cents omitted.

² Prior to 1967 the Bureau of Finance used the terms "Executive Fund" instead of "General Purpose Fund" and "Revolving Fund" instead of "Program Fund."

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *Annual Fiscal Report*, June 30, 1974, and for previous fiscal years 1959-73; Department of Budgets and Accounts, *Annual Fiscal Report*, 1954-1958.

1973-75 STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE OF REVENUE SOURCE

Type of Revenue	Allocated For	1973-74	1974-75	1973-75 Biennial Amount	Percent of Total (by type)
Gross general purpose revenues		\$ 1,329,214,100	\$ 1,462,496,900	\$ 2,791,711,000	
Less estimated lapsed balances		—13,291,800	—14,649,300	—27,941,100	
Net general purpose revenues		1,315,922,300*	1,447,847,600*	2,763,769,900*	38.2%*
State operations		500,703,100	533,905,800	1,034,608,900	14.3
Local assistance		683,520,000	732,564,900	1,416,104,900	19.6
Aids to ind. & org.		131,699,200	181,376,900	313,076,100	4.3
Program revenue — federal		531,527,200*	565,278,700*	1,096,805,900*	15.1*
State operations		135,712,600	138,588,000	274,300,600	3.8
Local assistance		209,140,200	212,419,800	421,560,000	5.8
Aids to ind. & org.		186,674,400	214,270,900	400,945,300	5.5
Program revenue — other		266,192,800*	275,721,800*	541,914,600*	7.5*
State operations		257,215,800	266,213,300	523,429,100	7.2
Local assistance		20,000	20,000	40,000	
Aids to ind. & org.		8,957,000	9,488,500	18,445,500	0.3
Segregated funds — federal		94,640,400*	95,604,200*	190,244,600*	2.6*
State operations		50,286,900	51,028,400	101,315,300	1.4
Local assistance		39,197,000	39,479,000	786,760,000	1.1
Aids to ind. & org.		5,156,500	5,096,800	10,253,300	0.1
Segregated funds — other		590,725,300*	599,467,900*	1,190,193,200*	16.4*
State operations		202,069,500	184,693,600	386,763,100	5.3
Local assistance		90,457,600	82,821,200	173,278,800	2.4
Aids to ind. & org.		298,198,200	331,953,100	630,151,300	8.7
Local tax revenue (shared taxes)		636,069,000	660,193,000	1,296,262,000	17.9
Bond revenue		162,390,600	0	162,390,600	2.2
TOTAL - all sources		\$ 3,597,467,600*	\$ 3,644,113,200*	\$ 7,241,580,800*	100.0%*
State operations		1,257,778,500	1,174,429,100	2,432,207,600	33.5
Local assistance		1,709,003,800	1,727,497,900	3,436,501,700	47.5
Aids to ind. & org.		630,685,300	742,186,200	1,372,871,500	19.0

*Total of detail immediately following.

General purpose revenues consist of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are then available for appropriation by the Legislature.

Program revenues consist of revenues which are credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specified program or agency.

Segregated fund revenues are the moneys deposited into funds other than the general fund, and available only for the purposes for which the special funds were created.

Federal revenues are program revenues; they may be disbursed either through the segregated funds or through the general fund.

Local tax revenues consist of the portion of state-collected revenues which is directly distributed to localities under formula established by law.

Bond revenues are all moneys resulting from the contracting of public debt for specific state purposes.

State operations indicates the amounts budgeted to operate the programs carried out by state employees.

Local assistance indicates the amounts budgeted to assist, through state aids, programs carried out by local governments (counties, localities, school districts) in Wisconsin.

Aids to individuals indicates amounts budgeted to assist individuals in the form of student loans, scholarships, vocational rehabilitation, etc. or to organizations formed to provide assistance to individual citizens.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, November 1974.

WISCONSIN TAX REVENUES, FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 and 1973-74

Type of Tax	1972-1973			1973-1974		
	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Localities' Share	State's Share	Total Taxes Less Refunds	Localities' Share	State's Share
GENERAL FUND						
Excise and Sales Taxes						
Cigarette.....	\$ 77,374,091	\$ —	\$ 77,374,091	\$ 80,025,555	\$ —	\$ 80,025,555
Liquor.....	29,444,113	10,876,891	18,567,222	28,573,773	10,555,380	18,018,393
Malt beverage.....	8,536,124	—	8,536,124	8,429,969	—	8,429,969
Oleomargarine.....	2,678,003	—	2,678,003	1,011,775	—	1,011,775
Sales tax.....	432,467,425	—	432,467,425	477,590,461	—	477,590,461
Total Excise and Sales Tax.....	\$ 550,499,756	\$ 10,876,891	\$ 539,622,865	\$ 595,631,533	\$ 10,555,380	\$ 585,076,153
Income Taxes						
Normal taxes:						
Corporations.....	\$ 136,106,104	\$ 56,395,280	\$ 79,710,824	\$ 160,269,000	\$ 70,030,560	\$ 90,238,440
Individuals.....	727,848,270	179,502,672	548,345,598	802,963,736	199,488,881	603,474,855
Urban transportation.....	643	534	109	(—) 39,756	(—) 32,998	(—) 6,758
Prior year's adjustment.....	10,518	—	10,518	0	—	0
Total Normal Tax.....	\$ 863,965,535	\$ 235,898,486	\$ 628,067,049	\$ 963,192,980	\$ 269,486,443	\$ 693,706,537
Income surtax 20% (repealed).....	36,739	—	36,739	31,726	—	31,726
Total Income Taxes.....	\$ 864,002,274	\$ 235,898,486	\$ 628,103,788	\$ 963,224,706	\$ 269,486,443	\$ 693,738,263
Inheritance and Gift Taxes						
Inheritance.....	\$ 35,775,776	\$ —	\$ 35,775,776	\$ 45,291,369	\$ —	\$ 45,291,369
Gift.....	3,043,033	—	3,043,033	2,923,547	—	2,923,547
Total Inheritance and Gift Taxes.....	\$ 38,818,809	\$ —	\$ 38,818,809	\$ 48,214,916	\$ —	\$ 48,214,916
Public Utility Taxes						
Air carrier companies.....	\$ 1,124,279	\$ —	\$ 1,124,279 ³	\$ 926,417	\$ —	\$ 926,417 ³
Conservation and regulation cos.	113,475	94,185	19,290	105,634	87,676	17,958
Electric cooperative cos.	676,865	676,865	0	1,697,511	1,697,511	0
Freight line companies.....	784,501	—	784,501	876,014	—	876,014
Lt. heat & power — municipal.....	329,360	273,368	55,992	318,034	264,871	53,163
Lt. heat & power — private.....	69,058,137	57,318,254	11,739,883	67,707,940	56,197,591	11,510,349
Pipe line companies.....	7,775,677	6,453,812	1,321,865	7,218,837	5,991,635	1,227,202
Railroad companies.....	6,324,335	488,289	5,836,046	5,778,808	434,918	5,343,890
Telegraph companies.....	162,357	—	162,357	136,511	—	136,511
Telephone companies.....	27,912,612	11,264,383	16,648,229	31,500,376	12,474,965	19,025,411
Total Public Utility Taxes.....	\$ 114,261,598	\$ 76,569,156	\$ 37,692,442	\$ 116,266,082	\$ 77,149,167	\$ 39,116,915

Miscellaneous Taxes						
Boxing clubs.....	\$ 4,642 ³	\$ —	\$ 4,642 ³	\$ 7,216	\$ —	\$ 7,216
Insurance companies.....	21,706,984	—	21,706,984	23,014,772	—	23,014,772
Insurance cos. fire dept. dues.....	1,682,519	1,649,036	33,483	1,799,756	1,766,739	33,017
Iron ore — low grade.....	146,069	131,462	14,607	106,981	96,283	10,698
Occupational — mink.....	1,720	—	1,720	1,586	—	1,586
Occupational — coal.....	3,361	—	3,361	2,008	—	2,008
Occupational — bees.....	8,060	—	8,060	8,500	—	8,500
Bingo tax.....	0	—	0	215	—	215
Forest crop taxes (withdrawals, etc.).....	122,240	88,795	33,445	131,603	89,425	42,178
Real estate transfer.....	1,254,281	—	1,254,281	1,296,860	—	1,296,860
Suit tax courts.....	1,208,035	—	1,208,035	1,150,968	—	1,150,968
Total Miscellaneous Taxes.....	\$ 26,137,911	\$ 1,869,293	\$ 24,268,618	\$ 27,520,465	\$ 1,952,447	\$ 25,568,018
Property Tax Relief						
Personal property.....	\$ —	\$ 92,104,664	\$ (—) 92,104,664	\$ —	\$ 116,689,525	\$ (—) 116,689,525
Real property.....	—	65,070,999	(—) 65,070,999 ²	—	115,070,998 ¹	(—) 115,070,998
Homestead tax credit.....	—	9,178,374	(—) 9,178,374	—	35,410,804	(—) 35,410,804
Total Property Tax Relief.....	\$ —	\$ 166,354,037	\$ (—) 166,354,037	\$ —	\$ 267,171,327	\$ (—) 267,171,327
Shared Tax Supplements and Interest						
Shared tax minimum payments.....	\$ —	\$ 7,598,691	\$ (—) 7,598,691	\$ —	\$ 2,399,868	\$ (—) 2,399,868
Special shared tax supplement.....	—	24,500,000	(—) 24,500,000	—	0	0
Interest on delayed tax distr.....	—	—	—	—	1,849,568	(—) 1,849,568
Total Shared Tax Supplements.....	\$ —	\$ 32,098,691	\$ (—) 32,098,691	\$ —	\$ 4,249,436	\$ (—) 4,249,436
Transfer from Highway Fund..... (20.395 (1) (gd))	\$ 11,194,237	\$ 11,194,237	\$ 0	\$ 12,089,200	\$ 12,089,200	\$ 0
TOTAL GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 1,604,914,585	\$ 534,860,791	\$ 1,070,053,794	\$ 1,762,946,902	\$642,653,400⁵	\$ 1,120,293,502
TAX REVENUE						
HIGHWAY FUND — Gas Tax.....	\$ 155,740,186	\$ —	\$ 155,740,186	\$ 155,835,674	\$ —	\$ 155,835,674
CONSERVATION FUND						
2/10 mill tax for forestry.....	\$ 8,165,651	\$ —	\$ 8,165,651	\$ 9,102,599	\$ —	\$ 9,102,599
Forest crop taxes (withdrawals, etc.).....	207,642	—	207,642	182,008	—	182,008
TOTAL STATE TAXES.....	\$ 1,769,028,064	\$ 534,860,791	\$ 1,234,167,273	\$ 1,928,067,183	\$ 642,653,400	\$ 1,285,413,783
Analysis of State's Share			Analysis of State's Share			
General Fund — G.P.R.....			\$ 1,068,913,102	General Fund — G.P.R.....		\$ 1,119,359,006
General Fund — P.R.O.....			1,130,174	General Fund — P.R.O.....		934,496
Segregated Funds.....			164,113,479	Segregated Funds.....		165,120,281
Total State Taxes.....			\$ 1,234,156,755	Total State Taxes.....		\$ 1,285,413,783

¹ Includes \$16,249,409 paid to public utility companies.² Includes \$4,529,842 paid to public utility companies.³ These items comprise the program revenue derived from taxes except as noted in 4.⁴ 10% of boxing tax is applied to general purpose revenue by statute.⁵ Includes \$11,321,959 held pending court decision on population estimates.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, 1974 Annual Fiscal Report, October 15, 1974.

OLEOMARGARINE REVENUE, 1949-1974

Calendar Year	Retail Licenses	Total Licenses ¹	License Fees	Consumer Tax-6c lb.	Occupational Tax-15c lb.	Total Tax	Total Revenue
1949 ²	1,275	1,353	\$ 52,403	\$ 39	\$ 1,048,729	\$ 1,048,768	\$ 1,101,172 ²
1950	1,273	1,334	46,120	13	813,302	813,316	859,436
1951	1,640	1,721	55,729	35	923,265	923,300	979,030
1952	2,202	2,314	74,042	55	906,420	906,475	980,518
1953	2,145	2,344	76,414	363	568,162	568,526	644,941
1954	1,962	2,252	63,163	459	452,673	453,132	516,296
1955	1,563	1,794	30,346	396	353,159	353,555	383,902
1956	1,300	1,507	48,336	391	306,824	307,219	355,555
1957	1,122	1,337	37,426	492	265,370	265,863	303,289
1958	1,037	1,250	35,130	423	306,888	307,311	342,442
1959	1,018	1,215	39,948	298	269,314	269,612	309,559
1960	992	1,201	33,161	226	274,186	274,412	307,572
1961	979	1,192	31,413	252	241,667	241,919	273,333
1962	959	1,164	30,064	219	246,302	246,522	276,586
1963	975	1,153	30,306	271	185,919	186,190	216,496
1964	909	1,112	28,442	353	188,030	188,383	216,825
1965	907	1,131	28,331	507	162,841	163,349	191,680
1966	955	1,216	28,658	341	213,708	214,049	242,707
1967 ³	899	1,167	5,274	270	69,750	70,020	75,294 ³

Note: Chapter 42, Laws of 1967 (effective July 1, 1967), repealed the ban on the sale of colored oleomargarine, abolished existing licenses and taxes, but levied a new tax of \$.0525 per pound until June 30, 1972. The tax was continued by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, and was terminated by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, effective December 31, 1973.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenue
1967-68	\$ 2,121,917
1968-69	2,267,435
1969-70	2,407,762
1970-71	2,454,953
1971-72	2,575,280
1972-73	2,678,003
1973-74 ⁴	1,011,775 ⁴

¹ In addition to retailers, licenses issued to consumers, bakeries, boarding houses, restaurants, hotels, confectioners, wholesalers and manufacturers.

² Peak revenue year. For 1931-1949 data, see 1968 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 639.

³ January 1 to June 30 data.

⁴ July 1 to December 31, 1973 data.

Sources: 1949-1952, 1953 *Wisconsin Senate Journal*, p. 530-531; 1953-1958, Department of Agriculture; 1959-1967, Department of Revenue; 1967-1972, Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *Annual Fiscal Report*, June 30, 1974 (and prior issues).

HIGHWAY REVENUES

Fiscal Year 1973-74

Gross revenues	
Motor vehicle fuel taxes	\$ 155,835,674
Motor vehicle registration fees	81,403,621
Operators' license fees	6,695,909
Motor carrier fees	760,055
Adjustment per Wis. Stats., Sec. 84.01 (22)	8,023
TOTAL	\$ 244,703,282
Deductions ¹	
Motor Vehicle Division — administration, traffic regulation and collection costs	\$ 25,391,279
General fund - driver education	2,669,800
Public Service Commission - administration and collection costs	736,600
Department of Revenue - administration and collection costs	452,170
Department of Natural Resources - advertising state recreational facilities	300,000
Executive Office - highway safety coordination	157,800
Legislative Council - highway problems studies	24,870
Legislative awards for claims	2,576
Mississippi River Parkway Planning Commission	1,500
TOTAL	\$ 29,736,595
Net revenues to be distributed by the Department of Transportation	\$ 214,966,687

¹ Collection and enforcement expenses and first charges of other agencies.

Source: Department of Transportation, Bureau of Budget, Finance and Accounting, *State of Wisconsin Statutory Distribution of Total Motor Vehicle Revenues Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974*, October 1, 1974.

DISTRIBUTION OF NET HIGHWAY REVENUES

Fiscal Year 1973-74

Distribution	Amount	Per Cent
State trunk highways		
Maintenance, traffic service and snow removal	\$ 39,682,710	18.5%
Debt service	30,789,035	14.3
Construction - statewide	22,387,462	10.4
Construction - allotted for counties	8,049,369	3.7
Construction - urban streets	—	—
TOTAL	\$ 100,908,576	46.9%
Returned to local units		
Counties	\$ 25,947,732 ²	12.1%
Cities	25,415,883	11.8
Towns	24,331,031 ³	11.3
Villages	5,312,665	2.5
TOTAL	\$ 93,096,511⁴	43.3%
Miscellaneous ⁵	\$ 20,961,600	9.8%
Net motor vehicle revenues	\$ 214,966,687	100.0%

¹ Included in Construction - statewide.

² Includes \$122,934 flood damage aid, \$633,000 to Milwaukee County for patrol reimbursements and \$158,579 to county registers of deeds for filing fees.

³ Includes \$18,117 in flood damage aid.

⁴ Total exceeds distribution by \$12,089,200, which represents the amount paid into the municipal and county shared tax account and distributed under Wis. Stats. Chapter 79, Subchapter I.

⁵ Includes administration, planning, topographic maps, special bridges, railroad grade crossing protection and institution, park and forest access roads.

Source: Department of Transportation, Bureau of Budget, Finance and Accounting, *State of Wisconsin Statutory Distribution of Total Motor Vehicle Revenues Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974*, October 1, 1974.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE BY SOURCE, 1973¹

State	All Taxes ²		Sales and Gross Receipts	Indi- vidual Income	Corpo- ration Net Income	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Prop- erty	Death and Gift
	Amount	Rank						
Alabama.....	\$ 263.07	38	\$ 178.07	\$ 40.19	\$ 11.57	\$ 8.21	\$ 7.77	\$ 0.74
Alaska.....	330.43	17	76.12	131.40	21.10	18.70	—	0.19
Arizona.....	331.37	16	203.91	52.78	18.18	13.91	34.20	1.77
Arkansas.....	256.77	43	164.92	43.86	18.57	16.08	0.60	0.63
California.....	355.49	13	175.34	91.57	42.05	14.00	14.35	12.58
Colorado.....	273.54	35	151.11	76.24	16.00	12.45	1.05	6.98
Connecticut.....	371.45	10	266.44	16.46	45.04	14.38	—	20.98
Delaware.....	460.83	2	108.39	155.65	32.27	27.48	0.63	10.38
Florida.....	324.06	19	244.19	—	19.24	21.29	7.71	4.28 ¹
Georgia.....	284.49	33	185.05	59.53	23.84	8.02	0.96	1.24
Hawaii.....	519.98	1	330.90	162.18	15.49	0.10	—	2.52
Idaho.....	292.10	30	151.09	74.92	20.81	23.22	0.37	2.44
Illinois.....	327.13	18	188.04	79.63	20.39	27.01	0.31	7.70
Indiana.....	236.29	48	157.21	53.59	1.90	10.40	4.64	4.30
Iowa.....	294.20	29	148.94	83.63	16.28	29.73	0.04	7.51
Kansas.....	267.55	37	159.54	50.14	23.62	17.49	5.18	4.39
Kentucky.....	305.22	25	186.90	53.63	20.75	10.78	9.39	4.34
Louisiana.....	316.00	22	163.82	29.07	20.93	5.96	6.38	3.29
Maine.....	295.37	28	216.11	30.46	9.77	15.31	5.83	5.88
Maryland.....	357.79	12	172.03	126.76	19.66	16.02	11.29	2.90
Massachusetts.....	353.06	14	127.01	150.63	44.59	8.10	0.07	13.32
Michigan.....	390.01	6	191.59	102.30	40.29	18.87	11.27	3.71
Minnesota.....	420.44	4	181.98	150.43	43.79	21.38	0.54	8.23
Mississippi.....	289.91	32	218.04	30.69	11.44	7.58	2.06	1.74
Missouri.....	256.83	42	146.27	66.22	13.17	18.28	0.75	3.33
Montana.....	259.58	40	87.58	106.89	16.72	11.36	9.28	6.67
Nebraska.....	243.27	45	149.55	55.21	9.09	20.57	0.31	0.60
Nevada.....	388.45	7	300.08	—	—	20.80	23.36	—
New Hampshire.....	197.02	50	114.37	9.64	24.10	19.25	6.17	8.62
New Jersey.....	260.75	39	175.03	3.47	23.17	19.55	9.26	10.18
New Mexico.....	349.61	15	219.63	44.76	13.62	15.79	13.13	1.27
New York.....	447.30	3	177.60	175.85	47.89	14.30	0.91	9.02
North Carolina.....	314.33	23	165.58	81.78	26.41	15.03	6.21	6.79
North Dakota.....	280.81	34	176.82	42.68	15.76	27.34	2.11	1.80
Ohio.....	249.40	44	152.82	34.81	15.65	18.90	7.08	2.24
Oklahoma.....	259.54	41	135.38	39.45	13.31	26.79	—	6.57
Oregon.....	268.09	36	61.18	135.08	22.98	27.09	0.03	7.93
Pennsylvania.....	366.95	11	180.51	84.93	41.78	13.83	3.36	11.05
Rhode Island.....	321.40	20	191.68	69.62	31.80	13.81	—	9.09
South Carolina.....	302.71	26	192.47	67.21	23.22	8.09	0.88	1.81
South Dakota.....	221.19	49	187.87	—	1.32	17.45	—	4.84
Tennessee.....	242.94	46	168.00	3.66	24.96	17.45	—	7.71
Texas.....	239.02	47	169.89	—	—	16.04	4.85	3.99
Utah.....	310.71	24	175.34	76.53	25.56	11.61	8.20	3.08
Vermont.....	377.79	8	194.06	107.22	17.07	30.83	0.80	11.85
Virginia.....	291.04	31	148.08	91.85	20.08	14.91	2.88	3.47
Washington.....	375.37	9	298.76	—	—	14.69	38.43	10.66
West Virginia.....	317.14	21	232.62	49.31	6.78	17.68	0.28	3.11
WISCONSIN.....	408.84	5	166.45	159.31	29.79	16.44	20.37	8.50
Wyoming.....	297.94	27	213.50	—	—	31.18	21.44	2.75
U.S. Average.....	\$ 325.53		\$ 177.53	\$ 74.54	\$ 25.94	\$ 16.19	\$ 6.28	\$ 6.84

¹ Local government tax revenue not included.

² Including amounts from sources not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances In 1973*, Table 4, August 1974. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 1973

State	Total General Revenue		From Federal Govern- ment	Total From Own Sources	Taxes			Charges & Misc.
	Amount	Rank			Total	Property	Other	
Alabama.....	\$ 668.02	50	\$ 171.46	\$ 496.56	\$ 351.48	\$ 46.28	\$ 305.20	\$145.08
Alaska.....	1,631.79	2	618.07	1,013.72	494.05	125.85	368.19	519.68
Arizona.....	857.45	26	160.92	696.52	556.75	211.28	345.47	139.77
Arkansas.....	635.10	51	176.33	458.77	341.94	78.77	263.17	116.82
California.....	1,140.17	5	244.87	895.30	738.84	347.95	390.89	156.46
Colorado.....	916.39	19	200.26	716.13	542.92	217.57	325.35	173.21
Connecticut.....	992.39	13	152.09	840.31	727.21	352.61	374.59	113.10
Delaware.....	975.56	15	199.82	775.74	586.14	104.12	482.02	189.60
Florida.....	751.28	38	117.07	634.20	491.25	143.24	348.01	142.95
Georgia.....	772.08	36	184.30	585.29	433.25	126.21	307.05	152.03
Hawaii.....	1,155.43	4	273.17	882.26	683.52	127.22	556.30	198.74
Idaho.....	775.46	34	197.82	577.64	447.39	152.29	295.10	130.26
Illinois.....	900.74	22	183.73	717.01	613.03	244.42	368.61	103.98
Indiana.....	704.71	45	104.57	600.14	469.57	235.94	233.63	130.58
Iowa.....	797.15	32	129.80	667.36	529.65	232.12	297.53	137.71
Kansas.....	811.18	29	151.51	659.67	517.09	245.08	272.01	142.58
Kentucky.....	715.71	43	190.01	525.69	403.94	77.88	326.06	121.76
Louisiana.....	803.22	31	181.46	621.76	449.02	78.98	370.04	172.74
Maine.....	793.46	33	187.89	605.57	514.32	223.04	291.28	91.25
Maryland.....	976.38	14	190.57	785.81	628.56	196.22	432.34	157.25
Massachusetts.....	1,008.97	11	184.91	824.06	713.88	357.90	355.98	110.18
Michigan.....	995.04	12	195.66	799.39	635.11	234.23	400.88	164.27
Minnesota.....	1,017.41	9	185.35	832.05	649.51	221.16	428.35	182.54
Mississippi.....	716.12	42	198.05	518.07	381.67	84.79	296.87	136.40
Missouri.....	717.79	41	141.20	576.59	472.68	163.01	309.67	103.91
Montana.....	946.11	18	278.62	667.50	527.26	266.62	260.63	140.24
Nebraska.....	805.72	30	142.86	662.86	503.27	237.30	265.98	159.58
Nevada.....	1,128.74	6	209.85	918.89	687.59	235.77	451.83	231.30
New Hampshire.....	710.47	44	148.95	561.52	453.55	259.15	194.41	107.97
New Jersey.....	899.21	23	141.00	758.21	630.51	348.32	282.19	127.70
New Mexico.....	909.27	20	289.73	619.54	438.31	90.57	347.74	181.23
New York.....	1,345.47	3	271.90	1,073.56	893.61	320.27	573.35	179.95
North Carolina.....	685.05	48	158.48	526.57	425.32	100.28	325.04	101.25
North Dakota.....	903.67	21	223.03	680.64	469.15	182.77	286.37	211.50
Ohio.....	727.45	40	116.13	611.33	475.42	185.86	289.56	135.91
Oklahoma.....	743.54	39	193.13	550.41	393.38	104.27	289.12	157.03
Oregon.....	949.28	17	244.19	705.09	532.78	255.40	277.38	172.31
Pennsylvania.....	834.53	28	151.33	683.20	581.34	153.31	428.03	101.86
Rhode Island.....	880.05	24	232.03	648.02	542.09	218.05	324.03	105.93
South Carolina.....	682.58	49	167.33	515.25	391.04	83.75	307.29	124.21
South Dakota.....	871.91	25	228.89	643.02	495.84	255.86	239.98	147.18
Tennessee.....	694.23	47	172.02	522.21	391.76	103.21	288.55	130.45
Texas.....	698.51	46	143.44	555.07	418.77	160.84	257.93	136.30
Utah.....	842.20	27	233.70	608.50	469.29	146.32	322.97	139.21
Vermont.....	1,024.92	8	265.16	759.77	618.23	236.22	382.01	141.53
Virginia.....	755.26	37	156.37	598.89	479.71	130.00	349.71	119.19
Washington.....	1,015.17	10	233.36	781.82	574.71	198.44	376.27	207.11
West Virginia.....	774.06	35	250.84	523.22	415.99	83.33	332.66	107.23
WISCONSIN.....	971.27	16	158.70	812.57	664.35	271.96	392.39	148.22
Wyoming.....	1,089.84	7	309.98	779.86	534.31	247.22	287.08	245.56
D.C.....	1,650.66	1	838.08	812.58	664.44	190.59	130.25	198.47
U.S. Average.....	\$ 906.25		\$ 187.06	\$ 719.18	\$ 577.08	\$ 215.78	\$ 360.08	\$142.33

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1972-73*, Table 22, October 1974. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION, 1969-70 TO 1973-74

		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
Function		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
COMMERCE.....	Gen. Fund	\$ 12,214,793	0.7%	\$ 13,508,138	0.8%	\$ 16,761,153	0.8%	\$ 18,591,383	0.8%	\$ 21,178,542	0.8%
	Seg. Funds	1,522,045	0.2	3,284,270	0.5	2,141,308	0.3	3,044,713	0.4	3,433,965	0.4
	Total	13,736,838	0.6	16,802,419	0.7	18,902,461	0.7	21,636,097	0.7	24,612,507	0.7
EDUCATION.....	Gen. Fund	746,431,628	45.6	808,892,863	45.4	905,252,758	44.6	1,017,525,491	44.3	1,176,510,246	43.1
	Seg. Funds	4,577,246	0.7	4,683,689	0.6	4,821,486	0.7	5,296,542	0.7	5,374,574	0.6
	Total	751,008,874	32.9	813,576,551	32.4	910,074,243	33.3	1,022,822,032	33.1	1,181,884,820	32.9
ENVIR. RES.....	Gen. Fund	12,268,259	0.8	14,536,192	0.8	16,955,416	0.8	23,507,857	1.0	31,028,417	1.1
	Seg. Funds	290,094,457	45.0	291,681,541	40.1	288,607,057	41.4	324,706,349	41.0	354,384,220	40.9
	Total	302,362,716	13.3	306,217,733	12.2	305,562,473	11.2	348,214,206	11.3	385,412,636	10.7
HUMAN REL. & RES.....	Gen. Fund	385,312,637	23.6	448,674,081	25.2	527,921,500	26.0	613,190,422	26.7	744,781,357	27.3
	Seg. Funds	18,757,307	2.9	22,368,051	3.1	22,520,902	3.2	28,315,445	3.6	30,095,040	3.5
	Total	404,069,944	17.7	471,042,131	18.8	550,442,403	20.2	641,505,867	20.8	774,876,397	21.6
GENERAL EXEC.....	Gen. Fund	38,277,354	2.3	40,692,614	2.3	49,314,485	2.4	59,026,983	2.6	66,037,166	2.4
	Seg. Funds	170,496,863	26.5	192,915,287	26.6	166,268,163	23.8	246,178,323	31.1	295,883,188	34.2
	Total	208,774,217	9.2	233,607,902	9.3	215,582,649	7.9	305,205,306	9.9	361,920,353	10.1
JUDICIAL.....	Gen. Fund	6,250,062	0.4	6,244,576	0.4	6,662,885	0.3	7,396,869	0.3	8,890,292	0.3
	Seg. Funds	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
	Total	6,250,062	0.3	6,244,576	0.2	6,662,885	0.2	7,396,869	0.2	8,890,292	0.2
LEGISLATIVE.....	Gen. Fund*	43,335,177*	2.6	45,140,065*	2.5	21,166,562*	1.0	22,737,761*	1.0	38,250,868*	1.4
	Seg. Funds	11,250	0.0	16,404	0.0	11,541	0.0	17,773	0.0	11,791	0.0
	Total	43,346,427	1.9	45,156,469	1.8	21,178,103	0.8	22,755,534	0.7	38,262,659	1.1
GENERAL (Incl. Shared Taxes)	Gen. Fund	391,616,077	23.9	403,014,161	22.6	487,861,393	24.0	534,702,487	23.3	643,176,992	23.6
	Seg. Funds	784,074	0.1	15,281,645	2.1	29,759,512	4.3	42,936,236	5.4	54,788,712	6.3
	Total	392,400,152	17.2	418,295,806	16.7	517,620,905	19.0	577,638,724	18.7	697,965,704	19.4
BUILDING PROGRAM.....	Gen. Fund	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
	Seg. Funds	158,201,156	24.5	196,303,840	27.0	183,013,928	26.3	141,162,064	17.8	121,752,082	14.1
	Total	158,201,156	6.9	196,303,840	7.8	183,013,928	6.7	141,162,064	4.6	121,752,082	3.4
GRAND TOTAL		\$2,200,150,386	100.0%	\$2,507,247,427	100.0%	\$2,729,040,050	100.0%	\$3,088,336,698	100.0%	\$3,595,577,451	100.0%

* General fund expenditures shown for legislative functions include large transfers to the State Bldg. Comn. and Bldg. Trust Fund.

	1969—70	1970—71	1971—72	1972—73	1973—74
Building Commission	\$ 4,089,752	\$ 4,091,658	\$ 4,302,215	\$ 5,369,440	\$ 7,009,160
Building Trust Fund	34,464,955	34,923,505	9,161,600	9,012,300	22,004,300

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *Annual Fiscal Report*, June 30, 1974 and prior issues.

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND SHARED TAXES, BY COUNTY, 1973-74 FISCAL YEAR

County	Real Property Tax Relief	Personal Property Tax Relief	Shared Tax Account	Total Shared Taxes ¹
Adams.....	\$ 274,013	\$ 116,107	\$ 576,424	\$ 972,947
Ashland.....	470,992	228,510	1,004,336	1,711,427
Barron.....	1,257,396	1,090,892	2,001,394	4,368,324
Bayfield.....	375,088	107,943	834,483	1,325,883
Brown.....	6,558,255	4,365,796	9,785,680	20,779,124
Buffalo.....	469,277	611,739	953,719	2,043,011
Burnett.....	347,598	138,665	517,084	1,007,003
Calumet.....	833,690	768,659	1,511,347	3,125,137
Chippewa.....	1,046,414	1,113,871	3,165,460	5,345,892
Clark.....	875,017	1,035,246	1,743,738	3,674,391
Columbia.....	966,765	816,690	2,696,789	4,503,772
Crawford.....	459,038	484,456	817,986	1,768,189
Dane.....	13,780,019	5,468,212	18,371,547	37,730,824
Dodge.....	2,401,215	1,910,631	3,834,223	8,173,597
Door.....	580,775	465,847	1,092,890	2,149,226
Douglas.....	1,282,837	412,470	2,730,567	4,842,950
Dunn.....	764,823	708,032	1,538,874	3,022,499
Eau Claire.....	2,153,103	1,665,947	3,729,490	7,575,077
Florence.....	97,323	29,598	226,095	360,944
Fond du Lac.....	2,777,144	2,328,762	4,787,086	9,932,007
Forest.....	193,147	71,660	408,573	679,396
Grant.....	1,283,331	1,195,444	2,983,660	5,468,721
Green.....	962,378	952,332	1,563,671	3,492,916
Green Lake.....	447,219	418,295	815,377	1,692,377
Iowa.....	759,671	810,612	1,165,210	2,744,388
Iron.....	198,256	67,903	447,008	717,546
Jackson.....	582,937	424,309	862,407	1,644,222
Jefferson.....	1,806,035	1,295,036	3,364,652	6,465,009
Juneau.....	608,911	338,407	986,053	1,945,978
Kenosha.....	5,201,411	1,906,325	6,967,040	14,112,603
Kewaunee.....	433,127	510,745	2,460,585	3,419,618
La Crosse.....	2,072,942	1,686,797	3,749,030	7,539,217
Lafayette.....	619,868	734,560	1,053,911	2,418,229
Langlade.....	507,848	360,733	933,933	1,811,351
Lincoln.....	679,879	634,772	1,321,584	2,655,653
Manitowoc.....	2,381,986	2,663,796	5,679,467	10,764,691
Marathon.....	3,228,918	2,993,113	5,742,418	12,011,273
Marquette.....	1,087,634	747,546	2,114,016	3,966,648
Marquette.....	203,659	141,672	496,177	845,922
Menominee.....	142,661	19,774	189,521	352,285
Milwaukee.....	64,779,199	38,204,402	75,101,561	178,453,936
Monroe.....	850,699	758,082	1,619,388	3,238,860
Oconto.....	769,805	540,516	1,570,413	2,892,424
Oneida.....	745,445	285,412	1,355,649	2,414,372
Outagamie.....	3,710,883	2,772,290	6,425,201	12,955,347
Ozaukee.....	2,263,966	1,221,526	3,807,215	7,320,461
Pepin.....	240,442	229,117	400,856	872,757
Pierce.....	801,361	623,540	1,434,684	2,874,137
Polk.....	920,753	681,104	1,558,109	3,171,401
Portage.....	1,319,622	670,277	2,498,839	4,512,577
Price.....	387,842	382,218	772,868	1,549,626
Racine.....	7,089,527	4,295,891	10,041,674	21,480,176
Richland.....	587,927	606,220	911,660	2,114,601
Rock.....	4,376,865	2,386,348	7,320,793	14,128,856
Rusk.....	351,330	452,657	847,672	1,658,685
St. Croix.....	1,078,388	842,893	1,928,362	3,866,776
Sauk.....	1,479,382	1,064,888	2,312,338	4,877,801
Sawyer.....	317,219	110,133	582,741	1,014,256
Shawano.....	739,391	738,280	1,623,599	3,118,908
Sheboygan.....	3,473,481	2,590,118	6,182,881	12,287,385
Taylor.....	405,478	551,550	926,054	1,891,869
Trempealeau.....	832,858	796,600	1,383,929	3,028,139
Vernon.....	680,645	735,234	1,754,943	3,181,077
Vilas.....	67,663	108,342	452,756	638,849
Walworth.....	2,677,670	1,068,470	3,947,181	7,726,890
Washburn.....	338,855	161,300	628,118	1,136,610
Washington.....	2,980,584	2,095,661	4,128,687	9,234,190
Waukesha.....	10,516,614	4,264,531	14,052,899	28,930,987
Waupaca.....	1,035,722	898,163	1,973,303	3,930,544
Wausara.....	440,772	221,352	788,891	1,458,804
Winnebago.....	4,332,702	2,882,023	6,696,285	13,957,425
Wood.....	2,455,899	1,609,481	3,858,895	7,954,031
TOTAL²	\$115,070,998	\$116,689,523	\$373,094,711	\$642,653,399

¹ Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

² Includes various payments and adjustments.

Source: Department of Admin., Bureau of Financial Operations, 1974 Annual Fiscal Report, 10/15/74.

STATE AIDS FOR LOCAL PROGRAMS, 1973-74

County	Education	Welfare	Highways	Others	Total
Adams.....	\$ 869,725	\$ 118,257	\$ 712,801	\$ 66,046	\$ 1,766,829
Ashland.....	2,951,129	374,375	683,755	237,931	4,247,190
Barron.....	5,691,780	638,705	1,181,821	62,771	7,575,077
Bayfield.....	1,736,950	179,361	1,143,001	187,773	3,247,085
Brown.....	17,330,819	4,552,432	2,133,858	4,921,599	28,938,708
Buffalo.....	2,202,958	105,769	567,023	72,885	2,948,635
Burnett.....	1,192,004	134,957	793,576	171,312	2,291,849
Calumet.....	1,708,508	136,237	526,243	135,940	2,506,928
Chippewa.....	6,262,110	1,788,721	1,338,062	316,408	9,705,301
Clark.....	5,293,244	1,280,226	1,214,662	191,843	7,979,975
Columbia.....	5,071,305	1,251,081	1,014,471	92,681	7,429,538
Crawford.....	1,944,113	173,745	629,353	84,989	2,832,200
Dane.....	21,208,600	5,745,124	4,454,988	2,328,901	33,737,613
Dodge.....	3,888,030	2,332,165	1,344,213	210,111	7,774,519
Door.....	1,429,203	120,408	786,842	80,537	2,416,990
Douglas.....	6,152,277	2,172,632	1,662,992	490,748	10,478,649
Dunn.....	3,015,426	1,333,628	976,145	470,704	5,795,903
Eau Claire.....	6,624,838	1,918,165	1,419,172	376,387	10,338,562
Florence.....	551,081	72,993	240,259	44,232	908,565
Fond du Lac.....	8,422,614	2,041,136	1,307,033	218,153	11,988,936
Forest.....	1,327,070	222,769	513,869	109,433	2,173,141
Grant.....	6,568,273	871,515	1,262,070	230,260	8,932,118
Green.....	2,182,887	852,019	760,544	321,052	4,116,502
Green Lake.....	1,230,298	108,062	456,699	66,328	1,861,387
Iowa.....	2,326,874	397,554	720,892	88,202	3,533,522
Iron.....	953,182	57,483	385,104	181,580	1,577,349
Jackson.....	2,964,478	485,579	767,824	145,051	4,362,932
Jefferson.....	5,252,932	1,146,521	963,366	1,002,649	8,365,468
Juneau.....	3,497,036	141,265	831,674	127,453	4,597,428
Kenosha.....	14,733,249	1,642,323	1,285,856	833,180	18,494,608
Kewaunee.....	2,169,708	97,181	467,229	44,536	2,778,654
La Crosse.....	6,251,824	2,058,584	1,127,106	537,130	9,974,644
Lafayette.....	2,156,367	100,978	622,449	115,215	2,995,009
Langlade.....	2,913,546	177,017	617,171	228,058	3,935,792
Lincoln.....	3,320,194	163,114	739,468	271,797	4,494,573
Manitowoc.....	6,259,548	1,978,464	1,228,852	131,866	9,598,730
Marathon.....	11,095,936	2,548,327	2,034,883	473,434	16,152,580
Marinette.....	4,343,403	1,465,989	1,239,962	898,982	7,948,336
Marquette.....	739,609	77,703	461,628	35,925	1,314,865
Menominee.....	—	277,627	95,958	16,783	390,368
Milwaukee.....	89,276,435	53,709,022	9,765,608	8,267,559	161,018,624
Monroe.....	4,523,599	1,001,992	902,863	271,432	6,699,886
Oconto.....	3,497,985	165,571	1,072,258	81,796	4,817,610
Oneida.....	2,275,627	333,242	883,963	147,706	3,640,538
Outagamie.....	12,444,815	2,558,529	1,723,889	563,598	17,290,831
Ozaukee.....	7,511,549	424,427	841,938	66,194	8,844,108
Pepin.....	1,531,539	69,840	251,611	51,262	1,904,252
Pierce.....	4,649,926	158,647	708,360	128,244	5,645,177
Polk.....	4,856,889	245,931	1,125,758	92,609	6,321,187
Portage.....	4,729,134	332,346	1,178,312	674,292	6,914,084
Price.....	1,906,656	83,348	750,257	118,179	2,858,440
Racine.....	21,115,003	4,813,844	1,530,414	955,088	28,414,349
Richland.....	1,657,411	115,536	617,455	350,052	2,740,454
Rock.....	16,837,123	4,293,526	2,056,738	895,222	24,082,609
Rusk.....	2,912,693	218,740	679,372	119,224	3,930,029
St. Croix.....	5,676,426	1,156,742	958,110	76,332	7,867,610
Sauk.....	5,437,544	1,282,828	1,080,411	117,523	7,918,306
Sawyer.....	1,009,506	211,545	741,420	125,213	2,087,684
Shawano.....	4,503,717	936,099	997,713	1,507,008	7,944,537
Sheboygan.....	9,949,077	2,608,051	1,327,807	186,671	14,071,606
Taylor.....	2,953,148	117,047	780,778	50,208	3,901,181
Trempealeau.....	4,628,187	1,021,447	741,803	149,306	6,540,743
Vernon.....	4,200,047	552,561	887,584	137,957	5,778,149
Vilas.....	352,423	112,684	748,762	154,236	1,368,105
Walworth.....	3,685,244	1,162,726	983,576	269,708	6,101,254
Washburn.....	1,745,967	123,307	708,830	138,765	2,716,869
Washington.....	8,264,587	1,419,870	936,884	253,394	10,874,735
Waukesha.....	31,019,471	2,255,625	2,847,348	575,965	36,698,409
Waupaca.....	5,566,259	641,695	949,619	382,229	7,539,802
Waushara.....	1,341,165	179,312	712,410	98,304	2,331,191
Winnebago.....	9,947,234	3,814,533	1,632,309	1,971,999	17,366,075
Wood.....	7,851,762	1,866,248	1,296,611	234,473	11,249,094
Educ. serv. agcs.....	3,687,531	—	—	—	3,687,531
Voc. tech. ed. dist.....	38,773,478	—	—	—	38,773,478
State at large.....	142,612	52,386	181	244,961	440,140
TOTAL.....	\$ 514,294,897	\$ 129,379,438	\$ 83,133,826	\$ 36,077,574	\$ 762,885,735

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, November 1974.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION, FISCAL YEAR 1973

State	Total General Expenditure ¹		Education	Highways	Public Health & Welfare		Police Hospitals Protection		Fire Protection
	Amount	Rank							
Alabama.....	\$ 636.93	48	\$ 240.49	\$ 80.63	\$ 81.63	\$ 68.59	\$ 16.92	\$ 7.91	
Alaska.....	2,376.36	1	867.29	384.22	121.93	62.53	41.21	19.70	
Arizona.....	818.93	22	385.98	89.61	43.81	50.93	41.66	10.98	
Arkansas.....	548.81	51	209.89	79.03	79.16	45.80	13.25	4.90	
California.....	1,023.31	9	353.58	72.60	187.64	69.50	45.62	19.66	
Colorado.....	847.18	21	382.86	89.70	96.89	60.31	26.24	13.76	
Connecticut.....	900.46	16	340.60	86.77	99.73	49.34	31.94	19.84	
Delaware.....	1,117.01	5	504.11	143.40	85.27	53.38	29.76	5.64	
Florida.....	689.31	41	248.81	81.05	54.00	66.33	32.64	10.39	
Georgia.....	746.73	32	265.88	83.50	104.19	97.62	20.92	8.48	
Hawaii.....	1,311.04	4	418.07	119.99	128.73	79.94	40.12	18.76	
Idaho.....	739.53	34	274.65	124.03	68.18	54.13	24.17	7.63	
Illinois.....	873.33	20	357.37	83.75	132.05	52.51	37.62	12.53	
Indiana.....	677.06	43	331.98	73.49	57.05	53.92	19.92	10.12	
Iowa.....	735.36	35	345.81	127.32	57.98	49.59	18.39	7.69	
Kansas.....	746.84	31	314.18	112.98	77.85	55.11	19.33	9.59	
Kentucky.....	670.11	44	261.37	123.32	79.86	40.53	18.17	6.53	
Louisiana.....	765.63	29	273.16	102.53	89.08	74.55	22.14	8.20	
Maine.....	760.73	30	276.46	121.96	114.85	36.26	19.06	14.15	
Maryland.....	940.75	15	374.66	89.42	99.25	67.04	37.31	16.81	
Massachusetts.....	986.89	10	342.24	64.92	181.38	75.75	37.33	28.70	
Michigan.....	948.85	14	392.07	77.89	143.48	71.71	35.13	13.13	
Minnesota.....	965.62	11	424.09	118.14	109.89	62.47	21.95	8.36	
Mississippi.....	666.06	46	241.86	106.66	92.21	71.88	16.20	5.56	
Missouri.....	680.64	42	283.65	76.24	72.97	55.43	28.52	10.99	
Montana.....	887.42	18	348.05	177.73	66.35	43.78	20.19	7.03	
Nebraska.....	731.02	36	300.58	120.00	65.41	51.49	20.23	9.09	
Nevada.....	1,098.48	6	375.55	150.17	62.53	96.95	59.24	27.67	
New Hampshire.....	715.78	38	272.60	127.44	80.00	34.34	20.57	14.21	
New Jersey.....	876.42	19	331.02	94.27	110.63	48.35	39.91	16.33	
New Mexico.....	793.42	27	367.59	93.79	77.38	50.57	26.78	8.99	
New York.....	1,319.42	3	421.69	69.04	201.12	136.72	51.02	21.21	
North Carolina.....	618.28	50	273.18	80.46	58.11	47.83	19.88	6.98	
North Dakota.....	804.84	25	332.96	156.83	61.72	28.74	14.53	4.95	
Ohio.....	698.60	40	294.25	73.32	75.79	53.02	26.31	13.49	
Oklahoma.....	724.34	37	268.36	96.97	119.30	55.79	18.19	9.62	
Oregon.....	950.98	13	358.23	125.14	72.24	40.87	92.23	12.20	
Pennsylvania.....	814.97	24	332.74	85.42	114.64	51.19	29.08	7.81	
Rhode Island.....	801.18	26	288.02	57.85	149.16	57.45	26.66	20.57	
South Carolina.....	632.80	49	273.18	71.14	45.24	66.73	17.92	4.55	
South Dakota.....	818.44	23	376.72	171.33	66.31	31.19	16.88	5.18	
Tennessee.....	638.21	47	239.63	83.03	66.89	70.23	17.91	10.92	
Texas.....	669.40	45	286.99	73.94	66.98	47.21	21.76	10.20	
Utah.....	789.68	28	393.08	102.69	68.55	38.71	18.88	7.30	
Vermont.....	964.53	12	346.01	186.55	132.28	44.25	20.67	8.10	
Virginia.....	713.33	39	297.91	107.08	67.14	43.56	23.82	9.50	
Washington.....	1,053.37	8	391.23	135.57	114.83	47.33	30.21	14.75	
West Virginia.....	743.72	33	260.99	210.62	67.47	51.02	13.29	5.46	
WISCONSIN.....	888.88	17	373.29	106.94	105.06	67.76	29.15	13.12	
Wyoming.....	1,084.91	7	500.72	214.93	45.10	91.34	22.59	6.42	
D.C.....	1,576.13	2	338.14	69.76	267.08	186.40	120.22	34.22	
U.S. Average.....	\$ 862.93		\$ 331.53	\$ 88.70	\$ 112.37	\$ 65.97	\$ 31.98	\$ 13.20	

1 Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances In 1972-73*, Table 22, October 1974. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT,
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1973
BY TYPE OF RECEIVING UNIT
(In thousands)**

State	Type of Receiving Government Unit						
	Total	Counties	Municipalities	School Districts	Townships & Towns	Special Districts	Other ¹
Alabama	\$ 464,068	\$ 75,762	\$ 13,928	\$ 364,198	\$ —	\$ 143	\$ 10,037
Alaska	124,237	87,424	30,017	—	—	25	6,771
Arizona	391,407	83,236	49,265	256,206	—	222	2,478
Arkansas	241,371	30,119	27,565	178,768	—	182	4,737
California	5,499,347	2,814,507	530,057	2,146,233	—	8,550	—
Colorado	387,732	115,029	61,913	200,936	—	554	9,300
Connecticut	428,931	—	227,021	11,857	182,385	1,080	6,588
Delaware	120,614	355	16,323	100,063	—	167	3,706
Florida	1,314,909	140,871	170,611	999,745	—	3,466	216
Georgia	673,956	93,002	34,174	515,357	—	3,065	28,358
Hawaii	16,082	9,403	6,679	—	—	—	—
Idaho	105,008	17,666	6,128	69,474	—	—	11,740
Illinois	1,820,312	236,748	203,907	1,206,614	32,732	10,904	129,407
Indiana	696,505	155,356	94,722	406,473	—	921	39,033
Iowa	511,234	70,916	52,572	287,923	—	1,140	98,683
Kansas	234,309	47,799	24,940	154,737	629	583	5,621
Kentucky	374,449	22,827	2,389	338,127	—	1,590	9,516
Louisiana	675,344	37,028	46,065	478,664	—	1,641	111,946
Maine	117,529	302	1,716	9,908	—	—	105,603
Maryland	1,035,118	610,664	332,584	—	—	33,702	58,168
Massachusetts	904,423	1,544	2,423	—	—	73,414	827,042
Michigan	1,883,012	338,985	304,599	1,126,047	57,709	3,637	52,035
Minnesota	1,399,880	392,327	44,754	664,582	1,973	1,940	294,304
Mississippi	389,431	54,317	53,159	281,836	—	111	8
Missouri	541,730	25,246	36,238	459,085	—	1,643	19,518
Montana	77,118	5,799	3,899	66,310	—	—	1,110
Nebraska	143,944	30,629	28,393	71,929	—	2,423	10,570
Nevada	102,009	15,825	11,458	74,599	—	—	127
New Hampshire	62,006	209	21,942	—	15,077	3	24,775
New Jersey	1,248,058	450,420	76,292	—	9	909	720,428
New Mexico	251,746	14,913	45,718	191,068	—	—	47
New York	7,752,888	1,250,166	4,552,695	1,851,571	98,090	—	366
North Carolina	1,036,688	958,676	61,261	—	—	5,471	11,280
North Dakota	93,599	21,667	4,656	45,238	—	—	22,038
Ohio	1,525,172	420,361	140,603	680,711	24,954	608	257,935
Oklahoma	331,510	59,312	20,536	243,660	—	944	7,058
Oregon	278,355	78,193	36,809	158,348	—	3,564	1,441
Pennsylvania	2,034,605	194,854	130,704	1,498,382	61,902	49,905	98,858
Rhode Island	118,349	—	64,275	2,770	45,560	—	5,744
South Carolina	375,382	62,373	23,513	289,029	—	343	124
South Dakota	57,094	13,882	2,997	36,313	147	—	3,755
Tennessee	475,309	265,107	202,593	4,955	—	—	2,654
Texas	1,313,939	29,741	16,527	1,266,932	—	125	614
Utah	162,654	6,615	4,198	147,380	—	—	4,461
Vermont	60,648	—	4,460	48,139	5,532	—	2,517
Virginia	771,493	394,207	361,281	—	—	196	15,809
Washington	625,097	97,038	104,457	418,114	—	1,329	4,159
West Virginia	224,272	2,932	1,669	216,958	—	304	2,409
WISCONSIN	1,288,097	403,174	319,475	363,730	34,302	—	167,416
Wyoming	61,165	8,758	10,097	41,534	—	624	152
TOTAL	\$ 40,822,135	\$ 10,246,284	\$ 8,624,257	\$17,974,503	\$ 561,001	\$ 215,428	\$ 3,200,662

¹ Combined and unallocable payments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1973*, August 1974.

**STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT,
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1973
BY SELECTED FUNCTIONS
(In thousands)**

State	Total ¹		Education		Highways		Public Welfare	
	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
Alabama.....	\$ 464,068	\$ 131.13	\$ 364,198	\$ 102.91	\$ 68,589	\$ 19.38	\$ —	\$ —
Alaska.....	124,237	376.48	96,962	293.82	—	—	59	0.18
Arizona.....	391,407	190.19	256,206	124.49	32,733	15.91	—	—
Arkansas.....	241,371	118.49	179,251	88.00	37,541	18.43	100	0.05
California.....	5,499,347	266.93	2,208,905	107.22	376,387	18.27	1,902,992	92.37
Colorado.....	387,732	159.10	200,936	82.45	39,782	16.32	129,904	53.30
Connecticut.....	428,931	139.44	283,587	92.19	16,543	5.38	15,707	5.11
Delaware.....	120,614	209.40	110,651	192.10	2,000	3.47	—	—
Florida.....	1,314,909	171.28	999,745	130.23	104,650	13.63	—	—
Georgia.....	673,956	140.82	515,414	107.69	51,026	10.66	32,594	6.81
Hawaii.....	16,082	19.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho.....	105,008	136.37	69,474	90.23	19,071	24.77	—	—
Illinois.....	1,820,312	162.01	1,212,631	107.92	226,924	20.20	212,893	18.95
Indiana.....	696,505	131.00	410,756	77.25	131,226	24.68	96,910	18.23
Iowa.....	511,234	176.04	287,923	99.15	97,991	33.74	4,202	1.45
Kansas.....	234,309	102.81	156,737	68.77	33,701	14.79	6,890	3.02
Kentucky.....	374,449	112.04	338,127	101.18	4,436	1.33	245	0.07
Louisiana.....	675,344	179.42	478,664	127.17	27,803	7.39	—	—
Maine.....	117,529	114.33	86,920	84.55	3,985	3.88	1,166	1.13
Maryland.....	1,035,118	254.33	510,849	125.52	140,326	34.48	203,583	50.02
Massachusetts....	904,423	155.45	636,086	109.33	39,848	6.85	18,240	3.14
Michigan.....	1,883,012	208.18	1,126,302	124.52	284,345	31.44	72,962	8.07
Minnesota.....	1,399,880	359.22	666,089	170.92	78,174	20.06	314,499	80.70
Mississippi.....	389,431	170.73	281,836	123.56	41,882	18.36	—	—
Missouri.....	541,730	113.88	459,089	96.51	43,793	9.21	1,151	0.24
Montana.....	77,118	106.96	66,310	91.97	—	—	757	1.05
Nebraska.....	143,944	93.35	71,929	46.65	27,177	17.62	11,076	7.18
Nevada.....	102,009	186.15	74,599	136.13	11,279	20.58	72	0.13
New Hampshire.....	62,006	78.39	18,757	23.71	4,987	6.30	1,112	1.41
New Jersey.....	1,248,058	169.55	542,406	73.69	23,532	3.20	398,721	54.17
New Mexico.....	251,746	227.62	191,068	172.76	8,476	7.66	—	—
New York.....	7,752,888	424.47	3,003,828	164.46	119,598	6.55	3,374,235	184.74
North Carolina...	1,036,688	196.60	764,913	145.06	27,032	5.13	152,908	29.00
North Dakota.....	93,599	146.25	45,248	70.70	16,530	25.83	3,103	4.85
Ohio.....	1,525,172	142.13	911,612	84.95	215,932	20.12	98,003	9.13
Oklahoma.....	331,510	124.49	243,755	91.53	64,070	24.06	1,511	0.57
Oregon.....	278,355	125.10	166,241	74.72	64,319	28.91	1,930	0.87
Pennsylvania.....	2,034,605	170.95	1,498,382	125.89	115,977	9.74	75,236	6.32
Rhode Island.....	118,349	121.63	88,520	90.98	387	0.40	11,582	11.90
South Carolina...	375,382	137.70	289,029	106.03	14,621	5.36	—	—
South Dakota.....	57,094	83.47	36,313	53.09	3,628	5.30	114	0.17
Tennessee.....	475,309	115.20	345,205	83.67	74,996	18.18	458	0.11
Texas.....	1,313,939	111.41	1,271,021	107.77	7,300	0.62	—	—
Utah.....	162,654	140.58	147,380	127.38	6,635	5.73	—	—
Vermont.....	60,648	130.71	48,139	103.75	5,905	12.73	15	0.03
Virginia.....	771,493	160.36	500,821	104.10	31,166	6.48	171,117	35.57
Washington.....	625,097	182.30	418,114	121.93	88,847	25.91	7,708	2.25
West Virginia.....	224,272	125.01	217,051	120.99	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN.....	1,288,097	281.92	376,138	82.32	111,599	24.43	207,040	45.31
Wyoming.....	61,165	173.27	41,534	117.66	6,675	18.91	943	2.67
U.S.....	\$ 40,822,135	\$ 195.22	\$ 23,315,651	\$ 111.50	\$ 2,953,424	\$ 14.12	\$ 7,531,738	\$ 36.02

¹ Includes amounts not detailed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1973*, August 1974.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, BY COUNTIES, 1973

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1975 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

County	Assessment		Property Taxes Levied*				
			Total General Property Tax	Average Tax Rate		Net After All Tax Relief	
	Local	Full Value		Local	Full	Effective Full Value Rate	Effective General Tax
Adams.....	\$ 89,986,772	\$ 147,946,200	\$ 3,322,454	0.03692	0.02246	0.01982	\$ 2,932,334
Ashland.....	75,338,755	100,686,600	3,263,217	0.04331	0.03241	0.02546	2,563,714
Barren.....	216,014,016	319,384,000	8,769,571	0.04060	0.02746	0.02011	6,421,283
Bayfield.....	74,014,264	128,806,500	2,638,166	0.03564	0.02048	0.01673	2,155,135
Brown.....	1,074,870,253	1,674,893,000	48,169,649	0.04481	0.02876	0.02224	37,243,641
Buffalo.....	84,617,874	122,287,100	3,297,082	0.03896	0.02696	0.01812	2,216,065
Burnett.....	90,639,070	123,118,900	2,393,719	0.02641	0.01944	0.01550	1,908,456
Calumet.....	221,728,164	285,042,700	7,360,318	0.03320	0.02582	0.02020	5,757,968
Chippewa.....	253,881,629	391,956,000	9,264,397	0.03649	0.02364	0.01812	7,104,112
Clark.....	169,398,215	250,718,400	5,806,524	0.03428	0.02316	0.01554	3,896,260
Columbia.....	236,371,117	470,190,200	9,567,387	0.04048	0.02035	0.01655	7,783,931
Crawford.....	96,246,263	125,623,000	3,310,381	0.03439	0.02635	0.01884	2,366,886
Dane.....	2,086,339,044	3,485,370,200	101,521,841	0.04866	0.02913	0.02361	82,273,609
Dodge.....	502,633,107	731,970,300	17,898,513	0.03561	0.02445	0.01856	13,586,667
Door.....	246,459,310	359,384,800	6,715,590	0.02725	0.01869	0.01577	5,668,967
Douglas.....	186,304,622	292,715,600	8,699,975	0.04670	0.02972	0.02393	7,004,668
Dunn.....	168,752,417	228,122,400	5,493,958	0.03256	0.02408	0.01763	4,021,102
Eau Claire.....	343,100,506	611,384,000	18,107,022	0.05277	0.02962	0.02337	14,287,972
Florence.....	19,923,538	39,582,400	848,284	0.04258	0.02143	0.01822	721,362
Fond du Lac.....	549,856,084	838,317,600	21,346,092	0.03882	0.02546	0.01937	16,240,186
Forest.....	19,168,984	68,371,900	1,507,274	0.07863	0.02205	0.01817	1,242,467
Grant.....	272,555,505	435,608,500	9,066,032	0.03326	0.02081	0.01512	6,587,256
Green.....	186,401,247	356,752,800	8,279,402	0.04442	0.02321	0.01784	6,364,692
Green Lake.....	137,499,533	221,185,400	5,030,903	0.03659	0.02275	0.01883	4,165,388
Iowa.....	131,774,889	243,030,100	6,039,442	0.04583	0.02485	0.01839	4,469,159
Iron.....	30,614,252	51,543,800	1,406,713	0.04595	0.02729	0.02213	1,140,553
Jackson.....	86,532,393	129,836,100	3,341,141	0.03861	0.02573	0.01798	2,333,894
Jefferson.....	408,385,431	651,675,300	15,275,776	0.03741	0.02344	0.01868	12,174,705
Juneau.....	69,406,982	145,440,600	3,629,605	0.05229	0.02496	0.01844	2,682,286
Kenosha.....	811,118,133	1,122,725,000	31,366,900	0.03867	0.02794	0.02161	24,259,163
Kewaunee.....	128,506,832	176,169,100	3,458,166	0.02691	0.01963	0.01427	2,514,293
La Crosse.....	578,976,937	713,649,400	19,113,547	0.03301	0.02678	0.02151	15,353,808
Lafayette.....	132,710,487	246,516,800	5,345,073	0.04028	0.02168	0.01619	3,990,644
Langlade.....	85,998,088	149,730,400	3,714,117	0.04319	0.02481	0.01900	2,845,536
Lincoln.....	137,227,906	200,337,100	5,519,532	0.04022	0.02755	0.02099	4,204,880
Manitowoc.....	589,029,541	762,486,000	20,839,699	0.03538	0.02733	0.02071	15,793,917
Marathon.....	732,122,293	956,270,400	25,605,689	0.03497	0.02678	0.02027	19,383,293
Marinette.....	260,488,328	353,907,900	8,647,262	0.03320	0.02443	0.01925	6,812,082

Marquette.....	69,268,752	118,137,100	2,176,438	0.03142	0.01842	0.01550	1,831,106
Menominee.....	36,899,575	37,057,700	997,433	0.02703	0.02692	0.02253	834,998
Milwaukee.....	4,661,698,500	10,075,979,000	402,102,314	0.08626	0.03991	0.02969	299,118,721
Monroe.....	162,830,314	228,506,000	5,628,551	0.03457	0.02463	0.01759	4,019,769
Oconto.....	155,177,609	256,968,600	5,465,608	0.03522	0.02127	0.01617	4,155,287
Oneida.....	281,739,021	390,848,400	8,068,034	0.02864	0.02064	0.01800	7,037,176
Outagamie.....	1,046,604,030	1,208,044,600	33,419,839	0.03193	0.02766	0.02230	26,936,665
Ozaukee.....	445,269,864	752,939,000	18,869,627	0.04238	0.02506	0.02043	15,384,134
Pepin.....	37,048,928	59,396,600	1,712,601	0.04623	0.02883	0.02093	1,243,042
Pierce.....	147,996,155	245,040,800	6,130,360	0.04142	0.02502	0.01920	4,705,458
Polk.....	197,797,305	279,445,900	6,687,389	0.03381	0.02393	0.01820	5,085,532
Portage.....	304,188,269	402,323,100	10,095,506	0.03319	0.02509	0.02015	8,105,607
Price.....	76,131,670	130,915,000	3,332,116	0.04377	0.02545	0.01957	2,562,056
Racine.....	870,655,319	1,579,179,000	46,241,556	0.05311	0.02928	0.02207	34,856,137
Richland.....	75,636,152	146,319,400	3,835,474	0.05071	0.02621	0.01805	2,641,327
Rock.....	996,153,626	1,331,605,800	32,804,653	0.03293	0.02464	0.01956	26,041,439
Rusk.....	60,734,668	112,003,500	3,146,080	0.05180	0.02809	0.02091	2,342,092
St. Croix.....	281,223,412	378,125,700	8,765,402	0.03117	0.02318	0.01810	6,844,120
Sauk.....	252,239,558	447,392,600	11,062,061	0.04386	0.02473	0.01904	8,517,790
Sawyer.....	83,437,620	134,750,300	2,951,188	0.03537	0.02190	0.01873	2,523,835
Shawano.....	170,569,053	289,963,300	6,380,202	0.03741	0.02200	0.01690	4,900,034
Sheboygan.....	768,140,678	982,041,400	28,262,053	0.03679	0.02878	0.02260	22,195,364
Taylor.....	81,110,803	124,495,600	3,032,611	0.03739	0.02436	0.01667	2,075,582
Traverse.....	121,328,590	196,304,400	4,997,682	0.04119	0.02546	0.01716	3,368,223
Vernon.....	135,940,179	200,311,300	4,584,377	0.03372	0.02289	0.01582	3,168,497
Vilas.....	217,364,305	337,687,900	5,608,529	0.02580	0.01661	0.01609	5,432,524
Walworth.....	582,331,667	926,337,000	22,945,448	0.03940	0.02477	0.02073	19,199,307
Washington.....	62,769,164	110,038,600	2,372,264	0.03779	0.02156	0.01701	1,872,109
Waukesha.....	650,313,971	815,655,600	22,720,979	0.03494	0.02786	0.02163	17,643,771
Waupaca.....	1,416,854,668	2,985,942,000	77,123,433	0.05443	0.02583	0.02088	62,342,287
Waukegan.....	216,519,361	356,365,800	8,088,849	0.03736	0.02270	0.01727	6,154,963
Winnebago.....	113,373,129	183,747,100	3,777,430	0.03332	0.02056	0.01695	3,115,306
Wood.....	770,858,327	1,323,000,700	36,769,347	0.04770	0.02779	0.02234	29,554,622
Wood.....	529,066,631	653,389,800	18,649,620	0.03525	0.02854	0.02232	14,583,857
TOTAL.....	\$ 27,644,263,654	\$ 45,512,995,100	\$ 1,323,785,467	0.04785	0.02909	0.02247	\$ 1,022,865,098

* Includes taxes levied by the state, counties, local governments and school districts.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1973*, Tables I and V.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED IN WISCONSIN, 1900-1973

Assessment Year ¹	Total Assessment		Total Property Taxes Levied		
	Local	Full Value	Total General ²	State Levy	Personal Property ³
1900.....	\$ 746,022,932	\$ 630,000,000	\$ 19,376,442	\$ 1,345,570	NA
1910.....	1,680,811,386	2,743,189,404	30,675,518	3,746,561	NA
1920.....	4,057,424,538	4,570,698,530	96,268,625	7,755,371	NA
1930.....	4,657,046,036	5,896,431,628	120,855,119	4,342,564	\$ 17,518,865
1940.....	3,906,463,392	4,353,503,414	109,998,693	863,836	11,693,183
1950.....	5,939,242,465	9,200,753,935	225,610,044	1,826,767	44,908,630
1954.....	7,658,073,504	13,244,709,755	299,843,243	2,616,997	57,206,958
1955.....	7,968,703,693	13,964,253,450	322,152,054	2,763,738	57,871,494
1956.....	8,548,140,207	15,061,301,975	349,346,651	2,986,470	62,209,881
1957.....	9,033,226,223	16,251,569,235	381,516,686	3,206,257	67,956,677
1958.....	9,502,652,605	17,144,867,025	414,206,065	3,387,259	71,130,460
1959.....	10,096,958,670	17,940,202,150	447,047,860	3,544,226	74,322,263
1960.....	10,848,272,319	18,844,251,120	481,382,283	3,712,820	79,227,086
1961.....	11,256,811,022	19,682,182,516	511,683,174	3,877,641	79,553,319
1962.....	12,080,202,680	20,508,437,320	556,732,858	4,039,961	87,708,922
1963.....	12,639,803,190	21,313,872,965	582,280,220	4,176,747	92,281,795
1964.....	13,417,133,252	22,291,338,215	620,418,828	4,364,035	97,014,940
1965.....	14,042,760,980	23,455,638,350	664,145,248	4,597,492	104,854,201
1966.....	15,122,731,486	25,227,105,135	721,341,476	4,949,879	117,755,764
1967.....	16,303,688,083	27,104,150,765	830,546,982	5,282,928	140,665,489
1968.....	17,675,563,458	28,905,535,750	957,574,631	5,670,968	162,573,949
1969.....	19,314,439,234	31,433,043,560	1,005,563,010	6,214,444	175,445,911
1970.....	21,131,579,543	34,790,499,300	1,178,975,199	6,860,179	198,676,272
1971.....	22,564,817,825	37,262,654,900	1,301,043,414	7,374,634	213,166,833
1972.....	24,894,454,912	40,833,250,300	1,326,681,029	8,043,064	214,154,421
1973.....	27,664,263,654	45,512,995,100	1,323,785,467	8,986,193	218,467,678

¹ Calendar year.² Total of all state and local property taxes, including amounts for categories not shown separately.³ Includes town, village and city taxes.Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1973* (and prior issues); departmental data.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES BY TYPE OF PROPERTY IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1973

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Personal Property	\$ 47,506,489*	\$ 15,829,499*	\$155,131,689*	\$ 218,467,678*
Manufacturers' stock.....	4,244,461	6,268,508	60,233,232	70,746,202
Merchants' stock.....	3,906,858	3,898,573	36,730,825	44,627,256
Machinery, tools and patterns.....	3,045,474	2,624,194	28,243,443	33,913,112
Cattle.....	30,745,730	276,480	148,343	31,170,554
Swine.....	738,259	7,205	4,179	749,644
Sheep.....	49,355	663	579	50,597
All other livestock	148,712	5,859	10,832	165,404
Furniture, fixtures and equipment....	1,677,423	2,116,504	24,933,421	28,727,349
Steamboats and other watercraft.....	112,408	7,512	51,155	171,075
Public utilities.....	17,586	2,709	5,996	26,292
Logs, lumber and timber.....	6,444	117	178	6,740
All other personal property.....	2,813,774	530,172	4,769,501	8,113,447
Real Estate	\$280,409,861*	\$116,202,660*	\$708,705,090*	\$1,105,317,612*
Residential.....	123,997,477	81,891,522	426,620,714	632,509,715
Mercantile.....	22,160,400	18,171,336	175,437,935	215,769,671
Manufacturing.....	8,226,014	14,039,576	103,729,766	125,995,358
Agricultural.....	118,301,515	2,057,035	2,897,275	123,255,825
Timber land.....	6,780,480	28,882	6,338	6,815,703
Swamp and waste land.....	943,972	14,306	13,059	971,337
Total general property taxes	\$327,916,527	\$132,032,159	\$863,836,781	\$1,323,785,467
Total general property tax relief.....	\$ 64,414,962	\$ 27,803,550	\$208,701,855	\$ 300,920,368
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES	\$263,501,564	\$104,228,608	\$655,134,925	\$1,022,865,098

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Property Tax 1973*, Table IV.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN

State Government Indebtedness as of August 27, 1974

Type of Debt ¹	Total	Supported by Self-amortizing and Segregated Funds			
		Supported by General Purpose Revenue	Program Revenue ²	Highways and Bridges	Recreation Facilities
General Obligations—State of Wisconsin	\$ 607,415,000	\$ 374,712,637	\$ 60,647,633	\$ 147,655,000	\$ 24,399,730
Wisconsin Building Corporations					
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp.	\$ 298,361,000	\$ 175,299,565	96,381,435	\$ 26,680,000	\$ —
Wisconsin State Public Building Corp.	13,068,033	13,068,033	—	—	—
Wisconsin University Building Corp.	24,280,020	—	24,280,020	—	—
Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corp.	23,607,407	—	23,607,407	—	—
Total Corporation Indebtedness	\$ 359,316,460	\$ 188,367,598	\$ 144,268,862	\$ 26,680,000	\$ —
TOTAL OUTSTANDING STATE INDEBTEDNESS³	\$ 966,731,460	\$ 563,080,235	\$ 204,916,495	\$ 174,335,000	\$ 24,399,730

Indebtedness of Wisconsin Political Subdivisions, 1945-1972⁴

Unit	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1972
Counties	\$ 22,037,763	\$ 34,676,043	\$ 61,737,067	\$ 112,563,899	\$ 192,505,822	\$ 287,577,966	\$ 309,666,661
Cities	27,467,341	51,270,428	175,432,835	376,735,905	548,072,449	395,092,723	470,524,887
Villages	2,575,060	3,498,203	6,063,698	13,680,170	22,451,263	36,751,238	49,075,293
Towns	1,081,938	2,247,429	3,997,600	7,738,441	9,227,667	15,628,670	23,604,041
School districts	3,890,815	16,772,781	62,143,887	177,883,627	336,587,561	792,276,542	816,256,902
VT & AE districts ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	43,430,234	65,693,152
TOTAL	\$ 57,052,917	\$ 108,464,884	\$ 309,375,087	\$ 688,602,042	\$ 1,108,844,762	\$ 1,570,757,373	\$ 1,734,820,936

¹ Article VIII, Section 7, *Wisconsin Constitution*, was amended April 1969 to permit direct state borrowing by means of issuing general obligation bonds. The amendment was implemented, starting in 1970, by Chapters 259 and 382, Laws of 1969. Previously, debt was incurred through public building corporations.

² Includes revenue produced by university dormitories, food service and intercollegiate athletic facilities; administrative facilities for the Division of Motor Vehicles; and certain facilities on the state fair grounds.

³ Exclusive of debt service reserves, which on January 1, 1974 totaled \$67,883,000.

⁴ Long-term indebtedness maturing a year or more after date of issue which are obligations of all the taxable property in the issuing district, for fiscal years ending in 1972 on or before December 31, and for prior years.

⁵ Vocational, technical and adult education districts were included within municipal bonding statute provisions by Chapter 47, Laws of 1967.

Source: State government indebtedness: Department of Administration, Bureau of Facilities Management, departmental data, November 1974. Indebtedness of Wisconsin political subdivisions: Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Fiscal Information and Analysis, *Indebtedness 1972*, December 1973, and prior issues.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1973

State	Rank by Per Capita Debt	Per Capita Debt	Per Capita Interest on Debt	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (In millions)		
				Total*	State	Local
Alabama.....	21	\$ 833.92	\$ 28.57	\$ 2,951.2	\$ 847.8	\$ 2,103.4
Alaska.....	1	2,509.87	104.64	828.3	434.6	393.7
Arizona.....	31	665.12	15.50	1,368.8	87.3	1,281.5
Arkansas.....	41	531.62	20.97	1,082.9	109.0	973.9
California.....	18	901.32	27.51	18,568.9	6,039.3	12,529.7
Colorado.....	36	609.12	15.95	1,484.4	118.5	1,365.9
Connecticut.....	7	1,434.79	57.83	4,413.4	2,579.8	1,833.7
Delaware.....	4	1,613.99	57.81	929.7	540.3	389.4
Florida.....	33	658.06	23.53	5,051.9	1,260.3	3,791.7
Georgia.....	28	674.10	22.90	3,226.3	1,058.5	2,167.7
Hawaii.....	5	1,529.62	52.41	1,272.6	986.8	285.8
Idaho.....	50	246.76	8.65	190.0	37.0	153.0
Illinois.....	25	768.31	27.01	8,632.7	1,946.2	6,686.5
Indiana.....	43	479.43	21.54	2,549.1	611.8	1,937.3
Iowa.....	49	382.31	14.44	1,110.2	123.6	986.6
Kansas.....	38	595.19	18.87	1,356.4	203.5	1,152.9
Kentucky.....	13	1,038.33	35.57	3,470.1	1,815.6	1,654.4
Louisiana.....	11	1,080.72	39.69	4,067.8	1,213.7	2,854.1
Maine.....	35	612.93	22.00	630.1	358.3	271.8
Maryland.....	12	1,044.73	38.61	4,252.0	1,587.4	2,664.6
Massachusetts.....	10	1,105.36	40.59	6,431.0	3,105.0	3,325.9
Michigan.....	24	769.95	31.42	6,964.2	1,418.5	5,545.8
Minnesota.....	17	918.81	37.28	3,580.6	634.8	2,945.8
Mississippi.....	34	638.09	23.46	1,455.5	583.6	871.9
Missouri.....	40	564.79	21.35	2,686.7	187.7	2,499.0
Montana.....	44	472.10	17.44	340.4	92.1	248.3
Nebraska.....	8	1,354.15	18.59	2,088.1	78.8	2,009.3
Nevada.....	16	960.07	36.05	526.1	51.9	474.3
New Hampshire.....	39	582.39	23.35	460.7	178.6	282.1
New Jersey.....	15	962.13	39.96	7,082.2	2,755.2	4,327.1
New Mexico.....	46	426.28	15.15	471.5	144.3	327.2
New York.....	3	1,838.96	68.57	33,588.5	11,800.6	21,788.0
North Carolina.....	48	387.21	12.81	2,041.8	528.5	1,513.3
North Dakota.....	47	414.35	14.85	265.2	59.2	205.9
Ohio.....	27	677.34	26.76	7,268.5	2,248.5	5,020.1
Oklahoma.....	30	669.63	28.38	1,783.2	766.4	1,016.8
Oregon.....	19	891.51	30.78	1,983.6	1,086.6	897.0
Pennsylvania.....	14	994.50	40.24	11,836.5	4,596.4	7,240.1
Rhode Island.....	20	866.06	31.13	842.7	390.9	451.8
South Carolina.....	42	503.71	18.56	1,373.1	603.1	770.0
South Dakota.....	51	210.51	8.27	144.0	38.8	105.2
Tennessee.....	23	796.52	26.37	3,286.4	642.4	2,644.0
Texas.....	22	815.10	28.43	9,613.3	1,621.1	7,992.2
Utah.....	45	432.28	11.03	500.2	91.3	408.9
Vermont.....	9	1,148.56	45.18	532.9	420.8	112.1
Virginia.....	37	608.27	21.72	2,926.4	387.8	2,538.6
Washington.....	6	1,475.42	38.06	5,059.2	1,098.5	3,960.7
West Virginia.....	29	670.77	26.86	1,203.4	841.8	361.5
WISCONSIN.....	32	663.70	28.35	3,032.4	923.3	2,109.1
Wyoming.....	26	734.33	25.39	259.2	39.0	220.2
D. C.....	2	1,903.47	40.24	1,420.0		
All States.....		\$ 898.18	\$ 32.33	\$188,484.6	\$59,375.0	\$129,109.7

* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1972-73*, October 1974, Tables 19 and 22.
Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS FROM WISCONSIN, FISCAL YEARS 1960-61 TO 1972-73

(In thousands)

Type of Tax	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Income and employment taxes.....	\$1,085,549*	\$1,406,094*	\$2,205,474*	\$2,364,031*	\$2,489,730*	\$2,719,136*	\$3,194,294*
Tax not withheld and self-emp. tax.....	264,812	329,310	376,584	492,621	444,839	455,392	483,266
Income tax and O.A.S.D.I. withheld.....	813,560	1,065,642	1,816,476	1,858,785	2,026,183	2,243,733	2,684,528
Railroad retirement.....	331	354	579	556	616	692	809
Unemployment insurance.....	6,846	10,788	11,836	12,070	18,092	19,319	25,691
Corporation income and profits tax.....	389,263	586,135	614,264	706,275	586,289	654,483	819,572
Estate tax.....	33,591	33,549	40,213	48,070	54,835	77,386	68,492
Gift tax.....	2,504	5,929	5,246	5,686	6,090	3,959	8,894
Excise taxes.....	157,800*	198,472*	214,676*	229,602*	240,612*	250,773*	277,287*
Alcohol taxes.....	93,673	128,750	134,018	150,760	147,430	144,154	156,711
Tobacco taxes.....	80	36	6	6	7	7	7
Stamp taxes.....	2,063	1,649	855	4	—	—	—
Manufacturers' excise.....	37,197	42,820	41,645	49,088	57,212	63,931	75,864
Retailers' excise.....	5,947	1,190	1	—	77	4,609	5,229
Miscellaneous.....	18,840	24,027	38,151	29,744	36,158	29,901	39,412
TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED FROM WISCONSIN.....	\$1,668,706	\$2,230,179	\$3,079,873	\$3,353,665	\$3,377,557	\$3,705,737	\$4,368,538

*Total of detail immediately following. Figures have been rounded and may not add up to the totals.

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1973 Annual Report, Table 1, and for prior years.

FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1972-73 AND 1973-74

Types of Aid	Federal Aid Received by Wisconsin		Channeled to Local Units	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
Commerce	\$ [1,125,092]	\$ [1,563,860]	\$ —	\$ —
Agriculture, Dept. of	1,100,829	1,436,217	—	—
Business Development	—	103,100	—	—
Public Service Commission	24,263	24,543	—	—
Education	[163,745,137]	[159,977,890]	[51,099,974]	[45,828,238]
Arts Board	—	122,604	—	12,929
Educational Communications Board	20,862	8,709	—	—
Higher Education Aids Board	2,066,285	2,109,834	—	—
Historical Society	99,935	84,983	—	—
Public Instruction	49,543,253	42,133,702	43,224,536	38,718,262
University of Wisconsin	102,079,706*	107,158,406*	48,000*	—
Indirect cost reimbursement	11,583,338	11,783,237	—	—
Student loans	6,830,740	6,274,464	—	—
Work study	4,918,235	4,752,862	—	—
Special projects and research	68,546,525	73,640,642	—	—
Smith-Lever Extension	3,086,324	4,192,582	—	—
Hatch-Adams research	1,854,840	1,912,057	—	—
Equal opportunity grants	—	3,019,329	—	—
Other federal	5,259,704	1,583,233	48,000	—
Vocational Technical Adult Ed.	9,871,419*	8,319,193*	7,827,438*	7,097,048*
Manpower development and training ..	2,130,980	1,463,410	1,908,191	1,355,511
Basic adult education	729,544	1,309,925	646,925	1,200,822
Local asst. voc. ed. const.	6,638,147	3,553,195	5,098,591	4,366,434
Special projects — other	145,136	576,786	133,222	86,296
Other federal aid	227,612	1,415,877	40,509	87,985
Educational Approval Board	63,677	57,877	—	—
Environmental Resources	[75,927,883]	[75,896,265]	[13,176,286]	[12,212,764]
Natural Resources, Dept. of	7,908,421*	9,560,535*	1,601,377*	2,690,184*
Fish and game	2,047,765	1,702,662	—	—
Forestry	1,967,551	1,762,993	198,720	146,201
State parks and recreation	647,314	1,216,156	—	—
Environmental protection	1,045,610	1,739,975	—	—
All other	2,200,181	3,138,749	1,402,657	2,543,983
Transportation, Dept. of	68,019,462*	66,335,730*	11,574,909*	9,522,580*
Airports and aeronautical	4,154,187	5,049,807	—	—
Motor Vehicle Division	866,395	556,712	5,777	7,577
Highway Division	62,777,057	58,923,932	11,569,132	9,515,003
Administration and planning	221,823	1,786,266	—	—
Mass transportation	—	19,013	—	—
Human Relations and Resources	[328,394,990]	[346,377,818]	[149,171,027]	[148,007,115]
Health and social services	299,775,902*	313,893,988*	148,688,212*	147,243,223*
Public health service	4,533,992	7,492,153	261,683	132,122
Mental health service	4,176,190	10,034,287	51,747	7,084,260
Correctional service	4,879,884	954,042	—	—
Family services	270,626,837	276,705,867	148,374,782	140,026,841
Vocational rehabilitation	15,480,434	18,520,238	—	—
Other	78,565	187,401	—	—
Industry, Labor and Human Relations ..	25,327,258*	28,382,032*	—	—
Unemployment administration	23,520,677	25,767,746	—	—
Other	1,806,581	2,614,286	—	—
Justice, Dept. of	2,092,471	1,890,681	482,815	763,892
Military Affairs, Dept. of	920,420	2,193,964	—	—
Veterans Affairs, Dept. of	278,939	17,153	—	—
General Executive	[13,900,722]	[16,889,876]	[7,560,398]	[8,268,819]
Administration, Dept. of	3,106,266	4,602,907	2,838,545	1,733,537
Executive Office	8,844,979	8,946,290	3,569,428	3,927,003
Local Affairs and Development	1,798,714	3,219,515	1,152,425	2,608,279
Revenue	150,763	71,025	—	—
Upper Great Lakes Reg. Comm.	—	50,139	—	—
Judicial	[192,461]	[464,095]	—	—
Supreme Court	175,857	461,263	—	—
Judicial Council	16,604	2,832	—	—
Legislature	[114,010]	[194,407]	—	—
General Appropriations	[68,080,882]	[51,256,054]	—	—
American Revolution Bicentennial ..	45,003	48,403	—	—
Federal revenue sharing	68,035,879	51,207,651	—	—
Building Program	[8,379,151]	[4,881,788]	—	—
TOTAL FEDERAL AID	\$ 659,860,328	\$ 657,502,053	\$ 221,007,685	\$ 214,316,937

* Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, November 1974.

FISCAL OUTLAYS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN, BY COUNTY, 1968-1973 FISCAL YEARS (In thousands)

County	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Adams.....	\$ 6,745	\$ 4,931	\$ 5,175	\$ 5,868	\$ 6,800	\$ 7,365
Ashland.....	10,916	11,548	14,105	14,318	16,073	18,658
Barron.....	16,361	16,795	17,396	22,115	25,897	36,247
Bayfield.....	8,795	13,775	8,658	9,119	11,098	10,076
Brown.....	61,506	64,064	70,934	75,614	86,198	96,275
Buffalo.....	7,793	9,211	8,127	10,145	11,882	12,383
Burnett.....	6,774	7,208	5,895	7,700	7,938	9,260
Calumet.....	6,485	8,513	8,166	9,418	10,979	14,868
Chippewa.....	16,623	19,928	28,262	36,798	37,840	33,236
Clark.....	12,323	13,763	13,894	17,494	17,819	20,472
Columbia.....	19,432	20,964	21,425	25,650	26,482	31,011
Crawford.....	8,503	8,138	8,618	10,033	12,146	15,822
Dane.....	261,145	275,027	268,675	313,966	335,969	440,938
Dodge.....	21,355	22,590	23,816	26,082	29,574	34,002
Door.....	16,062	18,069	17,128	13,968	16,501	23,622
Douglas.....	24,968	23,143	27,723	31,539	34,992	37,893
Dunn.....	17,173	15,286	15,119	16,976	22,838	22,025
Eau Claire.....	132,829	127,570	165,092	131,538	192,706	152,667
Florence.....	1,537	1,664	1,913	2,008	2,252	2,621
Fond du Lac.....	33,269	35,524	36,207	41,239	42,970	51,817
Forest.....	5,354	6,022	6,453	6,207	5,745	6,978
Grant.....	25,407	21,936	22,691	24,348	26,860	31,850
Green.....	11,069	11,732	11,688	14,317	13,912	16,871
Green Lake.....	6,929	8,642	8,769	8,964	9,618	11,573
Iowa.....	8,528	9,368	9,595	10,654	11,218	13,411
Iron.....	3,880	3,815	4,419	4,990	4,878	5,253
Jackson.....	8,944	16,344	10,386	9,871	10,471	12,042
Jefferson.....	20,806	26,197	23,702	27,841	32,875	35,225
Juneau.....	13,141	15,753	13,945	17,712	18,377	21,420
Kenosha.....	38,871	46,546	60,508	69,440	63,541	84,511
Kewaunee.....	7,029	7,444	7,975	8,783	9,420	10,703
La Crosse.....	42,341	44,071	48,554	49,366	62,297	57,143
Lafayette.....	7,593	8,243	7,962	9,561	10,437	11,837
Langlade.....	10,012	10,403	11,800	13,042	13,282	17,781
Lincoln.....	10,433	9,972	10,711	12,141	13,397	16,796
Manitowoc.....	25,917	32,344	37,235	39,535	41,742	45,801
Marathon.....	51,493	50,857	41,527	41,603	53,046	56,716
Marquette.....	28,429	27,692	26,309	26,819	37,330	55,595
Menominee.....	5,693	5,188	9,731	6,332	7,474	8,376
Menominee.....	4,888	4,948	5,235	5,557	2,228	3,087
Milwaukee.....	656,115	672,516	658,463	787,662	805,040	902,055
Monroe.....	32,617	32,771	34,100	40,774	47,357	43,262
Oconto.....	10,586	10,617	10,587	13,732	15,354	17,792
Oneida.....	11,347	12,549	13,594	16,855	18,585	21,860
Outagamie.....	38,057	41,529	40,653	45,579	48,169	61,396
Ozaukee.....	12,298	15,732	14,143	15,799	18,502	28,469
Pepin.....	3,955	3,865	3,833	4,531	5,032	5,387
Pierce.....	13,466	13,532	13,686	14,888	17,312	18,175
Polk.....	13,805	14,821	15,592	17,391	20,214	24,969
Portage.....	22,449	20,167	19,708	20,489	22,488	29,646
Price.....	6,812	7,674	8,126	9,283	11,465	11,294
Racine.....	61,119	70,440	73,759	80,970	85,267	102,589
Richland.....	7,768	7,360	8,293	9,460	10,358	10,564
Rock.....	59,881	77,983	58,463	70,459	86,123	88,800
Rusk.....	8,234	8,361	8,129	9,437	10,057	11,479
St. Croix.....	14,023	14,861	13,600	22,647	20,920	21,059
Sauk.....	83,432	74,203	73,793	58,596	87,048	76,569
Sawyer.....	6,179	7,254	7,185	7,674	9,014	10,029
Shawano.....	12,161	13,611	14,066	16,748	19,167	25,256
Sheboygan.....	59,724	57,458	57,110	55,712	54,142	62,306
Taylor.....	7,444	7,253	7,700	8,959	14,624	10,135
Trempealeau.....	14,289	15,670	14,209	16,449	18,781	18,930
Vernon.....	14,377	15,956	14,075	16,552	20,499	19,438
Vilas.....	5,061	5,705	6,060	7,863	9,612	12,310
Walworth.....	25,596	27,064	27,236	32,775	33,343	36,971
Washburn.....	7,195	7,352	8,554	9,522	10,502	12,841
Washington.....	19,136	25,427	27,244	21,627	35,010	96,686
Waukesha.....	95,541	100,001	99,688	88,657	105,760	113,618
Waupaca.....	35,340	46,384	39,538	45,023	41,181	36,643
Waushara.....	7,108	7,909	8,369	9,339	9,478	11,603
Winnebago.....	69,825	57,217	55,871	65,825	81,737	83,794
Wood.....	21,986	26,558	28,825	28,473	36,775	37,306
TOTAL.....	\$ 2,492,077	\$ 2,605,029	\$ 2,630,075	\$ 2,898,241	\$ 3,226,018	\$ 3,657,458

Source: U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, *Federal Outlays in Wisconsin*.

FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1973

State	Amount Per Capita	Rank	Amount (In millions)			% of Total State & Local General Revenue	Rank
			Total ¹	State Govt.	Local Govt.		
Alabama.....	\$ 171.46	34	\$ 606.8	\$ 545.6	\$ 61.1	25.7%	15*
Alaska.....	618.07	2	204.0	188.9	15.1	37.9	2
Arizona.....	160.92	36	331.2	240.5	90.7	18.8	38
Arkansas.....	176.33	32	359.2	316.3	42.9	27.8	7
California.....	244.87	10	5,044.8	3,949.4	1,095.4	21.5	28
Colorado.....	200.26	18	488.0	411.9	76.2	21.9	27
Connecticut.....	152.09	40	467.8	361.7	106.2	15.3	50
Delaware.....	199.82	19	115.1	88.0	27.1	20.5	31*
Florida.....	117.07	49	898.8	742.8	156.0	15.6	49
Georgia.....	184.30	29	882.1	753.5	128.6	23.9	21
Hawaii.....	273.17	6	227.3	190.7	36.6	23.6	23
Idaho.....	197.82	21	152.3	137.2	15.1	25.5	17
Illinois.....	183.73	30	2,064.4	1,693.4	371.0	20.4	33
Indiana.....	104.57	51	556.0	456.5	99.5	14.8	51
Iowa.....	129.80	48	376.9	313.7	63.2	16.3	45*
Kansas.....	151.51	41	345.3	283.1	62.2	18.7	39
Kentucky.....	190.01	25	635.0	543.5	91.5	26.5	10
Louisiana.....	181.46	31	683.0	573.1	109.9	22.6	26
Maine.....	187.89	26	193.1	171.5	21.6	23.7	22
Maryland.....	190.57	24	775.6	534.6	241.0	19.5	37
Massachusetts.....	184.91	28	1,075.8	878.8	197.0	18.3	41
Michigan.....	195.66	22	1,769.7	1,348.8	420.9	19.7	35*
Minnesota.....	185.35	27	722.3	576.8	145.5	18.2	42
Mississippi.....	198.05	20	451.8	419.7	32.1	27.7	8*
Missouri.....	141.20	46	671.7	514.9	156.7	19.7	35*
Montana.....	278.62	5	200.9	165.0	35.8	29.4	5
Nebraska.....	142.86	45	220.3	174.5	45.8	17.7	44
Nevada.....	209.85	17	115.0	97.7	17.3	18.6	40
New Hampshire.....	148.95	43	117.8	104.2	13.6	21.0	29
New Jersey.....	141.00	47	1,037.9	903.8	134.1	15.7	48
New Mexico.....	289.73	4	320.4	233.8	86.7	31.9	4
New York.....	271.90	7	4,966.3	4,157.0	809.3	20.2	34
North Carolina.....	158.48	38	835.7	683.7	152.0	23.1	24
North Dakota.....	223.03	16	142.7	111.6	31.1	24.7	19
Ohio.....	116.13	50	1,246.2	974.3	271.9	16.0	47
Oklahoma.....	193.13	23	514.3	441.1	73.2	26.0	13
Oregon.....	244.19	11	543.3	408.2	135.1	25.7	15*
Pennsylvania.....	151.33	42	1,801.2	1,370.5	430.7	18.1	43
Rhode Island.....	232.03	14	225.8	182.5	43.3	26.4	11
South Carolina.....	167.33	35	456.2	356.3	99.9	24.5	20
South Dakota.....	228.89	15	156.6	129.1	27.5	26.3	12
Tennessee.....	172.02	33	709.7	524.9	184.9	24.8	18
Texas.....	143.44	44	1,691.7	1,400.4	291.4	20.5	31*
Utah.....	233.70	12	270.4	229.3	41.0	27.7	8*
Vermont.....	265.16	8	123.0	114.2	8.9	25.9	14
Virginia.....	156.37	39	752.3	567.1	185.2	20.7	30
Washington.....	233.36	13	800.2	647.6	152.5	23.0	25
West Virginia.....	250.84	9	450.0	411.4	38.6	32.4	3
WISCONSIN.....	158.70	37	725.1	634.2	90.9	16.3	45*
Wyoming.....	309.98	3	109.4	95.7	13.7	28.4	6
D.C.....	838.08	1	625.2	—	—	20.5	31*
U.S.....	\$ 187.06		\$ 39,255.7	\$ 31,352.9	\$ 7,902.8	20.6%	

¹ Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

* Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1972-73*, October 1974 (Tables 17, 22 and 23). Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 TO 1973-74

County	Total Federal, State and County Expenditures					1973-74 Per Capita	
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Amount	Rank
Adams.....	\$ 799,158	\$ 1,028,396	\$ 934,532	\$ 1,002,569	\$ 1,149,850	\$ 107.98	16
Ashland.....	1,334,547	1,202,743	1,635,935	1,949,244	2,354,959	144.23	2
Barron.....	2,263,880	2,554,363	3,114,963	3,373,983	3,867,787	105.57	70
Bayfield.....	1,085,688	1,120,293	1,212,568	1,283,206	1,373,060	111.91	13
Brown.....	5,424,831	6,527,134	7,991,044	9,637,490	11,783,773	70.01	52
Buffalo.....	981,463	976,237	1,079,724	1,275,694	1,331,428	93.49	33
Burnett.....	775,897	907,140	994,643	1,133,403	1,286,146	121.36	10
Calumet.....	681,636	847,983	934,345	1,098,637	1,317,995	45.22	70
Chippewa.....	2,384,086	2,645,188	3,284,993	4,154,937	5,371,117	108.30	15
Clark.....	1,837,111	2,137,158	2,393,542	2,822,447	2,955,881	93.58	32
Columbia.....	1,483,346	1,722,241	1,934,108	2,123,061	2,710,512	64.13	59
Crawford.....	1,085,607	1,116,471	1,267,129	1,380,083	1,652,455	105.46	21
Dane.....	14,421,629	18,101,956	22,209,138	27,417,157	29,492,824	98.02	27
Dodge.....	2,678,902	3,060,873	3,550,374	3,747,151	4,688,283	64.99	57
Door.....	650,618	669,565	771,922	960,450	1,199,082	53.81	68
Douglas.....	4,030,492	4,606,086	5,282,163	5,910,061	6,445,702	144.02	8
Dunn.....	1,765,310	1,883,118	2,181,087	2,465,972	2,602,209	101.65	24
Eau Claire.....	3,643,273	4,363,450	5,095,211	6,319,727	7,596,218	107.25	18
Florence.....	361,234	519,431	750,434	962,865	706,370	197.59	2
Fond du Lac.....	4,104,343	4,200,130	4,906,548	5,475,070	6,160,914	70.25	51
Forest.....	1,077,467	1,055,425	1,162,713	1,431,975	1,551,462	188.39	4
Grant.....	2,591,622	2,626,310	2,898,544	3,242,828	3,577,935	70.40	50
Green.....	706,250	684,511	909,963	1,411,163	1,853,174	64.44	58
Green Lake.....	579,092	711,747	770,058	926,242	1,104,303	63.60	60
Iowa.....	968,887	1,128,509	1,255,937	1,523,327	1,650,359	84.45	43
Iron.....	530,022	518,386	541,243	600,105	601,818	91.07	38
Jackson.....	1,804,624	1,968,397	2,223,168	2,407,902	2,672,267	169.56	5
Jefferson.....	2,094,848	2,494,036	2,890,799	3,522,597	3,833,250	59.82	65
Juneau.....	1,160,756	1,211,398	1,354,490	1,400,334	1,722,643	89.75	40
Kenosha.....	7,353,508	8,370,772	9,834,515	11,787,093	13,093,808	103.90	23
Kewaunee.....	472,144	573,394	641,876	758,173	827,721	41.88	71
La Crosse.....	3,982,852	4,202,660	5,256,118	6,260,871	7,750,258	93.67	31
Lafayette.....	702,191	762,671	825,839	991,186	1,129,904	62.09	61
Langlade.....	1,374,481	1,599,920	1,725,931	1,917,954	2,080,796	107.39	17
Lincoln.....	1,366,869	1,563,813	1,687,780	1,850,147	2,243,721	87.74	41
Manitowoc.....	3,397,819	4,151,954	4,632,419	5,010,003	5,488,591	66.16	55
Marathon.....	4,391,168	5,218,707	5,884,030	6,728,780	7,708,177	73.93	49
Marinette.....	2,315,045	2,533,674	2,976,182	3,345,887	3,661,690	98.33	26
Marquette.....	605,667	686,669	767,894	865,132	885,534	91.29	37
Menominee.....	752,008	758,408	909,541	1,148,597	1,236,169	456.66	1
Milwaukee.....	102,635,717	132,818,944	162,402,813	191,767,213	201,916,837	195.52	3
Monroe.....	1,832,256	1,880,121	2,045,480	2,517,256	3,221,236	97.75	28
Oconto.....	1,245,131	1,289,719	1,454,400	1,675,576	1,877,356	56.97	66
Oneida.....	1,703,673	1,870,204	2,122,456	2,228,798	2,686,356	96.34	29
Outagamie.....	3,317,051	3,940,982	5,077,877	6,237,393	7,034,389	56.83	67
Ozaukee.....	1,167,083	1,340,519	1,483,432	1,732,122	2,179,351	34.27	72
Pepin.....	615,096	643,774	637,675	673,831	692,949	92.99	35
Pierce.....	1,358,523	1,420,818	1,703,042	1,831,744	2,185,067	74.91	48
Polk.....	2,034,269	2,256,401	2,498,465	2,740,248	2,990,703	100.99	25
Portage.....	1,917,540	2,014,303	2,175,092	2,521,021	3,151,180	61.00	63
Price.....	1,015,000	1,048,325	1,151,267	1,273,835	1,380,827	91.31	36
Racine.....	8,599,768	11,728,991	15,550,691	18,657,849	20,880,888	118.41	11
Richland.....	1,028,893	1,147,176	1,321,781	1,367,835	1,489,088	90.59	39
Rock.....	6,107,780	8,275,014	10,883,260	12,264,161	14,694,457	106.63	19
Rusk.....	1,283,741	1,492,422	1,711,638	1,877,876	1,987,149	135.15	9
St. Croix.....	1,351,485	1,504,408	1,794,336	2,078,657	2,556,160	66.85	54
Sauk.....	1,865,339	2,202,577	2,644,558	3,272,912	4,227,581	104.49	22
Sawyer.....	1,127,784	1,238,414	1,510,164	1,582,644	1,583,790	145.21	50
Shawano.....	1,614,535	1,655,940	1,827,692	2,072,722	2,309,972	66.88	53
Sheboygan.....	3,351,661	3,877,790	4,486,699	5,040,978	5,975,454	59.96	64
Taylor.....	1,125,776	1,119,156	1,150,828	1,258,771	1,458,219	80.23	45
Trimpealeau.....	1,890,194	2,128,826	2,232,632	2,406,822	2,655,083	109.12	14
Vernon.....	1,726,217	1,766,153	1,859,670	1,892,653	1,937,654	76.54	47
Vilas.....	778,965	813,116	805,825	879,061	1,009,956	79.75	46
Walworth.....	2,400,805	2,737,604	3,265,492	4,184,524	4,475,468	65.36	56
Washburn.....	1,028,404	1,166,402	1,286,376	1,393,354	1,361,282	115.44	12
Washington.....	2,040,289	2,560,581	3,169,859	3,740,269	4,625,456	61.48	62
Waukesha.....	6,606,146	8,097,110	10,315,538	11,638,341	12,859,808	50.10	69
Waupaca.....	2,363,584	2,391,081	2,595,312	3,062,004	3,414,792	84.71	42
Waushara.....	872,546	959,840	1,074,819	1,289,876	1,492,584	93.39	34
Winnebago.....	5,405,045	6,627,302	7,854,301	9,138,848	10,764,446	82.47	44
Wood.....	3,607,634	3,948,755	4,579,240	5,299,545	6,376,098	94.18	30
State at Large.....	2,009,670	2,183,124	2,322,197	2,393,716	14,228,583	—	—
State Foster Care.....	—	—	2,011,729	3,092,547	1,733,593	—	—
TOTAL.....	\$ 267,048,007	\$ 323,157,246	\$ 389,680,115	\$ 456,398,938	\$ 514,593,892	—	—

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family Services, *State Welfare Aids and County Share of Welfare Expenditures Fiscal Year 1973-74*, and for prior years. Per capita data supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau based on final 1974 population estimates of the Department of Administration.

WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, BY REVENUE SOURCE, 1973¹

County	Total	Federal	State	County
Adams.....	\$ 1,055,204.74	\$ 611,095.24	\$ 222,106.56	\$ 222,002.94
Ashland.....	2,100,017.13	1,223,421.62	617,261.55	259,333.96
Barron.....	3,510,970.19	2,028,011.34	754,411.48	728,547.37
Bayfield.....	1,309,658.01	757,687.36	313,448.89	238,521.76
Brown.....	10,584,844.53	6,208,464.30	2,042,497.56	2,333,882.67
Buffalo.....	1,320,494.01	778,827.42	281,951.10	259,715.49
Burnett.....	1,178,287.36	638,823.56	253,563.42	235,900.38
Calumet.....	1,139,135.36	677,437.34	222,132.93	239,565.09
Chippewa.....	4,612,843.03	2,685,751.93	990,889.03	936,202.07
Clark.....	2,843,418.68	1,696,213.30	644,694.27	502,511.11
Columbia.....	2,344,899.02	1,349,060.57	452,049.70	543,788.75
Crawford.....	1,467,243.11	861,209.34	339,378.58	266,655.19
Dane.....	27,827,725.25	16,503,251.10	5,006,356.70	6,318,117.45
Dodge.....	3,954,347.08	2,284,383.33	766,256.33	903,707.42
Door.....	1,101,337.08	661,561.42	205,286.91	234,488.75
Douglas.....	6,153,709.24	3,556,197.25	1,776,120.50	821,391.49
Dunn.....	2,691,109.37	1,574,325.95	568,794.26	547,989.16
Eau Claire.....	7,066,919.82	4,074,631.60	1,469,068.21	1,523,220.01
Florence.....	666,055.50	396,831.32	201,716.98	67,507.20
Fond du Lac.....	5,640,495.18	3,347,674.38	1,053,752.69	1,239,068.11
Forest.....	1,491,147.42	815,629.95	380,096.81	95,420.66
Grant.....	3,380,408.94	2,006,501.35	708,006.70	665,900.89
Green.....	1,519,237.26	868,889.10	298,009.20	354,338.96
Green Lake.....	954,140.68	571,557.79	176,620.68	205,962.21
Iowa.....	1,560,795.69	899,947.93	302,313.88	358,533.88
Iron.....	602,265.86	360,169.83	146,180.83	95,915.20
Jackson.....	2,467,094.23	1,407,926.81	857,087.02	202,080.40
Jefferson.....	3,610,565.30	2,102,306.86	681,780.70	826,477.74
Juneau.....	1,485,545.42	840,938.80	323,827.26	320,779.36
Kenosha.....	12,605,656.07	7,241,292.37	2,588,284.28	2,776,079.42
Kewaunee.....	796,892.22	474,516.28	151,440.86	170,935.08
La Crosse.....	6,897,883.07	4,112,626.45	1,426,885.84	1,358,370.78
Lafayette.....	1,122,656.00	647,431.04	219,896.54	255,328.42
Langlade.....	1,978,336.18	1,145,066.27	458,120.64	375,149.27
Lincoln.....	2,059,896.54	1,184,026.98	437,222.24	438,647.32
Manitowoc.....	5,176,097.98	3,102,228.41	972,453.37	1,101,416.20
Marathon.....	7,054,775.29	4,117,806.52	1,447,771.61	1,489,197.16
Marinette.....	3,494,717.65	2,042,921.98	730,681.80	721,113.87
Marquette.....	835,334.65	495,734.51	178,653.27	160,946.87
Menominee.....	1,210,923.03	724,443.68	376,582.04	109,897.31
Milwaukee.....	194,307,227.65	111,705,482.21	48,704,358.23	33,897,387.21
Monroe.....	2,744,168.53	1,614,864.81	589,352.63	539,951.09
Oconto.....	1,695,761.09	972,944.38	330,109.92	392,706.79
Oneida.....	2,373,037.81	1,373,420.94	443,844.95	555,771.92
Outagamie.....	6,275,878.95	3,686,064.41	1,200,327.71	1,389,486.83
Ozaukee.....	1,830,997.15	1,101,822.43	335,036.67	394,138.05
Pepin.....	668,764.58	402,080.20	164,097.05	102,587.33
Pierce.....	1,951,489.04	1,147,755.45	420,719.81	383,013.78
Polk.....	2,828,902.94	1,629,161.83	604,879.40	594,861.71
Portage.....	2,768,897.73	1,622,434.10	522,571.27	623,892.36
Price.....	1,271,277.92	744,933.45	273,817.60	252,526.87
Racine.....	20,216,577.03	11,747,571.83	4,067,145.11	4,401,860.09
Richland.....	1,469,847.29	857,023.79	314,405.10	298,418.40
Rock.....	13,156,188.19	7,738,655.33	2,605,998.02	2,811,534.84
Rusk.....	1,849,589.31	1,095,609.77	530,991.91	222,987.63
St. Croix.....	2,189,717.34	1,278,629.88	429,639.75	481,447.71
Sauk.....	3,546,007.60	2,039,303.98	732,013.28	774,690.34
Sawyer.....	1,567,631.70	902,487.24	387,966.99	277,177.47
Shawano.....	2,171,381.28	1,274,696.44	459,494.78	437,190.06
Sheboygan.....	5,315,434.11	3,237,013.03	946,133.56	1,132,287.52
Taylor.....	1,344,718.89	773,845.27	324,320.14	246,553.48
Trempealeau.....	2,457,001.12	1,443,689.97	615,122.51	398,188.64
Vernon.....	1,906,023.36	1,096,663.20	448,720.26	360,639.90
Vilas.....	910,690.56	501,223.13	204,969.56	204,497.87
Walworth.....	4,276,503.22	2,472,840.01	806,622.82	997,040.39
Washburn.....	1,384,610.55	802,044.31	344,066.65	238,499.59
Washington.....	4,066,484.68	2,437,797.01	720,518.42	908,169.25
Waukesha.....	11,886,344.08	6,991,505.76	2,121,205.06	2,773,633.26
Waupaca.....	3,149,246.08	1,859,440.99	653,532.63	636,272.46
Waushara.....	1,352,992.26	788,010.95	249,849.48	315,131.83
Winnebago.....	9,596,680.59	5,623,764.48	1,746,740.62	2,226,175.49
Wood.....	5,765,970.22	3,393,986.21	1,182,298.97	1,189,685.04
State at Large.....	2,631,343.50	1,533,333.28	1,098,010.22	—
State foster care.....	3,355,945.60	1,814,329.29	1,236,719.39	304,896.92
TOTAL.....	\$ 473,156,415.12	\$ 274,831,251.94	\$ 107,057,253.69	\$ 91,267,909.49

¹ Calendar year.Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family Services, *Calendar Year Summary of Welfare Expenditures in Wisconsin 1973*, Table 1.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, MARCH 1974

County	Total Public Assistance ¹ (all programs)			General Relief ²	
	Persons	Grants	Avg.	Persons	Grants
Adams.....	412	\$ 37,450	\$ 90.90	16	\$ 156
Ashland.....	587	46,305	78.89	63	2,929
Barron.....	1,306	119,088	91.19	119	7,126
Bayfield.....	255	21,233	84.26	9	143
Brown.....	4,434	399,156	90.02	412	17,098
Buffalo.....	336	25,966	77.28	3	100
Burnett.....	474	40,247	84.91	45	2,968
Calumet.....	364	31,557	86.70	1	106
Chippewa.....	1,672	159,792	95.57	49	4,062
Clark.....	703	63,833	90.80	10	381
Columbia.....	745	77,354	103.83	46	6,199
Crawford.....	334	27,427	82.12		
Dane.....	9,345	1,064,261	113.89	562	65,905
Dodge.....	1,087	98,448	90.57	67	3,661
Door.....	183	16,461	89.95	11	771
Douglas.....	2,349	200,394	85.31	131	8,259
Dunn.....	677	68,822	101.51	54	2,603
Eau Claire.....	2,414	231,200	95.77	138	12,789
Florence.....	127	10,482	82.54	6	153
Fond du Lac.....	1,452	138,844	95.62	47	3,288
Forest.....	529	36,854	69.67	133	5,500
Grant.....	607	52,464	86.43	5	334
Green.....	660	58,415	88.51	9	358
Green Lake.....	291	24,971	85.81	15	414
Iowa.....	339	28,462	83.96	32	716
Iron.....	94	6,653	70.78	10	212
Jackson.....	984	74,018	75.22	201	9,700
Jefferson.....	845	76,280	90.27	82	1,610
Juneau.....	548	41,902	76.46	57	2,066
Kenosha.....	4,544	445,680	98.08	337	22,918
Kewaunee.....	162	13,304	82.13	4	70
La Crosse.....	2,151	204,691	95.16	43	1,734
Lafayette.....	356	26,321	73.94	50	1,471
Langlade.....	611	50,357	82.42	30	1,667
Lincoln.....	586	43,359	73.99	57	1,700
Manitowoc.....	45	1,583	35.20	45	1,583
Marathon.....	2,320	213,592	92.07	226	17,756
Marinette.....	982	83,035	84.56	16	1,076
Marquette.....	215	16,383	76.20	1	239
Menominee.....	693	51,545	74.38	27	1,544
Milwaukee.....	69,934	7,553,488	108.01	4,619	504,825
Monroe.....	1,030	91,838	89.16	83	1,702
Oconto.....	450	38,452	85.45	46	5,221
Oneida.....	823	75,482	91.72	35	4,088
Outagamie.....	2,709	248,908	91.88	224	13,036
Ozaukee.....	483	54,787	113.43	37	1,462
Pepin.....	134	11,027	82.29	11	34
Pierce.....	452	42,140	93.23	12	935
Polk.....	819	72,805	88.90	81	6,203
Portage.....	856	74,721	91.23	33	2,314
Price.....	246	17,418	70.81	3	152
Racine.....	9,144	908,666	99.37	522	53,743
Richland.....	363	29,072	80.09	12	481
Rock.....	5,794	647,937	111.83	177	13,686
Rusk.....	575	47,884	83.28	10	643
St. Croix.....	566	52,457	92.68	48	1,600
Sauk.....	1,376	116,429	84.61	291	13,214
Sawyer.....	686	45,496	66.32	153	4,481
Shawano.....	501	38,507	76.86	25	1,792
Sheboygan.....	1,661	175,751	105.81	79	5,307
Taylor.....	190	15,204	80.02	5	203
Trempealeau.....	511	49,770	65.23	5	247
Vernon.....	356	31,530	88.57	23	240
Vilas.....	531	29,728	55.99	183	4,726
Walworth.....	1,354	127,328	94.04	130	9,977
Washburn.....	397	32,690	82.34	10	99
Washington.....	1,264	144,791	114.55	35	3,276
Waukesha.....	3,588	414,981	115.66	198	25,681
Waupaca.....	838	69,938	83.46	37	1,505
Waushara.....	493	37,044	75.14	35	633
Winnebago.....	3,728	389,359	104.44	335	18,079
Wood.....	1,691	160,760	95.07	192	19,230
TOTAL.....	160,361	\$ 16,274,612	\$ 101.33	10,858	\$ 930,214

¹ Under P.L. 92-603, the adult public assistance categories (Old Age Assistance, Blind Aid and Disabled Aid) were transferred to Supplemental Security Income administered by the Social Security Admin., eff. 1/1/74.

² Average general relief grant per person is not available by county. The state average in March was \$85.67.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, MARCH 1974 —Continued

County	Aid to Dependent Children in Own or Relative's Home					
	Parental Unemployment			Other Than Unemployment		
	Persons ¹	Grants	Avg.	Persons ²	Grants	Avg.
Adams.....	62	\$ 4,559	\$ 73.53	321	\$ 30,647	\$ 95.47
Ashland.....	86	6,095	70.87	419	32,565	77.72
Barron.....	142	10,373	73.05	998	93,639	93.83
Bayfield.....	3	517	172.33	241	20,261	84.07
Brown.....	289	23,541	81.46	3,534	314,766	89.07
Buffalo.....	13	1,132	87.08	307	23,096	75.23
Burnett.....	43	3,415	79.42	379	33,258	87.75
Calumet.....	30	2,294	76.47	320	26,832	83.85
Chippewa.....	295	22,108	74.94	1,255	123,099	98.09
Clark.....	75	5,356	71.41	576	47,256	82.04
Columbia.....	44	4,402	100.05	616	57,905	94.00
Crawford.....	3	311	103.67	324	25,881	79.88
Dane.....	709	58,762	82.88	7,704	796,555	103.39
Dodge.....	39	2,932	75.18	902	83,019	92.04
Door.....	15	912	60.80	136	11,278	82.93
Douglas.....	229	16,178	70.65	1,936	167,100	86.31
Dunn.....	38	3,327	87.55	542	54,409	100.39
Eau Claire.....	326	27,405	84.06	1,892	177,080	93.59
Florence.....	8	731	91.38	111	9,339	84.14
Fond du Lac.....	62	5,188	83.68	1,223	110,709	90.52
Forest.....	—	—	—	386	30,072	77.91
Grant.....	—	—	—	574	48,486	84.47
Green.....	71	4,351	61.28	560	49,416	88.24
Green Lake.....	25	1,785	71.40	244	21,032	86.20
Iowa.....	16	1,139	71.19	277	23,840	86.07
Iron.....	—	—	—	85	6,441	75.78
Jackson.....	85	6,938	81.62	638	50,874	79.74
Jefferson.....	25	1,731	69.24	697	66,534	95.46
Juneau.....	14	755	53.93	471	38,556	81.86
Kenosha.....	326	25,955	79.62	3,730	370,803	99.41
Kewaunee.....	6	612	102.00	141	11,822	83.84
La Crosse.....	264	21,303	80.69	1,741	157,679	90.57
Lafayette.....	—	—	—	290	22,968	79.20
Langlade.....	16	2,638	164.88	536	42,012	78.38
Lincoln.....	—	—	—	498	37,049	74.40
Manitowoc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marathon.....	219	16,574	75.68	1,761	161,598	91.76
Marinette.....	20	1,542	77.10	919	74,522	81.09
Marquette.....	26	2,009	77.27	168	11,105	66.10
Menominee.....	26	872	33.54	605	43,389	71.72
Milwaukee.....	2,012	188,238	93.56	60,771	6,036,004	99.32
Monroe.....	131	9,708	74.11	783	71,104	90.81
Oconto.....	7	526	75.14	387	31,761	82.07
Oneida.....	23	1,750	76.09	745	66,535	89.31
Outagamie.....	204	17,355	85.07	2,148	197,055	91.74
Ozaukee.....	—	—	—	413	42,806	103.65
Pepin.....	6	730	121.67	105	8,926	85.01
Pierce.....	11	832	75.64	395	34,193	86.56
Polk.....	42	3,332	79.33	645	57,362	88.93
Portage.....	50	4,394	87.88	724	61,979	85.61
Price.....	4	350	87.50	229	16,090	70.26
Racine.....	307	24,514	79.85	8,056	754,498	93.66
Richland.....	29	2,139	73.76	304	24,412	80.30
Rock.....	398	32,347	81.28	4,963	513,260	103.42
Rusk.....	114	8,302	72.82	420	34,299	81.66
St. Croix.....	7	445	63.57	487	47,068	96.65
Sauk.....	154	13,190	85.65	898	84,162	93.72
Sawyer.....	38	2,646	69.63	461	35,329	76.64
Shawano.....	9	666	74.00	443	32,156	72.59
Sheboygan.....	33	3,238	98.12	1,406	134,874	95.93
Taylor.....	12	801	66.75	161	12,014	74.62
Trempealeau.....	29	2,310	79.66	453	38,871	88.02
Vernon.....	—	—	—	302	26,990	89.37
Vilas.....	12	878	73.17	312	21,709	69.58
Walworth.....	93	7,678	82.56	1,079	92,816	86.02
Washburn.....	24	1,634	68.08	343	28,933	84.35
Washington.....	75	9,612	128.17	1,092	109,283	100.08
Waukesha.....	171	13,469	78.77	3,034	280,269	92.38
Waupaca.....	81	6,202	76.57	676	54,076	79.99
Waushara.....	29	2,373	81.83	401	29,771	74.24
Winnebago.....	257	33,214	129.24	2,963	310,615	104.83
Wood.....	46	3,508	76.26	1,365	123,845	90.73
TOTAL.....	8,058	\$684,125	\$ 84.90	135,021	\$12,920,965	\$ 95.69

¹ Persons in families receiving aid (involving 4,741 children in 1,662 families).

² Persons in families receiving aid (involving 98,454 children in 43,471 families).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, MARCH 1974 - Continued

County	Aid to Dependent Children — Continued					
	In Foster Homes			In Child-Care Institutions		
	Persons ¹	Grants	Avg.	Persons ¹	Grants	Avg.
Adams.....	11	\$ 1,091	\$ 99.18	2	\$ 997	\$ 498.50
Ashland.....	16	1,807	112.99	3	2,908	969.33
Barron.....	43	4,795	111.52	4	3,154	788.52
Bayfield.....	3	312	104.00	—	—	—
Brown.....	170	20,378	119.87	29	23,371	805.91
Buffalo.....	12	1,076	89.69	1	562	562.00
Burnett.....	7	606	86.57	—	—	—
Calumet.....	10	827	82.75	3	1,498	499.33
Chippewa.....	71	8,025	113.04	2	2,497	1,248.50
Clark.....	34	5,733	168.63	8	5,106	638.29
Columbia.....	31	3,973	128.16	9	4,873	541.49
Crawford.....	7	1,235	176.53	—	—	—
Dane.....	282	49,375	175.09	89	93,662	1,052.39
Dodge.....	77	7,374	95.77	2	1,462	731.00
Door.....	20	2,152	107.61	2	1,348	674.00
Douglas.....	48	4,479	93.31	5	4,377	875.58
Dunn.....	41	4,497	109.70	2	3,986	1,993.00
Eau Claire.....	51	5,438	106.64	9	8,487	943.00
Florence.....	2	259	129.50	—	—	—
Fond du Lac.....	111	12,037	108.45	10	7,622	762.21
Forest.....	11	1,282	116.55	—	—	—
Grant.....	27	3,081	114.14	1	562	562.00
Green.....	17	1,619	95.27	4	2,670	667.53
Green Lake.....	6	560	93.33	1	1,180	1,180.00
Iowa.....	13	1,393	107.15	1	1,374	1,374.00
Iron.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson.....	59	5,542	93.95	1	963	963.00
Jefferson.....	40	5,350	133.75	1	1,055	1,055.00
Juneau.....	6	524	87.33	—	—	—
Kenosha.....	146	16,526	113.20	11	9,477	861.57
Kewaunee.....	11	800	72.73	—	—	—
La Crosse.....	92	12,900	140.22	11	11,074	1,006.79
Lafayette.....	16	1,882	117.63	—	—	—
Langlade.....	29	2,984	102.91	1	1,055	1,055.00
Lincoln.....	28	2,812	100.44	3	1,798	599.33
Manitowoc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marathon.....	108	12,105	112.09	6	5,559	926.50
Marinette.....	20	2,279	113.95	7	3,615	516.43
Marquette.....	19	1,975	103.95	1	1,055	1,055.00
Menominee.....	32	3,912	122.27	3	1,827	609.07
Milwaukee.....	1,710	255,576	149.46	786	568,843	723.72
Monroe.....	29	4,867	167.84	5	4,456	891.20
Oconto.....	10	944	94.40	—	—	—
Oneida.....	20	2,170	108.50	—	939	—
Outagamie.....	122	11,529	94.50	11	9,931	902.89
Ozaukee.....	22	3,465	157.54	11	7,052	641.18
Pepin.....	12	1,337	111.43	—	—	—
Pierce.....	31	2,720	87.76	3	3,460	1,153.33
Polk.....	54	4,291	79.47	2	1,617	808.50
Portage.....	47	4,354	92.65	2	1,678	839.43
Price.....	10	826	82.60	—	—	—
Racine.....	208	30,797	148.06	58	45,113	777.82
Richland.....	19	2,039	107.37	—	—	—
Rock.....	191	19,098	99.99	65	69,544	1,069.91
Rusk.....	30	3,791	126.39	1	848	848.00
St. Croix.....	23	2,221	96.60	1	1,122	1,122.50
Sauk.....	33	4,031	122.16	2	1,832	916.25
Sawyer.....	34	3,039	89.40	—	—	—
Shawano.....	20	1,779	88.95	4	2,113	528.46
Sheboygan.....	127	17,044	134.21	16	15,287	955.44
Taylor.....	11	1,130	102.80	1	1,055	1,055.00
Trempealeau.....	19	1,809	95.24	5	5,532	1,106.56
Vernon.....	29	2,745	94.66	2	1,554	777.08
Vilas.....	24	2,414	100.61	—	—	—
Walworth.....	40	6,513	162.84	12	10,343	861.94
Washburn.....	20	2,024	101.20	—	—	—
Washington.....	44	5,396	122.64	18	17,222	956.79
Waukesha.....	109	15,065	138.22	76	80,495	1,059.16
Waupaca.....	40	5,141	128.53	5	3,014	602.80
Waushara.....	27	2,692	99.73	3	1,574	524.67
Winnebago.....	157	17,967	114.44	16	9,484	592.75
Wood.....	80	8,651	108.15	8	5,525	690.67
TOTAL.....	5,079	\$ 660,487	\$ 130.04	1,345	\$ 1,078,819	\$ 802.10

¹ Number of children in foster homes (3,331 foster homes used); in licensed child-care institutions.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN, BY PROGRAM, MARCH 1965-1974¹

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1975 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Program	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Old Age Assistance²										
No. persons.....	27,662	26,846	17,744	16,553	17,762	18,615	18,430	19,853	19,338	—
Grants.....	\$3,104,598	\$3,427,224	\$1,144,324	\$1,112,839	\$2,543,168	\$1,842,387	\$2,084,641	\$2,773,771	\$3,044,672	—
Average grant.....	\$112.23	\$127.66	\$64.50	\$67.23	\$143.18	\$98.97	\$113.11	\$139.72	\$157.45	—
Aid to Dependent Children										
In own or relative's home³ (parental unemployment)										
No. persons.....	—	—	2,546	5,609	5,957	—	—	13,573	12,531	8,058
Grants.....	—	—	\$106,033	\$242,762	\$311,946	—	—	\$971,052	\$843,817	\$684,125
Average grant.....	—	—	\$41.65	\$43.28	\$52.37	—	—	\$71.54	\$67.34	\$84.90
In own or relative's home (other than unemployment)										
No. persons.....	43,340	42,288	50,298	61,315	74,672	77,615	101,862	118,325	129,509	135,021
Grants.....	\$2,111,685	\$2,216,222	\$2,254,217	\$3,054,470	\$4,141,643	\$4,001,362	\$6,248,309	\$8,630,983	\$10,226,598	\$12,920,965
Average grant.....	\$48.72	\$52.41	\$44.82	\$49.82	\$55.46	\$51.55	\$61.34	\$72.94	\$78.96	\$95.69
In foster homes										
No. children.....	3,754	4,075	4,372	4,784	5,010	5,166	5,301	5,203	5,146	5,079
Grants.....	\$268,274	\$292,546	\$340,288	\$392,722	\$436,032	\$514,556	\$573,683	\$578,162	\$623,746	\$660,487
Average grant.....	\$71.46	\$71.79	\$77.83	\$82.09	\$87.03	\$99.60	\$108.22	\$111.12	\$121.21	\$130.04
In licensed child-care inst.										
No. persons.....	—	—	629	732	874	927	965	1,028	1,079	1,345
Grants.....	—	—	\$235,772	\$302,490	\$516,688	\$670,517	\$862,545	\$897,607	\$1,001,001	\$1,078,820
Average grant.....	—	—	\$374.84	\$413.24	\$591.18	\$723.32	\$893.83	\$873.16	\$927.71	\$802.10
Aid to Blind⁴										
No. persons.....	787	741	626	585	625	687	674	712	746	—
Grants.....	\$77,839	\$77,443	\$48,298	\$48,563	\$63,161	\$59,643	\$65,302	\$71,661	\$71,494	—
Average grant.....	\$98.91	\$104.51	\$77.15	\$83.01	\$101.06	\$86.82	\$96.86	\$100.65	\$95.84	—
Aid to Disabled²										
No. persons.....	6,140	5,784	4,396	5,541	6,373	6,840	7,478	8,394	9,502	—
Grants.....	\$723,105	\$775,213	\$274,075	\$342,940	\$626,610	\$606,403	\$748,764	\$1,073,210	\$1,356,639	—
Average grant.....	\$117.77	\$134.03	\$62.35	\$61.89	\$98.32	\$88.66	\$100.13	\$127.85	\$142.77	—
General Relief										
No. persons.....	27,385	22,765	14,534	14,143	16,472	21,641	32,310	20,748	13,795	10,858
Grants.....	\$1,077,385	\$831,631	\$540,435	\$522,609	\$646,895	\$906,645	\$1,491,353	\$1,357,043	\$1,148,492	\$930,215
Average grant.....	\$39.34	\$36.53	\$37.18	\$36.95	\$39.27	\$41.89	\$46.16	\$65.41	\$83.25	\$85.67
TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE										
Total no. persons.....	108,703*	102,175*	95,145	109,262	127,745	131,491	167,020	187,836	191,646	160,361
Total grants.....	\$7,362,886	\$7,620,279	\$4,943,442	\$6,019,395	\$9,286,143	\$8,601,513	\$12,074,597	\$16,353,489	\$18,316,459	\$16,274,612
Average grant.....	\$67.73	\$74.58	\$51.96	\$55.09	\$72.69	\$65.42	\$72.29	\$87.06	\$95.57	\$101.33

¹ Because Chapter 590, Laws of 1965 (effective 7/1/66), made extensive changes in public assistance, some post-1966 data is not comparable.

² In accordance with P.L. 92-603, the adult public assistance categories (old age assistance, blind aid and disabled aid) were transferred to Supplemental Security Income under the auspices of the Social Security Administration effective 1/1/74.

³ Reporting of program statistics began July 1966, ended September 1969, and resumed November 1971.

* Unduplicated totals (1965 and 1966)—persons receiving general relief to supplement other public assistance eliminated.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family Services, *Public Assistance in Wisconsin—March 1974*, and prior issues.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN¹

By Type of Benefit, February 1974

Type of Benefit	Per Cent of Total Benefits	Total Benefits	Number of Beneficiaries ²	Average Payment
Nursing home care	30.3%	\$ 5,699,282	12,068	\$ 472.26
Intermediate care facilities	29.4	5,530,305	12,101	457.01
Inpatient hospital care	14.1	2,645,300	5,433	486.89
Physicians' services	9.4	1,771,524	48,080	36.85
Prescribed drugs	6.1	1,150,257	65,013	17.69
Dental care	2.7	496,520	10,577	46.94
Other practitioners	2.1	398,220	8,634*	46.12
Medical supplies and equipment	1.9	358,244	28,384*	12.62
Outpatient hospital care	1.7	320,060	11,869	26.97
Mental hospital care	1.0	189,978	444	427.88
Family planning	0.5	84,795	3,083	27.50
Transportation	0.4	77,688	1,771	43.87
Nurses' services	0.2	29,688	549	54.08
Screening	under 0.5	4,931		
Other medical services	0.2	43,490	1,131*	38.45
TOTAL	100.0%	\$ 18,790,420	121,056²	\$ 155.22

By County, February 1974

County	Total Benefits ³	Number of Beneficiaries ²	Average Payment
Adams	\$ 54,490	376	\$ 144.92
Ashland	107,073	795	134.68
Barron	167,427	1,242	134.80
Bayfield	83,493	435	191.94
Brown	455,786	2,873	158.64
Buffalo	52,624	392	134.25
Burnett	50,507	467	108.15
Calumet	64,261	308	208.64
Chippewa	231,661	1,316	176.03
Clark	133,308	826	161.39
Columbia	108,967	800	136.21
Crawford	89,803	465	193.13
Dane	983,858	6,766	145.41
Dodge	246,522	1,176	209.63
Door	62,423	306	204.00
Douglas	274,242	1,998	137.26
Dunn	100,862	869	116.07
Eau Claire	300,037	2,092	143.42
Florence	42,394	220	192.70
Fond du Lac	275,322	1,590	173.16
Forest	82,329	613	134.31
Grant	213,495	964	221.47
Green	84,327	520	162.17
Green Lake	52,960	271	195.43
Iowa	98,929	542	182.53
Iron	25,273	188	134.43
Jackson	119,325	953	125.21
Jefferson	197,083	772	255.29
Juneau	71,529	678	105.50
Kenosha	555,735	3,073	180.84
Kewaunee	46,830	215	217.82
La Crosse	317,576	2,277	139.47
Lafayette	53,495	344	155.51
Langlade	102,192	717	142.53
Lincoln	129,658	679	190.95
Manitowoc	238,442	1,529	155.95
Marathon	277,064	1,826	151.73
Marinette	150,847	1,132	133.26
Marquette	44,176	226	195.47
Menominee	25,344	277	91.50
Milwaukee	6,535,237	42,951	152.16
Monroe	136,760	965	141.72
Oconto	96,771	614	157.61
Oneida	115,125	818	140.74
Outagamie	280,747	1,747	160.70
Ozaukee	96,988	388	249.97
Pepin	30,399	239	127.20
Pierce	115,656	600	192.76
Polk	139,755	991	141.02

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN

By County, February 1974—Cont.

County	Total Benefits ³	Number of Beneficiaries ²	Average Payment
Portage.....	134,788	780	172.81
Price.....	79,941	463	172.66
Racine.....	624,435	5,221	119.60
Richland.....	69,642	550	126.62
Rock.....	446,272	3,625	123.11
Rusk.....	87,501	740	118.24
St. Croix.....	139,599	663	210.56
Sauk.....	181,443	1,185	153.12
Sawyer.....	80,626	608	132.61
Shawano.....	101,603	601	169.06
Sheboygan.....	249,515	1,388	179.79
Taylor.....	79,456	331	240.05
Trempealeau.....	129,621	743	174.46
Vernon.....	80,617	725	111.20
Vilas.....	53,229	333	159.85
Walworth.....	198,017	1,016	194.90
Washburn.....	71,902	595	120.84
Washington.....	171,369	854	200.67
Waukesha.....	532,103	2,597	204.89
Waupaca.....	170,643	969	176.10
Wausara.....	62,705	359	174.67
Winnebago.....	395,552	2,281	173.41
Wood.....	291,509	1,558	187.10
State.....	39,186	450	87.08
TOTAL.....	\$ 18,790,419	121,056²	\$ 155.22

¹ Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965 (effective 7/1/66), to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-97), extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "medicaid" plan).

² Unduplicated total. Persons receiving more than one type of benefit are counted only once. Includes 75,820 persons also receiving public assistance money payments.

³ Cents omitted.

* Number is not unduplicated for persons receiving more than one type of service within category.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family Services, *Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program-February 1974*.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1973¹

State	Amount (In millions) ²			Per Capita ³		Per \$1,000 Personal Income ³	
	Total	State	Local	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama.....	\$ 288.9	\$ 282.3	\$ 6.6	\$ 81.63	25	\$24.07	22
Alaska.....	40.2	39.9	0.4	121.93	10	24.08	21
Arizona.....	90.2	82.3	7.9	43.81	51	10.87	50
Arkansas.....	161.2	160.2	1.0	79.16	28	24.22	20
California.....	3,865.7	1,396.0	2,469.6	187.64	4	37.86	3
Colorado.....	236.1	91.0	145.1	96.89	21	21.90	25
Connecticut.....	306.8	280.9	25.8	99.73	19	18.68	31
Delaware.....	49.1	49.0	0.1	85.27	24	16.76	39
Florida.....	414.6	382.1	32.5	54.00	48	13.05	48
Georgia.....	498.7	455.8	42.8	104.19	18	27.03	12
Hawaii.....	107.1	106.9	0.2	128.73	9	26.64	13
Idaho.....	52.5	49.2	3.3	68.18	35	18.37	33
Illinois.....	1,483.7	1,320.4	163.4	132.05	8	25.66	14
Indiana.....	303.3	143.8	159.6	57.05	47	13.13	47
Iowa.....	168.4	138.7	29.7	57.98	46	13.58	46
Kansas.....	177.4	158.4	19.0	77.85	29	17.64	35
Kentucky.....	266.9	261.8	5.1	79.86	27	22.42	24
Louisiana.....	335.3	331.8	3.5	89.08	23	25.44	18
Maine.....	118.1	112.9	5.2	114.85	12	31.79	7*
Maryland.....	403.9	174.3	229.7	99.25	20	20.40	27
Massachusetts.....	1,055.3	1,008.5	46.8	181.38	2	37.56	4
Michigan.....	1,297.7	1,153.4	144.4	143.48	6	29.28	11
Minnesota.....	428.2	13.6	414.7	109.89	16	25.57	16*
Mississippi.....	210.3	207.2	3.2	92.21	22	29.63	10
Missouri.....	347.1	340.2	6.9	72.97	32	17.01	37
Montana.....	47.8	43.1	4.7	66.35	40	16.64	41*
Nebraska.....	100.9	86.9	14.0	65.41	42	15.19	45
Nevada.....	34.3	27.6	6.6	62.53	43	12.80	49
New Hampshire.....	63.3	50.4	12.9	80.00	26	19.35	28
New Jersey.....	814.3	342.0	472.4	110.63	15	21.13	26
New Mexico.....	85.6	83.7	1.8	77.38	30	22.54	23
New York.....	3,673.5	38.7	3,634.9	201.12	3	38.15	2
North Carolina.....	306.4	119.7	186.7	58.11	45	15.47	44
North Dakota.....	39.5	34.2	5.3	61.72	44	16.72	40
Ohio.....	813.3	603.6	209.7	75.79	31	16.64	41*
Oklahoma.....	317.7	315.0	2.8	119.30	11	31.79	7*
Oregon.....	160.7	155.4	5.3	72.24	33	17.18	36
Pennsylvania.....	1,364.4	1,206.8	157.6	114.64	14	25.62	15
Rhode Island.....	145.1	133.2	12.0	149.16	5	33.44	6
South Carolina.....	123.3	119.8	3.6	45.24	49	13.31	9
South Dakota.....	45.4	43.4	2.0	66.34	41	18.06	34
Tennessee.....	276.0	259.8	16.2	66.89	39	18.65	32
Texas.....	790.0	772.7	17.3	66.98	38	16.99	38
Utah.....	79.3	77.0	2.3	68.55	34	18.90	30
Vermont.....	61.4	60.9	0.5	132.28	7	36.04	5
Virginia.....	323.0	130.3	192.7	67.14	37	15.77	43
Washington.....	393.7	391.9	1.8	114.83	13	25.57	16*
West Virginia.....	121.0	119.6	1.5	67.47	36	18.91	29
WISCONSIN.....	480.0	176.8	303.2	105.06	17	24.96	19
Wyoming.....	15.9	14.0	1.9	45.10	50	10.66	51
D. C.....	199.2			267.08	1	42.52	1
United States.....	\$23,581.9	\$14,146.6	\$9,435.3	\$112.37		\$25.21	

¹ Public welfare is defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures include: cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditure for welfare purposes.

² Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

³ Total state and local expenditures.

* Tie in ranking

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1972-73*, Tables 18, 22 and 24, October 1974. Rank supplied by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1940-1974

Institutions Under Each Division of Department of Health and Social Services	Average Daily Population								June 1974		
	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	Avg. Pop.	Rated Bed Capacity	Percent of Occupancy
Division of Corrections											
State Prison, Waupun.....	1,674	1,253	1,587	1,168	954	1,031	851	707	871	876	99 ^c
State Reformatory, Green Bay.....	549	610	982	781	755	759	596	559	644	623	103
Correctional Institution, Fox Lake.....	...	...	...	415	553	558	530	420	460	576	80
Adult Correctional Camp System.....	...	...	...	351	390	417	407	299	306	358	85
Home for Women, Taycheedah.....	95	114	112	177	141	139	108	75	79	161	49
School for Boys, Waukesha.....	334	202	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution, Plymouth.....	...	...	...	288	293	261	213	137	137	287	48
School for Boys, Wales.....	...	...	71	314	365	346	292	212	238	344	69
Juvenile Correctional Camp System.....	...	...	...	46	81	72	63	33	18	40	45
School for Girls, Oregon.....	119	109	187	201	193	195	144	92	96	231	42
Lincoln Boys School, Merrill.....	...	...	...	...	...	111	177	189	207	287	72
Bureau of Probation & Parole Services											
Number on parole and mandatory release.....	1,111	1,407	2,592	3,701	4,329	4,336	4,219	3,473	2,761	...	...
Number on probation.....	1,882	1,240	2,800	3,544	4,530	5,454	6,338	7,998	11,856	...	...
Division of Mental Hygiene¹											
Mendota Mental Health Institute, Madison ²	730	774	966	738	522	401	354	304	162	692	23.4 ^c
Winnebago Mental Health Institute, Winnebago.....	755	986	987	662	574	565	540	503	293	792	36.9
Central State Hospital, Waupun.....	315	346	336	314	258	253	263	242	246	323	76.1
Northern Colony & Training School, Chippewa Falls.....	1,599	1,735	1,876	1,718	1,421	1,386	1,335	1,267	1,070	1,292	82.8
Southern Colony & Training School, Union Grove.....	716	963	1,521	1,494	1,207	1,221	1,213	1,160	959	1,119	85.7
Central Colony & Training School, Madison.....	...	...	124	567	1,070	1,063	1,049	1,007	928	1,128	82.3
Children's Treatment Center, Madison ².....	...	...	...	22	19	14	14	12	...	...	...
Diagnostic Center, Madison.....	...	15	37	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division of Family Services											
Child Center, Sparta.....	382	223	85	67	85	85	67	49	45	110	40.9
In foster homes or other homes.....	43	990	2,487	2,072	2,055	2,153	2,100	2,154	2,070	...	...

¹ Population data from state mental institutions since 7/1/66 does not include patients on temporary overnight leave.

² As of 7/1/73 child treatment center statistics are combined with Mendota State Hospital.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Corrections, *1973 Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement* (Bulletin C-60A); *Monthly Report of Wisconsin Corrections Population—June 1974* (Bulletin C-59); Division of Mental Hygiene, *New Admissions and Readmissions in Mental Institutions FY 1972—FY 1973* (Bulletin MH-40); *Monthly Caseload Report of Mental Hygiene Facilities—June 1974* (Bulletin MH-45); and previous issues; Division of Family Services, departmental data, January 1975.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONFINED AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY STATE¹

State	Total Confined (as of Dec. 31)					Correctional Expenditures — 1973		
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1971	Total (In thousands)	Per Capita Amount	Rank
Alabama.....	4,454	5,369	4,377	3,799	3,561	\$ 12,930	\$ 3.65	48
Alaska.....	— ²	— ²	— ²	— ²	— ²	17,336	52.53	1
Arizona.....	878	1,516	1,694	1,461	1,326	13,555	6.59	26
Arkansas.....	1,541	2,016	1,970	— ²	1,345	7,491	3.60	49
California.....	11,056	21,660	26,325	25,033	20,294	211,837	10.28	7
Colorado.....	1,490	2,078	2,766	2,066	1,354	18,816	7.72	17
Connecticut.....	1,020	1,497	1,642	1,568	1,908	29,568	9.61	11
Delaware.....	158	226	315	596	624	10,353	17.97	2
Florida.....	3,973	7,084	6,995	9,187	9,654	75,404	9.82	10
Georgia.....	4,545	6,985	5,966	5,113	5,262	37,333	7.80	16
Hawaii.....	— ²	558	463	228	234	4,943	5.94	32
Idaho.....	514	549	481	411	362	5,621	7.30	21
Illinois.....	7,886	9,064	8,306	6,381	7,049	71,568	6.37	28
Indiana.....	4,738	5,429	4,486	4,137	5,374	22,574	4.25	43
Iowa.....	2,084	2,208	2,178	1,747	1,549	14,627	5.04	38
Kansas.....	1,959	2,313	2,791	1,902	1,950	14,978	6.57	27
Kentucky.....	3,259	3,603	2,813	2,849	2,948	15,707	4.70	40
Louisiana.....	2,674	3,749	3,844	4,196	3,913	20,589	5.47	36
Maine.....	736	750	695	516	466	8,078	7.86	15
Maryland.....	3,892	5,316	5,467	5,186	4,611	64,231	15.78	3
Massachusetts.....	2,375	1,920	1,929	2,053	2,437	57,359	9.86	9
Michigan.....	8,591	9,550	7,342	9,079	9,547	56,859	6.29	30
Minnesota.....	1,879	2,059	1,772	1,585	1,546	22,579	5.79	33
Mississippi.....	2,158	1,975	2,019	1,730	1,844	8,889	3.90	44
Missouri.....	3,400	3,698	3,517	3,413	3,657	17,980	3.78	45
Montana.....	595	602	586	260	250	5,104	7.08	22
Nebraska.....	1,147	1,269	1,151	1,001	1,030	8,111	5.26	37
Nevada.....	240	413	622	690	635	7,544	13.77	5
New Hampshire.....	235	180	205	244	212	3,530	4.46	41
New Jersey.....	3,991	4,284	4,839	5,704	5,591	49,489	6.72	25
New Mexico.....	705	1,243	1,002	742	690	6,373	5.76	34
New York.....	15,313	17,207	17,504	12,059	11,928	159,665	8.74	12
North Carolina.....	5,004	5,977	6,029	5,969	6,296	53,081	10.07	8
North Dakota.....	235	248	208	147	132	2,083	3.25	50
Ohio.....	9,128	11,111	11,374	9,185	9,063	82,376	7.68	19
Oklahoma.....	2,401	2,679	2,829	3,640	3,723	13,172	4.95	39
Oregon.....	1,534	1,710	2,000	1,800	1,897	16,685	7.50	20
Pennsylvania.....	7,432	7,802	7,116	6,289	5,284	73,390	6.17	31
Rhode Island.....	284	255	310	— ²	210	8,330	8.56	13
South Carolina.....	1,513	2,080	2,323	2,726	3,062	20,960	7.69	18
South Dakota.....	451	526	571	391	370	2,561	3.74	46
Tennessee.....	2,780	3,134	3,213	3,268	3,450	23,035	5.58	35
Texas.....	6,424	11,308	12,854	14,331	15,989	43,689	3.70	47
Utah.....	562	553	701	491	590	7,322	6.33	29
Vermont.....	259	259	263	162	120	6,767	14.58	4
Virginia.....	4,439	5,775	4,553	4,648	4,981	33,404	6.94	23
Washington.....	2,290	2,455	3,202	2,864	2,582	37,707	11.00	6
West Virginia.....	2,904	2,407	1,477	938	1,002	7,802	4.35	42
WISCONSIN.....	2,017	2,784	2,830	2,973	2,493	37,598	8.23	14
Wyoming.....	368	338	336	231	263	2,411	6.83	24
D.C.....	1,478	1,958	1,604	1,423	2,405	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	148,989	189,735	189,855	176,391	176,890	\$1,553,239	\$7.43 (state av.)	—

¹ Federal institutions not included.

² Data not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1974* (Table No. 284), July 1974; *State Government Finances in 1973* (Tables 4 & 9), August 1974. Ranking by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED DATA ON STATE AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972-73¹

State	Number of Hospitals	Number Resident Patients		Number Full-Time Personnel ²	Maintenance Expenditures		Rank
		Aver. Daily Population	Rate Per 100,000 Population ²		Total Amount (in 000's)	Aver. Daily Per Resident Patient	
Alabama.....	2	4,360	108	2,860	\$25,607	\$16.09	46
Alaska.....	1	149	49	232	3,500*	64.15*	2
Arizona.....	1	715	39	827	10,005	38.35	9
Arkansas.....	2	528	27	1,328	11,353	58.93	3
California.....	9	9,246	46	8,653	108,325	32.10	15
Colorado.....	3	1,254	62	2,007	19,057	41.64	8
Connecticut.....	5	3,360	119	3,698	40,095	32.69	14
Delaware.....	3	1,195	206	1,164	10,622	24.35	28
Florida.....	5	7,334	92	5,602	48,134	17.98	43
Georgia.....	6	8,821	182	7,547	69,322	21.53	34
Hawaii.....	1	179	23*	278	4,387	67.32	1
Idaho.....	2	246	37	311	3,113	34.71	12
Illinois.....	19	10,786	93	14,432	173,163	43.98	7
Indiana.....	10	6,043	114	5,190	45,713	20.72	36
Iowa.....	6	1,101	43	1,953*	19,398	48.27	6
Kansas.....	3	1,550	81	2,097	19,899	35.18	11
Kentucky.....	7	1,159	36	2,274	8,544*	20.20*	38
Louisiana.....	3	3,521	89	3,086	25,867	20.13	39
Maine.....	3	1,331	131	1,365	12,178	25.08	25
Maryland.....	7	6,169	157	5,115	56,122	24.92	26
Massachusetts....	12	8,522	135	8,739	87,030	27.98	20
Michigan.....	17	8,567	84	8,051	105,761	33.82	13
Minnesota.....	9	4,229	117	3,488	36,311	23.52	33
Mississippi.....	2	4,181	185	2,165	15,252	9.99	51
Missouri.....	8	5,173	111	7,854	56,733	30.05	19
Montana.....	1	1,085	149	728	6,522	16.47	45
Nebraska.....	4	914	55	1,715	16,530	49.54	5
Nevada.....	1	352	66	336	4,109	31.96	16
New Hampshire....	1	1,458	184	1,092	10,118	19.02	42
New Jersey.....	13	11,827	163	9,986	104,207	24.14	29
New Mexico.....	1	408	41	550	3,118	20.93	35
New York.....	35	46,136	246	38,179	404,652*	24.03*	31
North Carolina....	4	5,840	112	4,737	51,356	24.09	30
North Dakota.....	1	650	101	714	5,994	25.28	24
Ohio.....	22	12,834	120	10,267*	110,385	23.56	32
Oklahoma.....	3	2,788	102	2,380	20,471	20.12	40
Oregon.....	3	1,433	63	1,106	13,364	25.55	23
Pennsylvania.....	21	19,195	160	16,234	210,960	30.14	18
Rhode Island.....	1	1,650	187	1,374	12,207	20.27	37
South Carolina....	3	5,369	201	2,607	21,900	11.18	50
South Dakota.....	1	968	139	811	6,019	17.04	44
Tennessee.....	5	4,972	120	4,332	34,532	19.03	41
Texas.....	9	9,799	86	7,283	57,778	15.42	47
Utah.....	1	274	23	337	3,717	37.20	10
Vermont.....	1	649	149	644	6,364	26.86	22
Virginia.....	9	8,358	169	5,530	42,888	14.06	48
Washington.....	4	1,914	53	1,816	22,198	31.78	17
West Virginia.....	7	3,480	194	2,309	15,910	12.53	49
WISCONSIN.....	35	7,205	149	5,487*	64,406	24.49	27
Wyoming.....	1	336	87	365	3,415	27.86	21
D.C.....	1	2,994	341	3,992	57,375	52.50	4
U.S.....	334	252,607	119* ³	225,227*	\$ 2,325,986*	\$ 25.20*	

¹ Provisional data, subject to some change. Private mental hospitals and general hospitals with psychiatric services not included.

² Data based on end of year figures.

³ Average.

* Data estimated or includes estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Services, National Institute of Mental Health *Provisional Patient Movement and Administrative Data State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Services July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973, May 1974.* Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

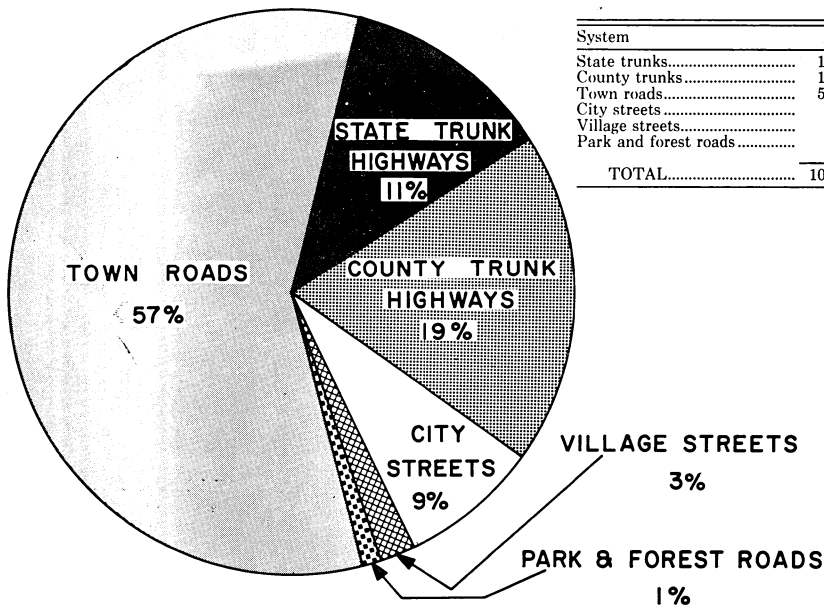
HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM January 1, 1974

Location by County	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (City, Village, Town)	Other Roads (Parks, Forests)	Total
Adams.....	91.55	224.54	1,022.16	2.95	1,341.53
Ashland.....	120.25	121.10	863.50	12.51	1,117.39
Barron.....	140.92	275.35	1,459.46	0.18	1,875.91
Bayfield.....	155.61	181.98	1,792.71	3.61	2,133.91
Brown.....	175.40	316.12	1,243.71	0.08	1,736.31
Buffalo.....	148.66	321.78	567.37	4.78	1,042.59
Burnett.....	107.69	217.46	1,156.52	37.32	1,518.99
Calumet.....	106.46	103.28	530.77	4.91	745.42
Chippewa.....	207.48	482.99	1,268.21	26.15	1,984.83
Clark.....	156.89	287.43	1,652.23	32.53	2,129.08
Columbia.....	273.50	358.70	1,001.07	13.18	1,646.45
Crawford.....	131.47	133.04	730.62	0.56	1,044.14
Dane.....	396.00	532.51	2,290.24	8.97	3,227.72
Dodge.....	259.24	536.77	1,133.70	9.15	1,938.86
Door.....	101.47	266.15	822.61	31.85	1,222.08
Douglas.....	160.84	326.42	1,481.01	60.61	2,031.88
Dunn.....	205.33	425.70	1,055.82	0.49	1,687.34
Eau Claire.....	148.68	420.22	826.24	6.92	1,402.06
Florence.....	67.95	49.95	378.77	0.32	496.99
Fond du Lac.....	237.08	502.93	893.42	12.06	1,645.49
Forest.....	154.13	107.61	744.71	46.76	1,053.21
Grant.....	259.60	312.22	1,462.02	24.60	2,058.44
Green.....	128.51	266.57	774.08	2.26	1,171.42
Green Lake.....	70.17	231.28	381.40	0.84	683.69
Iowa.....	164.01	349.33	739.00	16.71	1,269.05
Iron.....	114.56	67.20	543.74	15.82	741.32
Jackson.....	186.53	234.88	1,028.31	21.39	1,471.11
Jefferson.....	191.94	242.96	845.36	4.02	1,284.28
Juneau.....	184.17	238.04	1,041.45	5.50	1,469.16
Kenosha.....	123.39	267.23	493.21	15.03	898.86
Kewaunee.....	84.71	188.86	520.38	—	793.95
La Crosse.....	149.55	291.96	560.76	—	1,002.27
Lafayette.....	139.29	256.70	728.17	3.73	1,127.89
Langlade.....	145.38	270.14	676.72	6.29	1,098.53
Lincoln.....	156.96	243.58	803.36	18.59	1,222.49
Manitowoc.....	186.13	255.60	1,071.00	7.56	1,520.29
Marathon.....	274.25	616.34	2,146.76	40.29	3,077.64
Marquette.....	154.66	306.29	1,537.88	109.91	2,108.74
Marquette.....	87.00	226.57	515.84	6.39	835.80
Menominee.....	40.95	54.06	118.31	—	213.32
Milwaukee.....	253.74	82.74	2,267.08	—	2,603.56
Monroe.....	240.36	344.03	1,007.76	0.68	1,592.83
Oconto.....	142.70	297.35	1,435.98	27.01	1,903.04
Oneida.....	160.19	163.29	1,262.45	51.92	1,637.85
Outagamie.....	196.06	367.29	1,028.65	1.21	1,593.21
Ozaukee.....	98.70	119.61	509.98	0.65	728.94
Pepin.....	56.34	146.70	249.06	—	452.10
Pierce.....	169.08	242.48	797.33	—	1,208.89
Polk.....	159.01	333.94	1,386.66	6.77	1,886.38
Portage.....	154.64	444.18	1,141.29	4.44	1,744.55
Price.....	173.20	188.42	1,017.85	30.18	1,409.65
Racine.....	156.32	152.94	774.98	1.35	1,085.59
Richland.....	153.07	296.95	664.42	—	1,114.44
Rock.....	247.52	210.46	1,336.40	0.71	1,795.09
Rusk.....	116.05	248.92	830.04	5.01	1,200.02
St. Croix.....	199.52	341.51	1,019.25	4.65	1,564.93
Sauk.....	222.57	298.33	1,165.52	20.29	1,706.71
Sawyer.....	162.40	232.80	1,040.54	42.02	1,477.76
Shawano.....	165.08	290.24	1,224.84	0.17	1,680.33
Sheboygan.....	179.67	459.44	743.43	13.11	1,395.65
Taylor.....	117.26	225.73	1,056.09	0.04	1,399.12
Trempealeau.....	178.21	291.79	831.18	8.69	1,309.87
Vernon.....	218.39	279.50	1,102.87	5.27	1,606.03
Vilas.....	137.40	207.43	1,086.43	86.82	1,518.08
Walworth.....	192.00	207.08	937.41	7.68	1,344.17
Washburn.....	126.55	201.69	935.82	4.56	1,268.62
Washington.....	187.32	190.81	796.08	4.50	1,178.71
Waukesha.....	247.87	450.26	1,371.80	10.76	2,080.69
Waupaca.....	183.63	342.05	1,004.65	4.27	1,534.60
Waushara.....	133.87	332.95	813.37	3.34	1,283.53
Winnebago.....	164.66	296.62	791.76	2.53	1,255.57
Wood.....	180.39	319.76	1,135.81	19.54	1,655.50
TOTAL.....	11,911.94	19,722.13	71,669.38	982.99	104,286.44

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, *Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data*, 1974.

TOTAL WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE, 1974

By System



By Surface Type

Surface Type	Miles	Percentage of Total
Bituminous or higher.....	69,653	66%
Gravel or soil-surfaced.....	29,061	28
Graded and drained.....	5,170	5
Unimproved.....	402	1
TOTAL.....	104,286	100%

By Surface Type By System

Surface Type	State Trunk		County Trunk		Town Roads		City & Vil. Sts.	
	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent
Bituminous or higher.....	11,912	100%	18,871	95.7%	28,159	47.2%	10,498	87.5%
Gravel or soil-surfaced.....	0	0	833	4.2	26,556	44.5	1,385	11.5
Graded and drained.....	0	0	18	0.1	4,652	7.8	105	0.9
Unimproved.....	0	0	0	0	306	0.5	8	0.1
TOTAL.....	11,912	100%	19,722	100.0%	59,673	100.0%	11,996	100.0%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Planning, *Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data 1974*.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN 1905 to 1973

Calendar Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers	Busses	Motor-cycles	Municipals	Total
1905	1,492	—	—	—	—	—	1,492
1906	1,174	—	—	—	—	—	1,174
1907	1,481	—	—	—	—	—	1,481
1908	2,045	—	—	—	—	—	2,045
1909	3,040	—	—	—	—	—	3,040
1910	5,979	—	—	—	—	—	5,979
1911	6,152	—	—	—	—	—	6,152
1912	24,578	—	—	—	4,060	—	28,638
1913	34,646	—	—	—	6,120	—	40,766
1914	53,160	—	—	—	7,881	—	61,041
1915	79,790	—	—	—	8,600	—	88,390
1916	115,645	—	—	—	8,958	—	124,603
1917	164,531	—	—	—	8,479	—	173,010
1918	189,983	6,861	—	—	7,246	—	204,090
1919	226,093	10,888	—	—	7,223	—	244,204
1920	277,093	16,205	—	—	8,002	—	301,300
1921	319,502	21,241	—	—	6,463	—	347,206
1922	361,060	26,788	—	—	6,037	—	393,885
1923	422,718	34,553	—	—	5,615	—	462,886
1924	475,413	50,413	—	—	3,962	2,886	533,662
1925	529,851	66,226	—	—	3,443	635	600,155
1926	581,441	80,288	—	553	3,107	560	665,949
1927	609,950	88,494	—	550	2,963	745	702,702
1928	646,200	95,800	—	547	2,746	1,388	746,681
1929	688,893	104,552	—	554	2,723	1,071	797,793
1930	676,909	105,110	715	531	2,666	5,561	791,492
1931	638,944	113,773	988	514	2,316	5,891	763,426
1932	587,454	106,746	1,066	452	2,204	6,132	704,054
1933	555,546	112,101	2,841	422	2,261	5,891	679,062
1934	588,733	120,180	8,466	446	2,476	6,672	726,973
1935	623,352	130,144	7,610	541	2,554	7,298	771,499
1936	690,041	141,653	4,736	484	2,852	7,914	850,680
1937	712,510	141,208	5,411	656	3,240	8,567	871,592
1938	703,227	136,484	5,047	580	3,346	9,110	857,794
1939	705,135	142,907	5,783	616	3,419	8,122	865,982
1940	750,953	149,251	7,019	711	3,531	9,684	921,149
1941	807,810	159,786	8,921	916	3,590	10,747	991,770
1942	688,437	144,684	8,100	947	3,704	9,605	855,477
1943	694,493	136,371	6,653	1,603	3,339	9,308	851,767
1944	687,717	139,635	6,597	2,268	3,656	9,995	849,868
1945	693,666	142,718	7,447	1,886	4,008	10,306	860,031
1946*	1,012,845	160,940	9,717	1,998	6,105	10,904	1,202,509*
1947	792,891	181,443	11,371	2,603	8,677	12,935	1,009,902
1948	829,100	196,503	12,664	2,547	11,171	13,638	1,065,623
1949	897,596	210,736	13,337	2,491	10,777	13,468	1,148,405
1950	961,122	222,361	15,640	2,618	10,152	14,790	1,226,683
1951	1,000,066	228,277	17,414	2,737	9,388	14,745	1,272,627
1952	1,003,152	227,245	18,623	2,661	8,990	15,757	1,276,428
1953	1,059,994	232,573	32,429	3,039	9,147	15,955	1,353,137
1954	1,092,466	255,003	21,190	3,331	8,914	18,093	1,398,997
1955	1,135,781	225,072	23,019	3,666	9,631	19,256	1,416,425
1956	1,190,300	235,846	24,513	3,839	9,309	19,668	1,483,475
1957	1,221,599	244,016	26,348	4,366	9,972	18,444	1,524,745
1958	1,249,438	243,470	27,993	4,490	10,552	21,748	1,557,691
1959	1,281,498	243,706	31,618	4,791	11,639	20,813	1,594,065
1960	1,328,947	255,229	33,106	5,624	12,451	23,163	1,658,520
1961	1,350,586	233,706	34,435	5,553	12,547	22,447	1,659,274
1962	1,355,811	228,635	41,221	7,107	12,055	22,024	1,666,853
1963	1,433,959	266,098	37,894	7,039	15,530	24,629	1,785,149
1964	1,489,191	243,750	41,641	6,554	20,556	26,794	1,828,486
1965	1,530,106	289,431	44,816	7,345	32,587	28,981	1,933,266
1966	1,578,952	300,391	40,559	6,085	48,649	13,848**	1,988,484
1967	1,624,244	268,789	57,044	8,868	60,369	30,345	2,049,659
1968	1,685,078	297,324	59,483	10,068	59,655	36,783	2,148,391
1969	1,728,830	285,854	61,302	9,193	46,279	17,696***	2,149,154
1970	1,853,650	361,450	68,308	7,932	54,036	4,036	2,350,154
1971	1,865,724	328,140	67,621	8,427	59,747	4,366	2,334,025
1972	1,964,731	375,865	76,545	9,522	69,878	4,699	2,501,240
1973	2,051,909	337,699	79,715	9,801	83,259	4,181	2,566,564

*Includes change-over to staggered system. Some vehicles registered twice; 744,911 different passenger cars and a total of 934,575 vehicles were registered.

**Pronounced decrease is due to municipal block registration for 1966 in December 1965.

***Since municipals are now registered on a multiyear basis, beginning in 1969 only registration transactions during the year are given.

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations—Calendar Year 1973, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1973

Circumstances*	Total Accidents					Urban Accidents***					Rural Accidents***				
	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
Fail to yield	20,829	9.2	89	6,919	13,821	15,874	11.2	21	5,028	10,825	4,955	5.6	68	1,891	2,996
Too fast for conditions	22,498	9.8	315	8,320	13,863	10,900	7.6	63	3,511	7,326	11,598	13.4	252	4,809	6,537
Inattentive driving	18,914	8.2	99	6,455	12,360	11,945	8.3	17	3,743	8,185	6,969	8.1	82	2,712	4,175
Had been drinking	10,221	4.5	303	4,481	5,437	5,351	3.7	58	2,150	3,143	4,870	5.6	245	2,331	2,294
Following too closely	6,487	2.8	11	2,045	4,431	4,673	3.3	1	1,391	3,281	1,814	2.1	10	654	1,150
Drove left of center	4,180	1.8	133	1,514	2,533	1,598	1.1	14	456	1,128	2,582	3.0	119	1,058	1,405
Improper turn	5,528	2.4	21	1,146	4,361	3,911	2.7	2	657	3,252	1,617	1.9	19	489	1,109
Improper overtaking	3,437	1.5	31	979	2,427	1,724	1.2	1	418	1,305	1,713	2.0	30	561	1,122
Disregarded traffic signal	2,923	1.3	30	1,179	1,714	2,471	1.8	16	1,001	1,454	452	0.5	14	178	260
Passed stop sign	2,080	0.9	26	917	1,137	1,364	1.0	1	560	803	716	0.8	25	357	334
Inadequate brakes	2,926	1.3	17	1,011	1,898	1,807	1.3	2	586	1,219	1,119	1.3	15	425	679
Fell asleep	4,339	1.9	46	1,968	2,325	1,786	1.2	5	751	1,030	2,553	3.0	41	1,217	1,295
Other vehicle defects	7,573	3.3	87	2,586	4,900	3,777	2.6	20	1,111	2,646	3,796	4.4	67	1,475	2,254
Improper lights	172	0.1	1	73	98	60	**	0	20	40	112	0.1	1	53	58
Road conditions	29,521	12.9	240	8,760	20,521	15,219	10.6	32	3,965	11,222	14,302	16.6	208	4,795	9,299
Blackout/physical defects	1,634	0.7	24	643	967	1,145	0.8	7	428	710	489	0.6	17	215	257
No or improper turn signals	562	0.2	0	122	440	257	0.2	0	59	198	305	0.4	0	63	242
Defective or no headlights/	529	0.2	14	187	328	243	0.2	3	82	158	286	0.4	11	105	170
stop lamps															
Mechanical failure	531	0.2	6	175	350	308	0.2	1	102	205	223	0.3	5	73	145
Not stated	84,532	36.8	504	26,257	57,771	58,719	41.0	128	18,000	40,591	25,813	29.9	376	8,257	17,180
TOTAL	229,416	100.0	1,997	75,737	151,682	143,132	100.0	392	44,019	98,721	86,284	100.0	1,605	31,718	52,961

*Includes more than one circumstance for some drivers.

**Less than five-hundredths of one per cent.

***Data used in this summary is of necessity an opinion of the investigating officer garnered from the physical evidence, interrogating witnesses, drivers, etc. and is not necessarily conclusive.

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, *Wisconsin Accident Facts 1973*, 1974 edition.

**WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENT STATISTICS — Continued**
Age of Drivers Involved in All Accidents, 1973

Age of Drivers	Total	Per Cent	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage
Female					
14 and Under	44	0.1	0	24	20
15 Years	50	0.1	0	18	32
16 Years	1,691	3.5	5	547	1,139
17 Years	2,319	4.8	15	713	1,591
18 Years	2,741	5.7	12	936	1,793
19 Years	2,493	5.2	14	868	1,611
20 Years	2,177	4.6	7	754	1,416
21 Years	2,072	4.3	6	700	1,366
22 Years	1,892	4.0	6	642	1,244
23 Years	1,705	3.6	10	583	1,112
24 Years	1,544	3.2	4	534	1,006
25 Years	1,475	3.1	6	510	959
26-34 Years	8,745	18.3	37	3,025	5,683
35-44 Years	6,886	14.4	26	2,265	4,595
45-54 Years	5,661	11.8	18	1,880	3,763
55-64 Years	3,884	8.1	22	1,257	2,605
65-74 Years	1,748	3.8	12	558	1,178
75-99 Years	589	1.2	9	169	411
Not Stated	111	0.2	0	27	84
TOTAL	47,827	100.0	209	16,010	31,608
Male					
14 and Under	249	0.2	8	119	122
15 Years	239	0.2	3	99	137
16 Years	4,743	3.3	29	1,437	3,277
17 Years	7,498	5.3	57	2,464	4,977
18 Years	9,544	6.6	91	3,078	6,375
19 Years	8,196	5.8	76	2,822	5,298
20 Years	6,771	4.8	65	2,269	4,437
21 Years	6,162	4.3	53	2,063	4,046
22 Years	5,663	4.0	56	1,885	3,722
23 Years	5,037	3.5	55	1,681	3,301
24 Years	4,521	3.2	39	1,507	2,975
25 Years	4,272	3.0	26	1,366	2,880
26-34 Years	23,243	16.3	205	7,654	15,384
35-44 Years	16,273	11.4	142	5,242	10,889
45-54 Years	14,479	10.2	114	4,543	9,822
55-64 Years	10,524	7.4	99	3,261	7,164
65-74 Years	5,316	3.7	45	1,660	3,611
75-99 Years	2,826	2.0	38	867	1,921
Not Stated	6,922	4.8	43	1,191	5,688
TOTAL	142,478	100.0	1,244	45,208	96,026

10-Year Statistical Summary, 1964-1973

Year	Accidents			Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled*	Death Rate**	Fatal Accident Rate**
	Total	Fatal	Injury					
1964.....	79,303	890	26,546	1,059	41,236	18,143	5.84	5.15
1965.....	89,755	869	29,215	1,033	45,303	19,186	5.38	4.79
1966.....	92,932	920	31,234	1,126	47,650	20,152	5.59	4.76
1967.....	97,387	951	32,672	1,149	50,717	20,920	5.49	4.55
1968.....	103,825	987	33,792	1,166	52,056	21,810	5.35	4.53
1969.....	118,736	960	35,545	1,142	55,592	23,885	4.78	4.02
1970.....	106,720	969	35,017	1,128	54,480	24,755	4.56	3.91
1971.....	107,591	949	35,972	1,129	55,458	25,856	4.37	3.67
1972.....	116,817	1,002	38,680	1,168	59,488	27,566	4.23	3.63
1973.....	118,223	991	38,246	1,157	57,252	28,699	4.03	3.45

* In millions—based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimate of motor vehicle miles traveled.

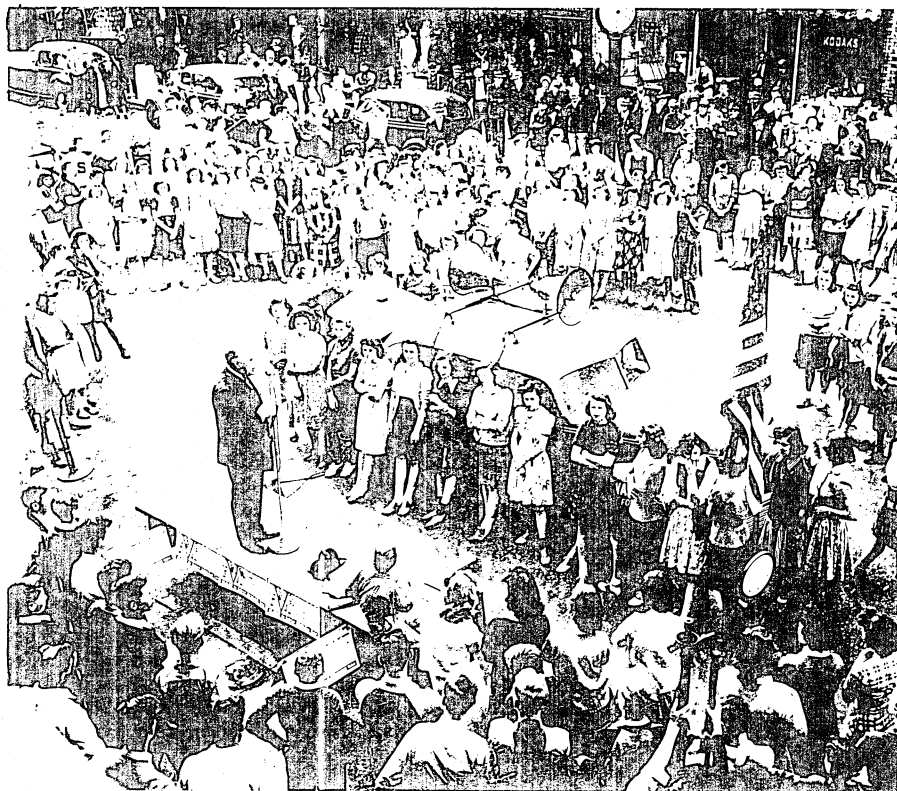
** Per 100 million vehicle miles.



Beginning the commemoration of the bicentennial of the United States, the Wisconsin American Revolution Bicentennial Commission sponsors a display of historical illustrations in the first floor rotunda of the State Capitol. A replica of Philadelphia's famous Liberty Bell is in the background.

Politics

Wisconsin political parties and their place in the national organizations; 1974 state party platforms



POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

What Is a Political Party?

We have all at one time or another learned that our form of government is "a democracy in a republic." Unfortunately, there are comparatively few who have actually come to grips with the citizenship responsibilities involved in this statement. 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 which can give direction to the processes of government.

A political party is a private organization, comprising people of similar political beliefs, which nominates and seeks to elect candidates to public office in order to put its principles into effect in the conduct of government. In the Wisconsin statutes a state political party is specifically defined as a state committee registered according to law with the state elections board "organized exclusively for political purposes, recognized by the national organization of the party, if any, under whose name candidates appear on a ballot at any election, and all county, congressional, legislative, local and other affiliated committees authorized to operate under the same name."

Political parties can be of two 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 within 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 which 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 two 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 two-party system; few third parties have gained national prominence. In Wisconsin, the Socialist party regularly sent one or more Milwaukee representatives 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 private 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 units or "clubs" in each community. It is in these local units that issues are discussed; based on the results of local discussions, delegates from the local units can take a stand on the issues at regional meetings, and so on to the top. Every year in Wisconsin the delegates from the local clubs meet in state convention to consider resolutions and to conduct other party business including, in even-numbered years, drawing up their

Sources: Sections 5.02 (12), 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 two parties.

parties' platforms. Every four years the delegates from throughout the United States (in Wisconsin they are chosen in the presidential preference vote in April) meet together in national convention and formulate the national platforms expressing the parties' aims for the succeeding four 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.

Should You Join a Political Party?

By active membership in a political party an individual can have an effective role in the determination of the future policies of government. If you do not join a political party, if you confine your political participation to the casting of a ballot at the polls, then you 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; you 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 is 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 to enable it to obtain the majority needed to carry out its program.

If you, as an individual, think "politics are dirty," then that again is a good 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

State law provides for the election of local committeemen for each major political party, who are given certain functions in relation to operation of the polling places. These committeemen form together various local "statutory" committees throughout the state. 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 two committees are, for each party, the top echelon of the active, dues-paying membership of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political organizations. 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 Republican parties in Wisconsin. They attend to their parties' interests between campaigns, collect money to finance future campaigns, maintain the cooperation 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 Democratic party of Wisconsin is headed by a 29 member state administrative committee. All members to this committee are elected except when a vacancy occurs by resignation or death, then the state chairperson usually fills the vacancy with concurrence of the entire committee. All members to the committee are elected by state conventions with the exception of the district chairpersons, Milwaukee county chairperson, Youth Caucus Representative, and legislative representatives. District chairpersons are elected at their respective district conventions which are held each spring. The legislative representatives are elected by their caucuses preceding the beginning of each new term.

The members who are elected by the state convention serve varying lengths of time depending upon the office. The state chairperson, 1st vice-chairperson, 2nd vice-chairperson, treasurer, and secretary will be elected for two year terms beginning in 1976. There are 5 national committee members who are elected each presidential election year and thus serve 4 year terms. Members-at-large of the committee serve two years and are elected at a regular state convention each odd-numbered year. The positions of state chairperson and of the next highest ranking position, 1st vice-chairperson, have to be filled with persons of opposite sex.

State Convention: The state convention meets annually in June. It considers resolutions and other party business and, in even-numbered years, adopts the state party platform. In addition to these activities the state convention elects party leaders. Delegates are elected by each county unit and sent as representatives from their counties. All party members are eligible for the delegate selection process. The number of delegates to represent each county is arrived at by a formula based on the number of county members and a percentage of the vote for governor in the last election.

Congressional district organization; executive committee: The congressional district 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 chairpersons of the county or chartered local voluntary organizations in the congressional district and the officers of the district organization. The officers (chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer) are elected at the district conventions held each spring. The main function of the district organization is to provide a base of support for congressional candidates.

County organization; party membership: Any resident of the county subscribing to the "the liberal principles of the Democratic party" upon payment of the annual

membership fee of at least \$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 chairperson and vice chairperson. 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 two-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership.

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, six vice chairmen, a secretary, and a treasurer. The chairman, secretary, treasurer, and the first and second 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 first or second 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 third vice chairman is selected by the county chairmen. The president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women serves as the fourth vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans serves as the fifth vice chairman of the voluntary organization.

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 nine congressional districts. In addition, two representatives of the Young Republicans serve on the state executive committee; these must be from two 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.

State Convention: The state convention meets in May, June or July of each year. In election years it adopts a party platform and endorses candidates for the primary election. At every state convention, resolutions are adopted and other party business is conducted. Delegates to the state convention are selected by the county units. Representation accorded to each county unit is based on one delegate for each 250 Republican votes at the last general election, plus one additional delegate from each county.

Congressional district organization: In each congressional district, the voluntary Republican organization elects a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary

and a treasurer. The district organization usually functions together with an executive committee consisting of the county chairmen of the district. The district organization is charged with coordination 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 first vice chairman (one of these is a woman), a secretary and a treasurer.

Ward organization: The Republican ward committees are headed by a chairman who is the Republican ward committeeman elected by the voters at the party primaries. Each ward committee has a committeewoman in addition to the committeeman, and such other officers as necessary.

Statutory State Organization

The law no longer provides a statutory state organization which is separate from the "voluntary" state committees.

Presidential elector selection: On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the nominees for the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer and attorney general, the holdover senators and the successful state senate and assembly candidates of each political party convene in the state capitol for the purpose of selecting 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 state elections board.

Statutory County Organization

Congressional district committees: These committees consist of two 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 committee. Congressional district committees are convened by the chairman of the state committee, upon five days' written notice.

Assembly or senate district committees: The committees consist of two 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 committee. The assembly or senate district committees are convened upon five days' written notice by the chairman of the state committee.

County committees: In general, the county committees consist of the ward committeemen elected at the September primary. In Milwaukee county, the county committee consists of the committeemen from each ward 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 two 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 five 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 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 is 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 ward committeemen elected at the September primary. A meeting of the city committee shall be called by the chairman of the county committee within ten 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.

Ward committeeman: The ward 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 ward committeeman. The ward committeemen's names are placed on the ballot of the September primary by the submission of nominating petitions signed by 20 to 40 electors in their district, based on the vote in the last preceding gubernatorial election, (60 to 100 electors in Milwaukee county). From the standpoint of party coherence, the political parties find it desirable that the elected ward committeemen should also be the practicing, "card carrying" activists of the parties' voluntary organizations, and the parties attempt to convince their voluntary workers also to seek the elective ward positions. However, this connection is not required by the law and frequently the elected ward committeemen are not practicing members of the parties' voluntary organizations. Ward committeemen assume their office on certification of their election by the election inspectors. The committeemen are elected for two-year terms.

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.

According to the charter adopted at the 1974 Democratic conference on party organization and policy in Kansas City, the Democratic national committee is composed of (a) the chairman and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex in each recognized state Democratic party, (b) 200 members appropriated to the states on the same basis as delegates to the national convention, (c) other specified members.

Within the Republican national organization, the state chairman (in Wisconsin the chairman of the Republican state committee) is a member of the national committee.

The members of the national committee on the state level are selected for each party at the party's state convention of the organization. The term of the members of the national committees is four 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.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the Republican national committee is in the form of an instruction to the party's delegates to the national convention. At the Republican national convention, 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 committee for the next four years, and voted on by the national convention as a whole.

AMERICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

Headquarters and Staff

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Executive Director: RICHARD RABIDEAU.

State Executive Committee November 1974

Chairman: JOSEPH BIRKENSTOCK, Manitowoc.

Vice Chairman: KEITH ELLISON, La Crosse.

Secretary: GRETCHEN HEBERER, Milwaukee.

Treasurer: RUTH SLOCUM, Milwaukee.

National Committeeman: JOHN COUTURE, Muskego.

National Committeeman: HARVEY RAIDY, Oshkosh.

National Committeeman: DONALD HOEFT, New Franken.

American Party Youth League Chairman: JOHN C. TILLEY, Manitowoc.

Congressional District Members:

1st District

Eugene Zimmerman, Beloit
Peter Carlson, Trevor

2nd District

Karl E. Koehler, Madison
Lavern Krohn, Poynette

3rd District

John Tiller, Eau Claire
Leroy Schamerhorn, La Crosse

4th District

Herbert Jahnke, Milwaukee
Gregory Longhurst, Franklin

5th District

James Porter, Milwaukee
Elizabeth Upham, Milwaukee

6th District

Nelson Haase, Omro
Gordon Ponschock, Manitowoc

7th District

Elmer Frey, Marshfield
Harvey Thomas, Schofield

8th District

James Bouche, Luxemburg
Esther Rupp, Green Bay

9th District

David Beierle, Muskego
Ruth Thom, Elm Grove

Source: American Party of Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

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Office Manager: MICKI NUGENT.

Secretary: NINA SPAR.

State Administrative Committee
January 1975

Chairman: M. WILLIAM GERRARD, La Crosse.

First Vice Chairman: MARGE PATTISON, Madison.

Second Vice Chairman: FRANK NIKOLAY, Abbotsford.

Treasurer: JOHN E. MALLOY, Kenosha.

Secretary: SUE ALBRECHT, Monona.

National Committeewoman: MARY LOU BURG, West Bend.

National Committeeman: DONALD O. PETERSON, Eau Claire.

National Committeeman: MICHAEL BLEICHER, Madison.

National Committeeman at Large: JOHN SCHMITT, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County Chairman: DARRYL HANSON, Milwaukee.

Youth Caucus Representative: JOEL WARNICK, Wausau.

Past State Chairman: JAMES W. WIMMER, Madison.

Legislative Representatives: SENATOR DORMAN, Racine; REPRESENTATIVE GARY BARCZAK, West Allis.

Members at Large: MIKE BULLOCK, Madison; ALBERT CASTRO, JR., Greenfield; JANET MIELKE, Milton Junction; SAM RIZZO, Racine; HELEN SIGMUND, Stevens Point; GEORGE WILBUR, River Falls.

Congressional District Officers (Chairman listed first followed by vice-chairman):

1st District

John Collins, Kenosha
Lawrence Moore, New Richmond
Raymond Brandt, Janesville
John Killian, Arcadia

2nd District

Joanne Wells, Beaver Dam
E. Gordon Young, Madison
Armand Bower, Sauk City
Jacky Adamson, Madison

3rd District

Leland Mulder, Holmen
Ida Learner, La Crosse
Palmer "Jerry" Sondreal, Amery
Leonard Knutson, Durand
Margaret O'Brien, Arcadia
Fred Dupperault, Platteville

4th District

Dennis Klazura, Milwaukee
Mildred Perry, Franklin

5th District

Louis Lepak, Milwaukee
Cecil Brown, Jr., Milwaukee
Doris Tannenbaum, Milwaukee

6th District

Nancy Simenz, Sheboygan
Arthur Sickles, Manitowoc
Mike Michel, Mauston

7th District

J. Lewis Hanson, Mellen
Mike Brozek, Phillips

8th District

James N. DeLorme, Green Bay
Larry Longley, Appleton
Janice Swoboda, Luxemburg
Lawrence Camps, Marinette
Richard Tirk, Elton

9th District

Groomer Davis, Hartland
Mary Birdener, Oconomowoc
Lee Eichstedt, West Bend

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

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Executive Director: GEORGE B. INNES.

Administration Division Director: PETER J. VIVIANI.

State Executive Committee

January 1975

Chairman: GEORGE PARKER, Janesville.

Vice Chairmen: 1st — JONI (MRS. LOWELL B.) JACKSON, Madison; 2nd — JACK OLSON, Wisconsin Dells; 3rd — DR. ADOLF L. GUNDERSEN, La Crosse; 4th — J. CURTIS MCKAY, Cedarburg; 5th — DOROTHY (MRS. RICHARD) MACDONALD, Waukesha; 6th — MURIEL COLEMAN, Madison.

Secretary: SUE (MRS. WILLIAM) MATTKA, Whitehall.

Treasurer: J. MICHAEL BORDEN, Elm Grove.

State Finance Chairman: WILLIAM C. MESSINGER, Milwaukee.

National Committeewoman: ELIZABETH (MRS. JOHN) PFEIFER, Green Bay.

National Committeeman: ODY J. FISH, Hartland.

Young Republican Federation Representatives: BARB (MRS. EDWARD) TREICK, Milwaukee; and JACK D. SORENSEN, Whitewater.

Legislative Representatives: CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM STEIGER, Oshkosh; SENATOR CLIFFORD KRUEGER, Merrill; REPRESENTATIVE JOHN SHABAZ, New Berlin.

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

1st District

Dorann (Mrs. Sage T.) Gunderson,
Delavan
John Allen, Kenosha

2nd District

Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert) Miller,
Portage
Carroll Metzner, Madison

3rd District

Walter Baltz, La Crosse
Alice (Mrs. Charles) Read,
Richland Center

4th District

Darlene (Mrs. Thomas) Weis,
Greenfield
Joseph G. Brown, West Allis

5th District

John Lungren, Milwaukee
Rosaline (Mrs. Louis) Brojanac,
Milwaukee

6th District

Bert (Mrs. James) Sisk, Fond du
Lac
Steven Ponto, Madison

7th District

David Connor, Wausau
Dee (Mrs. Walther W.) Meyer,
Medford

8th District

Thomas Teschner, Crandon
Helen (Mrs. John) Bie, Green Bay

9th District

Richard A. Schilffarth, Elm Grove
Ruth (Mrs. J. Curtis) McKay,
Cedarburg

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN AMERICAN PARTY PLATFORM**Adopted at State Party Convention****May 4, 1974****Adopting Resolution**

Be it resolved, that the Wisconsin American Party in Convention assembled this 3rd day of October, 1972, hereby adopts the platform of the National American Party, as adopted by said National American Party at Louisville, Kentucky, on August 4th, 1972, together with an instrument entitled "State Supplement To National Platform" as and to be the 1972 election platform of the said Wisconsin American Party, said platform as so adopted being attached hereto, dated the date hereof and hereby incorporated by reference.

State Supplement to National Platform**1. Education****A. Local Control**

We are unalterably committed to preserving the locally controlled, neighborhood school without federal or state interference. We urge the wide development of private schools organized to compete in excellence and for a profit. While we oppose "Parochialism", certainly tax set offs should be given parents whose children don't use the government school system.

B. Busing

We strongly oppose busing for racial balance or social experimentation. It creates a needless safety hazard, wastes the children's time and the parent's money, and removes the youngsters from parental supervision and control. Finally, it has now been proven that it benefits no one.

C. Universities

Merger has proven more, not less, expensive. Course content should inspire building a better world by stressing the reason for the rise and fall of past civilizations. Morality, excellence, self responsibility and economic freedom should be taught and exalted. Professors should do more teaching, less writing, rioting and revolting. Self confessed or court adjudicated Communists or subversives should be summarily discharged.

2. Law and Order**A. Crime and Violence**

The main, if not sole, reason for government is to protect us from people who threaten to take our lives, our liberty or our property. We must repeal laws, or overturn decisions, that handcuff our police, make a mockery of criminal trials and turn the rapist free to find new victims. Only the speed, certainty and severity of punishment will make our streets safe again.

B. Guns

"When guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns!" You better believe it! Licensing and registration leads to confiscation. Registering guns makes as much sense as the slogan "Register Matches, Prevent Forest Fires". Anyone who thinks guns are unnecessary should put a sign on his door, "No guns in this Home". History teaches that rampant criminality, followed by dictatorship and tyranny, always result from the enactment of so called "gun control" laws. That is why our Constitution guarantees your right to keep and bear arms. Stick to your guns.

C. Police

We support the concept of local police, and their local control. Federal funding of local police is a veiled attempt to establish a national police force. National

police forces always become secret, terrorist arms of dictatorial government ... Gestapos, KGB's, etc. Civilian review boards, limitations on police weapons, sensitivity training, the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), etc. ... are all part of a scheme to destroy police officer morale so that resulting poor performances can justify the schemer's desire to nationalize the police. Don't let it happen.

3. Housing

A. Urban Renewal

Halt this totally unconstitutional program and demand that the vast government held urban properties be sold at fair market value to again be placed on the tax rolls for productive use by private owners.

B. Public Housing

Oppose all public, subsidized and scatter site housing.

C. Zoning

Encourage a re-examination of the concept of zoning laws, since the rights allegedly protected by zoning are in truth fully protected by other laws. Thus, zoning becomes a thinly veiled theft of the right to determine property use from those who worked to own their land to local, collectivist planners and opportunists.

4. Consumerism

A. Protection

Only government can maintain a monopoly, and we are unrelenting in our opposition to such monopolies. These monopolies have stifled competition and thus denied the average man the finest in goods and services at the lowest possible prices.

B. Goods

The government's duty to protect the lives and safety of its citizens is met by giving those citizens the right to redress in the courts in the event the purchaser of goods or services doesn't get what he contracted for or suffers injury, illness or death because of a faulty product. The government has no other business in the market place.

C. Drugs and Pornography

They are destroying the minds, the bodies and the very spirit of many of our young people, leading to crimes, accidents and other grave misfortunes. Anyone convicted of selling or supplying drugs or pornographic material to any minor should be handed a stiff, and mandatory, jail sentence.

5. Taxes

A. Services Rendered vs. Property Value

There is no reason in logic why the size of a man's tax bill should depend on the value of his home. One man may put everything into a valuable home while another with the same income may live in a modest home and put his money into stocks. Taxes should depend on the services rendered the home; the greater the services rendered, the higher the tax. Neither property nor income taxes should pay for other state services. People who use other state services should pay for them. If the users don't want to pay for these other services, non-users should not be compelled to do so. Rather the services should be discontinued.

B. Amendment

We encourage full consideration of a constitutional amendment reflecting long standing and never refuted studies establishing that if the federal government is restricted to its constitutional functions, the present Marxist income, estate and gift tax programs can be eliminated at a proven gain of about 20% to the average American wage earner.

C. Local Sales

Municipalities should be permitted to fund locally legitimate and necessary programs by enacting nominal sales tax legislation as an alternative to, and partial or total replacement of oppressive income and property taxes.

6. World Government

A. "Regional" or "Metro"

Unknown to most Americans, the U.S.A.'s division into 10 federal regions, and the division of the states into accommodating federal sub-regions (Wisconsin has been so divided into 8 sub-regions for over four years) should be exposed for what it is: An unconstitutional scheme to destroy the states, counties and cities and replace their elected officials with federally appointed bureaucrats. It is part of the scheme to fasten a federal DICTATORSHIP on America Wisconsinites better wake up to it and fast!

B. U.N. out of Wisconsin

If it is clear that most of our federal officials want America to become just another state in a one world socialist government, it is even clearer that most citizens want nothing to do with a madness that would cost us our personal freedom and material abundance - without even the consolation that our loss would be somebody's gain. We must enact legislation, as a contracting state superior to the federal agency we created, that will prevent the federal government from committing Wisconsin to any such undertaking.

C. Federal Revenue Sharing

Wisconsin must not participate. It would only raise our taxes by effectively removing our present debt ceiling. Further, the scheme is one involving matching funds, so we'd have to tax more to get more. Further, the only funds the federal government can share are those it first takes away from us. Further, how can the federal government share anything? It admits to being 500 Billion in the red! Finally, if the government really wants us to have this money, why do they take it away from us in the first place? The answer, of course, is that when they give it back, they give it with controls. That's the name of this deadly game.

7. The Family

A. Women's Lib

We applaud equal opportunity in employment and equal wages for women performing equal work. But we strongly oppose the militant feminists who would destroy the role of our wives and mothers as the anchoring and vital force in our family units, who would make our sisters and our daughters slaves to the government and their children wards of the state.

B. Abortion

A woman has a right to control her body, but the infant within her is not her body. He is a separate living being from the moment of conception, and the deliberate taking of his life, when not necessary to save the mother, is murder. If we recognize any right to take a life, other than in self defense or Biblically ordained capital punishment, then we are left to quarrel only about when it can be taken - and whoever is in power can change that at whim.

C. Population Control

At no level, federal, state or local, is the government obligated to feed us. We are obligated to feed ourselves and our families, and if we cannot, we must ask help from our relatives or from private charitable institutions. Therefore, since it is not the government's obligation to feed us or our families, the government doesn't have to worry about the number of children I have. But if the government can convince us, through massive welfare programs over a long period of time, that it is obligated

to us, then it can make me believe it has a right to tell me how many children we can have. Let's keep our minds clear on this governmental maneuver to control population.

8. Government Custody

A. Welfare

Nobody wants to shove aside the aged, blind and disabled. They should be provided the current necessities of life from the local level. But we oppose handouts to the able bodies who refuse to work or produce illegitimates rather than work. Best estimates are that 1 in 5 are receiving aid fraudulently because of poor investigation of recipients. Both "walk in" and "mail in" welfare must be halted. Make the welfare rolls open to public inspection.

B. Prisons

We oppose all proposals to close the prisons and free the prisoners, which is what most so called "prison reform" is all about. Prisons are for punishment as well as rehabilitation. We should stress civic responsibility and vocational training in our penal institutions. And we should let the prisoner know that if he commits a crime after his release, he's in for a rough time, not a paid vacation.

C. Environment

The solution to pollution is not in turning the problem over to government nor in destroying our free economic system. Rather, we urge the enforcement of the common and statutory laws affecting these matters; and we are confident that the inventive genius of a free people in a competitive economic system will find brilliant solutions - as, in fact, is right now being done.

9. Government Interference

A. Reapportionment

Our Constitution gives no basis for federal intervention into the make-up of State Legislatures based on "one man, one vote" and we firmly believe Wisconsin should choose its legislature and presidential electors as Wisconsinites see fit.

B. Freedom of Contract

Men should be free to enter into, or not enter into, contracts affecting the rental or sale of property, real or personal, and contracts establishing terms of employment and the right to bargain collectively, without interference by government. This would eliminate forced housing, racial quotas, compulsory working hours, compulsory arbitration and a host of other factors which are none of the government's business.

C. Freedom of Association

Anybody ought to be able to set up any private club or association anytime, anywhere, with such membership rules as he sees fit, without any squawk from anyone else, and certainly without the government telling him who he's got to associate with, either in his business or his recreation hours.

D. Federal Trespassing

We strongly oppose acts of federal agents which constitute inspection, search and seizure in violation of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

**Adopted at the State Party Convention
June 14-15, 1974**

Preamble

We believe the only just society is the community of free and equal people, established under the law, and based on the dignity of the individual and the awareness of our mutual dependence and responsibilities, and that it exists to foster each citizen's right to seek happiness and develop to the fullest his or her potential as a human being.

We believe that our political system comes closer to achieving this ideal society than does any other. We recognize its inequities, but are convinced that these are failings of practice, not of principle, and we pledge our best efforts to end them.

We believe that our government must always encourage personal development and provide each citizen with free and equal access to the means of attaining his or her rightful goals, that it must ensure the continued improvement and safety of the community it represents; and that it must, of necessity, be concerned with our physical, economic, and social and cultural environments in order that it may fully discharge its fundamental responsibility, that of establishing and preserving a just society for all.

We believe that our nation is well-served by a vigorous and open political party system. We promise that the Democratic Party of Wisconsin will always stand open to all citizens alike, regardless of ability to pay dues; that it will respond with sensitivity to the needs of every part of our society; and that it will work actively for an honest and open government that is responsive to the will of the people and the demands of a just society.

Agriculture

We support continuing state legislation to put realistic limits on farming by corporate and other nonfarm interests and encourage legislators to strengthen the corporate farm law.

We support the fair tax assessment of agricultural land based on agricultural use as a means of preserving food-producing land for future generations. We also support a land policy to prevent agricultural land from being destroyed through urban sprawl, commercial speculation and misplaced highways.

Education

We urge provision for children with functional learning disabilities, including those caused primarily by poverty, not covered presently by law.

We urge additional federal and state funding of special reading programs in the schools of the state, and for the necessary reading specialists to carry out the programs, guaranteeing the right of every child to learn to read to his fullest capacity.

We suggest that the Legislature mandate integration in school districts which have de facto segregation of children of differing racial and ethnic backgrounds, and that all schools within these districts be brought up to the highest standards of equipment, quality of teaching staff, and class size.

With truancy becoming a major problem in many schools, we urge the state to help in the development and funding of curricula which would more fully meet the needs of school children for more meaningful and practical training for vocations likely to be followed by graduates.

We urge encouragement by the State Department of Public Instruction of work-study programs, in which older students might spend part of the school day in employment in local business, industrial or service companies where they will not undermine a certified and established bargaining unit.

We urge additional state funding for the employment of psychologists, social workers, and guidance personnel, possibly to be shared by adjoining school districts on a cooperative basis, to fulfill the requirements of Chapter 89.

The Democratic Party recommends that the state provide 40% minimum funding for elementary and secondary education.

We support the right of all citizens to publicly-funded education continuing throughout their lives.

We urge the establishment of affirmative action programs in all school districts to carry out the philosophy of Title 9 (prohibition of sex discrimination) of the Education Act.

We urge the Legislature and the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents to develop higher education to the fullest in Wisconsin by a) increasing availability to all citizens through maintained low costs; b) development based on the changing needs of the citizens of our state; and c) increased efforts directed at academic excellence.

Health and Welfare

We believe that all citizens are entitled to an adequate income and the understanding, respect, and concern of our community. We also believe that health care is a right to be shared equally by all members of our society, regardless of their ability to pay, or the areas in which they live. Therefore, we support speedy passage of a comprehensive national health insurance program and increased facilities and financial aid for medical education at all levels. Consumers as well as medical personnel must share control of health delivery systems.

We urge the establishment of sufficient numbers of day-care centers for use by parents.

Responsive Government

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin believes that American citizens have an inherent right to responsible and responsive government. Therefore, we support measures, including public financing of campaigns and personal financial disclosures that would help to eliminate an elected official's possible conflict of interest.

We strongly believe in greater public participation in the political process and urge the elimination of policies that prohibit such participation by public employees and the implementation of a Universal Voter Registration Drive.

Human Rights

All persons should have the same full and equal rights, privileges, opportunities and immunities without regard to race, creed, color, sex, age, class, national origin, handicap or ancestry and should be able to have such rights, privileges, opportunities and immunities enforced in the courts. To this end, the Democratic Party shall seek necessary legislation to protect all citizens against invasion of privacy from whatever source — public or private — and shall administer all public agencies and polices to assure extension and preservation of such rights, privileges, opportunities, and immunities.

We also actively support the principle of affirmative action in Wisconsin State Civil Service for minorities and women and urge the Legislature to establish and fund adequate staff positions to carry out this goal.

Law, Order and Justice

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin reaffirms its commitment to a system of equal justice under law which will protect the public peace and order. To this end, we support the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution enthusiastically and without reservation and urge the development of programs to insure that its protections are in fact available to all persons at all times regardless of race, sex, color, creed, age, or economic status.

We believe that prison reform and alternative correction methods, especially juveniles, should be a number one priority at all governmental levels. We reaffirm Wisconsin's historic stand against capital punishment.

To promote speedy and fair trials and appeals, we urge the Legislature to initiate a constitutional amendment for the overhaul of the entire court system in Wisconsin.

Taxes

The Democratic Party stands for equitable taxation and elimination of those taxes which have proved to be unfair and regressive. In order to ensure that all segments of society are paying their fair share, we strongly support the graduated income tax and other progressive means to support necessary government services.

We urge the Legislature to close tax loopholes, such as the undue favoritism shown to utilities, financial institutions, and insurance companies.

We urge the Legislature to transfer, over a period of time, the financing of elementary and secondary education and welfare from the property tax to more equitable and fair forms of revenue, such as increased personal and corporate income taxes at the upper levels, increased liquor and cigarette taxes, and increased capital gains taxes.

Transportation

The Democratic Party recognizes the rapid depletion of our available energy resources. We support the release of impounded federal highway funds and segregated highway trust funds for the development of new mass transit facilities and encourage the maintenance and use of existing facilities. We urge government agencies as well as businesses to develop employee car pools and bicycle paths and routes in order to lessen dependence on the private automobile.

Veterans Affairs

We endorse the provision of adequate housing, education and employment opportunities for all veterans and those who have performed alternative service and continued funding for rehabilitation of those who have been disabled, with particular attention to Viet Nam veterans.

In addition, we recognize the courageous struggle of conscience of many people who refused to participate in the immoral Southeast Asian conflict and support the concept of an immediate amnesty.

Equal Rights Amendment

We strongly support the rapid ratification of the national Equal Rights Amendment as well as the passage and implementation of comprehensive equal rights legislation on the state level.

Consumer Protection

The Democratic Party believes that every Wisconsin citizen should be fully informed as well as protected, when seeking to secure either goods or services. Toward this end, we urge the following:

- a. State funding for consumer protection and consumer education programs.
- b. Require the teaching of consumer education in the public school systems and provide funds therefor.
- c. Vigorous enforcement of all consumer protection laws, especially in the areas of consumer credit, insurance costs and practices, home improvements, conditional sales contracts, dishonest and misleading advertising, automobile repairs, and food additives.

Labor

The Democratic Party believes that the working person is the backbone of the American economy and supports the rights of labor to bargain collectively. We

support the right of all employees, including public, to organize and expect management to bargain in good faith. We support legislation recognizing the right to strike for all public employees. We support legislation which will offer fact-finding arbitration and mediation and other alternatives, which may be binding, which would make such strikes unlikely.

Energy

In light of the current energy crisis, the Democratic Party believes that we must not sacrifice our natural resources to provide any short-term solution to this crisis. We support the elimination of all tax loopholes which enable large corporations to incur additional profits at the expense of the American public. In order to provide a better evaluation of our energy reserves, we believe that resource data and information explaining all areas of interest should be provided by those firms engaged in the distribution of energy. Recognizing the energy shortage as a long-term problem, we strongly support new federal programs to develop energy sources that are renewable and nonpolluting, provided these sources are tested to insure that they are not hazardous to present or future populations. We support legislation prohibiting monopolization of our energy sources through control of different energy sources.

Environment

We dedicate ourselves to encouraging the people of Wisconsin and of this nation to develop an ecological conscience; to foster the development of what Aldo Leopold called a conservation ethic to guide the conduct of all our people in their daily lives. We encourage creative methods of solid waste disposal or recycling and strict enforcement of air and water pollution control standards. In addition, we believe that every citizen has the right to information and assistance in family planning matters.

We dedicate ourselves to the preservation and restoration of environmental quality; to repulse the multitude of assaults upon our esthetic sensibilities; to husband the bounteous resources of air, soil, water, natural vegetation, scenic beauty, and wild creatures; and we pledge ourselves to be steadfast, vigorous and resolute in pursuing these goals for the people of Wisconsin.

Elderly Citizens

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin urges the creation of alternative living methods, including independent group homes, for our often-neglected elderly citizens. We support increased community services to those elderly citizens who choose to remain in their own homes.

We support the creation of a separate Department of Aging, with offices in each county, to be established to give our elderly citizens a single office which they could visit or telephone for advice and assistance in meeting their needs, and that funding to meet the problems of the elderly be increased.

We support the concept of a raise in the permissible earned income of Social Security benefit recipients.

World Peace

Nothing our Party or our country can say about the United States' commitment to the principles of world order and the ideals of world peace will mean anything until we end our military involvements. We support strengthening civilian control over the military establishment, its practices and its budget. We are against the passing of nuclear information to foreign countries by the present Administration without previous consent of Congress and the American people, and that Congress must have veto power over present nuclear commitments by the President.

The awesome developments in atomic, chemical and biological weaponry have rendered military solutions to international dispute obsolete. We must lead in the

development and strengthening of the United Nations and in the further limiting and de-escalating of the international arms race.

We must further develop means to end the roles of the United States as the world's largest producer and seller of arms.

Recreation

We recognize the recreation industry as one of the largest industries in the State and promote wise use of facilities and recreational resources.

We also recognize the grave environmental problems of the recreation industry such as overcrowding and water quality problems, and support programs to eliminate such problems.



Cartoon by William Sanders of THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

**Adopted at the State Party Convention
May 11, 1974**

Preamble

The Republican Party of the State of Wisconsin affirms its basic philosophical belief in the dignity and worth of the individual and its abhorrence of the arrogance of power, political or economic, wherever exercised and however manifested. We pledge undeviating adherence to the concept that government at all levels is created to foster the public good and to protect liberty, with a continuing recognition that government must never become the master of those it serves.

In furtherance of these concepts and mindful of the diversity of thought which is the hallmark of any great and free institution, we present the following statements of principle:

The Citizens

We strongly affirm our belief in equal rights before the law for each and every citizen. We rededicate ourselves to the historic Republican commitment to equal opportunity for all, without regard to sex, age, race, creed, or nationality.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin recognizes the mutual dependence of city and countryside and deplores the pitting against one another of urban, suburban, and rural voters over such issues as welfare, highways, mass transit, public works, and taxation. We believe that problems in our metropolitan population centers must be dealt with on an areawide basis and we support prudent legislation to effect cooperative area responsibilities.

The Republican Party believes and acts on the premise that fair, firm, and prompt application of the law is essential to protect the life, property, and individual liberty of our citizens. The rights of these citizens being dependent upon an impartial, independent, and responsive judiciary, we support modernization of our present court system in order to maintain a high level of judicial services provided to the people of Wisconsin.

The Republican Party continues its commitment to the principle of equal and excellent educational opportunity for all its citizens. We endorse the principle of community control over primary, secondary, and vocational education as being most responsive to community needs and concerns. In support of the concepts of pluralism and free choice in education, as in other pursuits, we urge the allowance of a federal income tax deduction for tuition paid by the parents of children attending private educational institutions.

We are proud of our world-renowned University system and the positive part that Republican leaders have played in its development and excellence. We wish to ensure that in its changing form it will continue to meet its primary obligation to prepare Wisconsin citizens for productive, creative, and satisfying careers.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin acknowledges with gratitude the many contributions to the greatness of our state and nation made by our older citizens, and pledges its continuing support for the easing of their disproportionately heavy tax and inflation burdens.

We recognize the sacrifices Wisconsin veterans have made in the defense of our freedom and we enthusiastically support programs to benefit veterans which are adequately funded and efficiently administered. We believe further that Wisconsin should make a special effort to help her Vietnam veterans readjust to civilian life and to enjoy the educational and employment opportunities postponed by reason of their service on our behalf.

The Economy

We insist that those in control of government should, through policy, legislation, and public pronouncement, encourage the development of new business and the expansion of existing business within our state's boundaries, guided by the

knowledge that free and unoppressed enterprise in business, industry, education, agriculture, and social action is the backbone of vitality and productivity in American life.

Many of Wisconsin's financial problems in the future will be accentuated into crises if more jobs are not created. The inertia of the anti-business atmosphere sustained by a number of opposition demagogues has been partially retarded this year, primarily through efforts of Republican State Senators, but we deplore a continuation of unjustified negative attitudes toward business and industry, extension of excessive government restrictions, and the virtual suffocation of the small businessman and farmer in a blizzard of forms, reports, and endless regulations.

The Government

Wisconsin Republicans stand in clear opposition to the Democrats' philosophy and legislative actions which constantly increase the power and tendency of the state to intrude into the private daily lives of our citizens — actions which result in the ever-increasing preemption by public bureaucrats of the individual's personal decision-making prerogatives through oppressive taxation, unnecessary regulation, and arbitrary restrictions. The Republican Party adheres to the principle of decentralization that government should be controlled at the lowest possible level by the people it serves. We are constantly suspicious of the movement and concentration of power upward from the local level, whether in education, government, law, or the economy; but we are also mindful that these institutions must be strong enough to be responsive and effective.

As believers in representative government, the balance of governmental powers, and the free debate of important public issues, we condemn Governor Lucey and his apparently conscienceless followers in the legislature for such unworthy actions as severely restricting the expression of opposing argument in the chambers of the State Assembly and for the subversion of the budget-making process through the improper inclusion of literally hundreds of major policy questions which cannot, therefore, receive the independent attention they deserve.

All of our citizens will suffer in the near future from the shortsighted and irresponsible fiscal policies of the Lucey administration. We specifically charge that the current biennial state budget has established such an unprecedented high level of expenditure as to make a severe tax increase in 1975 inevitable. We further charge the opposition party with attempting to purchase future electoral support by the channeling of taxpayers' dollars to special economic interest groups.

All prudent citizens know that taxes will continue to be necessary to support government, but our state government must constantly strive both to keep total taxes at a minimum and to adjust the various forms of taxes so that each citizen will bear no more nor less than his fair share of the tax burden. We support changes in tax laws to reduce the overburden of real property taxes on homes, and to improve the fairness and simplicity of the state personal income tax by assessing it as a straight percentage of the federal income tax. We believe that taxation of the farmlands must be kept within their ability to produce rather than their potential for development.

We pledge our unswerving commitment to a program of expenditure restraint which meets our legitimate needs, and to a revenue program which fairly and equitably distributes the load.

The Environment

Republicans are proud of their long-standing record in striving for preservation of the clean and healthy environment for which Wisconsin is famous. We continue to support a high environmental quality and believe that as concerned citizens we can individually and collectively take many effective steps to conserve energy, water, wildlife, forests, lakes and streams, and land. However, we express our serious concern about an apparent lack of distinction between necessary

environmental protective measures and the excessive demands by extreme environmental advocates for absolute and impossible environmental hazard elimination.

The virtually unlimited legislative and judicial barriers available to such advocates are obviously resulting in unwarranted costs and delays in, among other things, nuclear energy development, the procurement of critical oil and gas resources, and necessary highway construction. We support a more balanced mechanism for determination of environmental protection requirements.

The Campaign

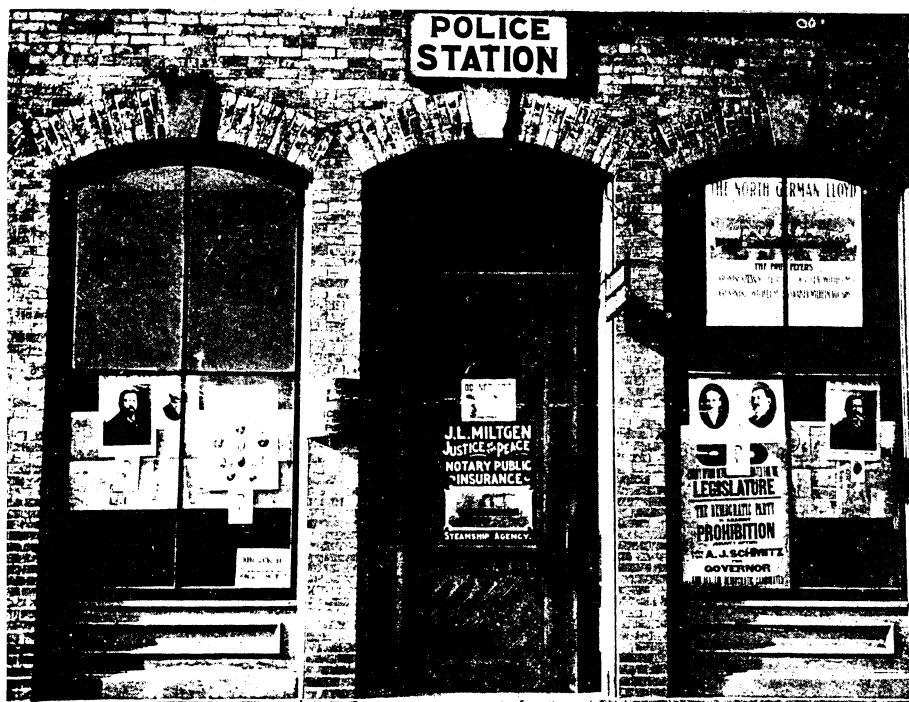
In recognition of the voters' rights and responsibilities to be fully and fairly informed about the campaign issues by the candidates in elections at all levels, we pledge our best efforts toward the encouragement of wider participation by our citizens in the political campaign process and toward more broadly dispersed voluntary financial support thereof. We expressly condemn abuses of existing campaign financing laws and violations of campaign ethics, integrity, and common decency, no matter where they occur. We support legislation at the appropriate governmental level which establishes realistic ceilings on campaign spending, which requires full and timely public disclosure of campaign financing, and which reasonably limits the amounts of campaign contributions from individual sources to individual candidates.

We challenge all candidates for public office to prove their right to govern by first exercising moral and ethical authority over the campaign activities performed on their behalf.

We proudly bind ourselves to the broad principles of the Republican Party of Wisconsin through open, public, and personal identification with its platform. To the extent that the policies and practices of special interest groups, however defined, do violence to these principles and to the integrity of the political system, we specifically renounce such special interests. We similarly reject and censure any candidate for any political office who panders to those special interest groups which operate in such a manner as to undermine this platform or the personal integrity of any candidate.

Elections

Elections in Wisconsin: election statistics for 1974 spring and fall elections and for 1975 spring election



ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

A Capsule View

The laws governing all elections in Wisconsin are set forth in chapters 5 to 12 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Generally, there are 4 elections to engage the voter's attention — the spring primary in February and the spring election in April of each year, and the September primary and November general election in the even-numbered years. Officers who are elected on a nonpartisan basis are chosen in the spring. These comprise town, village, city and school district officers, county board members, county executives, all judges and the state superintendent of public instruction. Officers elected on a partisan basis are chosen in the fall and include county administrative officials, members of the legislature, state constitutional officers except the state superintendent, and members of congress. Not all of these officers are elected at every election.

In presidential election years the presidential preference vote is held at the spring election, while the vote for president occurs at the general (November) election. 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 a proposed law or an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

The Wisconsin Electorate

Size of the electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is unknown. On April 1, 1970, Wisconsin population 21 and over numbered 2,593,018, but not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 1,342,858 votes were cast for governor in that year, it can be assumed that about 52 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election. This low turn-out may be typical for an "off year" election; only 2 years earlier, when the election for governor coincided with a vote for U.S. president, 1,689,601 votes were cast for governor in the November election.

Age requirements. 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. The legislature may extend the suffrage by law, but the law would not become effective until approved by a vote on it at the general election. The 21-year voting provision, however, became obsolete with the adoption of the 26th amendment to the U.S. constitution.

The 26th amendment ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states in 1971 (including Wisconsin), extended the right to vote to those 18 years and over. Thus, regardless of the wording of the Wisconsin constitution, the voting age in this state is now 18 for all elections. The 1970 census gives the Wisconsin population age 18, 19 and 20 as 241,070, thus increasing the number of voting age to 2,834,088. Since 1,851,997 votes were cast for president in 1972, it can be assumed that about 65 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election.

Residence requirements. One of the voting requirements is residence. In Wisconsin state and local elections, the privilege of voting is granted to citizens of the United States who have resided in the state for 6 months or more and who have been residents of the district in which they expect to vote for at least 10 days. A person's residence is defined as "the place where his habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, he intends to return."

Beginning with 1956, new residents have been permitted to vote for president and vice president, if eligible to vote at their former residence, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Beginning with the 1964 presidential election, ex-residents of Wisconsin who moved 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.

History of the suffrage. 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).

Voter registration. 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

Primaries. Election to public office requires 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates, the nomination of candidates in a primary, and the election of officeholders in the general election.

Until "Fighting Bob" La Follette 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 caucuses 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. The spring primary is held on the third Tuesday in February; the fall primary, the second Tuesday in September.

Partisan September primary. Primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each political party for each partisan election. Since the purpose of a partisan primary is to nominate the candidates that a political party will run against the nominees of the other party in the general election, only the adherents of a particular party should vote in that party's primary. Wisconsin's "open primary" law makes the choice a private matter; that is, the voter does not have to make a public declaration of his party affiliation to receive the ballot of that party (a closed primary). Instead, he is given the ballots of all parties, but votes his choices on one party's ballot only. He cannot select candidates at random from several ballots.

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 also equals at least 5 percent of the party vote for governor cast in the district at the last general election.

Nonpartisan February primary. 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 nonpartisan 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.

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 elections board 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 elections board, 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 elections board, 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 to each state is not determined by state law, but by the national committee of each party and is 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 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 presidential preference vote on the first and subsequent ballots until the candidate either fails to obtain at least one-third of the authorized convention vote or until such candidate releases the delegates. Thereafter, the Wisconsin delegates may support any other candidates of their choice.

The Wisconsin presidential preference primary is also an open primary. In order to reduce the temptation of crossover 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.

Elections

The partisan "general" November elections. From among the candidates chosen at the partisan primaries, the people of Wisconsin select, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, 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, each political party's nominees for state and legislative offices and the holdover state senators hold a convention in the state capitol on the first Tuesday in October to nominate 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 had 12 electoral votes in 1968; because of the reduction of its congressional districts from 10 to 9, the number of its electoral college votes in 1972 was 11.

The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general are filled from the state at large. The constitutional officers are elected for 4-year terms in the general elections two years after each U.S. presidential election. At every general election, a representative in Congress is elected from each of the congressional districts and a representative to the assembly from each of the 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 — one-half 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 Burnett and Milwaukee also elect a coroner and a surveyor. (It should be noted, however, that a constitutional amendment adopted in 1972 gives counties the option of retaining an elected coroner or appointing a medical examiner.)

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 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 representatives to the assembly may be filled by special election only. Vacancies in the office of U.S. senator may be 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.

Nonpartisan April elections. Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for state superintendent of public instruction, judicial officers, county executive officers, 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 statewide 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; thus, gubernatorial appointments to a considerable extent determine the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary.

Constitutional Amendments; Referenda; Recall

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 statewide 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.

The most recent statewide referenda submitted to the voters were those asking if they favored the issuance of bonds by the state for an accelerated water pollution abatement program and for an expansion of the state's land acquisition program. They were approved in April 1969. Another referendum at the same election, however, inquiring whether the state should control and fund vocational education, was turned down.

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.

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. 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 a World War I soldiers' bonus, was submitted at the 1919 September primary and was approved by the electors.

Constitutional amendments. The procedure for amending the state constitution is adoption of an identical amendment by 2 consecutive legislatures and ratification of the amendment by a majority vote of the people at a subsequent election.

In recent years the voters have approved quite a number of constitutional amendments. For example, four constitutional amendments were submitted to voters in the April 1968 election and were all ratified. Three more amendments were ratified in April 1969 and 4 in 1972 while in 1973, one was adopted and one relating to equality of the sexes was rejected. In 1974, 3 were ratified which offered taxation of agricultural land at a different rate from other land, allowed increased benefits for retired public employees, and provided for the removal of county and municipal judges by address.

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.

Recall. The Wisconsin constitution also provides for the recall of elective officers after the first year of a term through a process of petition and special election.

The Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording, tallying and reporting the votes of a million and a half people is a complex process. Who handles it? First of all, the process is guided by explicit state laws. Detailed specifications concerning the content of the ballot, for example, are set forth in the statutes. The Wisconsin elections board, which administers the election laws for the state, prepares all official ballot forms and other election forms, promulgates rules for the use of voting machines, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

For the potential voter, the election process begins when he registers to vote with the clerk of his municipality or — in Milwaukee — with the city board of

election commissioners. Registration is optional for municipalities under 5,000 population. A voter's registration is permanent unless he moves or fails to vote for a 2-year period; then he must reregister.

County clerks are responsible for preparing the ballots to be used for the election of all offices on the county level or above, and for distribution of them to the municipal clerks; municipal clerks supervise registration and elections in their municipalities; in cities or counties over 500,000 population, election duties are performed by a city board of election commissioners and a county board of election commissioners.

On election day at each polling place, there are stationed 3 inspectors, 2 elections clerks, and — unless voting machines are used — 2 ballot clerks. The law requires all cities and villages over 10,000 to use voting machines. Each political party may also appoint 2 observers and alternates for each precinct. A voter who cannot come to the polling place on election day, either because of absence from the city or disability, may vote by absentee ballot.

When the polls close, the inspectors canvass the votes and deliver one tally sheet statement and registry list each to the county clerk and to the municipal clerk. The county clerk and 2 citizens appointed by him (including one from another political party) constitute the county board of canvassers, which examines the returns. One statement of the results is filed in the county clerk's office; another statement, to which is attached a tabulation of votes cast at each polling place for each candidate, goes to the state elections board. The county clerk also issues certificates of election to the elected officials within the county.

The board of state canvassers, consisting of the chairman of the elections board, state treasurer, and attorney general, meet after each election to examine the certified statements of the county canvassers. The board makes a statement of the votes cast for each office and determines who has been elected. The elections board then issues certificates of election to officials elected statewide or from multicounty districts.

Campaign Financing

The regulation of campaign financing in Wisconsin was substantially revised by chapter 334, laws 1973, with the intent of furnishing the voters with complete information as to who is supporting or opposing which candidate or cause and to what extent, either directly or indirectly. Chapter 11 of the Wisconsin Statutes regulates campaign financing, while chapter 12 defines prohibited election practices.

Contributions and disbursements. Every political party committee, other political committee, political group and individual who makes or accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding \$25 per year files a verified statement with the appropriate filing officer (the elections board in the case of state or national officers or a statewide referendum). The statement includes such items as the name and address of the committee or individual, the officers, the campaign depository, and of the candidates supported or opposed; the purpose of the committee; source of the registrant's income; and purposes for which disbursements are expected to be made.

Subsequently, such committees, groups or individuals must file full reports of all contributions received, obligations incurred and disbursements made, including the name, address and total contribution of each contributor donating over \$10; an itemization of disbursements over \$10 to other registrants; and a separate statement giving the name, address, employment, place of employment and contribution of any contributor donating more than \$100 in any calendar year. Nonresident committees, groups or individuals making contributions or disbursements in this state must also file their names and addresses and that of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state.

Single campaign treasurer. Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository before receiving any contributions

or making any disbursements. Such treasurer must file a verified statement on behalf of his candidate and file reports, for which the candidate is responsible as to correctness.

Contribution by negotiable instrument. All campaign contributions exceeding \$50 must be made by check or other negotiable instrument, so that the origin is known and, similarly, all campaign disbursements exceeding \$25 must be made by negotiable instrument. Anonymous contributions exceeding \$10 cannot be expended but must be donated either to a charity or to the common school fund. All contributions must be made in the name of the contributor.

Duties of the elections board. The elections board furnishes candidates and committees with forms for making reports, furnishes manuals setting forth recommended methods of bookkeeping and reporting, compiles and maintains a current list of all reports and statements pertaining to such candidate, individual, committee or group, and prepares special reports. It may include in its annual report total contributions and expenditures of candidates and committees, amounts over \$100 contributed by contributors, and additional data. It shall notify the district attorney or the governor of any discrepancies in reports or statements that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution.

Similar requirements are made with regard to financial reporting in local elections.

Limitations on contributions. Limitations are imposed upon the amount that may be received by candidates. No one individual may contribute more than the specified amounts to any of the following candidates and any individual or voluntary committee supporting him (a candidate, however, may contribute to his own campaign up to 150% of these specified amounts): U.S. senator, constitutional administrative officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction), and supreme court justice — \$10,000; U.S. congressman — \$5,000; state senator — \$1,000; representative to the assembly — \$500; and all other state and local candidates — 5% of the value of the candidate's authorized disbursement limitation. Furthermore, no individual may make a contribution for all candidates in excess of \$10,000 in any calendar year.

No committee other than a political party committee may make any contributions to a candidate for U.S. senator, constitutional administrative officers, justice of the supreme court, and any individual or voluntary committee of more than 4% of the candidate's authorized disbursement limitation; to candidates for other national, state and local offices of 5%. Nor shall such a committee make any contributions to all such candidates and individuals or voluntary committees supporting or opposing them in excess of \$50,000 in any biennium. No committee other than a political party committee may make any contributions to all candidates for national, state or local office other than the above in excess of \$30,000 in any biennium.

No political party may receive more than \$25,000 of its contributions in any calendar year from all other committees, nor more than \$3,000 from any specific committee or its subunits. No committee other than a political party committee may make any contribution to a political party exceeding \$3,000.

No candidate may receive more than 65% of his total authorized disbursement limitation from all other committees, including political party committees.

Disbursements cannot be made anonymously, nor can contributions or disbursements be made in a fictitious name. The source of all political advertisements shall appear thereon.

Limitations on campaign expenditures. No candidate for national, state or local office may make or authorize total disbursements in any campaign in excess of:

PRIMARY	ELECTION	OFFICE
\$150,000	\$350,000	U.S. senator
35,000	50,000	U.S. congressman
150,000	350,000	Governor
50,000	50,000	Lieutenant governor
50,000	100,000	Attorney general
25,000	50,000	Secretary of state, state treasurer, supreme court justice, superintendent of public instruction
\$16,000 total (not exceeding \$10,000 in either)		State senator
\$8,000 total (not exceeding \$5,000 in either)		Representative to the Assembly

Specific amounts are also set for county, city and other local offices. Civil and criminal penalties are provided for various violations of the law.

Prohibited Election Practices

Chapter 12 of the statutes lists prohibited election practices, such as practices involving bribery, fraud, election threats, and illegal actions of election officials.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE* **March 5, 1974 Primary**

County	Christ Alexopoulos	Raymond C. Johnson	Horace W. Wilkie
Adams.....	32	258	195
Ashland.....	160	554	936
Barron.....	233	1,513	1,256
Bayfield.....	101	449	487
Brown.....	774	4,338	4,422
Buffalo.....	7	393	147
Burnett.....	124	777	477
Calumet.....	25	252	305
Chippewa.....	125	1,342	713
Clark.....	76	941	767
Columbia.....	240	2,013	3,177
Crawford.....	97	513	586
Dane.....	1,209	5,880	16,563
Dodge.....	279	1,389	2,885
Door.....	115	719	686
Douglas.....	217	879	882
Dunn.....	122	1,267	643
Eau Claire.....	141	2,447	840
Florence.....	12	54	86
Fond du Lac.....	294	1,852	2,601
Forest.....	54	241	233
Grant.....	209	930	1,520
Green.....	54	353	431
Green Lake.....	69	428	463
Iowa.....	41	305	452
Iron.....	117	455	509
Jackson.....	32	773	264
Jefferson.....	236	830	1,880
Juneau.....	202	768	727
Kenosha.....	553	2,448	2,846
Kewaunee.....	41	226	199
La Crosse.....	461	3,587	2,686
Lafayette.....	54	413	403
Langlade.....	238	1,212	1,245
Lincoln.....	168	1,007	1,157
Manitowoc.....	480	2,209	2,605
Marathon.....	304	1,659	1,801
Marinette.....	235	1,080	1,329
Marquette.....	38	220	258
Menominee.....	22	21	26
Milwaukee.....	9,036	13,343	26,932
Monroe.....	39	1,041	277
Oconto.....	156	970	922
Oneida.....	109	557	439
Outagamie.....	301	2,150	2,407
Ozaukee.....	500	1,149	2,065
Pepin.....	5	126	69
Pierce.....	98	541	581
Polk.....	174	1,134	921
Portage.....	138	701	1,190
Price.....	57	350	320
Racine.....	982	3,170	5,320
Richland.....	60	394	449
Rock.....	214	989	1,653
Rusk.....	231	608	456
St. Croix.....	72	423	428
Sauk.....	96	620	859
Sawyer.....	56	306	163
Shawano.....	107	725	836
Sheboygan.....	243	779	3,047
Taylor.....	91	724	608
Trempealeau.....	26	1,013	203
Vernon.....	106	892	763
Vilas.....	59	387	304
Walworth.....	242	1,172	1,795
Washburn.....	45	277	261
Washington.....	334	979	1,456
Waukesha.....	1,661	4,258	7,849
Waupaca.....	137	1,192	1,131
Waushara.....	77	540	428
Winnebago.....	473	2,626	2,724
Wood.....	360	2,836	2,116
TOTAL.....	24,276	93,967	128,800

* Copied from official records in Office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

March 5, 1974 Primary*

9th Judicial Circuit, Branch 2

Dane County	
William D. Byrne	7,355
Thomas W. Pierce	2,816
Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	13,197

*Copied from official records in Office of the Secretary of State. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE***April 2, 1974**

County	Raymond C. Johnson	Horace W. Wilkie	County	Raymond C. Johnson	Horace W. Wilkie
Adams.....	1,071	1,132	Marinette.....	3,399	4,280
Ashland.....	1,452	2,297	Marquette.....	1,026	1,312
Barron.....	3,965	4,536	Menominee.....	215	353
Bayfield.....	1,214	1,579	Milwaukee.....	43,656	69,422
Brown.....	14,529	19,859	Monroe.....	3,757	1,807
Buffalo.....	1,666	933	Oconto.....	2,587	3,046
Burnett.....	1,176	1,018	Oneida.....	2,704	2,474
Calumet.....	1,639	2,173	Outagamie.....	9,820	9,235
Chippewa.....	3,976	3,496	Ozaukee.....	4,067	5,388
Clark.....	2,843	2,524	Pepin.....	567	469
Columbia.....	4,201	6,251	Pierce.....	2,373	2,360
Crawford.....	1,537	1,695	Polk.....	2,518	2,588
Dane.....	18,193	52,153	Portage.....	2,659	4,880
Dodge.....	6,216	8,215	Price.....	1,425	1,614
Door.....	2,565	2,953	Racine.....	8,167	14,284
Douglas.....	3,250	3,869	Richland.....	1,401	1,797
Dunn.....	1,828	2,449	Rock.....	7,681	13,576
Eau Claire.....	6,696	5,716	Rusk.....	1,549	1,382
Florence.....	359	395	St. Croix.....	2,784	3,125
Fond du Lac.....	6,470	8,031	Sauk.....	4,030	5,210
Forest.....	1,007	1,020	Sawyer.....	1,548	1,353
Grant.....	4,106	5,162	Shawano.....	3,075	3,980
Green.....	2,142	2,294	Sheboygan.....	3,367	10,950
Green Lake.....	1,629	2,096	Taylor.....	1,756	1,564
Iowa.....	1,568	2,247	Trempealeau.....	3,162	1,314
Iron.....	1,226	1,274	Vernon.....	2,874	2,733
Jackson.....	2,284	1,243	Vilas.....	1,920	1,462
Jefferson.....	3,618	5,865	Walworth.....	4,151	7,494
Juneau.....	2,131	1,830	Washington.....	1,121	1,042
Kenosha.....	7,188	11,638	Waukesha.....	4,332	7,501
Kewaunee.....	1,751	2,109	Waupaca.....	14,356	22,913
La Crosse.....	7,928	6,503	Waushara.....	3,884	3,740
Lafayette.....	1,861	1,918	Winnebago.....	1,916	1,874
Lanlade.....	2,183	2,230	Wood.....	10,910	13,565
Lincoln.....	2,832	3,298		7,076	8,059
Manitowoc.....	7,657	11,261			
Marathon.....	9,496	9,830	TOTAL.....	317,346	441,241

* Copied from official records in Office of the Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT* **APRIL 1, 1975**

County	Christ Alexopoulos	Nathan S. Hefferman	County	Christ Alexopoulos	Nathan S. Hefferman
Adams.....	790	1448	Marinette.....	2,193	4,433
Ashland.....	905	1,489	Marquette.....	702	1,591
Barron.....	1,617	4,271	Menominee.....	148	125
Bayfield.....	1,103	2,043	Milwaukee.....	28,270	73,293
Brown.....	6,762	24,549	Monroe.....	1,347	3,782
Buffalo.....	834	1,598	Oconto.....	1,449	3,649
Burnett.....	796	1,513	Oneida.....	1,463	2,916
Calumet.....	1,062	3,103	Outagamie.....	4,002	16,721
Chippewa.....	2,431	6,540	Ozaukee.....	2,724	6,107
Clark.....	1,496	3,477	Pepin.....	166	512
Columbia.....	2,094	5,749	Pierce.....	1,586	2,702
Crawford.....	1,095	1,991	Polk.....	1,427	3,173
Dane.....	11,680	63,152	Portage.....	1,722	6,281
Dodge.....	2,932	7,180	Price.....	1,045	1,829
Door.....	1,303	2,673	Racine.....	6,927	20,853
Douglas.....	3,042	7,898	Richland.....	1,026	1,911
Dunn.....	1,089	2,904	Rock.....	4,387	16,346
Eau Claire.....	1,741	7,443	Rusk.....	956	1,796
Florence.....	314	554	St. Croix.....	1,987	3,879
Fond du Lac.....	2,172	6,447	Sauk.....	1,954	5,804
Forest.....	922	1,488	Sawyer.....	1,115	1,857
Grant.....	2,840	5,388	Shawano.....	1,669	4,830
Green.....	1,059	2,872	Sheboygan.....	2,033	13,493
Green Lake.....	1,047	3,326	Taylor.....	840	1,858
Iowa.....	840	2,164	Trempealeau.....	1,096	2,716
Iron.....	808	1,400	Vernon.....	1,720	3,986
Jackson.....	498	2,009	Vilas.....	1,133	1,996
Jefferson.....	2,618	7,143	Walworth.....	3,221	8,706
Juneau.....	1,225	2,096	Washburn.....	622	1,401
Kenosha.....	5,883	14,988	Washington.....	3,005	7,184
Kewaunee.....	1,155	2,633	Waukesha.....	8,592	25,219
La Crosse.....	4,012	11,509	Waupaca.....	1,473	4,101
Lafayette.....	765	2,173	Waushara.....	757	2,091
Langlade.....	1,378	2,770	Winnebago.....	3,404	14,334
Lincoln.....	1,412	2,849	Wood.....	2,745	8,454
Manitowoc.....	2,861	10,373	TOTAL.....	177,686	521,009
Marathon.....	4,199	9,877			

*Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 2, 1974*

2nd Judicial Circuit, Branch 2

Milwaukee County George A. Burns, Jr.	83,872
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2nd Judicial Circuit, Branch 3

Milwaukee County John A. Decker	87,340
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4th Judicial Circuit

	Allan J. Deehr	Donald Radosevich
County		
Manitowoc	15,645	3,264
Sheboygan	11,425	1,978
TOTAL	27,070	5,242

7th Judicial Circuit

County	James H. Levi
Portage	6,235
Waupaca	6,268
Wood	10,841
TOTAL	23,344

9th Judicial Circuit, Branch 1

Dane County Richard W. Bardwell	60,061
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9th Judicial Circuit, Branch 2

Dane County William D. Byrne	26,042
Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	41,120

April 1, 1975**

2nd Judicial Circuit, Branch 9

Milwaukee County Robert Curley	87,042
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2nd Judicial Circuit, Branch 13

Milwaukee County Victor Manian	69,800
Robert J. Beaudry	38,189

2nd Judicial Circuit, Branch 18

Milwaukee County Harold B. Jackson, Jr.	82,388
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2nd Judicial Circuit, Branch 14

Milwaukee County Leander J. Foley, Jr.	89,961
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2nd Judicial Circuit, Branch 19

Milwaukee County John E. McCormick	86,583
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3rd Judicial Circuit, Branch 1

County	William E. Crane
Calumet	3,799
Winnebago	15,945
TOTAL	19,744

* Copied from official records in Office of the Secretary of State. Scattering vote omitted.

** Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES — Continued

April 1, 1975—Continued

3rd Judicial Circuit, Branch 2

County	Edmund P. Arpin
Calumet.....	3,786
Winnebago.....	14,556
TOTAL.....	18,342

17th Judicial Circuit

County	Lowell D. Schoengarth
Adams.....	2,166
Clark.....	5,403
Jackson.....	2,629
Juneau.....	3,137
TOTAL.....	13,335

11th Judicial Circuit

County	Allen Kinney
Barron.....	5,545
Burnett.....	2,208
Douglas.....	11,194
Polk.....	4,911
Washburn.....	2,030
TOTAL.....	25,988

22nd Judicial Circuit, Branch 1

Waukesha County	
William E. Gramling.....	31,561

23rd Judicial Circuit

County	Thomas H. Barland
Eau Claire.....	8,793
Trempealeau.....	3,402
TOTAL.....	12,195

16th Judicial Circuit

County	Ronald D. Keberle
Lincoln.....	4,351
Marathon.....	13,510
Oneida.....	4,313
Vilas.....	2,923
TOTAL.....	25,097

26th Judicial Circuit

Walworth County	
Erwin Zastrow.....	12,534

REMOVAL OF JUDGES BY ADDRESS***Amending Art. VII, Sec. 13****1971 AJR 31; 1973 AJR 55; Adopted April 2, 1974**

Ballot Question: "Shall section 13 of article VII of the constitution be amended to empower the legislature, by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, to remove county and municipal judges for cause in accordance with procedures established by law?"

Text of Section: "(Article VII) Section 13. Any judge of the supreme ~~or~~ circuit, county or municipal 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."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams.....	1,313	723	Marinette.....	4,766	2,649
Ashland.....	2,154	881	Marquette.....	1,540	736
Barron.....	5,365	2,144	Menominee.....	378	90
Bayfield.....	2,019	808	Milwaukee.....	68,952	28,836
Brown.....	24,035	7,397	Monroe.....	3,683	1,360
Buffalo.....	1,551	683	Oconto.....	3,349	1,871
Burnett.....	1,613	588	Oneida.....	3,753	1,168
Calumet.....	2,533	993	Outagamie.....	12,026	4,426
Chippewa.....	4,362	2,478	Ozaukee.....	6,144	2,852
Clark.....	3,053	1,745	Pepin.....	576	319
Columbia.....	7,265	2,199	Pierce.....	3,688	1,096
Crawford.....	2,174	890	Polk.....	3,934	1,293
Dane.....	52,608	12,173	Portage.....	5,095	1,649
Dodge.....	9,291	3,954	Price.....	1,762	929
Door.....	3,608	1,343	Racine.....	15,849	4,778
Douglas.....	4,573	2,351	Richland.....	2,098	892
Dunn.....	2,668	1,443	Rock.....	13,582	5,583
Eau Claire.....	6,904	3,182	Rusk.....	1,802	857
Florence.....	597	146	St. Croix.....	4,927	1,293
Fond du Lac.....	9,548	3,348	Sauk.....	6,692	1,780
Forest.....	1,297	507	Sawyer.....	1,732	950
Grant.....	6,082	2,154	Shawano.....	4,120	2,338
Green.....	2,866	1,149	Sheboygan.....	7,885	5,103
Green Lake.....	2,453	1,225	Taylor.....	2,052	977
Iowa.....	2,602	843	Trempealeau.....	2,664	1,179
Iron.....	1,526	535	Vernon.....	3,647	1,729
Jackson.....	2,142	838	Vilas.....	2,244	830
Jefferson.....	6,635	2,342	Walworth.....	8,295	2,614
Juneau.....	2,473	1,132	Washburn.....	1,498	630
Kenosha.....	13,723	4,478	Washington.....	7,706	2,870
Kewaunee.....	2,258	1,273	Waukesha.....	24,010	9,270
La Crosse.....	9,298	3,476	Waupaca.....	4,842	2,080
Lafayette.....	2,255	984	Waushara.....	2,449	885
Langlade.....	2,778	1,467	Winnebago.....	15,237	5,630
Lincoln.....	3,821	2,109	Wood.....	8,974	4,495
Manitowoc.....	11,149	6,663			
Marathon.....	10,953	7,186	TOTAL.....	493,496	193,867

*Copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS***Amending Art. IV, Sec. 26****1971 SJR 3; 1973 SJR 15; Adopted April 2, 1974**

Ballot Question: "Shall section 26 of Article IV of the constitution be amended to permit the legislature to increase the pensions of persons who already have retired under any public retirement system (such retirement benefits already may be granted to teachers), and to require the state to provide sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits to all persons retired under a public retirement fund?"

Text of Section: "(Article IV) Section 26. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, 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 persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind 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, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams.....	1,155	995	Marinette.....	3,954	3,690
Ashland.....	1,912	1,276	Marquette.....	1,173	1,174
Barron.....	4,168	3,593	Menominee.....	399	135
Bayfield.....	1,792	1,199	Milwaukee.....	54,671	45,716
Brown.....	19,333	13,400	Monroe.....	2,746	2,515
Buffalo.....	1,223	1,122	Oconto.....	2,920	2,545
Burnett.....	1,341	964	Oneida.....	3,128	2,036
Calumet.....	1,909	1,752	Outagamie.....	9,804	7,201
Chippewa.....	3,812	3,306	Ozaukee.....	4,522	4,883
Clark.....	2,305	2,725	Pepin.....	499	461
Columbia.....	5,875	4,062	Pierce.....	2,947	2,053
Crawford.....	1,835	1,382	Polk.....	3,050	2,431
Dane.....	48,467	18,028	Portage.....	4,362	2,623
Dodge.....	6,777	6,937	Price.....	1,465	1,350
Door.....	2,944	2,246	Racine.....	12,954	8,332
Douglas.....	4,934	2,439	Richland.....	1,724	1,415
Dunn.....	2,364	1,989	Rock.....	11,615	8,233
Eau Claire.....	6,261	4,308	Rusk.....	1,484	1,319
Florence.....	530	241	St. Croix.....	3,752	2,745
Fond du Lac.....	7,522	5,791	Sauk.....	5,300	3,521
Forest.....	1,122	814	Sawyer.....	1,567	1,237
Grant.....	5,167	3,516	Shawano.....	3,219	3,565
Green.....	1,864	2,266	Sheboygan.....	6,277	7,021
Green Lake.....	1,830	1,993	Taylor.....	1,613	1,604
Iowa.....	2,121	1,503	Trempealeau.....	2,212	1,794
Iron.....	1,405	881	Vernon.....	2,731	2,821
Jackson.....	1,847	1,299	Vilas.....	1,700	1,512
Jefferson.....	4,813	4,493	Walworth.....	6,479	4,812
Juneau.....	2,115	1,649	Washburn.....	1,395	872
Kenosha.....	10,064	8,765	Washington.....	5,789	5,135
Kewaunee.....	1,645	2,049	Waukesha.....	17,889	16,215
La Crosse.....	7,103	6,174	Waupaca.....	3,818	3,367
Lafayette.....	1,744	1,631	Waushara.....	2,032	1,435
Langlade.....	2,031	2,409	Winnebago.....	12,996	8,561
Lincoln.....	2,392	3,708	Wood.....	6,477	7,364
Manitowoc.....	7,277	11,016			
Marathon.....	6,649	11,931	TOTAL.....	396,051	315,545

*Copied from official records in the Office of Secretary of State.

TAXATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS*

Amending Art. VIII, Sec. 1

1971 AJR 1; 1973 AJR 1; Adopted April 2, 1974

Ballot Question: "Shall section 1 of article VIII of the Wisconsin constitution be amended to permit the legislature to define agricultural land and undeveloped land and to allow that the taxation of such classes of land need not be uniform with one another nor with the taxation of other real property?"

Text of Section: "(Article VIII) 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 agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. 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 exceptions may be provided."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams.....	1,123	878	Marinette.....	3,156	4,345
Ashland.....	1,532	1,415	Marquette.....	1,418	913
Barron.....	3,828	3,864	Menominee.....	273	196
Bayfield.....	1,505	1,306	Milwaukee.....	45,405	51,867
Brown.....	16,690	14,919	Monroe.....	2,793	2,349
Buffalo.....	1,396	897	Oconto.....	2,853	2,477
Burnett.....	1,157	1,067	Oneida.....	2,616	2,288
Calumet.....	2,079	1,575	Outagamie.....	7,009	9,845
Chippewa.....	3,181	3,700	Ozaukee.....	4,882	4,366
Clark.....	2,396	2,539	Pepin.....	619	335
Columbia.....	5,775	3,823	Pierce.....	3,489	1,498
Crawford.....	1,805	1,324	Polk.....	2,932	2,390
Dane.....	35,144	29,567	Portage.....	4,142	2,814
Dodge.....	7,109	6,280	Price.....	1,479	1,237
Door.....	3,652	1,543	Racine.....	8,821	11,824
Douglas.....	2,844	4,044	Richland.....	2,385	817
Dunn.....	2,358	1,903	Rock.....	8,054	11,125
Eau Claire.....	4,933	5,273	Rusk.....	1,232	1,456
Florence.....	481	255	St. Croix.....	4,578	1,913
Fond du Lac.....	7,282	5,887	Sauk.....	5,556	2,900
Forest.....	956	879	Sawyer.....	1,315	1,354
Grant.....	5,158	3,265	Shawano.....	3,517	3,074
Green.....	2,608	1,552	Sheboygan.....	5,949	7,024
Green Lake.....	2,072	1,698	Taylor.....	1,746	1,346
Iowa.....	2,819	925	Trempealeau.....	2,246	1,696
Iron.....	1,161	943	Vernon.....	3,428	2,121
Jackson.....	1,726	1,267	Vilas.....	1,598	1,489
Jefferson.....	5,359	3,769	Walworth.....	5,998	5,089
Juneau.....	2,106	1,551	Washburn.....	1,113	1,054
Kenosha.....	8,580	9,681	Washington.....	6,270	4,536
Kewaunee.....	2,113	1,517	Waukesha.....	16,236	17,011
La Crosse.....	5,735	7,236	Waupaca.....	3,630	3,398
Lafayette.....	2,197	1,146	Waushara.....	2,263	1,199
Langlade.....	2,100	2,150	Winnebago.....	9,242	11,852
Lincoln.....	2,759	3,219	Wood.....	7,115	6,531
Manitowoc.....	6,854	11,014			
Marathon.....	7,436	10,918	TOTAL.....	353,377	340,518

* Copied from official records in the Office of the Secretary of State.

DUELING***Amending Art. XIII, Sec. 2****1973 SJR 6; 1975 SJR 4; Adopted April 1, 1975**

Ballot Question: "Shall section 2 of article XIII of the constitution, which provides penalties unique to the offense of dueling, be amended to eliminate the requirement that a person who engages in a duel shall be forever disqualified from voting or holding public office?"

Text of Section: "(Article XIII) 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 manner as shall be prescribed by law.~~"

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams.....	1,256	1,252	Marinette.....	3,496	2,929
Ashland.....	1,368	1,000	Marquette.....	979	1,185
Barron.....	3,214	2,535	Menominee.....	157	68
Bayfield.....	1,683	1,302	Milwaukee.....	59,046	35,540
Brown.....	18,176	13,048	Monroe.....	2,600	2,184
Buffalo.....	1,168	1,109	Oconto.....	2,679	2,510
Burnett.....	1,215	1,102	Oneida.....	2,449	1,876
Calumet.....	2,239	1,890	Outagamie.....	10,499	7,868
Chippewa.....	4,354	4,088	Ozaukee.....	4,825	3,704
Clark.....	2,534	2,940	Pepin.....	292	383
Columbia.....	4,344	2,995	Pierce.....	2,240	2,023
Crawford.....	1,514	1,361	Polk.....	2,595	1,875
Dane.....	50,795	23,645	Portage.....	4,856	3,112
Dodge.....	5,393	4,455	Price.....	1,532	1,254
Door.....	2,204	1,859	Racine.....	16,614	10,053
Douglas.....	6,552	4,194	Richland.....	1,663	1,264
Dunn.....	1,772	2,218	Rock.....	10,846	8,731
Eau Claire.....	4,944	4,291	Rusk.....	1,440	1,286
Florence.....	471	309	St. Croix.....	3,055	2,717
Fond du Lac.....	5,189	3,394	Sauk.....	4,532	3,203
Forest.....	1,192	987	Sawyer.....	1,756	1,151
Grant.....	4,805	3,024	Shawano.....	3,005	2,900
Green.....	2,176	1,572	Sheboygan.....	8,692	5,607
Green Lake.....	2,516	1,940	Taylor.....	1,288	1,312
Iowa.....	1,715	1,157	Trempealeau.....	2,065	1,842
Iron.....	1,092	842	Vernon.....	2,929	2,852
Jackson.....	1,268	1,164	Vilas.....	1,808	1,418
Jefferson.....	5,356	4,052	Walworth.....	7,330	4,562
Juneau.....	1,847	1,687	Washburn.....	1,188	875
Kenosha.....	12,150	8,381	Washington.....	5,583	4,118
Kewaunee.....	1,731	1,942	Waukesha.....	19,816	15,046
La Crosse.....	7,900	5,781	Waupaca.....	2,782	2,555
Lafayette.....	1,492	1,243	Wausara.....	1,503	1,312
Langlade.....	1,904	2,220	Winnebago.....	10,331	7,637
Lincoln.....	2,354	2,168	Wood.....	6,001	4,765
Manitowoc.....	5,866	7,121			
Marathon.....	7,395	6,741	TOTAL.....	395,616	282,726

*Copied from official records of the Elections Board.

EXCLUSIONS FROM MUNICIPAL DEBT LIMITS*

Amending Art. XI, Sec. 3

1971 SJR 44; 1973 SJR 55; Rejected April 1, 1975

Ballot Question: "Shall section 3 of article XI of the constitution be amended to exclude from the debt limit of a town, village, city, county, or special district debt secured solely by the property or income of a public project which produces regular income from normal operations where no general obligation is created, and to extend to counties the present nondebt incurring exclusion afforded to towns, villages, cities, or special districts for municipally-owned public utility mortgage or revenue financing?"

Change in Section: For the full text of section 3 of article XI of the constitution see page 227. That part of the text of the section affected by the substantive changes in the proposed amendment reads as follows:

"(Article XI) Section 3 . . . An indebtedness created by a town, village, city, county or special district for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, equipping, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, or public project, the latter of which produces regular income from its normal operations, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility or public project, and whereby no municipal liability general obligation 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 within the meaning of the limitations on indebtedness herein imposed, except that this exception shall not apply to a county-owned gas or electric power utility or project."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams.....	961	1,493	Marinette.....	2,672	3,456
Ashland.....	1,147	1,205	Marquette.....	755	1,296
Barron.....	2,525	3,077	Menominee.....	145	66
Bayfield.....	1,358	1,491	Milwaukee.....	47,775	43,306
Brown.....	14,247	15,688	Monroe.....	2,095	2,498
Buffalo.....	926	1,307	Oconto.....	2,029	2,933
Burnett.....	1,015	1,195	Oneida.....	1,886	2,188
Calumet.....	1,749	2,252	Outagamie.....	8,688	8,866
Chippewa.....	3,526	4,669	Ozaukee.....	3,778	4,348
Clark.....	1,751	3,664	Pepin.....	228	430
Columbia.....	3,504	3,605	Pierce.....	1,739	2,272
Crawford.....	1,250	1,557	Polk.....	2,081	2,143
Dane.....	42,545	25,925	Portage.....	4,187	3,551
Dodge.....	4,070	5,486	Price.....	1,270	1,429
Door.....	1,742	2,109	Racine.....	13,719	11,618
Douglas.....	5,945	4,302	Richland.....	1,409	1,384
Dunn.....	1,335	2,530	Rock.....	8,495	10,341
Eau Claire.....	3,647	5,269	Rusk.....	1,186	1,467
Florence.....	457	327	St. Croix.....	2,480	3,029
Fond Du Lac.....	3,908	4,343	Sauk.....	3,678	3,727
Forest.....	997	1,060	Sawyer.....	1,443	1,410
Grant.....	4,274	3,254	Shawano.....	2,318	3,372
Green.....	1,610	1,960	Sheboygan.....	6,666	7,134
Green Lake.....	1,641	2,591	Taylor.....	985	1,541
Iowa.....	1,469	1,329	Trempealeau.....	1,683	2,120
Iron.....	922	851	Vernon.....	2,402	3,232
Jackson.....	996	1,354	Vilas.....	1,246	1,843
Jefferson.....	4,128	5,051	Walworth.....	5,396	5,932
Juneau.....	1,401	1,982	Washburn.....	941	981
Kenosha.....	9,315	9,986	Washington.....	4,234	5,020
Kewaunee.....	1,426	2,135	Waukesha.....	13,938	19,299
La Crosse.....	6,254	6,695	Waupaca.....	2,345	2,806
Lafayette.....	1,340	1,353	Waushara.....	1,003	1,682
Langlade.....	1,392	2,587	Winnebago.....	5,599	11,643
Lincoln.....	1,792	2,564	Wood.....	3,849	6,556
Manitowoc.....	4,000	8,631			
Marathon.....	5,526	8,129	TOTAL.....	310,434	337,925

*Copied from official records of the Elections Board.

PUBLIC DEBT FOR VETERANS HOUSING***Amending Art. VIII, Sec. 3 and Sec. 7 (2) (a)
1973 AJR 145; 1975 AJR 1; Adopted April 1, 1975**

Ballot Question: "Shall sections 3 and 7 (2) (a) of article VIII of the constitution be amended to permit the state to make funds available for veterans housing loans with such funds to be acquired by the state through general obligation bonding?"

Text of Section: "(Article VIII) Section 3. The Except as provided in s.7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Section 7. (2) (a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans."

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams.....	1,336	1,222	Marinette.....	3,602	2,975
Ashland.....	1,537	954	Marquette.....	1,006	1,177
Barron.....	3,305	2,606	Menominee.....	215	72
Bayfield.....	1,742	1,313	Milwaukee.....	56,479	38,397
Brown.....	16,861	14,842	Monroe.....	2,696	2,240
Buffalo.....	1,189	1,183	Oconto.....	3,152	2,204
Burnett.....	1,351	1,067	Oneida.....	2,230	2,219
Calumet.....	2,176	1,983	Outagamie.....	10,668	8,012
Chippewa.....	4,496	4,053	Ozaukee.....	4,386	4,218
Clark.....	2,453	3,148	Pepin.....	306	377
Columbia.....	4,466	2,981	Pierce.....	2,164	2,096
Crawford.....	1,772	1,224	Polk.....	2,760	1,846
Dane.....	48,279	25,031	Portage.....	4,836	3,175
Dodge.....	5,128	4,810	Price.....	1,846	1,078
Door.....	2,337	1,853	Racine.....	15,929	10,951
Douglas.....	7,124	3,946	Richland.....	1,828	1,173
Dunn.....	1,805	2,287	Rock.....	10,829	9,029
Eau Claire.....	4,684	4,664	Rusk.....	1,524	1,207
Florence.....	512	302	St. Croix.....	3,579	2,456
Fond du Lac.....	4,854	3,775	Sauk.....	4,955	2,982
Forest.....	1,400	895	Sawyer.....	1,760	1,230
Grant.....	5,198	2,878	Shawano.....	3,023	2,954
Green.....	2,146	1,683	Sheboygan.....	7,986	6,400
Green Lake.....	2,211	2,348	Taylor.....	1,437	1,224
Iowa.....	1,895	1,088	Trempealeau.....	2,149	1,814
Iron.....	1,438	682	Vernon.....	3,169	2,782
Jackson.....	1,338	1,177	Vilas.....	1,649	1,673
Jefferson.....	5,119	4,417	Walworth.....	7,082	5,027
Juneau.....	1,954	1,678	Washburn.....	1,239	824
Kenosha.....	11,892	8,962	Washington.....	5,345	4,434
Kewaunee.....	1,796	1,896	Waukesha.....	17,429	17,593
La Crosse.....	7,879	5,968	Waupaca.....	2,815	2,624
Lafayette.....	1,677	1,142	Waushara.....	1,430	1,416
Langlade.....	2,211	1,979	Winnebago.....	7,382	10,808
Lincoln.....	2,545	2,057	Wood.....	5,908	5,138
Manitowoc.....	5,904	7,257			
Marathon.....	7,112	7,056	TOTAL.....	385,915	300,232

*Copied from official records of the State Elections Board.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES: STATE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR*

Amending Art. VIII, Sec. 7 and Sec. 10 1973 AJR 133; 1975 AJR 2; Rejected April 1, 1975¹

Ballot Question: "Shall article VIII, Section 7 (2) (a) and section 10, of the constitution be amended to broaden the existing authority under which state funds may be appropriated for highways, for airports and port facilities to apply, generally, to the development, improvement and construction of transportation facilities?"

Text of Sections: "(Article VIII) Section 7 (2) (a) 1 [as affected by the veterans housing amendment; see p. 793]. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways transportation facilities, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

Section 10 [part] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement...., except:....

(2) The state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation moneys for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or transportation facilities.

(3) The state may appropriate moneys for the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams.....	1,063	1,491	Marinette.....	2,863	3,594
Ashland.....	1,196	1,234	Marquette.....	756	1,438
Barron.....	2,774	3,164	Menominee.....	156	66
Bayfield.....	1,474	1,555	Milwaukee.....	55,323	39,614
Brown.....	15,487	16,117	Monroe.....	2,252	2,589
Buffalo.....	938	1,386	Oconto.....	2,156	3,089
Burnett.....	1,070	1,206	Oneida.....	1,825	2,641
Calumet.....	1,747	2,393	Outagamie.....	9,344	9,462
Chippewa.....	3,549	4,843	Ozaukee.....	4,120	4,507
Clark.....	1,642	3,933	Pepin.....	231	443
Columbia.....	3,601	3,871	Pierce.....	1,817	2,465
Crawford.....	1,447	1,591	Polk.....	2,215	2,347
Dane.....	49,807	24,588	Portage.....	4,446	3,599
Dodge.....	4,110	5,771	Price.....	1,323	1,508
Door.....	1,864	2,354	Racine.....	14,997	11,768
Douglas.....	7,407	3,699	Richland.....	1,440	1,506
Dunn.....	1,376	2,648	Rock.....	9,378	10,405
Eau Claire.....	3,992	5,298	Rusk.....	1,192	1,563
Florence.....	496	312	St. Croix.....	2,576	3,282
Fond du Lac.....	3,991	4,625	Sauk.....	3,928	3,948
Forest.....	1,053	1,175	Sawyer.....	1,559	1,429
Grant.....	4,671	3,331	Shawano.....	2,401	3,504
Green.....	1,814	1,979	Sheboygan.....	6,780	7,553
Green Lake.....	1,690	2,803	Taylor.....	980	1,654
Iowa.....	1,642	1,363	Trempealeau.....	1,788	2,195
Iron.....	1,044	917	Vernon.....	2,398	3,509
Jackson.....	962	1,503	Vilas.....	1,339	1,946
Jefferson.....	4,497	5,063	Walworth.....	6,299	5,888
Juneau.....	1,498	1,948	Washburn.....	1,048	1,002
Kenosha.....	11,157	9,537	Washington.....	4,595	5,163
Kewaunee.....	1,445	2,262	Waukesha.....	15,448	19,549
La Crosse.....	7,116	6,642	Waupaca.....	2,425	2,935
Lafayette.....	1,426	1,391	Waushara.....	1,053	1,761
Langlade.....	1,526	2,607	Winnebago.....	6,439	11,634
Lincoln.....	1,514	3,087	Wood.....	4,183	6,643
Manitowoc.....	4,856	8,316			
Marathon.....	4,117	10,116	TOTAL.....	342,132	342,308

¹ The original canvass showed the results as "for", 342,396 to "against", 341,291. The tally shown in the table reflects the result of a statewide recount, announced by the Elections Board on May 5, 1975. At press time, it seemed likely that the issue was not yet settled, and that some of the decisions reflected in the recount canvasses of several counties would be reviewed in the circuit courts for those counties.

* Vote statistics (recount results) copied from official records of the Elections Board.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY*

County	Governor			
	William H. Upham (Amer.)	Edmond Hou-Seye (Dem.)	Patrick J. Lucey (Dem.)	William Dyke (Rep.)
Adams.....	14	261	644	552
Ashland.....	15	277	1,391	461
Barron.....	25	318	1,184	927
Bayfield.....	24	396	1,364	372
Brown.....	211	5,569	9,491	3,227
Buffalo.....	17	68	542	1,442
Burnett.....	8	322	1,819	217
Calumet.....	19	470	1,321	1,152
Chippewa.....	107	1,541	3,311	728
Clark.....	115	488	1,482	1,332
Columbia.....	59	289	1,822	3,397
Crawford.....	11	590	1,626	581
Dane.....	109	3,589	23,447	5,307
Dodge.....	50	747	2,110	3,982
Door.....	17	302	1,063	1,297
Douglas.....	14	1,427	6,730	493
Dunn.....	108	725	2,056	1,439
Eau Claire.....	129	1,996	4,668	2,248
Florence.....	0	43	138	131
Fond du Lac.....	123	687	2,456	5,189
Forest.....	37	169	460	150
Grant.....	59	555	1,574	4,685
Green.....	9	157	600	1,670
Green Lake.....	45	158	394	2,131
Iowa.....	5	192	842	1,820
Iron.....	14	197	464	121
Jackson.....	8	519	1,276	540
Jefferson.....	41	671	2,560	3,615
Juneau.....	27	145	645	2,445
Kenosha.....	41	1,774	6,708	1,040
Kewaunee.....	52	475	762	260
La Crosse.....	104	2,296	4,772	4,244
Lafayette.....	10	199	679	1,211
Langlade.....	21	425	1,290	878
Lincoln.....	32	987	2,259	1,690
Manitowoc.....	385	2,505	5,754	1,099
Marathon.....	326	2,732	5,405	2,265
Marquette.....	39	666	1,543	1,096
Marquette.....	9	54	290	1,411
Menominee.....	3	57	454	10
Milwaukee.....	1,015	13,912	66,676	18,965
Monroe.....	16	437	1,027	1,396
Oconto.....	34	459	1,248	2,180
Oneida.....	44	352	718	608
Outagamie.....	97	2,300	6,459	3,417
Ozaukee.....	85	690	2,345	3,863
Pepin.....	9	157	495	108
Pierce.....	12	256	1,268	1,013
Polk.....	15	485	2,203	776
Portage.....	52	946	3,870	741
Price.....	21	310	955	502
Racine.....	114	3,472	12,758	2,841
Richland.....	13	170	609	969
Rock.....	57	837	4,077	4,095
Rusk.....	9	571	1,499	696
St. Croix.....	14	571	2,394	1,173
Sauk.....	25	109	800	4,038
Sawyer.....	22	231	517	486
Shawano.....	122	389	995	1,884
Sheboygan.....	57	1,874	9,182	3,159
Taylor.....	27	397	1,208	380
Trempealeau.....	6	335	1,251	1,180
Vernon.....	13	330	834	1,116
Vilas.....	27	267	509	1,005
Walworth.....	29	317	1,554	2,613
Washington.....	18	240	859	704
Waukesha.....	65	674	2,985	3,698
Waukegan.....	293	2,619	11,514	14,533
Waupaca.....	103	258	1,083	3,684
Waushara.....	25	127	363	1,082
Winnebago.....	334	2,165	6,559	9,187
Wood.....	585	818	2,791	2,876
TOTAL.....	5,800	72,113	259,001	161,823

* Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY* — CONTINUED

County	Lieutenant Governor			
	Donald D. Hoefl (Amer.)	Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.)	Andrew Tripoli (Dem.)	John M. Alberts (Rep.)
Adams.....	12	757	114	480
Ashland.....	16	1,373	210	429
Barron.....	24	1,222	212	899
Bayfield.....	23	1,427	248	351
Brown.....	203	12,084	2,604	3,017
Buffalo.....	17	530	55	1,357
Burnett.....	6	1,637	254	210
Calumet.....	18	1,512	267	1,109
Chippewa.....	101	3,755	854	677
Clark.....	112	1,569	332	1,266
Columbia.....	54	1,867	173	2,956
Crawford.....	11	1,789	291	544
Dane.....	100	24,361	2,712	4,854
Dodge.....	43	2,441	402	3,611
Door.....	16	1,175	143	1,259
Douglas.....	14	6,730	973	469
Dunn.....	104	2,203	422	1,355
Eau Claire.....	125	5,387	1,206	2,157
Florence.....	0	133	27	123
Fond du Lac.....	119	2,721	349	4,842
Forest.....	38	494	108	132
Grant.....	54	1,756	291	4,198
Green.....	8	683	86	1,477
Green Lake.....	43	468	71	2,006
Iowa.....	4	879	105	1,448
Iron.....	14	445	127	116
Jackson.....	7	1,447	287	496
Jefferson.....	38	2,795	370	3,390
Juneau.....	27	696	81	1,987
Kenosha.....	41	7,045	1,119	1,018
Kewaunee.....	51	997	199	240
La Crosse.....	102	5,737	1,243	3,984
Lafayette.....	10	724	112	990
Langlade.....	18	1,462	229	812
Lincoln.....	34	2,668	505	1,609
Manitowoc.....	373	6,872	1,282	1,042
Marathon.....	311	6,415	1,644	2,129
Marinette.....	41	1,774	354	1,039
Marquette.....	7	316	24	1,211
Menominee.....	3	401	53	12
Milwaukee.....	973	70,754	8,604	17,938
Monroe.....	17	1,196	250	1,310
Oconto.....	29	1,422	237	2,076
Oneida.....	42	847	210	582
Outagamie.....	95	7,295	1,316	3,266
Ozaukee.....	80	2,696	364	3,676
Pepin.....	9	480	93	102
Pierce.....	12	1,251	178	976
Polk.....	16	2,081	357	748
Portage.....	49	4,262	525	610
Price.....	21	1,041	202	470
Racine.....	111	13,568	2,058	2,676
Richland.....	14	683	78	860
Rock.....	54	4,252	555	3,811
Rusk.....	10	1,656	354	661
St. Croix.....	14	2,359	388	1,145
Sauk.....	20	837	68	3,430
Sawyer.....	21	558	155	461
Shawano.....	115	1,132	234	1,810
Sheboygan.....	56	9,562	1,422	2,997
Taylor.....	27	1,319	247	358
Trempealeau.....	6	1,372	175	1,134
Vernon.....	11	942	183	1,024
Vilas.....	28	642	130	903
Walworth.....	26	1,611	219	2,497
Washburn.....	18	893	142	674
Washington.....	62	3,219	386	3,538
Waukesha.....	288	12,466	1,481	14,312
Waupaca.....	100	1,141	164	3,490
Waushara.....	27	400	78	1,040
Winnebago.....	312	7,337	1,358	8,397
Wood.....	556	3,080	488	2,711
TOTAL.....	5,561	281,101	42,837	150,984

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY* — CONTINUED

County	Secretary of State				State Treasurer		
	Eugene R. Zimmerman (Amer.)	Douglas LaFollette (Dem.)	Eugene Parks (Dem.)	Kent C. Jones (Rep.)	Grace E. Mattison (Amer.)	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Nina J. Weir (Rep.)
Adams.....	12	681	165	460	12	693	460
Ashland.....	18	1,237	309	416	14	1,210	396
Barron.....	23	1,036	372	882	24	1,076	876
Bayfield.....	21	1,250	388	336	22	1,330	332
Brown.....	210	10,149	4,042	2,888	200	10,823	2,718
Buffalo.....	16	475	102	1,318	17	472	1,316
Burnett.....	8	1,400	409	210	8	1,528	212
Calumet.....	20	1,411	331	1,074	16	1,442	1,042
Chippewa.....	105	3,196	1,264	669	102	3,279	631
Clark.....	113	1,352	480	1,215	111	1,432	1,200
Columbia.....	59	1,584	435	2,841	58	1,689	2,779
Crawford.....	13	1,482	519	533	10	1,556	531
Dane.....	105	18,721	8,155	4,723	102	21,984	4,551
Dodge.....	42	2,099	622	3,482	42	2,314	3,392
Door.....	19	1,010	277	1,192	17	964	1,234
Douglas.....	13	6,218	1,449	463	14	6,327	463
Dunn.....	106	1,956	619	1,335	101	2,027	1,302
Eau Claire.....	124	4,663	1,772	2,109	121	5,224	2,066
Florence.....	0	129	36	122	0	119	121
Fond du Lac.....	120	2,438	506	4,849	116	2,446	4,633
Forest.....	34	474	123	126	36	492	121
Grant.....	63	1,444	539	4,109	58	1,599	4,095
Green.....	9	584	149	1,400	7	589	1,398
Green Lake.....	43	430	96	1,973	42	424	1,963
Iowa.....	4	726	245	1,404	3	755	1,369
Iron.....	13	468	125	106	13	453	106
Jackson.....	6	1,273	440	475	7	1,450	478
Jefferson.....	36	2,363	732	3,299	36	2,584	3,233
Juneau.....	27	632	137	1,919	27	648	1,910
Kenosha.....	43	6,696	1,703	992	43	6,637	968
Kewaunee.....	50	912	266	225	47	934	229
La Crosse.....	103	4,743	2,043	3,837	102	5,574	3,540
Lafayette.....	10	617	190	945	10	596	924
Langlade.....	19	1,204	403	827	20	1,342	802
Lincoln.....	32	2,360	690	1,586	32	2,483	1,567
Manitowoc.....	374	6,163	1,834	1,031	369	6,496	990
Marathon.....	319	5,474	2,340	2,077	315	6,280	2,012
Marquette.....	39	1,597	493	1,003	40	1,597	977
Marquette.....	8	254	76	1,164	8	267	1,158
Menominee.....	3	364	71	11	3	327	11
Milwaukee.....	985	56,395	18,655	17,572	971	62,048	16,739
Monroe.....	15	1,071	367	1,271	14	1,155	1,265
Oconto.....	31	1,317	323	2,006	31	1,319	2,006
Oneida.....	45	766	232	569	41	800	553
Outagamie.....	103	6,192	2,164	3,214	98	6,619	3,036
Ozaukee.....	83	2,241	641	3,632	83	2,369	3,570
Pepin.....	9	432	149	95	9	440	97
Pierce.....	12	1,117	298	951	12	1,212	952
Polk.....	16	1,875	602	738	15	2,136	731
Portage.....	77	3,616	1,173	564	81	3,546	626
Price.....	21	924	293	463	22	1,022	449
Racine.....	116	12,115	3,689	2,646	111	12,419	2,532
Richland.....	14	562	198	807	13	588	808
Rock.....	53	3,796	981	3,753	52	3,871	3,643
Rusk.....	12	1,477	482	631	10	1,592	622
St. Croix.....	14	2,088	650	1,118	13	2,254	1,121
Sauk.....	25	643	217	3,330	19	671	3,291
Sawyer.....	21	506	185	453	20	546	448
Shawano.....	117	1,003	309	1,777	111	1,021	1,748
Sheboygan.....	58	8,416	2,172	3,013	57	9,089	2,844
Taylor.....	28	1,118	395	345	28	1,198	351
Trempealeau.....	7	1,250	280	1,089	7	1,284	1,079
Vernon.....	13	797	295	991	11	873	992
Vilas.....	30	560	164	858	27	576	836
Walworth.....	31	1,356	400	2,438	27	1,545	2,430
Washburn.....	18	781	240	647	17	809	653
Washington.....	61	2,771	703	3,423	59	2,962	3,381
Waukesha.....	294	10,057	3,196	13,684	281	11,140	12,848
Waupaca.....	100	1,002	280	3,421	99	1,046	3,368
Waushara.....	26	372	102	1,016	25	375	1,015
Winnebago.....	303	6,615	1,734	8,298	292	6,607	7,736
Wood.....	552	2,581	893	2,656	572	2,703	2,592
TOTAL.....	5,672	237,077	77,409	147,095	5,553	255,297	142,458

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY* — CONTINUED

County	Attorney General				
	Anthony S. Earl (Dem.)	Thomas M. Jacobson (Dem.)	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	Edward Nager (Dem.)	Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.)
Adams.....	253	81	433	93	454
Ashland.....	624	122	706	142	390
Barron.....	381	194	713	154	848
Bayfield.....	552	192	724	191	330
Brown.....	4,023	2,189	6,524	2,124	2,855
Buffalo.....	201	43	285	49	1,306
Burnett.....	265	235	905	391	204
Calumet.....	523	185	907	130	1,104
Chippewa.....	2,434	404	1,594	364	637
Clark.....	847	200	668	168	1,197
Columbia.....	413	257	1,008	340	2,780
Crawford.....	384	278	1,080	271	521
Dane.....	7,795	5,003	6,939	7,998	4,529
Dodge.....	636	369	1,486	282	3,384
Door.....	218	223	726	96	1,244
Douglas.....	2,073	724	3,848	1,073	456
Dunn.....	752	342	1,300	219	1,300
Eau Claire.....	2,435	1,075	2,643	490	2,073
Florence.....	36	12	89	20	119
Fond du Lac.....	1,101	239	1,400	261	4,686
Forest.....	202	73	285	44	133
Grant.....	356	493	898	252	4,045
Green.....	100	157	378	106	1,392
Green Lake.....	121	66	298	42	1,964
Iowa.....	176	171	485	152	1,345
Iron.....	161	55	313	78	109
Jackson.....	424	218	756	307	477
Jefferson.....	660	405	1,683	334	3,139
Juneau.....	144	119	377	120	1,908
Kenosha.....	2,606	1,001	3,852	871	974
Kewaunee.....	337	136	602	117	232
La Crosse.....	2,183	867	3,160	774	3,534
Lafayette.....	146	158	434	94	917
Langlade.....	820	149	574	127	840
Lincoln.....	1,756	264	1,018	204	1,581
Manitowoc.....	3,277	662	3,415	820	984
Marathon.....	5,992	703	1,411	336	2,068
Marinette.....	533	236	1,133	234	982
Marquette.....	88	35	171	38	1,138
Menominee.....	113	50	229	46	11
Milwaukee.....	27,311	18,088	28,276	5,638	16,625
Monroe.....	360	180	733	150	1,277
Oconto.....	336	170	925	185	2,052
Oneida.....	495	101	402	64	561
Outagamie.....	3,030	1,073	3,936	530	3,489
Ozaukee.....	714	515	1,414	250	3,665
Pepin.....	169	111	242	65	96
Pierce.....	348	229	625	252	942
Polk.....	389	352	1,294	429	717
Portage.....	3,000	507	1,290	238	510
Price.....	585	133	434	105	452
Racine.....	4,415	2,983	7,305	1,123	2,490
Richland.....	146	154	378	74	807
Rock.....	1,337	462	2,096	950	3,612
Rusk.....	653	199	952	177	620
St. Croix.....	568	384	1,327	453	1,085
Sauk.....	182	151	428	169	3,245
Sawyer.....	202	97	316	69	439
Shawano.....	461	166	618	116	1,889
Sheboygan.....	3,092	1,073	5,999	703	2,840
Taylor.....	807	158	520	93	347
Trempealeau.....	412	185	747	183	1,069
Vernon.....	297	187	526	121	979
Vilas.....	242	61	368	90	850
Walworth.....	395	314	867	210	2,345
Washburn.....	222	153	521	117	629
Washington.....	944	444	1,797	363	3,379
Waukesha.....	3,635	2,336	6,467	1,121	12,615
Waupaca.....	467	100	634	86	3,750
Waushara.....	144	60	236	40	1,008
Winnebago.....	2,624	854	4,212	863	8,185
Wood.....	1,918	313	1,203	156	2,578
TOTAL.....	106,041	50,678	132,538	35,165	143,337

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTY*

County	Gerald L. McFarren (Amer.)	Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)	James A. Sigl (Rep.)
Adams.....	10	809	438	65
Ashland.....	13	1,360	317	56
Barron.....	24	1,280	723	156
Bayfield.....	21	1,537	290	45
Brown.....	209	12,515	3,018	300
Buffalo.....	13	565	1,169	263
Burnett.....	7	1,824	148	51
Calumet.....	15	1,422	1,175	97
Chippewa.....	104	4,213	539	141
Clark.....	88	1,733	1,007	357
Columbia.....	47	1,931	2,529	468
Crawford.....	12	1,795	386	116
Dane.....	98	25,357	4,139	551
Dodge.....	41	2,568	3,196	487
Door.....	15	1,154	1,130	198
Douglas.....	12	7,416	376	77
Dunn.....	98	2,488	1,165	172
Eau Claire.....	119	6,066	1,733	442
Florence.....	0	145	102	22
Fond du Lac.....	109	2,767	5,512	586
Forest.....	34	543	131	17
Grant.....	57	1,866	3,386	847
Green.....	5	721	1,193	232
Green Lake.....	39	432	1,752	252
Iowa.....	1	946	1,212	230
Iron.....	8	557	96	11
Jackson.....	8	1,668	397	73
Jefferson.....	34	2,914	2,699	670
Juneau.....	24	735	1,635	469
Kenosha.....	44	7,748	815	187
Kewaunee.....	46	1,053	218	31
La Crosse.....	98	6,310	3,078	482
Lafayette.....	10	765	797	164
Langlade.....	19	1,488	706	149
Lincoln.....	31	2,800	1,576	213
Manitowoc.....	345	7,343	928	124
Marathon.....	306	7,072	1,940	247
Marinette.....	38	1,800	901	125
Marquette.....	7	313	1,020	221
Menominee.....	3	421	8	2
Milwaukee.....	971	72,032	16,012	2,071
Monroe.....	15	1,310	1,048	233
Oconto.....	28	1,507	1,843	442
Oneida.....	41	931	559	45
Outagamie.....	101	7,342	3,119	387
Ozaukee.....	77	2,775	3,092	701
Pepin.....	9	535	69	20
Pierce.....	11	1,426	774	182
Polk.....	14	2,525	485	152
Portage.....	47	4,331	595	112
Price.....	17	1,150	444	56
Racine.....	107	14,331	2,309	397
Richland.....	12	690	636	159
Rock.....	45	4,436	3,049	697
Rusk.....	6	1,871	530	128
St. Croix.....	14	2,731	878	250
Sauk.....	22	852	2,985	572
Sawyer.....	21	647	405	54
Shawano.....	126	1,162	1,548	382
Sheboygan.....	54	9,920	2,359	401
Taylor.....	25	1,402	289	70
Trempealeau.....	6	1,452	923	154
Vernon.....	10	996	812	175
Vilas.....	26	659	867	145
Walworth.....	25	1,728	1,925	470
Washburn.....	17	987	543	153
Washington.....	59	3,311	3,416	435
Waukesha.....	283	12,508	11,416	1,990
Waupaca.....	112	1,210	3,011	541
Waushara.....	24	445	925	156
Winnebago.....	287	7,558	7,830	914
Wood.....	535	3,205	2,247	674
TOTAL.....	5,359	294,405	130,523	22,714

* Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF 94th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT*

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Leonard W. Smith (Rep.)
Kenosha	7,759	958
Racine.....	13,886	2,566
Rock.....	4,526	3,346
Walworth	1,724	2,352
Green (part)	123	209
Jefferson (part)	37	14
TOTAL.....	28,055	9,445

Second Congressional District

County	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Elizabeth T. Miller (Rep.)
Columbia.....	1,927	2,863
Dane	25,005	4,153
Iowa	942	1,281
Lafayette.....	725	878
Sauk.....	837	3,257
Dodge (part)	2,042	2,853
Fond du Lac (part)	94	173
Green (part)	546	1,088
TOTAL.....	32,118	16,546

Third Congressional District

County	Keith D. Ellison (Amer.)	Alvin Baldus (Dem.)	Charles Collins (Dem.)	Theodore Fetting (Dem.)	Thomas C. Stanton (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
Barron	25	781	111	271	279	942
Buffalo.....	14	251	10	220	125	1,658
Crawford	10	499	200	1,079	331	607
Dunn.....	95	2,260	40	412	205	1,426
Eau Claire.....	118	2,764	229	2,344	1,536	2,241
Grant	53	425	552	645	414	4,708
Jackson.....	8	575	84	791	318	529
La Crosse	103	2,365	408	2,885	1,466	3,955
Pepin.....	8	299	30	233	91	111
Pierce.....	11	753	54	488	188	1,064
Polk	12	839	171	957	474	758
Richland.....	12	193	68	427	81	917
St. Croix.....	14	1,296	143	960	436	1,223
Trempealeau.....	7	650	72	582	275	1,249
Vernon.....	13	410	74	546	118	1,134
Monroe (part)	15	466	90	530	183	1,170
TOTAL.....	518	14,826	2,336	13,370	6,520	23,692

*Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF 94th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT* — Continued

Fourth Congressional District

County	Herbert O. Jahnke (Amer.)	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Lewis H. Collison (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	593	39,472	6,387
TOTAL	593	39,472	6,387

Fifth Congressional District

County	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Mildred A. Morries (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	26,640	3,333
TOTAL	26,640	3,333

Sixth Congressional District

County	Harvey C. LeRoy (Amer.)	Nancy J. Simenz (Dem.)	William A. Steiger (Rep.)
Adams	11	575	500
Calumet	14	1,352	1,186
Green Lake	41	383	2,113
Juneau	22	541	2,061
Manitowoc	368	6,131	1,030
Marquette	8	232	1,259
Sheboygan	57	8,294	2,989
Wausara	22	321	1,021
Winnebago	292	5,426	8,734
Brown (part)	4	43	39
Fond du Lac (part)	107	1,961	5,267
Monroe (part)	0	116	118
TOTAL	946	25,375	26,317

Seventh Congressional District

County	Anderson B. Connor (Amer.)	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Josef Burger (Rep.)
Ashland	0	1,400	316
Bayfield	0	1,544	309
Burnett	0	1,803	188
Chippewa	0	4,185	543
Clark	0	1,799	1,110
Douglas	0	6,984	444
Iron	0	580	99
Lincoln	0	2,781	1,540
Marathon	22	7,050	2,024
Portage	0	4,464	580
Price	0	1,159	452
Rusk	0	1,882	592
Sawyer	0	667	447
Taylor	0	1,378	309
Washburn	0	967	505
Wood	53	3,283	2,234
Oneida (part)	0	873	498
TOTAL	75	42,799	12,190

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF 94th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT* — Continued

Eighth Congressional District

County	Robert J. Cornell (Dem.)	Donald R. Zuidmulder (Dem.)	Harold V. Froehlich (Rep.)
Door.....	1,083	349	1,250
Florence.....	112	63	130
Forest.....	397	206	140
Kewaunee.....	804	526	232
Langlade.....	1,106	517	893
Marinette.....	1,377	865	1,033
Menominee.....	230	237	13
Oconto.....	1,021	714	2,167
Outagamie.....	5,829	3,252	3,281
Shawano.....	884	504	1,788
Vilas.....	473	166	950
Waupaca.....	914	431	3,508
Brown (part).....	7,204	9,116	2,715
Oneida (part).....	24	11	34
TOTAL.....	21,458	16,957	18,134

Ninth Congressional District

County	William Quirk (Amer.)	Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.)	G. Sam Davis (Dem.)	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)	Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)
Ozaukee.....	12	1,846	1,046	1,884	2,881
Washington.....	0	2,282	1,226	1,918	2,590
Waukesha.....	62	6,882	7,013	8,080	9,190
Dodge (part).....	0	264	282	280	245
Jefferson (part).....	0	1,865	1,186	1,929	2,216
Milwaukee (part).....	3	5,062	1,247	2,963	5,627
TOTAL.....	77	18,201	12,000	17,054	22,749

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT*

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts**	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
Primary Election, September 10, 1974				
1st	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem. Rep.	Jerome A. Martin..... Harvey W. Rowe..... William J. Wagener.....	10,034 2,082 894
3rd	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	Gerald D. Kleczka..... Raymond J. Tobiasz.....	9,708 7,448
5th	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	David G. Berger..... Walter G. Heiden.....	7,975 2,243
7th	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	Kurt A. Frank.....	9,568
9th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	James E. Higgins..... Judy L. Janes..... Ronald G. Parys.....	1,129 2,508 4,744
11th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Wayne F. Whittow.....	5,567
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem. Rep.	Robert J. McDermott..... Dale T. McKenna..... Robert E. Sundby.....	3,084 7,168 3,404
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem. Rep.	Timothy F. Cullen..... James D. Swan.....	3,314 3,693
17th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem. Rep.	William A. Baker, Jr..... Philip A. McDonald..... Kathryn M. Morrison..... William E. Kuenzi, Jr..... Gordon W. Roseleip.....	2,142 373 3,157 4,435 7,234
19th	55th, 56th, 57th	Amer. Dem. Rep.	Eugene E. Lind..... John R. Allen..... Gary R. Goyke..... Jon R. Guiles..... Lillian Jero..... Byron L. Murken..... Robert Torgerson.....	310 3,533 4,694 2,883 2,785 2,205 2,861
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem. Rep.	Henry Dorman..... Leo F. Mutchler..... Bill S. Gowins.....	9,049 6,300 1,800
23rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Amer. Dem. Rep.	Eugene Williams..... Bruce S. Peloquin..... William D. Rogers..... Lawrence W. Durning.....	51 8,358 4,781 3,664
25th	73rd, 74th, 75th	Dem. Rep.	Patrick T. Cowan..... Kenneth S. Harvey..... Lewis D. Martin..... Daniel O. Theno.....	2,745 4,921 7,003 3,977
27th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem. Rep.	Leo S. Rodems..... Everett V. Bidwell..... Walter Terry.....	3,511 9,260 4,995
29th	85th, 86th, 87th	Dem. Rep.	Charles S. Garnier..... Walter J. Chilsen.....	7,100 4,971
31st	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem. Rep.	Thomas W. Harnisch..... Albert T. Lahmayer..... Marion C. Michaels..... Arthur P. Hayward..... Oswald H. Johnson..... Harold J. LaChapelle.....	4,017 3,005 1,644 1,812 2,048 3,308
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem. Rep.	Peter H. Gardner..... Roger P. Murphy.....	4,362 6,039
Special Primary Election, February 18, 1975				
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem. Rep.	Robert A. Jakubiak..... F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.....	1,432 3,922
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem. Rep.	Gerald F. Bellow..... John J. Maurer..... Bruce E. Schroeder..... Michael Zanin..... Eugene R. Hammond.....	891 5,361 3,976 1,425 2,091

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

** Senate districts consist of 3 whole Assembly districts.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS*

Democratic and Republican Parties

For American Party vote, see page 805.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams (part)	27th	Rodems	40	Bidwell	53
				Terry	50
Adams (part)	31st	Harnisch	349	Hayward	101
		Lahmayer	116	Johnson	76
		Michaels	236	LaChapelle	274
Ashland	25th	Cowan	131	Theno	507
		Harvey	641		
		Martin, L. D.	613		
Barron (part)	25th	Cowan	264	Theno	697
		Harvey	358		
		Martin, L. D.	242		
Bayfield	25th	Cowan	192	Theno	390
		Harvey	709		
		Martin, L. D.	710		
Brown (part)	1st	Martin, J. A.	745	Rowe	125
				Wagener	67
Chippewa (part)	23rd	Peloquin	2,588	Durning	602
		Rogers	2,098		
Chippewa (part)	31st	Harnisch	130	Hayward	15
		Lahmayer	35	Johnson	20
		Michaels	32	LaChapelle	25
Clark (part)	31st	Harnisch	807	Hayward	227
		Lahmayer	354	Johnson	324
		Michaels	106	LaChapelle	515
Columbia (part)	27th	Rodems	1,408	Bidwell	3,025
				Terry	914
Dane (part)	13th	McDermott	2,574	Sundby	1,094
		McKenna	5,009		
Dane (part)	17th	Baker	63	Kuenzi	41
		McDonald	32	Roseleip	17
		Morrison	110		
Dodge (part)	27th	Rodems	643	Bidwell	871
				Terry	395
Door	1st	Martin, J. A.	1,081	Rowe	1,184
				Wagener	338
Douglas	25th	Cowan	1,498	Theno	499
		Harvey	2,306		
		Martin, L. D.	4,260		
Dunn (part)	23rd	Peloquin	1,703	Durning	1,260
		Rogers	883		
Eau Claire (part)	23rd	Peloquin	4,055	Durning	1,801
		Rogers	1,784		
Eau Claire (part)	31st	Harnisch	251	Hayward	70
		Lahmayer	131	Johnson	136
		Michaels	151	LaChapelle	229
Fond du Lac (part)	19th	Allen	80	Guiles	47
		Goyke	116	Jero	158
				Murken	74
				Torgerson	24
Grant (part)	17th	Baker	672	Kuenzi	1,713
		McDonald	113	Roseleip	3,502
		Morrison	1,184		
Green (part)	17th	Baker	107	Kuenzi	910
		McDonald	60	Roseleip	992
		Morrison	552		
Iowa	17th	Baker	713	Kuenzi	919
		McDonald	25	Roseleip	1,095
		Morrison	321		
Iron	25th	Cowan	105	Theno	130
		Harvey	182		
		Martin, L. D.	234		
Jackson (part)	31st	Harnisch	363	Hayward	27
		Lahmayer	1,057	Johnson	344
		Michaels	248	LaChapelle	102
Jefferson (part)	13th	McDermott	460	Sundby	2,021
		McKenna	1,819		
Jefferson (part)	27th	Rodems	219	Bidwell	380
				Terry	149
Juneau (part)	27th	Rodems	330	Bidwell	1,025
				Terry	961
Juneau (part)	31st	Harnisch	105	Hayward	260
		Lahmayer	59	Johnson	227
		Michaels	98	LaChapelle	138

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS*—Continued

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Kewaunee.....	1st	Martin, J. A.	996	Rowe.....	163
Lafayette.....	17th	Baker.....	304	Wagener.....	99
		McDonald.....	47	Kuenzi.....	358
Langlade (part)	29th	Morrison.....	525	Roseleip.....	1,011
Manitowoc.....	1st	Garnier.....	793	Chilsen.....	785
		Martin, J. A.	7,212	Rowe.....	610
Marathon (part)	29th	Garnier.....	5,148	Wagener.....	390
Marquette.....	27th	Rodems.....	216	Chilsen.....	2,022
				Bidwell.....	1,175
Menominee.....	29th	Garnier.....	293	Terry.....	437
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Klecza.....	9,708	Chilsen.....	13
		Tobiasz.....	7,448		
Milwaukee (part)	5th	Berger.....	7,816		
		Heiden.....	2,200		
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Frank.....	9,568		
Milwaukee (part)	9th	Higgins.....	1,129		
		Janes.....	2,508		
		Parys.....	4,744		
Milwaukee (part)	11th	Whittow.....	5,567	Hayward.....	350
Monroe (part)	31st	Harnisch.....	685	Johnson.....	378
		Lahmayer.....	309	LaChapelle.....	647
		Michaels.....	316	Chilsen.....	432
Oconto (part)	29th	Garnier.....	99	Durning.....	1
Pepin (part)	23rd	Peloquin.....	12		
		Rogers.....	16		
Price (part)	25th	Cowan.....	207	Theno.....	380
		Harvey.....	278		
		Martin, L. D.	218		
Racine (part)	15th	Cullen.....	706	Swan.....	391
Racine (part)	21st	Dorman.....	9,049	Gowins.....	1,800
		Mutchler.....	6,300		
Richland (part)	17th	Baker.....	267	Kuenzi.....	416
		McDonald.....	69	Roseleip.....	545
		Morrison.....	416		
Rock (part)	15th	Cullen.....	1,411	Swan.....	1,292
Rock (part)	17th	Baker.....	16	Kuenzi.....	78
		McDonald.....	27	Roseleip.....	72
		Morrison.....	49		
Sauk.....	27th	Rodems.....	655	Bidwell.....	2,731
				Terry.....	2,089
Sawyer.....	25th	Cowan.....	106	Theno.....	519
		Harvey.....	222		
		Martin, L. D.	289		
Shawano (part)	29th	Garnier.....	767	Chilsen.....	1,719
Trempealeau (part)	31st	Harnisch.....	397	Hayward.....	66
		Lahmayer.....	407	Johnson.....	407
		Michaels.....	77	LaChapelle.....	382
Walworth (part)	13th	McDermott.....	50	Sundby.....	289
		McKenna.....	340		
Walworth (part)	15th	Cullen.....	1,197	Swan.....	2,010
Washburn.....	25th	Cowan.....	242	Theno.....	855
		Harvey.....	225		
		Martin, L. D.	437		
Waukesha (part)	5th	Berger.....	159		
		Heiden.....	43		
Waukesha (part)	33rd	Gardner.....	4,362	Murphy.....	6,039
Waushara (part)	31st	Harnisch.....	17	Hayward.....	15
		Lahmayer.....	9	Johnson.....	14
		Michaels.....	24	LaChapelle.....	20
Winnebago (part)	19th	Allen.....	3,453	Guiles.....	2,836
		Goyke.....	4,578	Jero.....	2,627
				Murken.....	2,131
				Torgerson.....	2,837
Wood (part)	31st	Harnisch.....	913	Hayward.....	681
		Lahmayer.....	528	Johnson.....	122
		Michaels.....	356	LaChapelle.....	976

American Party

County	Senate District	American	Vote	County	Senate District	American	Vote
Chippewa (part)	23rd	Williams.....	15	Fond du Lac (pt) ..	19th	Lind.....	13
Dunn (part)	23rd	Williams.....	26	Winnebago (part) ..	19th	Lind.....	297
Eau Claire (part) ..	23rd	Williams.....	10	Pepin (part)	23rd	Williams.....	0

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS*

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Special Primary Election, February 18, 1975					
Kenosha	22nd	Bellow	859	Hammond	1,809
		Maurer	5,109		
		Schroeder	3,744		
		Zanin	1,360		
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Jakubiak	667	Sensenbrenner	2,688
Ozaukee (part)	4th	Jakubiak	162	Sensenbrenner	2,688
Racine (part)	22nd	Bellow	26	Hammond	242
		Maurer	239		
		Schroeder	196		
		Zanin	58		
Walworth (part)	22nd	Bellow	6	Hammond	40
		Maurer	13		
		Schroeder	36		
		Zanin	7		
Washington (part)	4th	Jakubiak	603	Sensenbrenner	791

*Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT*

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
1st	Amer.	Kenneth Werkheiser	19
	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	2,848
	Rep.	Cheryl R. Warren	1,539
2nd	Amer.	John L. Krey	34
	Dem.	Francis J. Lallensack	3,917
	Rep.	Orabelle Fisher	583
3rd	Amer.	Richard J. Rabideau	31
	Dem.	Everett E. Bolle	2,646
		Joseph P. Gagnon	1,812
4th	Rep.	Alan J. Lasee	545
	Dem.	Jon A. LeDuc	3,325
	Rep.	John C. Gower	902
5th		Sanger B. Powers	713
	Dem.	Russel H. Dix	1,226
		William J. Rogers	3,451
6th	Dem.	Gervase A. Hephner	2,216
	Rep.	Donald Schnell	349
	Dem.	Richard Depka	351
7th		Robert Heule	862
		John Karwoski	815
		Alden Pollock	224
		Kevin Soucie	1,967
		Michael Wisniewski	635
		Gary A. Wutke	336
8th	Rep.	Carol Schulze	390
	Dem.	Earl F. Keegan, Jr.	2,551
		John O. Norquist	3,243
9th	Dem.	Eugene L. Kaluzny	876
		Richard D. Nyklewicz, Jr.	1,534
		Stanley T. Szmanda	400
		Albert R. Tadych	1,558
		Phillip J. Tuczynski	1,891
	Dem.	Charles J. Sykes	3,002
10th	Rep.	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	5,536
	Dem.	Gus G. Menos	2,299
	Rep.	Robert M. Dills	1,556
12th	Amer.	Anthony Krancus	5
	Dem.	David J. Walsh	1,657
	Rep.	Frederick C. Schroeder	2,957
13th	Dem.	Michael G. Kirby	2,109
		Charles J. Korbeck	936
	Rep.	Dale R. Landvatter	415
14th	Dem.	Robert E. Behnke	2,010
15th	Dem.	James W. Wahner	4,160
16th	Dem.	Michael Elconin	2,405
		Frederic W. Hopkins	179
		Thomas M. Mollan	458
17th	Dem.	Walter L. Ward, Jr.	906
	Rep.	Frank Morries	24
	Dem.	Lloyd A. Barbee	741
		Robert S. Swan	659
	Rep.	Henry A. Anderson	29
	Dem.	Richard R. Matthews	644
19th		Louise M. Tesmer	3,276
20th	Dem.	John R. Plewa	2,754
21st	Dem.	William P. Atkinson	1,551
		Chester A. Gerlach	3,201
		John D. St. John	980
22nd	Dem.	William D. Bauman	1,864
	Rep.	George H. Klicka	2,106
		Alan M. Morrison	1,576
23rd	Dem.	Dennis N. Biel	706
		Thomas A. Hauke	2,074
	Rep.	Todd R. Murphy	617
24th	Dem.	Gary J. Barczak	2,384
		Gary Sheldon	1,224
	Rep.	Lawrence R. Braden	605
25th	Dem.	Dennis J. Conta	2,907
26th	Dem.	Harout O. Sanasarian	1,947
27th	Dem.	Joseph C. Czerwinski	2,057
28th	Dem.	Harvey L. Dueholm	4,019
	Rep.	William L. Bosak	524
		Stanley A. Warland	753
29th	Dem.	Leo O. Mohn	2,761
	Rep.	Robert M. Boche	489
		Norman L. Christianson	772
		Douglas E. Nelson	807

* Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT*

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
30th.....	Amer.	Merlon Lingenfelter	11
	Dem.	Michael P. Early.....	2,222
	Rep.	William S. Hall.....	2,078
31st.....	Dem.	Paul E. Sicula.....	2,475
32nd.....	Dem.	Peter J. Tropman.....	1,274
33rd.....	Dem.	Richard E. Pabst.....	2,343
	Rep.	Christine R. Brien.....	388
34th.....	Dem.	Allen D. Beadles.....	778
		Edgar D. Granberg.....	455
		Walter Gustafson.....	891
		Stanley J. Lato.....	1,564
		Edward H. Riegert.....	1,019
	Rep.	G. Scott Hanks.....	773
35th.....	Dem.	Richard B. Sargent.....	892
		Norman Schabell.....	1,248
		Gordon E. Schroeder.....	2,677
	Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue.....	2,306
36th.....	Dem.	Charles W. Kuder.....	2,072
	Rep.	Lloyd H. Kincaid.....	2,256
37th.....	Dem.	Norman C. Anderson.....	2,906
		Thomas T. George.....	823
	Rep.	Clarence W. Liddicoat.....	608
38th.....	Dem.	Stephen D. Brown.....	1,553
		Harland E. Everson.....	2,645
		Daniel W. Stauner.....	93
	Rep.	Bernard C. Mittelstaedt.....	673
39th.....	Dem.	Lawrence J. Wiedenfeld.....	1,975
	Rep.	Byron F. Wackett.....	2,623
40th.....	Amer.	Albert Knett.....	6
	Rep.	Francis R. Byers.....	3,981
41st.....	Rep.	Ervin W. Conradt.....	1,063
42nd.....	Amer.	John C. Tilley.....	33
	Dem.	William F. Errington.....	2,284
	Rep.	Tobias A. Roth.....	1,835
43rd.....	Dem.	William L. Burkart.....	1,162
	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter.....	1,086
44th.....	Dem.	Gene T. Krueger.....	970
	Rep.	Delmar E. DeLong.....	1,875
45th.....	Dem.	Gary K. Johnson.....	1,060
	Rep.	Arthur F. Kind.....	794
46th.....	Dem.	David D. O'Malley.....	2,333
		Roger L. Rowin.....	1,072
	Rep.	Shirley Thompson.....	682
47th.....	Dem.	Janet Soergel Mielke.....	1,464
		James W. North.....	1,049
	Rep.	Lyman F. Anderson.....	739
48th.....	Dem.	Lewis T. Mittness.....	1,744
	Rep.	Phyllis L. Casey.....	473
		Elmer M. Mielke.....	429
		Jared A. Van Horn.....	1,511
49th.....	Amer.	Lloyd F. Lewis.....	55
	Dem.	Edward W. Kirchberg.....	885
		Rhoda Voth.....	868
	Rep.	James N. Azim, Jr.....	3,216
		James C. Cox.....	2,008
50th.....	Dem.	Joanne M. Duren.....	1,914
	Rep.	Gregory J. Bock.....	2,416
51st.....	Dem.	Donald A. Stauffacher.....	1,123
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning.....	2,372
52nd.....	Dem.	Thomas M. Kitchen.....	1,445
	Rep.	Earl F. McEsey.....	2,617
53rd.....	Dem.	Daniel J. Murphy.....	1,512
	Rep.	James R. Lewis.....	1,830
		Mary E. Panzer.....	1,749
54th.....	Dem.	Donald L. Abraham.....	1,142
		Wilson R. Anderson.....	503
		James D. Schultz.....	480
	Rep.	Esther Doughty Luckhardt.....	2,254
55th.....	Dem.	Gregory P. Weyenberg.....	2,849
	Rep.	Michael G. Ellis.....	2,795
56th.....	Dem.	Richard A. Flintrop.....	2,433
	Rep.	H. Peter Kohlhoff.....	2,603
57th.....	Amer.	Nelson Haase.....	25
	Dem.	Herman J. Brandt.....	1,869
	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley.....	2,725
58th.....	Dem.	Carl Otte.....	5,161
59th.....	Dem.	Calvin Potter.....	2,945
		Hugh A. Rooney.....	962
	Rep.	Bill B. Bruhy.....	1,435

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT*

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
60th.....	Dem.	Paul A. Jansen.....	1,375
		Walter J. Meyer.....	851
	Rep.	David W. Opitz.....	2,496
61st.....	Dem.	James F. Rooney.....	2,898
		Betty S. Rowley.....	2,382
	Rep.	Anita M. Hunt.....	762
62nd.....	Dem.	R. Michael Ferrall.....	3,908
63rd.....	Dem.	Marcel Dandeneau.....	2,357
		John Siefert.....	2,161
	Rep.	Henry Rohner.....	553
64th.....	Dem.	Gerald F. Bellow.....	1,118
		George Molinaro.....	2,332
65th.....	Dem.	Eugene Dorff.....	2,932
	Rep.	Bradley J. McCrorey.....	337
66th.....	Dem.	John J. Julian.....	617
		Robert S. Spaeth.....	950
		Charles E. Waller.....	565
	Rep.	Russell A. Olson.....	534
67th.....	Amer.	Cyril Rada.....	19
	Dem.	Terry A. Willkom.....	3,420
	Rep.	William R. Zindler.....	507
68th.....	Amer.	Joseph Larson.....	7
	Dem.	Joseph A. Looby.....	4,363
69th.....	Amer.	Eugene Williams.....	2
	Dem.	Donald Dardis.....	1,081
		Gary L. Froseth.....	797
		Kenneth Kajer.....	552
		Richard A. Shoemaker.....	935
		Kenneth F. Stelzig.....	424
	Rep.	LaVerne G. Ausman.....	1,453
		Warren R. Wade.....	699
70th.....	Amer.	Thomas P. Baer.....	79
	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl.....	1,352
		Thomas F. Stockheimer.....	366
		Arlen K. Wanta.....	630
	Rep.	Raymond F. Heinzen.....	1,008
		James S. Vedder.....	1,197
71st.....	Dem.	Leonard A. Groshek.....	3,749
	Rep.	Pamela I. Anderson.....	839
72nd.....	Amer.	Paul Treder.....	86
	Dem.	Kenneth H. Hill.....	960
	Rep.	Patricia A. Goodrich.....	3,737
		Ray J. Riordan, Jr.....	1,919
73rd.....	Dem.	Thomas B. Murray.....	5,267
		Edward Stack.....	2,868
74th.....	Rep.	William J. Johnson.....	450
	Dem.	Michael F. Brozek.....	1,260
		David R. Kedrowski.....	3,131
		Robert C. Leher.....	688
	Rep.	Roger W. Hansen.....	1,293
75th.....	Dem.	Howard W. Cameron.....	1,804
	Rep.	Kenneth M. Schricker.....	2,021
76th.....	Dem.	Mary Lou Munts.....	4,415
		Donald J. Von Rase.....	1,114
	Rep.	Mark E. Musolf.....	1,075
77th.....	Dem.	Marjorie M. Miller.....	3,789
	Rep.	William D. Suhaysik.....	713
78th.....	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach.....	3,515
	Rep.	Frederick A. Raemisch.....	686
79th.....	Dem.	Daniel O'Connor.....	1,485
	Rep.	Tommy G. Thompson.....	5,384
80th.....	Dem.	James L. Schneider.....	1,096
	Rep.	Kenyon E. Giese.....	4,478
81st.....	Amer.	LaVern Krohn.....	4
	Dem.	Thomas S. Hanson.....	1,368
		Arlyn F. Wollenburg.....	323
	Rep.	Mel J. Cyrak.....	1,950
82nd.....	Amer.	David Beierle.....	11
	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski.....	2,116
	Rep.	Homer L. Hanson.....	769
83rd.....	Amer.	Thomas Eaton.....	15
	Dem.	Edward C. Wicklein.....	2,084
	Rep.	John C. Shabaz.....	2,503
84th.....	Amer.	Rodger White.....	7
	Dem.	Philip A. Birdener.....	2,409
	Rep.	Steve J. Curik.....	186
		Elbert S. Gabbard.....	995
		John L. Kingston.....	977
		Harry G. Snyder.....	1,115

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT*

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
85th.....	Dem.	Alois W. Kowalchuk.....	1,211
		Ervin C. Marquardt.....	1,371
		Edward F. McClain.....	2,308
	Rep.	Frank A. Savino.....	1,221
86th.....	Amer.	Raymond J. Omernicke.....	149
	Dem.	Laurence J. Day.....	2,510
87th.....	Amer.	Theresa Jacobs.....	9
	Dem.	Robert F. Christopherson.....	1,027
		Joseph E. Jones.....	1,641
	Rep.	Duane J. Rades.....	698
		Earl Schmidt.....	1,683
		Roger L. Utnehrmer.....	1,329
88th.....	Dem.	James G. O'Donahue.....	1,976
	Rep.	Richard P. Matty.....	2,253
89th.....	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren.....	3,012
90th.....	Dem.	Sharon K. Metz.....	3,433
	Rep.	Jerome F. Quinn.....	757
91st.....	Dem.	Louis V. Mato.....	1,249
		Eugene F. Oberle.....	2,695
	Rep.	Steve Gunderson.....	1,599
		Allyn Papenfuss.....	908
92nd.....	Dem.	Glyn Hyatt.....	1,573
	Rep.	Robert L. Quackenbush.....	2,082
		Edwin Wolfram.....	610
93rd.....	Amer.	A. Connor.....	5
	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider.....	2,309
	Rep.	John R. Keehn.....	1,711
94th.....	Dem.	Virgil Roberts.....	2,546
	Rep.	Fred W. Schomberg.....	1,480
		Leo P. Simones.....	652
95th.....	Amer.	Jerome Laurmann.....	9
	Dem.	Sandra G. Fletcher.....	2,012
		Paul Offner.....	2,696
	Rep.	Lawrence R. Gibson.....	1,816
		Curtis J. Storck.....	831
96th.....	Dem.	Karl T. Kaap.....	1,363
		Gerald O. Ray.....	1,965
	Rep.	Bernard Lewison.....	2,055
97th.....	Dem.	Ronald H. Lingren.....	1,928
	Rep.	John H. Niebler.....	1,806
98th.....	Dem.	Edward G. Jackamonis.....	3,001
	Rep.	Verna C. Howard.....	1,728
99th.....	Amer.	Howard Thom.....	19
	Dem.	Jaye Bergamini.....	813
	Rep.	Robert P. Berndt.....	132
		Jane H. Groom.....	76
		George R. Hunt.....	881
		Fortney Larson.....	679
		Susan Shannon.....	2,369
		John M. Young.....	1,325
		Raymond E. Zahn.....	70

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY*

County	Assembly District	American	Vote	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams (part).....	79th	.....	.....	O'Connor.....	47	Thompson, T. G.....	91
Adams (part).....	93rd	Connor.....	0	Schneider.....	590	Keehn.....	349
Ashland.....	74th	.....	.....	Brozek.....	257	Hansen, R. W.....	502
				Kedrowski.....	1,173		
				Leher.....	214		
Barron (part).....	28th	.....	.....	Dueholm.....	347	Bosak.....	59
						Warland.....	246
Barron (part).....	75th	.....	.....	Cameron.....	639	Schricker.....	655
Bayfield.....	74th	.....	.....	Brozek.....	262	Hansen, R. W.....	349
				Kedrowski.....	1,182		
				Leher.....	375		
Brown (part).....	1st	Werkheiser.....	0	Swoboda.....	425	Warren.....	53
Brown (part).....	3rd	Rabideau.....	0	Bolle.....	360	Lasee.....	149
				Gagnon.....	176		
Brown (part).....	4th	.....	.....	LeDuc.....	3,325	Gower.....	902
						Powers.....	713
Brown (part).....	5th	.....	.....	Dix.....	194		
				Rogers.....	846		
Brown (part).....	89th	.....	.....	Vanderperren.....	3,012		
Brown (part).....	90th	.....	.....	Metz.....	3,433	Quinn.....	757
Buffalo.....	30th	Lingenfelter.....	5	Early.....	517	Hall.....	1,448
Burnett.....	28th	.....	.....	Dueholm.....	1,454	Bosak.....	125
						Warland.....	76
Calumet (part).....	5th	.....	.....	Dix.....	68		
				Rogers.....	112		
Calumet (part).....	6th	.....	.....	Hepner.....	1,482	Schnell.....	262
Chippewa (part).....	67th	Rada.....	19	Willkom.....	3,420	Zindler.....	507
Chippewa (part).....	68th	Larson.....	0	Looby.....	75		
Chippewa (part).....	91st	.....	.....	Mato.....	47	Gunderson.....	40
				Oberle.....	167	Papenfuss.....	15
Clark (part).....	34th	.....	.....	Beadles.....	49	Hanks.....	113
				Granberg.....	7	Sargent.....	122
				Gustafson.....	48		
				Lato.....	220		
				Riegiert.....	185		
Clark (part).....	70th	Baer.....	0	Hasenohrl.....	46	Heinzen.....	65
				Stockheimer.....	23	Vedder.....	72
				Wanta.....	13		
Clark (part).....	91st	.....	.....	Mato.....	138	Gunderson.....	310
				Oberle.....	784	Papenfuss.....	186
Clark (part).....	92nd	.....	.....	Hyatt.....	242	Quackenbush.....	433
						Wolfram.....	127
Columbia (part).....	79th	.....	.....	O'Connor.....	778	Thompson, T. G.....	1,833
Columbia (part).....	80th	.....	.....	Schneider.....	518	Giese.....	681
Columbia (part).....	81st	Krohn.....	4	Hanson, T. S.....	240	Cyrak.....	572
				Wollenburg.....	73		
Crawford.....	96th	.....	.....	Kaap.....	659	Lewison.....	588
				Ray.....	1,409		
Dane (part).....	37th	.....	.....	Anderson, N. C.....	2,906	Liddicoat.....	608
				George.....	823		
Dane (part).....	38th	.....	.....	Brown.....	1,532	Mittelstaedt.....	574
				Everson.....	2,513		
				Stauner.....	86		
Dane (part).....	46th	.....	.....	O'Malley.....	2,333	Thompson, S.....	682
				Rowin.....	1,072		
Dane (part).....	47th	.....	.....	Mielke, J. S.....	837	Anderson, L. F.....	288
				North.....	509		
Dane (part).....	50th	.....	.....	Duren.....	193	Bock.....	41
Dane (part).....	76th	.....	.....	Munts.....	4,415	Musolf.....	1,075
				Von Rase.....	1,114		
Dane (part).....	77th	.....	.....	Miller.....	3,789	Suhaysik.....	713
Dane (part).....	78th	.....	.....	Clarenbach.....	3,515	Raemisch.....	686
Dodge (part).....	53rd	.....	.....	Murphy.....	390	Lewis.....	661
						Panzer.....	703
Dodge (part).....	54th	.....	.....	Abraham.....	600	Luckhardt.....	1,431
				Anderson, W. R.....	232		
				Schultz.....	257		
Dodge (part).....	72nd	Treder.....	3	Hill.....	98	Goodrich.....	50
						Riordan.....	89
Dodge (part).....	81st	Krohn.....	0	Hanson, T. S.....	892	Cyrak.....	931
				Wollenburg.....	214		
Door.....	1st	Werkheiser.....	3	Swoboda.....	1,218	Warren.....	1,297
Douglas.....	73rd	.....	.....	Murray.....	5,267	Johnson, W. J.....	450
				Stack.....	2,868		

* Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY*—Continued

County	Assembly District	American	Vote	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Dunn (part)	29th	.....		Mohn.....	16	Boche.....	1
						Christianson	4
						Nelson	1
Dunn (part)	69th	Williams.....	0	Dardis.....	781	Ausman	1,172
				Froseth.....	311	Wade.....	531
				Kajer.....	501		
				Shoemaker.....	830		
				Stelzig.....	148		
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Larson.....	7	Looby.....	4,288		
Eau Claire (part)	69th	Williams.....	2	Dardis.....	293	Ausman	279
				Froseth.....	476	Wade.....	167
				Kajer.....	50		
				Shoemaker.....	100		
				Stelzig.....	272		
Eau Claire (part)	91st	.....		Mato.....	387	Gunderson	121
				Oberle.....	232	Papenfuss.....	423
Florence.....	36th	.....		Kuder.....	108	Kincaid.....	137
Fond du Lac (part)	6th	.....		Hephner.....	462	Schnell.....	34
Fond du Lac (part)	52nd	.....		Kitchen.....	1,445	McEssy.....	2,617
Fond du Lac (part)	53rd	.....		Murphy.....	151	Lewis.....	229
						Panzer.....	251
Fond du Lac (part)	57th	Haase.....	0	Brandt.....	164	Bradley.....	214
Fond du Lac (part)	72nd	Treder.....	4	Hill.....	205	Goodrich.....	936
						Riordan.....	709
Forest (part)	36th	.....		Kuder.....	430	Kincaid.....	187
Grant (part)	49th	Lewis.....	55	Kirchberg.....	885	Azim.....	3,216
				Voth.....	868	Coxe.....	2,008
Grant (part)	96th	.....		Kaap.....	85	Lewison.....	302
				Ray.....	79		
Green (part)	47th	.....		Mielke, J. S.....	9	Anderson, L.F.....	13
				North.....	9		
Green (part)	50th	.....		Duren.....	91	Bock.....	205
Green (part)	51st	.....		Stauffacher.....	479	Tregoning.....	1,317
Green Lake.....	72nd	Treder.....	53	Hill.....	392	Goodrich.....	1,929
						Riordan.....	702
Iowa.....	50th	.....		Duren.....	870	Bock.....	1,349
Iron.....	74th	.....		Brozek.....	169	Hansen, R. W.....	112
				Kedrowski.....	463		
				Leher.....	64		
Jackson (part)	91st	.....		Mato.....	384	Gunderson	316
				Oberle.....	928	Papenfuss.....	92
Jackson (part)	92nd	.....		Hyatt.....	154	Quackenbush.....	36
						Wolfram.....	7
Jackson (part)	94th	.....		Roberts.....	170	Schomberg.....	43
						Simones.....	79
Jefferson (part)	38th	.....		Brown.....	21	Mittelstaedt.....	99
				Everson.....	132		
				Stauner.....	7		
Jefferson (part)	39th	.....		Wiedenfeld.....	1,647	Wackett.....	2,217
Jefferson (part)	54th	.....		Abraham.....	273	Luckhardt.....	320
				Anderson, W. R.....	55		
				Schultz.....	56		
Jefferson (part)	81st	Krohn.....	0	Hanson, T.S.....	236	Cyrak.....	447
				Wollenburg.....	36		
Jefferson (part)	84th	White.....	0	Birdener.....	200		
						Curik.....	42
						Gabbard.....	104
						Kingston.....	90
						Snyder.....	126
Juneau (part)	79th	.....		O'Connor.....	351	Thompson, T. G.....	1,786
Juneau (part)	92nd	.....		Hyatt.....	171	Quackenbush.....	489
						Wolfram.....	154
Juneau (part)	93rd	Connor.....	0	Schneider.....	29	Keehn.....	29
Kenosha (part)	64th	.....		Bellow.....	1,118		
				Molinaro.....	2,332		
Kenosha (part)	65th	.....		Dorff.....	2,932	McCrorey.....	337
Kenosha (part)	66th	.....		Julian.....	354	Olson.....	289
				Spaeth.....	792		
				Waller.....	455		
Kewaunee.....	1st	Werkheiser.....	16	Swoboda.....	1,205	Warren.....	189
La Crosse (part)	94th	.....		Roberts.....	2,226	Schomberg.....	1,212
						Simones.....	526
La Crosse (part)	95th	Laurmann.....	9	Fletcher.....	2,012	Gibson.....	1,816
				Offner.....	2,696	Storck.....	831
Lafayette (part)	50th	.....		Duren.....	92	Bock.....	106
Lafayette (part)	51st	.....		Stauffacher.....	562	Tregoning.....	928
Langlade (part)	35th	.....		Schabell.....	300	Donoghue.....	159
				Schroeder.....	155		

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY*—Continued

County	Assembly District	American	Vote	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Langlade (part).....	87th	Jacobs.....	0	Christopherson.....	246	Rades.....	11
				Jones.....	867	Schmidt.....	224
						Utnehmer.....	720
Lincoln.....	35th			Schabell.....	718	Donoghue.....	1,778
				Schroeder.....	2,249		
Manitowoc (part).....	2nd	Krey.....	34	Lallensack.....	3,917	Fisher.....	583
Manitowoc (part).....	3rd	Rabideau.....	31	Bolle.....	2,286	Lasee.....	396
				Gagnon.....	1,636		
Marathon (part).....	70th	Baer.....	19	Hasenohrl.....	157	Heinzen.....	92
				Stockheimer.....	102	Vedder.....	101
				Wanta.....	105		
Marathon (part).....	85th			Kowalchuk.....	1,211	Savino.....	1,221
				Marquardt.....	1,371		
				McClain.....	2,308		
Marathon (part).....	86th	Omernicke.....	149	Day.....	2,510		
Marinette (part).....	36th			Kuder.....	448	Kincaid.....	208
Marinette (part).....	88th			O'Donahue.....	1,123	Matty.....	924
Marquette.....	79th			O'Connor.....	244	Thompson, T. G. .	1,408
Menominee.....	87th	Jacobs.....	3	Christopherson.....	159	Rades.....	6
				Jones.....	212	Schmidt.....	1
						Utnehmer.....	5
Milwaukee (part).....	7th			Depka.....	351	Schulze.....	390
				Heule.....	862		
				Karwoski.....	815		
				Pollock.....	224		
				Soucie.....	1,967		
				Wisniewski.....	635		
				Wutke.....	336		
Milwaukee (part).....	8th			Keegan.....	2,551		
				Norquist.....	3,243		
Milwaukee (part).....	9th			Kaluzny.....	876		
				Nyklewicz.....	1,534		
				Szmanda.....	400		
				Tadych.....	1,558		
				Tuczynski.....	1,891		
Milwaukee (part).....	10th			Sykes.....	3,002	Sensenbrenner.....	5,536
Milwaukee (part).....	11th			Menos.....	2,299	Dills.....	1,556
Milwaukee (part).....	13th			Kirby.....	1,967	Landvatter.....	363
				Korbeck.....	901		
Milwaukee (part).....	14th			Behnke.....	2,010		
Milwaukee (part).....	15th			Wahner.....	4,160		
Milwaukee (part).....	16th			Elconin.....	2,405		
				Hopkins.....	179		
				Mollan.....	458		
Milwaukee (part).....	17th			Ward.....	906	Morris.....	24
Milwaukee (part).....	18th			Barbee.....	741	Anderson, H. A.	29
				Swan.....	659		
Milwaukee (part).....	19th			Matthews.....	644		
				Tesmer.....	3,276		
Milwaukee (part).....	20th			Plewa.....	2,754		
Milwaukee (part).....	21st			Atkinson.....	1,551		
				Gerlach.....	3,201		
				St. John.....	980		
Milwaukee (part).....	22nd			Bauman.....	1,864	Klicka.....	2,106
						Morrison.....	1,576
Milwaukee (part).....	23rd			Biel.....	706	Murphy.....	617
				Hauke.....	2,074		
Milwaukee (part).....	24th			Barczak.....	2,384	Braden.....	605
				Sheldon.....	1,224		
Milwaukee (part).....	25th			Conta.....	2,907		
Milwaukee (part).....	26th			Sanasarian.....	1,947		
Milwaukee (part).....	27th			Czerwinski.....	2,057		
Milwaukee (part).....	31st			Sicula.....	2,475		
Milwaukee (part).....	32nd			Tropman.....	1,274		
Milwaukee (part).....	33rd			Pabst.....	2,343	Brien.....	388
Milwaukee (part).....	82nd	Beierle.....	0	Rutkowski.....	1,592	Hanson, H. L.	492
Monroe (part).....	92nd			Hyatt.....	1,006	Quackenbush.....	1,124
						Wolfram.....	322
						Lewis.....	13
Monroe (part).....	96th			Kaap.....	14		
				Ray.....	12		
Oconto (part).....	36th			Kuder.....	260	Kincaid.....	467
Oconto (part).....	87th	Jacobs.....	0	Christopherson.....	47	Rades.....	34
				Jones.....	69	Schmidt.....	267
						Utnehmer.....	255
Oconto (part).....	88th			O'Donahue.....	853	Matty.....	1,329
Oneida (part).....	35th			Schabell.....	230	Donoghue.....	369
				Schroeder.....	273		

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY*—Continued

County	Assembly District	American	Vote	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Oneida (part)	36th	.....	.....	Kuder	312	Kincaid	247
Outagamie (part)	5th	.....	.....	Dix	964	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Rogers	2,493	.....	.....
Outagamie (part)	40th	Knett	0	.....	.....	Byers	66
Outagamie (part)	41st	.....	.....	.....	.....	Conradt	1,018
Outagamie (part)	42nd	Tilley	33	Errington	2,284	Roth	1,835
Ozaukee (part)	12th	Krancus	0	Walsh	579	Schroeder	1,400
Ozaukee (part)	60th	.....	.....	Jansen	1,215	Opitz	2,385
.....	.....	.....	.....	Meyer	768	.....	.....
Pepin (part)	30th	Lingenfelter	6	Early	452	Hall	78
Pepin (part)	69th	Williams	0	Dardis	7	Ausman	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	Froseth	10	Wade	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	Kajer	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Shoemaker	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Stelzig	4	.....	.....
Pierce (part)	29th	.....	.....	Mohn	395	Boche	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Christianson	293
Pierce (part)	30th	Lingenfelter	0	Early	982	Nelson	244
Polk (part)	28th	.....	.....	Dueholm	2,218	Hall	464
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bosak	340
Polk (part)	29th	.....	.....	Mohn	21	Warland	431
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boche	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Christianson	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nelson	0
Portage (part)	70th	Baer	0	Hasenohrl	64	Heinen	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	Stockheimer	39	Vedder	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	Wanta	161	.....	.....
Portage (part)	71st	.....	.....	Groshek	3,749	Anderson, P. I.	839
Price (part)	34th	.....	.....	Beadles	45	Hanks	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	Granberg	227	Sargent	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gustafson	54	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Lato	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Riegert	33	.....	.....
Price (part)	74th	.....	.....	Brozek	572	Hansen, R. W.	330
.....	.....	.....	.....	Kedrowski	313	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Leher	35	.....	.....
Racine (part)	43rd	.....	.....	Burkart	671	Porter	406
Racine (part)	61st	.....	.....	Rooney	2,898	Hunt	762
.....	.....	.....	.....	Rowley	2,382	.....	.....
Racine (part)	62nd	.....	.....	Ferrall	3,908	.....	.....
Racine (part)	63rd	.....	.....	Dandeneau	2,357	Rohner	553
.....	.....	.....	.....	Siefert	2,161	.....	.....
Racine (part)	66th	.....	.....	Julian	252	Olson	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	Spaeth	98	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Waller	84	.....	.....
Richland (part)	50th	.....	.....	Duren	668	Bock	715
Richland (part)	96th	.....	.....	Kaap	8	Lewison	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ray	6	.....	.....
Rock (part)	44th	.....	.....	Krueger	362	DeLong	507
Rock (part)	45th	.....	.....	Johnson	1,060	Kind	794
Rock (part)	47th	.....	.....	Mielke, J. S.	618	Anderson, L. F.	438
.....	.....	.....	.....	North	531	.....	.....
Rock (part)	48th	.....	.....	Mittness	1,744	Casey	473
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mielke, E. M.	429
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Van Horn	1,511
Rock (part)	51st	.....	.....	Stauffacher	82	Tregoning	127
Rusk	34th	.....	.....	Beadles	387	Hanks	345
.....	.....	.....	.....	Granberg	183	Sargent	536
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gustafson	695	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Lato	606	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Riegert	211	.....	.....
St. Croix	29th	.....	.....	Mohn	2,329	Boche	429
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Christianson	475
Sauk (part)	79th	.....	.....	O'Connor	65	Nelson	562
Sauk (part)	80th	.....	.....	Schneider	578	Thompson, T. G.	266
Sawyer	75th	.....	.....	Cameron	488	Giese	3,797
Shawano (part)	40th	Knett	6	.....	.....	Schricker	504
Shawano (part)	41st	.....	.....	Conradt	45	Byers	155
Shawano (part)	87th	Jacobs	6	Christopherson	575	Rades	647
.....	.....	.....	.....	Jones	493	Schmidt	1,191
Sheboygan (part)	6th	.....	.....	Hephner	144	Utnehmer	349
Sheboygan (part)	58th	.....	.....	Otte	5,161	Schnell	13
Sheboygan (part)	59th	.....	.....	Potter	2,945	Bruhy	1,435
.....	.....	.....	.....	Rooney	962	.....	.....

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY*—Continued

County	Assembly District	American	Vote	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Sheboygan (part).....	60th	.....	.....	Jansen.....	160	Opitz.....	111
				Meyer.....	83		
Taylor.....	34th	.....	.....	Beadles.....	297	Hanks.....	234
				Granberg.....	38	Sargent.....	169
				Gustafson.....	94		
				Lato.....	678		
				Riegiert.....	590		
Trempealeau (part).....	30th	Lingenfelter.....	0	Early.....	271	Hall.....	88
Trempealeau (part).....	91st	.....	.....	Mato.....	293	Gunderson.....	812
				Oberle.....	584	Papenfuss.....	192
Trempealeau (part).....	94th	.....	.....	Roberts.....	320	Schomberg.....	225
						Simones.....	47
Vernon.....	96th	.....	.....	Kaap.....	597	Lewisohn.....	1,115
				Ray.....	459		
Vilas.....	36th	.....	.....	Kuder.....	514	Kincaid.....	1,010
Walworth (part).....	39th	.....	.....	Wiedenfeld.....	328	Wackett.....	406
Walworth (part).....	43rd	.....	.....	Burkart.....	491	Porter.....	680
Walworth (part).....	44th	.....	.....	Krueger.....	608	DeLong.....	1,368
Walworth (part).....	66th	.....	.....	Julian.....	11	Olson.....	95
				Spaeth.....	60		
				Waller.....	26		
Washburn.....	75th	.....	.....	Cameron.....	677	Schricker.....	862
Washington (part).....	6th	.....	.....	Hephner.....	128	Schnell.....	40
Washington (part).....	12th	Krancus.....	5	Walsh.....	1,078	Schroeder.....	1,557
Washington (part).....	13th	.....	.....	Kirby.....	0	Landvatter.....	0
				Korbeck.....	0		
Washington (part).....	53rd	.....	.....	Murphy.....	971	Lewis.....	940
						Panzer.....	795
Washington (part).....	54th	.....	.....	Abraham.....	269	Luckhardt.....	503
				Anderson, W. R.....	216		
				Schultz.....	167		
Waukesha (part).....	13th	.....	.....	Kirby.....	142	Landvatter.....	52
				Korbeck.....	35		
Waukesha (part).....	82nd	Beierle.....	11	Rutkowski.....	524	Hanson, H. L.....	277
Waukesha (part).....	83rd	Eaton.....	15	Wicklein.....	2,084	Shabaz.....	2,503
Waukesha (part).....	84th	White.....	7	Birdener.....	2,209	Curik.....	144
						Gabbard.....	891
						Kingston.....	887
						Snyder.....	989
Waukesha (part).....	97th	.....	.....	Lindgren.....	1,928	Niebler.....	1,806
Waukesha (part).....	98th	.....	.....	Jackamonis.....	3,001	Howard.....	1,728
Waukesha (part).....	99th	Thom.....	19	Bergamini.....	813	Berndt.....	132
						Groom.....	76
						Hunt.....	881
						Larson.....	679
						Shannon.....	2,369
						Young.....	1,325
						Zahn.....	70
Waupaca.....	40th	Knett.....	0	.....	.....	Byers.....	3,760
Waushara (part).....	72nd	Treder.....	23	Hill.....	262	Goodrich.....	780
						Riordan.....	394
Waushara (part).....	93rd	Connor.....	0	Schneider.....	50	Keehn.....	44
Winnebago (part).....	55th	.....	.....	Weyenberg.....	2,849	Ellis.....	2,795
Winnebago (part).....	56th	.....	.....	Flintrop.....	2,433	Kohlhoff.....	2,603
Winnebago (part).....	57th	Haase.....	25	Brandt.....	1,705	Bradley.....	2,511
Winnebago (part).....	72nd	Treder.....	3	Hill.....	3	Goodrich.....	42
						Riordan.....	25
Wood (part).....	70th	Baer.....	60	Hasenohrl.....	1,085	Heinzen.....	836
				Stockheimer.....	202	Vedder.....	1,006
				Wanta.....	351		
Wood (part).....	93rd	Connor.....	5	Schneider.....	1,640	Keehn.....	1,289

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY*

County	Governor and Lieutenant Governor				
	William H. Upham Donald D. Hoeft (Amer.)	Patrick J. Lucey Martin J. Schreiber (Dem.)	William D. Dyke John M. Alberts (Rep.)	Fred B. Blair Mary K. Blair (Ind.)	Georgia Cozzini David Hornung (Ind.)
Adams.....	76	1,444	1,675	11	7
Ashland.....	79	3,028	1,525	29	6
Barron.....	143	4,709	3,784	17	4
Bayfield.....	57	2,447	1,358	3	6
Brown.....	1,972	21,323	20,591	133	51
Buffalo.....	79	2,596	1,974	3	3
Burnett.....	33	2,137	931	10	1
Calumet.....	248	4,073	3,945	12	4
Chippewa.....	630	7,054	4,566	47	9
Clark.....	723	4,439	3,445	21	2
Columbia.....	110	4,798	7,178	6	9
Crawford.....	60	2,665	2,268	12	5
Dane.....	934	50,648	28,580	282	287
Dodge.....	325	8,268	11,055	29	12
Door.....	190	3,021	4,088	15	2
Douglas.....	89	9,275	2,611	75	17
Dunn.....	365	4,191	3,289	23	7
Eau Claire.....	841	10,717	7,563	49	21
Florence.....	18	579	392	2	0
Fond du Lac.....	896	9,901	12,105	81	17
Forest.....	137	1,215	769	9	0
Grant.....	322	5,445	8,861	48	8
Green.....	68	2,422	5,699	4	1
Green Lake.....	186	1,410	3,292	12	1
Iowa.....	42	1,937	3,372	9	3
Iron.....	29	1,329	653	6	1
Jackson.....	43	2,073	2,182	3	4
Jefferson.....	242	7,770	9,498	30	9
Juneau.....	68	2,223	3,602	17	2
Kenosha.....	448	16,708	8,698	78	46
Kewaunee.....	536	2,424	2,921	8	3
LaCrosse.....	335	10,843	14,124	35	21
Lafayette.....	50	1,838	3,653	4	1
Langlade.....	171	3,475	2,820	17	5
Lincoln.....	307	4,199	4,186	30	2
Manitowoc.....	2,319	11,802	9,523	117	21
Marathon.....	1,928	13,265	12,414	74	24
Marinette.....	234	5,870	5,226	14	14
Marquette.....	59	1,211	2,106	4	0
Menominee.....	11	472	63	9	1
Milwaukee.....	6,403	141,383	69,989	662	504
Monroe.....	119	3,234	4,594	3	0
Oconto.....	284	3,458	3,876	16	7
Oneida.....	280	3,661	3,786	10	3
Outagamie.....	866	16,494	13,417	76	27
Ozaukee.....	553	8,791	8,393	34	12
Pepin.....	40	1,272	661	5	0
Pierce.....	108	5,048	2,969	25	15
Polk.....	89	5,380	2,879	19	2
Portage.....	396	8,185	3,962	26	33
Price.....	137	2,309	1,912	10	2
Racine.....	562	23,999	15,215	69	24
Richland.....	31	1,844	3,344	7	5
Rock.....	472	17,077	14,415	53	18
Rusk.....	138	2,780	1,817	8	3
St. Croix.....	124	6,260	3,191	11	10
Sauk.....	86	3,919	6,626	5	8
Sawyer.....	47	1,808	1,584	9	2
Shawano.....	419	3,353	4,685	5	1
Sheboygan.....	407	18,951	11,988	38	18
Taylor.....	216	2,422	1,743	23	7
Trempealeau.....	100	3,787	2,983	3	4
Vernon.....	76	3,160	4,339	15	1
Vilas.....	143	2,054	2,948	13	2
Walworth.....	169	7,109	8,377	24	15
Washburn.....	57	2,298	1,400	10	2
Washington.....	401	9,799	7,382	25	5
Waukesha.....	1,863	33,630	28,030	886	98
Waupaca.....	257	3,542	5,815	10	3
Waushara.....	162	1,487	2,660	3	0
Winnebago.....	1,422	16,068	17,908	92	39
Wood.....	1,698	8,833	7,722	34	6
TOTAL.....	33,528	628,639	497,189	3,617	1,492

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY*—Continued

County	Governor and Lt. Gov.— Continued		Secretary of State		
	William O. Hart Fred Dahir (Ind.)	Crazy Jim Gary G. Wetzel (Ind.)	Eugene R. Zimmerman (Amer.)	Douglas J. LaFollette (Dem.)	Kent C. Jones (Rep.)
Adams.....	1	11	128	1,788	1,215
Ashland.....	4	24	229	3,242	1,348
Barron.....	6	33	297	5,272	3,269
Bayfield.....	8	29	109	2,641	1,125
Brown.....	120	287	2,914	26,414	14,058
Buffalo.....	9	27	189	2,790	1,674
Burnett.....	1	10	105	2,224	824
Calumet.....	6	53	547	4,883	2,642
Chippewa.....	19	144	1,051	7,927	3,312
Clark.....	7	67	1,118	5,113	2,562
Columbia.....	38	66	375	6,106	5,321
Crawford.....	5	12	263	2,824	1,686
Dane.....	2,839	626	2,829	53,376	25,677
Dodge.....	19	164	721	10,544	7,992
Door.....	8	28	347	3,652	3,111
Douglas.....	18	67	374	9,997	2,252
Dunn.....	23	55	526	4,822	2,655
Eau Claire.....	80	172	1,148	12,522	6,037
Florence.....	3	13	24	624	365
Fond du Lac.....	25	305	1,496	12,605	9,093
Forest.....	2	28	203	1,426	642
Grant.....	46	76	1,047	6,596	6,603
Green.....	9	18	164	3,811	3,728
Green Lake.....	6	21	161	1,758	2,739
Iowa.....	28	25	206	2,679	2,179
Iron.....	4	150	76	1,528	512
Jackson.....	0	20	123	2,649	1,531
Jefferson.....	30	129	584	9,788	6,796
Juneau.....	11	21	327	2,923	2,485
Kenosha.....	55	300	857	17,621	7,376
Kewaunee.....	5	26	586	3,607	1,637
La Crosse.....	46	96	806	13,417	10,661
Lafayette.....	7	14	301	2,931	2,384
Langlade.....	12	83	504	3,767	2,191
Lincoln.....	6	45	613	4,864	3,145
Manitowoc.....	26	152	2,939	14,591	6,366
Marathon.....	43	232	2,878	15,887	9,817
Marinette.....	13	84	414	6,793	4,247
Marquette.....	6	34	144	1,501	1,579
Menominee.....	2	10	35	444	92
Milwaukee.....	738	5,228	12,310	145,856	63,368
Munroe.....	5	26	233	4,039	3,595
Oconto.....	7	56	470	4,457	3,089
Oneida.....	7	93	447	4,170	2,972
Outagamie.....	38	197	2,011	17,654	11,519
Ozaukee.....	19	234	990	8,977	7,569
Pepin.....	2	9	85	1,348	573
Pierce.....	26	43	279	5,224	2,600
Polk.....	8	19	176	5,920	2,542
Portage.....	90	296	668	9,084	3,013
Price.....	5	30	238	2,511	1,592
Racine.....	46	432	1,390	25,081	13,086
Richland.....	10	15	143	2,467	2,476
Rock.....	67	161	1,013	19,637	11,461
Rusk.....	3	34	250	3,185	1,346
St. Croix.....	9	43	250	6,551	2,845
Sauk.....	162	37	278	5,025	5,290
Sawyer.....	3	30	89	1,967	1,374
Shawano.....	2	41	579	3,690	4,235
Sheboygan.....	22	170	703	19,704	10,513
Taylor.....	12	62	398	2,758	1,375
Trempealeau.....	8	10	202	4,401	2,234
Vernon.....	5	21	269	3,874	3,358
Vilas.....	9	49	249	2,609	2,321
Walworth.....	37	158	395	8,034	7,400
Washburn.....	0	22	113	2,498	1,243
Washington.....	14	240	750	10,243	6,615
Waukesha.....	81	66	3,045	33,906	26,018
Waupaca.....	9	68	508	3,911	5,260
Waushara.....	1	47	240	1,731	2,282
Winnebago.....	91	439	2,313	18,745	14,476
Wood.....	27	100	2,020	10,324	6,034
TOTAL.....	5,113	12,107	60,962	697,528	406,602

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTY*—Continued

County	State Treasurer			Attorney General	
	Grace E. Mattison (Amer.)	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Nina J. Weir (Rep.)	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	Gerald J. Lorge (Rep.)
Adams.....	75	1,757	1,214	1,772	1,313
Ashland.....	123	3,074	1,400	2,970	1,712
Barron.....	220	5,052	3,427	5,151	3,522
Bayfield.....	65	2,570	1,164	2,602	1,229
Brown.....	1,964	25,575	14,354	24,805	18,073
Buffalo.....	132	2,635	1,755	2,779	1,795
Burnett.....	43	2,133	897	2,242	866
Calumet.....	303	4,753	2,805	4,211	3,912
Chippewa.....	666	7,897	3,172	7,786	4,164
Clark.....	848	4,982	2,669	5,128	3,452
Columbia.....	179	6,230	5,279	6,107	5,773
Crawford.....	120	2,668	1,776	2,881	1,846
Dane.....	1,290	53,404	25,757	50,238	31,482
Dodge.....	330	10,273	8,113	10,387	8,741
Door.....	194	3,431	3,204	3,541	3,433
Douglas.....	207	9,419	2,474	9,780	2,596
Dunn.....	386	4,564	2,832	4,893	2,942
Eau Claire.....	865	11,938	6,340	12,408	6,823
Florence.....	20	566	385	591	349
Fond du Lac.....	839	12,101	9,458	10,819	12,029
Forest.....	139	1,416	646	1,397	753
Grant.....	613	6,198	6,953	6,900	7,087
Green.....	100	3,580	3,911	3,828	3,884
Green Lake.....	183	1,695	2,819	1,806	2,868
Iowa.....	105	2,595	2,232	2,732	2,324
Iron.....	41	1,478	536	1,507	617
Jackson.....	26	2,561	1,640	2,579	1,711
Jefferson.....	306	9,389	6,961	9,776	7,373
Juneau.....	252	2,909	2,443	3,033	2,677
Kenosha.....	649	16,620	7,146	16,810	8,487
Kewaunee.....	373	3,582	1,769	3,595	2,115
La Crosse.....	383	12,951	11,061	12,338	12,514
Lafayette.....	154	2,800	2,483	2,974	2,606
Langlade.....	204	4,173	1,842	3,545	2,824
Lincoln.....	348	4,846	3,136	4,570	3,994
Manitowoc.....	2,371	14,140	6,797	14,316	8,438
Marathon.....	1,874	17,007	9,095	13,890	14,096
Marinette.....	429	6,584	4,138	6,140	5,127
Marquette.....	74	1,421	1,633	1,518	1,679
Menominee.....	30	421	79	450	112
Milwaukee.....	8,932	137,069	67,185	142,220	78,404
Monroe.....	118	3,923	3,570	3,859	3,835
Oconto.....	356	4,247	3,200	4,196	3,781
Oneida.....	214	4,375	2,949	4,053	3,605
Outagamie.....	1,045	16,615	12,222	14,360	17,251
Ozaukee.....	626	8,483	7,951	8,473	8,833
Pepin.....	72	1,262	617	1,283	677
Pierce.....	179	5,046	2,714	5,234	2,760
Polk.....	122	5,572	2,772	5,926	2,560
Portage.....	398	8,790	3,171	8,597	3,991
Price.....	141	2,588	1,548	2,434	1,869
Racine.....	851	24,434	12,646	24,310	14,485
Richland.....	89	2,412	2,472	2,456	2,632
Rock.....	522	18,676	12,313	19,594	12,300
Rusk.....	155	3,061	1,419	3,067	1,657
St. Croix.....	134	6,335	3,035	6,551	3,046
Sauk.....	158	5,304	4,880	4,995	5,585
Sawyer.....	56	1,893	1,392	1,935	1,455
Shawano.....	391	3,857	4,045	3,401	4,994
Sheboygan.....	436	20,256	9,708	18,968	11,685
Taylor.....	240	2,637	1,490	2,664	1,749
Trempealeau.....	173	4,224	2,265	4,422	2,392
Vernon.....	106	3,905	3,408	3,857	3,629
Vilas.....	149	2,502	2,379	2,617	2,555
Walworth.....	302	7,567	7,810	7,862	7,910
Washburn.....	76	2,430	1,283	2,539	1,271
Washington.....	489	9,828	6,862	9,852	7,677
Waukesha.....	2,130	31,662	27,203	33,090	29,187
Waupaca.....	332	3,740	5,354	3,296	6,539
Wausara.....	169	1,656	2,381	1,691	2,396
Winnebago.....	1,617	17,438	15,124	17,417	17,330
Wood.....	2,707	9,515	5,851	9,954	7,854
TOTAL.....	41,008	672,690	417,014	669,968	483,232

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTY*

County	Gerald L. McFarren (Amer.)	Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)	Roman Blenski (Ind.)
Adams.....	49	1,958	1,217	11
Ashland.....	57	3,474	1,339	29
Barron.....	124	5,938	2,892	27
Bayfield.....	43	2,871	1,076	15
Brown.....	899	23,074	20,882	152
Buffalo.....	81	3,280	1,517	20
Burnett.....	27	2,412	752	13
Calumet.....	118	3,792	4,573	9
Chippewa.....	540	8,948	2,950	86
Clark.....	528	5,785	2,558	113
Columbia.....	87	7,168	4,918	25
Crawford.....	62	3,294	1,587	23
Dane.....	451	62,548	21,887	395
Dodge.....	176	10,586	8,993	26
Door.....	69	3,544	3,791	14
Douglas.....	62	10,798	2,017	55
Dunn.....	267	5,608	2,303	22
Eau Claire.....	660	13,811	5,423	57
Florence.....	10	622	396	7
Fond du Lac.....	470	9,836	13,767	87
Forest.....	80	1,520	715	13
Grant.....	336	8,226	6,057	105
Green.....	31	4,572	3,476	8
Green Lake.....	191	1,720	2,963	7
Iowa.....	34	3,155	2,156	42
Iron.....	22	1,631	553	29
Jackson.....	37	2,847	1,480	14
Jefferson.....	172	10,504	6,771	51
Juneau.....	209	3,391	2,315	42
Kenosha.....	355	18,797	6,663	187
Kewaunee.....	162	3,375	2,546	12
La Crosse.....	198	15,511	9,642	59
Lafayette.....	57	3,585	2,228	7
Langlade.....	135	4,137	2,119	52
Lincoln.....	252	5,310	3,298	34
Manitowoc.....	1,435	13,462	9,462	93
Marathon.....	1,794	17,482	9,771	138
Marinette.....	140	6,851	4,824	43
Marquette.....	36	1,680	1,598	25
Menominee.....	19	490	115	6
Milwaukee.....	4,553	153,525	69,508	1,734
Monroe.....	57	4,589	3,216	13
Oconto.....	155	4,377	3,783	15
Oneida.....	148	4,498	3,241	29
Outagamie.....	660	16,439	15,527	88
Ozaukee.....	382	9,596	7,879	71
Pepin.....	34	1,517	499	15
Pierce.....	81	6,027	2,142	53
Polk.....	62	6,485	2,238	29
Portage.....	247	9,469	3,309	92
Price.....	118	2,773	1,593	11
Racine.....	432	26,904	12,564	180
Richland.....	19	2,848	2,403	21
Rock.....	311	21,063	11,324	82
Rusk.....	98	3,477	1,277	52
St. Croix.....	62	7,457	2,476	15
Sauk.....	62	5,729	5,191	26
Sawyer.....	33	2,162	1,276	15
Shawano.....	570	3,683	4,488	32
Sheboygan.....	210	20,421	11,072	60
Taylor.....	202	3,016	1,390	51
Trempealeau.....	99	4,986	1,969	14
Vernon.....	53	4,409	3,241	37
Vilas.....	116	2,801	2,420	31
Walworth.....	121	8,973	6,990	71
Washburn.....	68	2,783	1,078	20
Washington.....	266	10,365	7,366	41
Waukesha.....	1,351	36,373	26,370	117
Waupaca.....	518	4,096	5,231	15
Wausara.....	132	1,828	2,405	5
Winnebago.....	1,143	18,640	16,403	111
Wood.....	1,165	11,798	5,868	97
TOTAL.....	24,003	740,700	429,327	5,396

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF 94th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT*

First District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Leonard W. Smith (Rep.)
Kenosha	19,694	5,847
Racine	28,670	11,440
Rock	23,042	9,901
Walworth	9,622	6,516
Green (part)	776	545
Jefferson (part)	98	39
TOTAL.....	81,902	34,288

Second District

County	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Elizabeth T. Miller (Rep.)
Columbia	6,459	5,906
Dane	60,372	24,848
Iowa	3,200	2,166
Lafayette	3,432	2,293
Sauk	5,544	5,544
Dodge (part)	10,048	6,768
Fond du Lac (part)	462	443
Green (part)	4,044	2,922
TOTAL.....	93,561	50,890

Third District

County	Keith D. Ellison (Amer.)	Alvin Baldus (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomas (Rep.)
Barron	136	4,747	4,215
Buffalo	51	2,569	2,515
Crawford	56	2,450	2,625
Dunn	225	5,454	2,788
Eau Claire	596	12,277	7,275
Grant	268	4,750	10,054
Jackson	40	2,543	1,867
La Crosse	386	12,972	12,385
Pepin	27	1,291	829
Pierce	77	4,384	3,893
Polk	46	4,758	3,947
Richland	27	2,071	3,289
St. Croix	55	5,328	4,407
Trempealeau	61	4,024	3,239
Vernon	67	3,683	4,113
Monroe (part)	35	3,367	3,730
TOTAL.....	2,153	76,668	71,171

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF 94th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT— Continued

Fourth District

County	Herbert O. Jahnke (Amer.)	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	Lewis D. Collison (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	4,404	84,768	27,818
TOTAL	4,404	84,768	27,818

Fifth District

County	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Mildred A. Morries (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	65,060	16,293
TOTAL	65,060	16,293

Sixth District

County	Harvey C. LeRoy (Amer.)	Nancy J. Simenz (Dem.)	William A. Steiger (Rep.)
Adams.....	58	1,247	1,803
Calumet.....	206	2,642	5,492
Green Lake.....	182	1,123	3,536
Juneau.....	211	1,895	3,652
Manitowoc.....	3,950	8,769	11,432
Marquette.....	55	911	2,226
Sheboygan.....	327	13,038	18,541
Waushara.....	144	1,184	2,989
Winnebago.....	1,471	11,924	22,563
Brown (part)	3	76	291
Fond du Lac (part)	813	8,445	13,595
Monroe (part)	12	317	532
TOTAL	7,432	51,571	86,652

Seventh District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Josef Burger (Rep.)
Ashland.....	3,644	1,311
Bayfield.....	2,919	1,080
Burnett.....	2,422	756
Chippewa.....	9,429	2,848
Clark.....	6,336	2,671
Douglas.....	10,612	2,087
Iron.....	1,765	483
Lincoln.....	6,092	3,080
Marathon.....	18,773	10,547
Portage.....	9,826	3,164
Price.....	2,865	1,618
Rusk.....	3,656	1,269
Sawyer.....	2,358	1,218
Taylor.....	3,183	1,499
Washburn.....	2,911	1,036
Wood.....	12,702	6,131
Oneida (part)	4,975	2,760
TOTAL	104,468	43,558

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF 94th CONGRESS BY DISTRICT—Continued

Eighth District

County	Robert J. Cornell (Dem.)	Harold V. Froehlich (Rep.)
Door.....	3,813	3,746
Florence.....	525	525
Forest.....	1,306	993
Kewaunee.....	3,777	2,398
Langlade.....	3,439	3,147
Marinette.....	6,577	5,330
Menominee.....	459	180
Oconto.....	4,451	3,957
Outagamie.....	17,556	15,547
Shawano.....	3,788	4,890
Vilas.....	2,064	3,248
Waupaca.....	4,016	5,996
Brown (part).....	28,111	16,879
Oneida (part).....	41	53
TOTAL.....	79,923	66,889

Ninth District

County	William D. Quirk (Amer.)	Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.)	Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)
Ozaukee.....	435	7,484	9,949
Washington.....	302	8,762	8,963
Waukesha.....	1,716	29,023	33,382
Dodge (part).....	67	1,235	1,581
Jefferson (part).....	171	7,786	9,327
Milwaukee (part).....	346	11,781	14,531
TOTAL.....	3,037	66,071	77,733

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT*

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
November 7, 1972 General Election				
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Amer.	Edward Duquaine.....	711
		Dem.	James N. DeLorme.....	21,635
		Rep.	Thomas E. Petri.....	30,749
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	Bruce E. Lowe.....	23,788
		Rep.	Robert W. Kasten, Jr.....	37,520
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Amer.	Erwin Braatz.....	1,145
		Dem.	Monroe Swan.....	24,362
		Rep.	Arthur J. Myers, Jr.....	6,282
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Amer.	Thomas Couture.....	847
		Dem.	James T. Flynn.....	32,233
		Rep.	Robert L. Dohnal.....	27,225
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Amer.	Merlon Lingenfelter.....	279
		Dem.	Norman E. Anderson.....	27,390
		Rep.	Robert P. Knowles.....	31,105
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Amer.	Albert C. Iwen.....	1,033
		Dem.	Stanley Lato.....	21,426
		Rep.	Clifford W. Krueger.....	35,207
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	Michael P. Mack.....	13,367
		Rep.	Gerald D. Lorge.....	35,919
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Amer.	David W. Dudey.....	390
		Dem.	Carl W. Thompson.....	35,305
		Rep.	Leonard J. Griffith.....	18,971
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Daryl Laatsch.....	18,052
		Rep.	Walter G. Hollander.....	33,447
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Amer.	Theodore Grob, Jr.....	504
		Dem.	Anthony M. Werner.....	27,227
		Rep.	Ernest C. Keppler.....	31,906
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Amer.	Chester Hensley.....	601
		Dem.	Douglas LaFollette.....	25,522
		Rep.	George W. Anderson.....	21,161
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	William A. Bablitch.....	33,918
		Rep.	Ray J. Riordan, Jr.....	22,974
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Amer.	Karl Koehler.....	540
		Dem.	Fred A. Risser.....	44,605
		Rep.	Elizabeth W. Smith.....	20,277
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Amer.	Francis A. Schmitz.....	1,585
		Dem.	Robert Hoskins.....	23,424
		Rep.	James C. Devitt.....	30,093
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Reuben E. Duescher.....	18,684
		Rep.	Reuben La Fave.....	31,818
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Amer.	Terrance L. Rybarczyk.....	570
		Dem.	David L. Forer.....	20,936
		Rep.	Milo G. Knutson.....	34,893
Special General Election, November 7, 1972				
25th	73rd, 74th, 75th	Dem.	Ernest Korpela.....	25,587
		Ind.	Edward Stack.....	6,005
		Rep.	Daniel O. Theno.....	26,783

*Copied from official records in Office of the Secretary of State. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICT- Continued

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
November 5, 1974 General Election				
1st	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem. Rep.	Jerome A. Martin	23,508
			Harvey W. Rowe	15,791
3rd	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	Gerald D. Kleczka	25,345
5th	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	David G. Berger	23,745
7th	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	Kurt A. Frank	25,434
9th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	Ronald G. Parys	15,278
11th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Wayne F. Whittow	17,987
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem. Rep.	Dale T. McKenna	22,660
			Robert D. Sundby	13,424
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem. Rep.	Timothy F. Cullen	18,931
			James D. Swan	14,982
17th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem. Rep.	Kathryn M. Morrison	21,369
			Gordon W. Roseleip	19,737
19th	55th, 56th, 57th	Amer. Dem. Rep.	Eugene E. Lind	1,558
			Gary R. Goyke	18,648
			Jon R. Guiles	17,263
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem. Rep.	Henry Dorman	22,312
			Bill S. Gowins	9,387
23rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Amer. Dem. Rep.	Eugene William	1,588
			Bruce S. Peloquin	20,887
			Lawrence W. Durning	15,558
25th	73rd, 74th, 75th	Dem. Rep. Ind.	Lewis D. Martin	19,230
			Daniel O. Theno	22,466
			Patrick Cowan	306
27th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem. Rep.	Leo S. Rodems	12,610
			Everett V. Bidwell	27,129
29th	85th, 86th, 87th	Dem. Rep.	Charles S. Garnier	16,554
			Walter J. Chilsen	24,028
31st	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem. Rep.	Thomas W. Harnisch	21,675
			Harold J. LaChapelle	16,955
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem. Rep.	Peter H. Gardner	16,194
			Roger P. Murphy	18,655
Special General Election, April 1, 1975				
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem. Rep.	Robert A. Jakubiak	6,258
			F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	16,605
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Amer. Dem. Ind. Rep.	Charles Olson	30
			John J. Maurer	16,696
			Danny E. Trotter	826
			Eugene R. Hammond	11,784

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS*

November 7, 1972 General Election
Democratic and Republican Parties
For American Party vote, see page 826.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Ashland.....	25th**	Korpela.....	3,123	Theno.....	3,875
Barron (part).....	10th	Anderson, N. E.....	1,785	Knowles.....	2,039
Barron (part).....	25th**	Korpela.....	3,212	Theno.....	6,061
Bayfield.....	25th**	Korpela.....	3,107	Theno.....	2,377
Brown (part).....	2nd	DeLorme.....	10,049	Petri.....	12,763
Brown (part).....	30th	Duescher.....	11,905	La Fave.....	20,406
Buffalo.....	10th	Anderson, N. E.....	2,056	Knowles.....	3,302
Burnett.....	10th	Anderson, N. E.....	2,009	Knowles.....	2,887
Calumet.....	2nd	DeLorme.....	4,140	Petri.....	6,558
Clark (part).....	12th	Lato.....	1,466	Krueger.....	1,855
Clark (part).....	24th	Bablitch.....	478	Riordan.....	527
Crawford.....	32nd	Forer.....	1,912	Knutson.....	4,006
Dane (part).....	16th	Thompson.....	20,671	Griffith.....	7,901
Dane (part).....	26th	Risser.....	44,605	Smith.....	20,277
Dodge (part).....	18th	Laatsch.....	5,837	Hollander.....	10,690
Dodge (part).....	24th	Bablitch.....	330	Riordan.....	596
Douglas.....	25th**	Korpela.....	8,850	Theno.....	4,968
Dunn (part).....	10th	Anderson, N.E.....	32	Knowles.....	40
Florence.....	12th	Lato.....	576	Krueger.....	948
Fond du Lac (part).....	2nd	DeLorme.....	1,649	Petri.....	4,242
Fond du Lac (part).....	18th	Laatsch.....	5,141	Hollander.....	14,947
Fond du Lac (part).....	24th	Bablitch.....	1,795	Riordan.....	2,801
Forest.....	12th	Lato.....	1,451	Krueger.....	1,616
Grant (part).....	32nd	Forer.....	385	Knutson.....	843
Green (part).....	16th	Thompson.....	134	Griffith.....	77
Green Lake.....	24th	Bablitch.....	2,276	Riordan.....	4,859
Iron.....	25th**	Korpela.....	1,684	Theno.....	1,463
Jackson (part).....	32nd	Forer.....	331	Knutson.....	655
Jefferson (part).....	18th	Laatsch.....	974	Hollander.....	1,362
Jefferson (part).....	28th	Hoskins.....	859	Devitt.....	1,476
Kenosha.....	22nd	LaFollette.....	22,788	Anderson, G. W.....	18,327
La Crosse.....	32nd	Forer.....	14,450	Knutson.....	19,785
Langlade (part).....	12th	Lato.....	1,208	Krueger.....	1,418
Lincoln.....	12th	Lato.....	2,643	Krueger.....	7,181
Marathon (part).....	24th	Bablitch.....	1,837	Riordan.....	1,094
Marinette (part).....	12th	Lato.....	1,493	Krueger.....	1,684
Marinette (part).....	30th	Duescher.....	4,243	La Fave.....	6,998
Milwaukee (part).....	4th	Lowe.....	17,864	Kasten.....	24,112
Milwaukee (part).....	6th	Swan.....	24,362	Myers.....	6,282
Milwaukee (part).....	8th	Flynn.....	32,233	Dohnal.....	27,225
Milwaukee (part).....	28th	Hoskins.....	6,332	Devitt.....	7,564
Monroe (part).....	32nd	Forer.....	84	Knutson.....	190
Oconto (part).....	12th	Lato.....	748	Krueger.....	1,170
Oconto (part).....	30th	Duescher.....	2,536	La Fave.....	4,414
Oneida.....	12th	Lato.....	3,027	Krueger.....	7,959
Outagamie (part).....	2nd	DeLorme.....	5,103	Petri.....	5,860
Outagamie (part).....	14th	Mack.....	8,989	Lorge.....	22,501
Ozaukee (part).....	4th	Lowe.....	1,817	Kasten.....	5,479
Ozaukee (part).....	20th	Werner.....	5,914	Keppler.....	11,114
Pepin (part).....	10th	Anderson, N. E.....	1,246	Knowles.....	1,516
Pierce.....	10th	Anderson, N. E.....	5,026	Knowles.....	6,175
Polk.....	10th	Anderson, N. E.....	5,483	Knowles.....	6,633
Portage.....	24th	Bablitch.....	18,628	Riordan.....	4,176
Price (part).....	12th	Lato.....	918	Krueger.....	1,045
Price (part).....	25th	Korpela.....	1,708	Theno.....	2,394
Racine (part).....	22nd	LaFollette.....	2,202	Anderson, G. W.....	2,002
Richland (part).....	32nd	Forer.....	41	Knutson.....	161
Rock (part).....	16th	Thompson.....	14,500	Griffith.....	10,993
Rusk.....	12th	Lato.....	3,161	Krueger.....	2,234
St. Croix.....	10th	Anderson, N. E.....	8,404	Knowles.....	7,597
Sawyer.....	25th**	Korpela.....	1,781	Theno.....	2,664
Shawano (part).....	14th	Mack.....	703	Lorge.....	1,614
Sheboygan (part).....	2nd	DeLorme.....	223	Petri.....	425
Sheboygan (part).....	20th	Werner.....	21,313	Keppler.....	20,792
Taylor.....	12th	Lato.....	3,295	Krueger.....	3,609
Trempealeau (part).....	10th	Anderson, N. E.....	1,349	Knowles.....	916
Trempealeau (part).....	32nd	Forer.....	819	Knutson.....	1,951
Vernon.....	32nd	Forer.....	2,914	Knutson.....	7,302
Vilas.....	12th	Lato.....	1,440	Krueger.....	4,488
Walworth (part).....	22nd	LaFollette.....	532	Anderson, G. W.....	832
Washburn.....	25th**	Korpela.....	2,122	Theno.....	2,981

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS*—Continued

Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Washington (part)	2nd	DeLorme	471	Petri	901
Washington (part)	4th	Lowe	4,107	Kasten	7,929
Washington (part)	18th	Laatsch	6,100	Hollander	6,448
Waukesha (part)	28th	Hoskins	16,233	Devitt	21,053
Waupaca	14th	Mack	3,675	Lorge	11,804
Waushara (part)	24th	Bablitch	1,661	Riordan	3,943
Winnebago (part)	24th	Bablitch	84	Riordan	186
Wood (part)	24th	Bablitch	6,829	Riordan	4,792

American Party

County or Part	Senate District	American	Vote	County or Part	Senate District	American	Vote
Barron (part)	10th	Lingenfelter	15	Oneida	12th	Iwen	82
Brown (part)	2nd	Duquaine	428	Outagamie			
Buffalo	10th	Lingenfelter	103	(part)	2nd	Duquaine	143
Burnett	10th	Lingenfelter	15	Ozaukee			
Calumet	2nd	Duquaine	55	(part)	20th	Grob	308
Clark (part)	12th	Iwen	26	Pepin (part)	10th	Lingenfelter	26
Crawford	32nd	Rybarczyk	176	Pierce	10th	Lingenfelter	42
Dane (part)	16th	Dudey	181	Polk	10th	Lingenfelter	34
Dane (part)	26th	Koehler	540	Price (part)	12th	Iwen	17
Dunn (part)	10th	Lingenfelter	1	Racine (part)	22nd	Hensley	44
Florence	12th	Iwen	9	Richland			
Fond du Lac				(part)	32nd	Rybarczyk	0
(part)	2nd	Duquaine	73	Rock (part)	16th	Dudey	209
Forest	12th	Iwen	57	Rusk	12th	Iwen	48
Grant (part)	32nd	Rybarczyk	10	Sheboygan			
Green (part)	16th	Dudey	0	(part)	2nd	Duquaine	6
Jackson (part)	32nd	Rybarczyk	1	Sheboygan			
Jefferson				(part)	20th	Grob	196
(part)	28th	Schmitz	37	St. Croix	10th	Lingenfelter	32
Kenosha	22nd	Hensley	546	Taylor	12th	Iwen	66
La Crosse	32nd	Rybarczyk	343	Trempealeau			
Langlade				(part)	10th	Lingenfelter	11
(part)	12th	Iwen	37	Trempealeau			
Lincoln	12th	Iwen	483	(part)	32nd	Rybarczyk	16
Marinette				Vernon	32nd	Rybarczyk	23
(part)	12th	Iwen	27	Vilas	12th	Iwen	168
Milwaukee				Walworth			
(part)	6th	Braatz	1,145	(part)	22nd	Hensley	11
Milwaukee				Washington			
(part)	8th	Couture	847	(part)	2nd	Duquaine	6
Milwaukee				Waukesha			
(part)	28th	Schmitz	409	(part)	28th	Schmitz	1,139
Monroe (part)	32nd	Rybarczyk	1				
Oconto (part)	12th	Iwen	13				

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

** 25th Dist., Edward Stack (Ind.) polled the following votes: Ashland County—142 votes; Barron County—143 votes; Bayfield County—180 votes; Douglas County—5,297 votes; Iron County—88 votes; Price County—34 votes; Sawyer County—59 votes; Washburn County—62 votes.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS***November 5, 1974 General Election
Democratic and Republican Parties**

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams (part).....	27th	Rodems.....	195	Bidwell.....	374
Adams (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	1,432	LaChapelle.....	1,121
Ashland (part).....	25th**	Martin, L. D.	2,332	Theno.....	2,857
Barron (part).....	25th**	Martin, L. D.	2,036	Theno.....	4,408
Bayfield.....	25th**	Martin, L. D.	2,099	Theno.....	1,975
Brown (part).....	1st	Martin, J. A.	2,133	Rowe.....	1,288
Chippewa (part).....	23rd	Peloquin.....	6,723	Durning.....	4,916
Chippewa (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	387	LaChapelle.....	193
Clark (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	3,649	LaChapelle.....	2,253
Columbia.....	27th	Rodems.....	3,477	Bidwell.....	8,646
Dane (part).....	13th	McKenna.....	15,184	Sundby.....	7,580
Dane (part).....	17th	Morrison.....	555	Roseleip.....	251
Dodge (part).....	27th	Rodems.....	2,222	Bidwell.....	4,401
Dor.....	1st	Martin, J. A.	2,788	Rowe.....	4,492
Douglas.....	25th**	Martin, L. D.	7,573	Theno.....	5,451
Dunn (part).....	23rd	Peloquin.....	4,423	Durning.....	3,139
Eau Claire (part).....	23rd	Peloquin.....	9,662	Durning.....	7,483
Eau Claire (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	1,137	LaChapelle.....	1,029
Fond du Lac (part).....	19th	Goyke.....	830	Guiles.....	550
Grant (part).....	17th	Morrison.....	7,037	Roseleip.....	7,193
Green (part).....	17th	Morrison.....	4,190	Roseleip.....	3,796
Iowa.....	17th	Morrison.....	3,077	Roseleip.....	2,376
Iron.....	25th**	Martin, L. D.	1,153	Theno.....	1,148
Jackson (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	2,135	LaChapelle.....	1,530
Jefferson (part).....	13th	McKenna.....	6,473	Sundby.....	5,134
Jefferson (part).....	27th	Rodems.....	934	Bidwell.....	1,510
Juneau (part).....	27th	Rodems.....	1,349	Bidwell.....	2,612
Juneau (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	791	LaChapelle.....	884
Kewaunee.....	1st	Martin, J. A.	3,424	Rowe.....	2,298
Lafayette.....	17th	Morrison.....	2,765	Roseleip.....	3,408
Langlade (part).....	29th	Garnier.....	1,848	Chilsen.....	2,586
Manitowoc.....	1st	Martin, J. A.	15,163	Rowe.....	7,713
Marathon (part).....	29th	Garnier.....	11,269	Chilsen.....	16,100
Marquette.....	27th	Rodems.....	879	Bidwell.....	2,329
Menominee.....	29th	Garnier.....	278	Chilsen.....	281
Milwaukee (part).....	3rd	Klecza.....	25,345	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part).....	5th	Berger.....	23,517	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part).....	7th	Frank.....	25,434	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part).....	9th	Parys.....	15,278	No candidate	
Milwaukee (part).....	11th	Whittow.....	17,987	No candidate	
Monroe (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	3,621	LaChapelle.....	3,931
Oconto (part).....	29th	Garnier.....	411	Chilsen.....	750
Pepin (part).....	23rd	Peloquin.....	79	Durning.....	20
Price (part).....	25th**	Martin, L. D.	1,078	Theno.....	1,978
Racine (part).....	15th	Cullen.....	3,278	Swan.....	2,361
Racine (part).....	21st	Dorman.....	22,312	Gowins.....	9,387
Richland (part).....	17th	Morrison.....	3,162	Roseleip.....	2,092
Rock (part).....	15th	Cullen.....	8,718	Swan.....	5,916
Rock (part).....	17th	Morrison.....	583	Roseleip.....	621
Sauk.....	27th	Rodems.....	3,554	Bidwell.....	7,257
Sawyer.....	25th**	Martin, L. D.	1,377	Theno.....	2,195
Shawano (part).....	29th	Garnier.....	2,748	Chilsen.....	4,311
Trempealeau (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	2,190	LaChapelle.....	1,406
Walworth (part).....	13th	McKenna.....	1,003	Sundby.....	710
Walworth (part).....	15th	Cullen.....	6,935	Swan.....	6,705
Washburn.....	25th**	Martin, L. D.	1,582	Theno.....	2,454
Washington (part).....	5th	Berger.....	1	No candidate	
Waukesha (part).....	5th	Berger.....	227	No candidate	
Waukesha (part).....	3rd	Gardner.....	16,194	Murphy.....	18,655
Wausara (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	194	LaChapelle.....	280
Winnebago (part).....	19th	Goyke.....	17,818	Guiles.....	16,713
Wood (part).....	31st	Harnisch.....	6,139	LaChapelle.....	4,328

American Party

County or Part	Senate District	American	Vote	County or Part	Senate District	American	Vote
Chippewa (pt).....	23rd	William.....	483	Fond du Lac (part).....	19th	Lind.....	66
Dunn (part).....	23rd	William.....	475	Pepin (part).....	23rd	William.....	5
Eau Claire (part).....	23rd	William.....	625	Winnebago (part).....	19th	Lind.....	1,492

* Copied from official records of Election Board. Scattering vote omitted.

** 25th District, Patrick Cowan (Ind.) polled the following votes: Ashland, County—10, Barron County—20, Bayfield County—10, Douglas County—241, Iron County—7, Price County—0, Sawyer County—8, Washburn County—10.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS — Continued**Special Election, April 1, 1975
Democratic and Republican Parties**

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Kenosha	22nd	Maurer	15,241	Hammond	9,866
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Jakubiak	3,424	Sensenbrenner	11,128
Ozaukee (part)	4th	Jakubiak	532	Sensenbrenner	1,868
Racine (part)	22nd	Maurer	1,012	Hammond	1,258
Walworth (part)	22nd	Maurer	443	Hammond	660
Washington (part)	4th	Jakubiak	2,302	Sensenbrenner	3,609

American Party

County or Part	Senate District	American	Vote
Kenosha	22nd***	Olson	30

*** 22nd District, Danny E. Trotter (Ind.) polled the following votes: Kenosha County—728, Racine County—60, Walworth County—38.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT*

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
1st.....	Amer.	Kenneth Werkheiser.....	248
	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda.....	9,867
	Rep.	Cheryl R. Warren.....	5,338
2nd.....	Amer.	John L. Krey.....	1,450
	Dem.	Francis J. Lallensack.....	6,636
	Rep.	Orabelle Fisher.....	5,710
3rd.....	Amer.	Richard J. Rabideau.....	943
	Dem.	Everett E. Bolle.....	5,172
	Rep.	Alan J. Lasee.....	6,742
4th.....	Dem.	Jon A. LeDuc.....	6,620
	Rep.	John C. Gower.....	7,312
5th.....	Dem.	William J. Rogers.....	9,296
6th.....	Dem.	Gervase A. Hephner.....	8,911
	Rep.	Donald Schnell.....	4,601
7th.....	Dem.	Kevin Soucie.....	7,991
	Rep.	Carol Schulze.....	2,374
8th.....	Dem.	John O. Norquist.....	8,704
9th.....	Dem.	Phillip J. Tuczynski.....	7,819
	Ind.	Edward Ihlenfeldt.....	327
10th.....	Dem.	Charles J. Sykes.....	4,847
	Rep.	F. James Sensenbrenner.....	12,579
11th.....	Dem.	Gus G. Menos.....	7,368
	Rep.	Robert M. Dills.....	3,980
12th.....	Amer.	Anthony Krancus.....	263
	Dem.	David J. Walsh.....	4,718
	Rep.	Frederick C. Schroeder.....	8,182
13th.....	Dem.	Michael C. Kirby.....	6,286
	Rep.	Dale R. Landvatter.....	2,903
14th.....	Dem.	Robert E. Behnke.....	6,161
15th.....	Dem.	James W. Wahner.....	10,388
16th.....	Dem.	Michael Elconin.....	6,583
17th.....	Dem.	Walter L. Ward, Jr.....	2,601
	Rep.	Frank Morris.....	171
18th.....	Dem.	Lloyd A. Barbee.....	1,953
	Rep.	Henry A. Anderson.....	399
19th.....	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer.....	9,237
20th.....	Dem.	John R. Plewa.....	7,859
21st.....	Dem.	Chester A. Gerlach.....	9,215
22nd.....	Dem.	William S. Bauman.....	5,818
	Rep.	George H. Klicka.....	7,839
	Ind.	William Schmae.....	1,331
23rd.....	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke.....	6,784
	Rep.	Todd R. Murphy.....	4,105
24th.....	Dem.	Gary J. Barczak.....	7,232
	Rep.	Lawrence G. Braden.....	3,849
25th.....	Dem.	Dennis J. Conta.....	6,795
26th.....	Dem.	Harout O. Sanasarian.....	4,416
27th.....	Dem.	Joseph C. Czerwinski.....	4,738
28th.....	Dem.	Harvey L. Dueholm.....	9,161
	Rep.	Stanley A. Warland.....	4,932
	Ind.	William Bosak.....	130
29th.....	Dem.	Leo O. Mohn.....	7,181
	Rep.	Douglas E. Nelson.....	5,829
30th.....	Amer.	Merlon Lingenfelter.....	167
	Dem.	Michael P. Early.....	8,515
	Rep.	William S. Hall.....	5,224
31st.....	Dem.	Paul E. Sicula.....	8,011
32nd.....	Dem.	Peter J. Tropman.....	3,954
	Ind.	Peter Posler.....	214
33rd.....	Dem.	Richard E. Pabst.....	6,063
	Rep.	Christine R. Brien.....	2,454
34th.....	Dem.	Stanley J. Lato.....	7,330
	Rep.	Richard B. Sargent.....	5,615
	Ind.	Adolph Vlach.....	418
35th.....	Dem.	Gordon E. Schroeder.....	6,682
	Rep.	Sheehan Donoghue.....	9,341
36th.....	Dem.	Charles W. Kuder.....	5,914
	Rep.	Lloyd H. Kincaid.....	10,244
37th.....	Dem.	Norman C. Anderson.....	7,705
	Rep.	Clarence W. Liddicoat.....	3,502
38th.....	Dem.	Harland E. Everson.....	7,723
	Rep.	Bernard C. Mittelstaedt.....	4,892
39th.....	Dem.	Lawrence J. Wiedenfeld.....	5,864
	Rep.	Byron F. Wackett.....	6,467

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT — Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
40th.....	Dem.	Alfred Knitt.....	824
	Rep.	Francis R. Byers.....	8,365
41st.....	Rep.	Ervin C. Conradt.....	7,452
42nd.....	Amer.	John C. Tilley.....	240
	Dem.	William F. Errington.....	3,708
	Rep.	Tobias A. Roth.....	8,669
43rd.....	Dem.	William L. Burkart.....	4,068
	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter.....	7,081
44th.....	Dem.	Gene T. Krueger.....	3,945
	Rep.	Delmar E. DeLong.....	7,882
45th.....	Dem.	Gary K. Johnson.....	5,786
	Rep.	Arthur F. Kind.....	4,601
46th.....	Dem.	David D. O'Malley.....	6,498
	Rep.	Shirley Thompson.....	6,168
47th.....	Dem.	Janet Soergel Mielke.....	5,670
	Rep.	Lyman F. Anderson.....	5,813
48th.....	Dem.	Lewis T. Mittness.....	7,174
	Rep.	Jared A. Van Horn.....	5,047
49th.....	Amer.	Leonard Ginter.....	315
	Dem.	Edward W. Kirchberg.....	2,946
	Rep.	James N. Azim, Jr.....	8,846
	Ind.	James Cox.....	1,643
50th.....	Dem.	Joanne M. Duren.....	8,315
	Rep.	Gregory J. Bock.....	4,697
51st.....	Dem.	Donald M. Stauffacher.....	4,800
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning.....	8,595
52nd.....	Dem.	Thomas M. Kitchen.....	6,054
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy.....	7,073
53rd.....	Dem.	Daniel J. Murphy.....	4,119
	Rep.	James R. Lewis.....	7,334
54th.....	Dem.	Donald L. Abraham.....	4,968
	Rep.	Esther Doughty Luckhardt.....	7,937
55th.....	Dem.	Gregory P. Weyenberg.....	5,728
	Rep.	Michael G. Ellis.....	5,930
56th.....	Dem.	Richard A. Flintrop.....	6,973
	Rep.	H. Peter Kohlhoff.....	5,372
57th.....	Amer.	Nelson Haase.....	603
	Dem.	Herman J. Brandt.....	5,463
	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley.....	6,753
58th.....	Dem.	Carl Otte.....	11,049
59th.....	Dem.	Calvin Potter.....	7,923
	Rep.	Bill B. Bruhy.....	6,683
60th.....	Dem.	Paul A. Jansen.....	5,381
	Rep.	David W. Opitz.....	8,313
61st.....	Dem.	James F. Rooney.....	5,881
	Rep.	Anita M. Hunt.....	4,291
62nd.....	Dem.	R. Michael Ferrall.....	7,667
63rd.....	Dem.	Marcel Dandeneau.....	6,613
	Rep.	Henry Rohner.....	4,872
64th.....	Dem.	George Molinaro.....	7,220
65th.....	Dem.	Eugene Dorff.....	7,197
	Rep.	Bradley J. McCrorey.....	2,866
66th.....	Dem.	Robert S. Spaeth.....	4,504
	Rep.	Russell A. Olson.....	5,394
67th.....	Amer.	Cyril Rada.....	1,827
	Dem.	Terry A. Willkom.....	8,296
68th.....	Amer.	Joseph L. Larson.....	1,056
	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby.....	9,507
69th.....	Dem.	Donald Dardis.....	6,161
	Rep.	LaVerne G. Ausman.....	6,215
70th.....	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl.....	5,962
	Rep.	James S. Vedder.....	5,920
71st.....	Dem.	Leonard A. Groshek.....	7,092
	Rep.	Pamela I. Anderson.....	5,329
72nd.....	Amer.	Paul F. Treder.....	457
	Dem.	Kenneth H. Hill.....	3,678
	Rep.	Patricia A. Goodrich.....	8,434
73rd.....	Dem.	Thomas B. Murray.....	10,414
	Rep.	William J. Johnson.....	2,188
74th.....	Dem.	David R. Kedrowski.....	8,258
	Rep.	Roger W. Hansen.....	6,232
75th.....	Dem.	Howard W. Cameron.....	4,879
	Rep.	Kenneth M. Schricker.....	9,025
76th.....	Dem.	Mary Lou Munts.....	9,341
	Rep.	Mark E. Musolf.....	7,229
77th.....	Dem.	Marjorie M. Miller.....	9,083
	Rep.	William D. Suhaysik.....	3,185

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT — Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
78th.....	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach.....	5,521
	Rep.	Frederick A. Raemisch.....	3,854
	Ind.	Mary Kay Baum.....	3,472
79th.....	Dem.	Daniel P. O'Connor.....	4,775
	Rep.	Tommy G. Thompson.....	10,116
80th.....	Dem.	James L. Schneider.....	3,531
	Rep.	Kenyon E. Giese.....	9,278
81st.....	Dem.	Thomas S. Hanson.....	7,639
	Rep.	Mel J. Cyrak.....	5,733
82nd.....	Amer.	David R. Beierle.....	356
	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski.....	6,584
	Rep.	Homer L. Hanson.....	5,022
83rd.....	Amer.	Thomas Eaton.....	305
	Dem.	Edward C. Wicklein.....	5,290
	Rep.	John C. Shabaz.....	7,539
84th.....	Amer.	Rodger L. White.....	288
	Dem.	Philip A. Birdener.....	5,734
	Rep.	Harry G. Snyder.....	6,439
85th.....	Dem.	Edward F. McClain.....	7,038
	Rep.	Frank A. Savino.....	7,034
86th.....	Amer.	Raymond J. Omernick.....	1,658
	Dem.	Laurence J. Day.....	9,365
87th.....	Amer.	Theresa C. Jacobs.....	286
	Dem.	Joseph E. Jones.....	5,522
	Rep.	Earl Schmidt.....	7,560
88th.....	Dem.	James G. O'Donahue.....	4,661
	Rep.	Richard P. Matty.....	9,769
89th.....	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren.....	8,910
90th.....	Dem.	Sharon K. Metz.....	7,415
	Rep.	Jerome F. Quinn.....	5,130
91st.....	Dem.	Eugene W. Oberle.....	6,683
	Rep.	Steve Gunderson.....	6,832
92nd.....	Dem.	Glyn Hyatt.....	4,303
	Rep.	Robert L. Quackenbush.....	7,458
93rd.....	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider.....	8,049
	Rep.	John R. Keehn.....	3,254
94th.....	Dem.	Virgil Roberts.....	7,823
	Rep.	Fred W. Schomberg.....	5,812
95th.....	Amer.	Jerome Laurmann.....	101
	Dem.	Paul Offner.....	8,257
	Rep.	Lawrence R. Gibson.....	6,074
96th.....	Dem.	Gerald O. Ray.....	5,554
	Rep.	Bernard Lewison.....	8,123
	Ind.	George Piper.....	384
97th.....	Dem.	Ronald H. Lingren.....	5,760
	Rep.	John H. Niebler.....	4,971
98th.....	Dem.	Edward G. Jackamonis.....	8,762
	Rep.	Verna C. Howard.....	3,003
99th.....	Dem.	Jaye Bergamini.....	3,044
	Rep.	Susan Shannon.....	9,919

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY*

County or Part	Assembly District	American	Vote	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams (part).....	79th	.....	.....	O'Connor.....	176	Thompson, T. G....	407
Adams (part).....	93rd	.....	.....	Schneider, M.D.....	1,513	Keehn.....	1,055
Ashland.....	74th	.....	.....	Kedrowski.....	2,644	Hansen, R.W.....	2,541
Barron (part)**.....	28th	.....	.....	Dueholm.....	1,507	Warland.....	961
Barron (part).....	75th	.....	.....	Cameron.....	2,353	Schricker.....	4,110
Bayfield.....	74th	.....	.....	Kedrowski.....	2,434	Hansen, R.W.....	1,589
Brown (part).....	1st	Werkheiser.....	27	Swoboda.....	1,317	Warren.....	295
Brown (part).....	3rd	Rabideau.....	32	Bolle.....	761	Lasee.....	1,307
Brown (part).....	4th	.....	.....	LeDuc.....	6,620	Gower.....	7,312
Brown (part).....	5th	.....	.....	Rogers.....	2,091	.....	.....
Brown (part).....	89th	.....	.....	Vanderperren.....	8,910	.....	.....
Brown (part).....	90th	.....	.....	Metz.....	7,415	Quinn.....	5,130
Buffalo.....	30th	Lingenfelter.....	90	Early.....	2,365	Hall.....	2,546
Burnett**.....	28th	Lingenfelter.....	.....	Dueholm.....	2,226	Warland.....	877
Calumet (part).....	5th	.....	.....	Rogers.....	522	.....	.....
Calumet (part).....	6th	.....	.....	Hephner.....	5,041	Schnell.....	2,597
Chippewa (part).....	67th	.....	.....	Willkom.....	8,296	Rada.....	1,827
Chippewa (part).....	68th	Larson.....	14	Looby.....	219	.....	.....
Chippewa (part).....	91st	.....	.....	Oberle.....	398	Gunderson.....	210
Clark (part)**.....	34th	.....	.....	Lato.....	1,456	Sargent.....	831
Clark (part).....	70th	.....	.....	Hasenohrl.....	301	Vedder.....	398
Clark (part).....	91st	.....	.....	Oberle.....	2,425	Gunderson.....	1,292
Clark (part).....	92nd	.....	.....	Hyatt.....	624	Quackenbush.....	1,330
Columbia (part).....	79th	.....	.....	O'Connor.....	1,885	Thompson, T.G....	3,708
Columbia (part).....	80th	.....	.....	Schneider, J.L.....	967	Giese.....	1,948
Columbia (part).....	81st	.....	.....	Hanson, T.S.....	1,735	Cyrak.....	1,969
Crawford**.....	96th	.....	.....	Ray.....	2,445	Lewison.....	2,564
Dane (part).....	37th	.....	.....	Anderson, N.C.....	7,705	Liddicoat.....	3,502
Dane (part).....	38th	.....	.....	Everson.....	7,168	Mittelstaedt.....	4,539
Dane (part).....	46th	.....	.....	O'Malley.....	6,498	Thompson, S.....	6,168
Dane (part).....	47th	.....	.....	Mielke.....	3,161	Anderson, L.F.....	3,073
Dane (part).....	50th	.....	.....	Duren.....	580	Bock.....	210
Dane (part).....	76th	.....	.....	Munts.....	9,341	Musolf.....	7,229
Dane (part).....	77th	.....	.....	Miller.....	9,083	Suhaysik.....	3,185
Dane (part)**.....	78th	.....	.....	Clarenbach.....	5,521	Raemisch.....	3,854
Dodge (part).....	53rd	.....	.....	Murphy, D.J.....	1,216	Lewis.....	2,921
Dodge (part).....	54th	.....	.....	Abraham.....	2,848	Luckhardt.....	5,179
Dodge (part).....	72nd	Treder.....	12	Hill.....	345	Goodrich.....	354
Dodge (part).....	81st	.....	.....	Hanson, T.S.....	4,504	Cyrak.....	2,538
Door.....	1st	Werkheiser.....	106	Swoboda.....	3,996	Warren.....	3,486
Douglas.....	73rd	.....	.....	Murray.....	10,414	Johnson, W.J.....	2,188
Dunn (part).....	29th	.....	.....	Mohn.....	41	Nelson.....	26
Dunn (part).....	69th	.....	.....	Dardis.....	3,820	Ausman.....	4,365
Eau Claire (part).....	68th	.....	.....	Looby.....	9,288	Larson.....	1,042
Eau Claire (part).....	69th	.....	.....	Dardis.....	2,268	Ausman.....	1,822
Eau Claire (part).....	91st	.....	.....	Oberle.....	1,039	Gunderson.....	1,173
Florence.....	36th	.....	.....	Kuder.....	465	Kincaid.....	560
Fond du Lac (part).....	6th	.....	.....	Hephner.....	2,984	Schnell.....	1,462
Fond du Lac (part).....	52nd	.....	.....	Kitchen.....	6,054	McEssy.....	7,073
Fond du Lac (part).....	53rd	.....	.....	Murphy, D.J.....	510	Lewis.....	1,280
Fond du Lac (part).....	57th	Haase.....	70	Brandt.....	738	Bradley.....	581
Fond du Lac (part).....	72nd	Treder.....	78	Hill.....	784	Goodrich.....	2,054
Forest.....	36th	.....	.....	Kuder.....	839	Kincaid.....	1,540
Grant (part)**.....	49th	Ginter.....	315	Kirchberg.....	2,946	Azim.....	8,846
Grant (part)**.....	96th	.....	.....	Ray.....	392	Lewison.....	645
Green (part).....	47th	.....	.....	Mielke.....	53	Anderson, L.F.....	104
Green (part).....	50th	.....	.....	Duren.....	555	Bock.....	363
Green (part).....	51st	.....	.....	Stauffacher.....	2,109	Tregoning.....	4,716
Green Lake.....	72nd	Treder.....	227	Hill.....	1,232	Goodrich.....	3,452
Iowa.....	50th	.....	.....	Duren.....	3,408	Bock.....	2,031
Iron.....	74th	.....	.....	Kedrowski.....	1,527	Hansen, R.W.....	716
Jackson (part).....	91st	.....	.....	Oberle.....	1,352	Gunderson.....	1,837
Jackson (part).....	92nd	.....	.....	Hyatt.....	287	Quackenbush.....	189
Jackson (part).....	94th	.....	.....	Roberts.....	363	Schomberg.....	343

* Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

** Independent candidates polled the following votes: Barron County (28th Dist.)—William Bosak—5; Burnett County (28th Dist.)—William Bosak—96; Clark County (34th Dist.)—Adolph Vlach—44; Crawford County (96th Dist.)—George Piper—30; Dane County (78th Dist.)—Mary Kay Baum—3,472; Grant County (49th Dist.)—James Cox—1,643; Grant County (96th Dist.)—George Piper—11; Milwaukee County (9th Dist.)—Edward Ihlenfeldt—327; Milwaukee County (22nd Dist.)—William Schmae—1,331; Milwaukee County (32nd Dist.)—Peter Posler—214; Polk County (28th Dist.)—William Bosak—130; Price County (34th Dist.)—Adolph Vlach—36; Richland County (96th Dist.)—George Piper—1; Rusk County (34th Dist.)—Adolph Vlach—45; Taylor County (34th Dist.)—Adolph Vlach—293; Vernon County (96th Dist.)—George Piper—352.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY*—Continued

County or Part	Assembly District	American	Vote	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Jefferson (part).....	38th	.....		Everson.....	555	Mittelstaedt.....	353
Jefferson (part).....	39th	.....		Wiedenfeld.....	5,046	Wackett.....	5,556
Jefferson (part).....	54th	.....		Abraham.....	799	Luckhardt.....	939
Jefferson (part).....	81st	.....		Hanson, T.S.....	1,400	Cyrak.....	1,226
Jefferson (part).....	84th	White.....	42	Birdener.....	713	Snyder.....	830
Juneau (part).....	79th	.....		O'Connor.....	1,378	Thompson, T.G.....	2,828
Juneau (part).....	92nd	.....		Hyatt.....	552	Quackenbush.....	1,046
Juneau (part).....	93rd	.....		Schneider, M.D.....	72	Keehn.....	74
Kenosha (part).....	64th	.....		Molinaro.....	7,220		
Kenosha (part).....	65th	.....		Dorff.....	7,197	McCrorey.....	2,866
Kenosha (part).....	66th	.....		Spaeth.....	3,180	Olson.....	3,486
Kewaunee.....	1st	Werkheiser.....	115	Swoboda.....	4,554	Warren.....	1,557
La Crosse (part).....	94th	.....		Roberts.....	6,507	Schomberg.....	4,583
La Crosse (part).....	95th	Laumann.....	101	Offner.....	8,257	Gibson.....	6,074
Lafayette (part).....	50th	.....		Duren.....	374	Bock.....	293
Lafayette (part).....	51st	.....		Stauffacher.....	2,101	Tregoning.....	3,268
Langlade (part).....	35th	.....		Schroeder.....	1,039	Donoghue.....	1,167
Langlade (part).....	87th	Jacobs.....	46	Jones.....	2,453	Schmidt.....	1,930
Lincoln.....	35th	.....		Schroeder.....	3,895	Donoghue.....	5,356
Manitowoc (part).....	2nd	Krey.....	1,450	Lallensack.....	6,636	Fisher.....	5,710
Manitowoc (part).....	3rd	Rabideau.....	911	Bolle.....	4,411	Lasee.....	5,435
Marathon (part).....	70th	.....		Hasenohrl.....	968	Vedder.....	877
Marathon (part).....	85th	.....		McClain.....	7,038	Savino.....	7,034
Marathon (part).....	86th	Omernick.....	1,658	Day.....	9,365		
Marinette (part).....	36th	.....		Kuder.....	1,345	Kincaid.....	1,232
Marinette (part).....	88th	.....		O'Donahue.....	2,676	Matty.....	6,587
Marquette.....	79th	.....		O'Connor.....	987	Thompson, T.G.....	2,372
Menominee.....	87th	Jacobs.....	57	Jones.....	384	Schmidt.....	145
Milwaukee (part).....	7th	.....		Soucie.....	7,991	Schulze.....	2,374
Milwaukee (part).....	8th	.....		Norquist.....	8,704		
Milwaukee (part)**.....	9th	.....		Tuczynski.....	7,819		
Milwaukee (part).....	10th	.....		Sykes.....	4,847	Sensenbrenner.....	12,579
Milwaukee (part).....	11th	.....		Menos.....	7,368	Dills.....	3,980
Milwaukee (part).....	13th	.....		Kirby.....	6,009	Landvatter.....	2,623
Milwaukee (part).....	14th	.....		Behnke.....	6,161		
Milwaukee (part).....	15th	.....		Wahner.....	10,388		
Milwaukee (part).....	16th	.....		Elconin.....	6,583		
Milwaukee (part).....	17th	.....		Ward.....	2,601	Morris.....	171
Milwaukee (part).....	18th	.....		Barbee.....	1,953	Anderson, H.A.....	399
Milwaukee (part).....	19th	.....		Tesmer.....	9,237		
Milwaukee (part).....	20th	.....		Plewa.....	7,859		
Milwaukee (part).....	21st	.....		Gerlach.....	9,215		
Milwaukee (part)**.....	22nd	.....		Bauman.....	5,918	Klicka.....	7,839
Milwaukee (part).....	23rd	.....		Hauke.....	6,784	Murphy, T.R.....	4,105
Milwaukee (part).....	24th	.....		Barczak.....	7,232	Braden.....	3,849
Milwaukee (part).....	25th	.....		Conta.....	6,795		
Milwaukee (part).....	26th	.....		Sanasarian.....	4,416		
Milwaukee (part).....	27th	.....		Czerwinski.....	4,738		
Milwaukee (part).....	31st	.....		Sicula.....	8,011		
Milwaukee (part)**.....	32nd	.....		Tropman.....	3,954		
Milwaukee (part).....	33rd	.....		Pabst.....	6,063	Brien.....	2,454
Milwaukee (part).....	82nd	Beierle.....	200	Rutkowski.....	4,751	Hanson, H.L.....	3,883
Monroe (part).....	92nd	.....		Hyatt.....	2,840	Quackenbush.....	4,893
Monroe (part).....	96th	.....		Ray.....	83	Lewis.....	102
Oconto (part).....	36th	.....		Kuder.....	631	Kincaid.....	1,030
Oconto (part).....	87th	Jacobs.....	13	Jones.....	257	Schmidt.....	905
Oconto (part).....	88th	.....		O'Donahue.....	1,985	Matty.....	3,182
Oneida (part).....	35th	.....		Schroeder.....	1,748	Donoghue.....	2,818
Oneida (part).....	36th	.....		Kuder.....	1,172	Kincaid.....	2,034
Outagamie (part).....	5th	.....		Rogers.....	6,683		
Outagamie (part).....	40th	.....		Knitt.....	28	Byers.....	353
Outagamie (part).....	41st	.....		.....	.....	Conradt.....	7,146
Outagamie (part).....	42nd	Tilley.....	240	Errington.....	3,708	Roth.....	8,669
Ozaukee (part).....	12th	Krancus.....	117	Walsh.....	1,548	Schroeder.....	3,468
Ozaukee (part).....	60th	.....		Jansen.....	4,838	Opitz.....	7,512
Pepin (part).....	30th	Lingenfelter.....	17	Early.....	1,278	Hall.....	672
Pepin (part).....	69th	.....		Dardis.....	73	Ausman.....	28
Pierce (part).....	29th	.....		Mohn.....	1,560	Nelson.....	1,333
Pierce (part).....	30th	Lingenfelter.....	53	Early.....	3,765	Hall.....	1,583
Polk (part)**.....	28th	.....		Dueholm.....	5,428	Warland.....	3,094
Polk (part).....	29th	.....		Mohn.....	129	Nelson.....	75
Portage (part).....	70th	.....		Hasenohrl.....	592	Vedder.....	235
Portage (part).....	71st	.....		Groshek.....	7,092	Anderson, P. I.....	5,329
Price (part)**.....	34th	.....		Lato.....	832	Sargent.....	513
Price (part).....	74th	.....		Kedrowski.....	1,653	Hansen, R. W.....	1,386
Racine (part).....	43rd	.....		Burkart.....	2,019	Porter.....	3,602
Racine (part).....	61st	.....		Rooney.....	5,881	Hunt.....	4,291

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY*—Continued

County or Part	Assembly District	American	Vote	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Racine (part)	62nd			Ferrall	7,667		
Racine (part)	63rd			Dandeneau	6,613	Rohner	4,872
Racine (part)	66th			Spaeth	932	Olson	1,369
Richland (part)	50th			Duren	3,398	Bock	1,800
Richland (part)**	96th			Ray	26	Lewison	113
Rock (part)	44th			Krueger	1,387	DeLong	2,707
Rock (part)	45th			Johnson, G. K.	5,786	Kind	4,601
Rock (part)	47th			Mielke	2,456	Anderson, L. F.	2,636
Rock (part)	48th			Mittness	7,174	Van Horn	5,047
Rock (part)	51st			Stauffacher	590	Tregoning	611
Rusk**	34th			Lato	2,324	Sargent	2,559
St. Croix	29th			Mohn	5,451	Nelson	4,395
Sauk (part)	79th			O'Connor	349	Thompson, T. G. ...	801
Sauk (part)	80th			Schneider, J. L.	2,564	Giese	7,330
Sawyer	75th			Cameron	1,305	Schricker	2,153
Shawano (part)	40th			Knitt	134	Byers	650
Shawano (part)	41st					Conradt	306
Shawano (part)	87th	Jacobs	170	Jones	2,428	Schmidt	4,580
Sheboygan (part)	6th			Hephner	330	Schnell	176
Sheboygan (part)	58th			Otte	11,049		
Sheboygan (part)	59th			Potter	7,923	Bruhy	6,683
Sheboygan (part)	60th			Jansen	543	Opitz	801
Taylor**	34th			Lato	2,718	Sargent	1,712
Trempealeau (part) ..	30th	Lingenfelter ...	7	Early	1,107	Hall	423
Trempealeau (part) ..	91st			Oberle	1,469	Gunderson	2,320
Trempealeau (part) ..	94th			Roberts	953	Schomberg	886
Vernon**	96th			Ray	2,608	Lewison	4,699
Vilas	36th			Kuder	1,462	Kincaid	3,848
Walworth (part)	39th			Wiedenfeld	818	Wackett	911
Walworth (part)	43rd			Burkart	2,049	Porter	3,479
Walworth (part)	44th			Krueger	2,558	DeLong	5,175
Walworth (part)	66th			Spaeth	392	Olson	539
Washburn	75th			Cameron	1,221	Schricker	2,762
Washington (part) ...	6th			Hephner	556	Schnell	366
Washington (part) ...	12th	Krancus	146	Walsh	3,170	Schroeder	4,714
Washington (part) ...	13th			Kirby	0	Landvatter	2
Washington (part) ...	53rd			Murphy, D. J.	2,393	Lewis	3,133
Washington (part) ...	54th			Abraham	1,321	Luckhardt	1,819
Waukesha (part)	13th			Kirby	277	Landvatter	278
Waukesha (part)	82nd	Beierle	156	Rutkowski	1,833	Hanson, H. L.	1,139
Waukesha (part)	83rd	Eaton	305	Wicklein	5,290	Shabaz	7,539
Waukesha (part)	84th	White	246	Birdener	5,021	Snyder	5,609
Waukesha (part)	97th			Lingren	5,760	Niebler	4,971
Waukesha (part)	98th			Jackamonis	8,762	Howard	3,003
Waukesha (part)	99th			Bergamini	3,044	Shannon	9,919
Waupaca	40th			Knitt	662	Byers	7,362
Waushara (part)	72nd	Treder	131	Hill	1,277	Goodrich	2,463
Waushara (part)	93rd			Schneider, M. D. ...	210	Keehn	265
Winnebago (part) ...	55th			Weyenberg	5,728	Ellis	5,930
Winnebago (part) ...	56th			Flintrop	6,973	Kohlhoff	5,372
Winnebago (part) ...	57th	Haase	533	Brandt	4,725	Bradley	6,172
Winnebago (part) ...	72nd	Treder	9	Hill	40	Goodrich	111
Wood (part)	70th			Hasenohrl	4,101	Vedder	4,410
Wood (part)	93rd			Schneider, M. D. ...	6,254	Keehn	1,860

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*

District	Upham and Hoefl (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoefl (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
ADAMS COUNTY				BARRON—Cont'd			
Adams.....	5	99	106	Lakeland.....	1	90	36
Big Flats.....	4	98	65	Maple Grove.....	8	88	90
Colburn.....	1	20	17	Maple Plain.....	4	79	37
Dell Prairie.....	6	44	92	Oak Grove.....	2	109	57
Easton.....	6	54	102	Prairie Farm.....	1	67	26
Jackson.....	2	72	86	Prairie Lake.....	4	160	117
Leola.....	4	16	24	Rice Lake.....	7	214	162
Lincoln.....	0	17	40	Sioux Creek.....	9	68	51
Monroe.....	2	35	49	Stanford.....	0	82	64
New Chester.....	2	41	74	Stanley.....	9	128	112
New Haven.....	1	50	110	Sumner.....	4	78	41
Preston.....	11	111	135	Turtle Lake.....	0	69	25
Quincy.....	3	142	86	Vance Creek.....	5	107	32
Richfield.....	3	20	49	Almena, vil.....	1	82	52
Rome.....	6	114	88	Cameron, vil.....	5	119	105
Springville.....	3	34	88	Dallas, vil.....	1	56	62
Strong's Prairie.....	7	137	117	Haugen, vil.....	0	32	31
Friendship, vil.....	3	82	127	Prairie Farm, vil.....	1	54	43
Adams, city:				Turtle Lake, vil.....	1	137	84
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	89	70	Barron, city.....	7	287	461
Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	169	150	Chetek, city.....	8	238	264
TOTAL.....	76	1,444	1,675	Cumberland, city.....	2	317	226
ASHLAND COUNTY				Rice Lake, city:			
Agenda.....	2	53	84	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	90	59
Ashland.....	3	112	34	Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	103	77
Chippewa.....	2	50	45	Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	128	151
Gingles.....	4	97	37	Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	154	153
Gordon.....	3	54	51	Ald. Dist. 5.....	1	127	100
Jacobs.....	3	126	110	Ald. Dist. 6.....	2	121	94
LaPointe.....	1	59	14	Ald. Dist. 7.....	1	118	58
Marengo.....	1	86	16	Ald. Dist. 8.....	2	99	111
Morse.....	3	83	42	TOTAL.....	143	4,709	3,784
Peeksville.....	1	27	14	BAYFIELD COUNTY			
Sanborn.....	4	90	20	Barksdale.....	5	119	114
Shanagolden.....	0	23	31	Barnes.....	2	84	65
White River.....	2	154	52	Bayfield.....	5	73	54
Butternut, vil.....	3	62	68	Bayview.....	6	68	43
Ashland, city:				Bell.....	0	84	30
Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	147	102	Cable.....	4	72	79
Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	129	60	Clover.....	0	79	19
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	124	83	Delta.....	2	34	26
Ald. Dist. 4.....	6	142	88	Drummond.....	0	82	46
Ald. Dist. 5.....	1	162	131	Eileen.....	2	143	46
Ald. Dist. 6.....	10	118	102	Grand View.....	0	79	62
Ald. Dist. 7.....	0	123	66	Hughes.....	2	44	12
Ald. Dist. 8.....	3	141	55	Iron River.....	2	177	90
Ald. Dist. 9.....	3	161	37	Kelly.....	3	57	23
Ald. Dist. 10.....	1	159	37	Keystone.....	0	86	9
Ald. Dist. 11.....	6	178	41	Lincoln.....	0	32	26
Ald. Dist. 12.....	2	175	42	Mason.....	1	67	25
Mellen, city:				Namakagon.....	1	64	65
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	83	21	Orienta.....	0	28	4
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	67	26	Oulu.....	3	82	23
Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	43	16	Pilsen.....	0	66	13
TOTAL.....	79	3,028	1,525	Port Wing.....	2	77	34
BARRON COUNTY				Russell.....	1	39	27
Almena.....	3	107	49	Tripp.....	0	38	15
Arland.....	5	65	43	Washburn.....	2	64	25
Barron.....	8	82	150	Cable, vil.....	2	41	50
Bear Lake.....	0	39	26	Mason, vil.....	2	24	23
Cedar Lake.....	0	66	78	Bayfield, city:			
Chetek.....	9	178	154	Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	51	23
Clinton.....	2	99	69	Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	23	20
Crystal Lake.....	8	122	51	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	45	47
Cumberland.....	3	134	82	Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	17	19
Dallas.....	2	76	38	Washburn, city:			
Dovre.....	4	73	30	Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	77	36
Doyle.....	2	67	33	Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	64	66
				Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	61	35
				Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	63	14

* Copied from official records of Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted. Votes received by independent candidates: Blair & Blair — 3,617; Cozzini & Hornung — 1,492; Hart & Dahir — 5,113; Jim & Wetzel — 12,107. A breakdown by county of the votes for independent candidates will be found in the summary "Vote for State Officers By County."

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
BAYFIELD—Cont'd				BUFFALO—Cont'd			
Washburn—Cont'd				Cross	0	51	46
Ald. Dist. 5.....	0	71	31	Dover	8	66	73
Ald. Dist. 6.....	2	73	19	Gilmanton.....	6	73	91
TOTAL.....	57	2,447	1,358	Glencoe.....	4	68	42
BROWN COUNTY				Lincoln.....	3	67	27
Allouez:				Maxville.....	0	77	29
Ald. Dist. 1.....	34	471	492	Milton.....	0	74	43
Ald. Dist. 2.....	21	463	613	Modena.....	3	86	69
Ald. Dist. 3.....	25	420	616	Mondovi.....	8	82	66
Ald. Dist. 4.....	38	543	804	Montana.....	6	67	43
Ashwaubenon:				Naples.....	5	106	69
Ald. Dist. 1.....	47	427	415	Nelson.....	5	187	103
Ald. Dist. 2.....	26	440	426	Waumandee.....	3	130	56
Ald. Dist. 3.....	39	454	486	Cochrane, vil.....	2	102	93
Bellevue.....	60	281	240	Alma, city:			
De Pere.....	23	151	206	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	75	66
Eaton.....	28	151	99	Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	85	53
Glenmore.....	14	114	146	Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	68	67
Green Bay.....	56	118	113	Buffalo City, city.....	2	156	108
Hohart.....	20	247	256	Fountain City, city:			
Holland.....	16	164	142	Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	87	115
Humboldt.....	40	149	125	Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	93	71
Lawrence.....	15	152	178	Mondovi, city:			
Morrison.....	29	107	259	Ald. Dist. 1.....	7	179	175
New Denmark.....	23	159	180	Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	119	103
Pittsfield.....	21	176	164	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	75	61
Rockland.....	11	106	161	Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	72	70
Scott.....	50	185	249	TOTAL.....	79	2,596	1,974
Suamico.....	43	420	377	BURNETT COUNTY			
Wrightstown.....	20	159	243	Anderson.....	2	47	11
Denmark, vil.....	12	169	243	Blaine.....	0	43	12
Howard, vil.....	57	447	431	Daniels.....	1	120	47
Pulaski, vil.....	27	339	156	Dewey.....	2	81	30
Wrightstown, vil.....	12	156	136	Grantsburg.....	0	96	26
De Pere, city:				Jackson.....	0	54	25
Ald. Dist. 1.....	29	569	669	La Follette.....	1	57	26
Ald. Dist. 2.....	43	513	489	Lincoln.....	0	31	9
Ald. Dist. 3.....	40	464	338	Meenon.....	1	105	54
Ald. Dist. 4.....	42	421	335	Oakland.....	2	90	36
Green Bay, city:				Roosevelt.....	0	44	13
Ald. Dist. 1.....	27	433	409	Rusk.....	2	50	23
Ald. Dist. 2.....	31	479	453	Sand Lake.....	2	96	27
Ald. Dist. 3.....	41	577	443	Scott.....	4	74	60
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	22	225	182	Siren.....	0	93	50
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	13	224	163	Swiss.....	0	138	42
Ald. Dist. 5.....	33	378	243	Trade Lake.....	4	137	66
Ald. Dist. 6.....	41	463	428	Union.....	0	38	28
Ald. Dist. 7.....	34	514	377	Webb Lake.....	0	64	44
Ald. Dist. 8.....	58	613	444	West Marshland.....	0	36	7
Ald. Dist. 9.....	50	507	434	Wood River.....	4	184	66
Ald. Dist. 10.....	66	578	583	Grantsburg, vil.....	3	216	120
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1.....	16	122	97	Siren, vil.....	3	118	57
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 2.....	31	363	431	Webster, vil.....	2	125	52
Ald. Dist. 12.....	27	336	238	TOTAL.....	33	2,137	931
Ald. Dist. 13.....	47	522	450	CALUMET COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 14.....	50	531	533	Brillion.....	0	119	288
Ald. Dist. 15.....	53	558	456	Brothertown.....	14	210	197
Ald. Dist. 16.....	58	575	626	Charlestown.....	14	199	174
Ald. Dist. 17.....	42	533	512	Chilton.....	13	157	179
Ald. Dist. 18.....	31	431	393	Harrison.....	28	410	360
Ald. Dist. 19.....	24	480	387	New Holstein.....	14	233	157
Ald. Dist. 20.....	30	543	455	Rantoul.....	7	115	219
Ald. Dist. 21.....	59	608	570	Stockbridge.....	10	133	154
Ald. Dist. 22.....	31	516	454	Woodville.....	28	136	160
Ald. Dist. 23.....	43	569	457	Hilbert, vil.....	15	135	179
Ald. Dist. 24.....	53	510	586	Sherwood, vil.....	2	80	62
TOTAL.....	1,972	21,323	20,591	Stockbridge, vil.....	4	85	91
BUFFALO COUNTY				Appleton, city: (part)			
Alma.....	3	73	57	Ald. Dist. 9.....	29	388	298
Belvidere.....	0	89	56	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 2.....	7	84	59
Buffalo.....	2	114	94	Brillion, city.....	26	334	570
Canton.....	4	75	28				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
CALUMET—Cont'd				CLARK—Cont'd			
Chilton, city:				Hixon.....	14	136	54
Ward 1.....	7	384	257	Hoard.....	16	85	54
Ward 2.....	16	311	204	Levis.....	5	54	48
Kiel, city: (part)				Longwood.....	13	127	74
Ward 2.....	5	63	25	Loyal.....	37	58	79
New Holstein, city.....	9	497	312	Lynn.....	15	58	66
TOTAL.....	248	4,073	3,945	Mayville.....	17	95	72
CHIPPEWA COUNTY				Mead.....	4	38	28
Anson.....	26	185	158	Mentor.....	6	79	65
Arthur.....	2	99	53	Pine Valley.....	18	123	128
Auburn.....	13	68	40	Reseburg.....	11	94	42
Birch Creek.....	6	51	49	Seif.....	0	23	26
Bloomer.....	37	72	86	Sherman.....	16	65	34
Cleveland.....	10	70	61	Sherwood.....	15	27	15
Colburn.....	2	100	45	Thorp.....	15	138	41
Cooks Valley.....	21	75	41	Unity.....	15	70	55
Delmar.....	5	113	52	Warner.....	23	79	66
Eagle Point.....	32	324	248	Washburn.....	11	51	44
Edson.....	6	111	38	Weston.....	19	117	85
Estella.....	3	59	30	Withee.....	6	147	46
Goetz.....	0	67	58	Worden.....	5	102	43
Hallie.....	29	468	177	York.....	31	114	76
Howard.....	25	105	29	Curtiss, vil.....	3	40	22
Lafayette.....	30	486	432	Dorchester, vil.....	11	57	61
Lake Holcombe.....	16	71	92	Granton, vil.....	12	43	59
Ruby.....	4	43	32	Unity, vil.....	4	20	21
Sampson.....	15	95	76	Withee, vil.....	9	97	75
Sigel.....	9	86	65	Abbotsford, city: (part)			
Tilden.....	31	178	89	Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	34	31
Wheaton.....	22	298	164	Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	48	45
Woodmohr.....	28	84	81	Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	74	56
Boyd, vil.....	5	118	62	Colby, city: (part)			
Cadott, vil.....	7	169	178	Ald. Dist. 2.....	5	50	69
New Auburn.....	4	59	36	Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	73	73
Bloomer, city:				Greenwood, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	41	141	102	Ald. Dist. 1.....	10	41	61
Ald. Dist. 2.....	24	101	80	Ald. Dist. 2.....	5	40	35
Ald. Dist. 3.....	34	91	89	Ald. Dist. 3.....	4	31	21
Ald. Dist. 4.....	13	68	40	Ald. Dist. 4.....	7	59	55
Chippewa Falls, city:				Loyal, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	12	287	150	Ald. Dist. 1.....	7	46	43
Ald. Dist. 2.....	17	285	189	Ald. Dist. 2.....	20	25	26
Ald. Dist. 3.....	8	344	276	Ald. Dist. 3.....	11	29	33
Ald. Dist. 4.....	14	315	160	Ald. Dist. 4.....	14	44	44
Ald. Dist. 5.....	20	245	117	Neillsville, city:			
Ald. Dist. 6.....	10	201	142	Ald. Dist. 1.....	8	93	66
Ald. Dist. 7.....	15	257	143	Ald. Dist. 2.....	10	113	144
Ald. Dist. 8.....	12	298	123	Ald. Dist. 3.....	13	73	99
Cornell, city:				Ald. Dist. 4.....	12	117	140
Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	78	50	Ald. Dist. 5.....	17	92	76
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	60	39	Owen, city:			
Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	48	37	Ald. Dist. 1.....	8	46	57
Ald. Dist. 4.....	6	63	31	Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	17	13
Eau Claire, city: (part)				Ald. Dist. 3.....	7	24	13
Ald. Dist. 16.....	7	164	99	Ald. Dist. 4.....	14	80	51
Stanley, city:				Thorp, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	132	92	Ald. Dist. 1.....	6	115	64
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	69	41	Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	96	29
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	65	46	Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	72	39
Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	88	48	Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	64	25
TOTAL.....	630	7,054	4,566	TOTAL.....	723	4,439	3,445
CLARK COUNTY				COLUMBIA COUNTY			
Beaver.....	21	77	60	Arlington.....	0	67	113
Butler.....	1	7	14	Caledonia.....	0	95	174
Colby.....	17	73	47	Columbus.....	5	74	114
Dewhurst.....	2	16	27	Courtland.....	3	22	105
Eaton.....	29	77	54	Dekorra.....	4	127	214
Foster.....	2	14	15	Fort Winnebago.....	1	89	162
Fremont.....	40	97	110	Fountain Prairie.....	5	62	103
Grant.....	19	98	83	Hamden.....	2	69	95
Cran Grove.....	21	72	70	Leeds.....	1	137	91
Hendren.....	7	122	39	Lewiston.....	2	101	191
Hewett.....	4	30	39	Lodi.....	2	203	147
				Lowville.....	0	101	118

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
COLUMBIA—Cont'd				CRAWFORD—Cont'd			
Marcellon.....	2	50	162	Prairie du Chien—Cont'd			
Newport.....	0	76	103	Ald. Dist. 9.....	2	104	53
Otsego.....	4	66	93	Ald. Dist. 10.....	1	141	84
Pacific.....	3	60	91	Ald. Dist. 11.....	3	141	132
Randolph.....	1	33	179				
Scott.....	5	24	134	TOTAL.....	60	2,665	2,268
Springvale.....	1	41	80	DANE COUNTY			
West Point.....	0	120	131	Albion.....	0	313	126
Wycocena.....	4	115	153	Berry.....	7	142	102
Arlington, vil.....	0	66	89	Black Earth.....	0	58	27
Cambria, vil.....	0	62	144	Blooming Grove.....	2	270	121
Doylestown, vil.....	0	31	30	Blue Mounds.....	0	105	113
Fall River, vil.....	1	76	87	Bristol.....	3	192	136
Friesland, vil.....	0	25	100	Burke.....	4	309	188
Pardeeville, vil.....	4	189	294	Christiana.....	3	205	85
Poynette, vil.....	9	153	197	Cottage Grove.....	1	297	133
Randolph, vil.: (part)				Cross Plains.....	2	217	113
West Ward.....	1	34	109	Dane.....	3	76	108
Rio, vil.....	3	88	138	Deerfield.....	6	122	63
Wycocena, vil.....	4	34	65	Dunkirk.....	6	320	176
Columbus, city:				Dunn.....	10	623	325
Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	174	288	Fitchburg.....	18	1,190	660
Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	195	245	Madison.....	20	665	302
Ald. Dist. 3.....	7	163	216	Mazomanie.....	2	83	62
Lodi, city:				Medina.....	7	144	83
Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	114	119	Middleton.....	5	263	192
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	70	75	Montrose.....	5	149	91
Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	128	88	Oregon.....	3	205	199
Portage, city:				Perry.....	1	116	96
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	86	83	Pleasant Springs.....	2	318	169
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	129	194	Primrose.....	2	101	60
Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	163	200	Roxbury.....	2	135	103
Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	110	187	Rutland.....	1	189	107
Ald. Dist. 5.....	0	125	104	Springdale.....	1	205	127
Ald. Dist. 6.....	1	118	206	Springfield.....	6	268	153
Ald. Dist. 7.....	0	92	173	Sun Prairie.....	0	237	147
Ald. Dist. 8.....	1	113	220	Vermont.....	2	108	79
Ald. Dist. 9.....	4	206	308	Verona.....	2	213	186
Wisconsin Dells, city:				Vienna.....	5	162	118
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	85	111	Westport.....	7	366	284
Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	93	147	Windsor.....	0	352	281
Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	144	208	York.....	7	89	89
TOTAL.....	110	4,798	7,178	Belleville, vil. (part).....	3	194	106
CRAWFORD COUNTY				Black Earth, vil.....	2	170	111
Bridgeport.....	3	78	77	Blue Mounds, vil.....	1	45	40
Clayton.....	3	156	170	Brooklyn, vil. (part).....	2	25	38
Eastman.....	4	99	114	Cambridge, vil. (part).....	2	110	111
Freeman.....	0	62	89	Cottage Grove, vil.....	1	124	68
Haney.....	2	67	48	Cross Plains, vil.....	5	310	140
Marietta.....	4	71	72	Dane, vil.....	2	51	66
Prairie du Chien.....	0	87	100	Deerfield, vil.....	5	205	119
Scott.....	5	59	73	De Forest, vil.....	13	296	214
Seneca.....	4	147	126	Mc Farland, vil.....	12	429	262
Utica.....	1	173	87	Maple Bluff, vil.....	5	351	471
Wauzeka.....	5	55	37	Marshall, vil.....	4	167	35
Bell Center, vil.....	0	25	27	Mazomanie, vil.....	6	163	123
De Soto, vil.....	0	13	11	Mt. Horeb, vil.....	6	440	538
Eastman, vil.....	7	87	42	Oregon, vil.....	5	507	379
Ferryville, vil.....	1	61	20	Rockdale, vil.....	1	43	23
Gays Mills, vil.....	0	142	113	Shorewood Hills, vil.....	12	494	385
Lynxville, vil.....	2	37	34	Verona, vil.....	6	437	291
Mt. Sterling, vil.....	1	47	48	Wauunakee, vil.....	4	512	301
Soldiers Grove, vil.....	1	77	125	Madison, city:			
Steuben, vil.....	0	29	28	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	7	675	425
Wauzeka, vil.....	2	105	88	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	5	331	230
Prairie du Chien, city:				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3.....	14	596	408
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	120	62	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	6	650	241
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	77	86	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	9	444	220
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	98	82	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3.....	10	421	171
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	35	24	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	11	714	500
Ald. Dist. 5.....	0	47	42	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	10	425	271
Ald. Dist. 6.....	2	72	51	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3.....	7	302	183
Ald. Dist. 7.....	0	81	52	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	11	408	98
Ald. Dist. 8.....	5	72	71	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	15	439	122
				Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3.....	6	275	131

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.—Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
DANE—Cont'd				DANE—Cont'd			
Madison—Cont'd				Sun Prairie—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	6	443	38	Ald. Dist. 4.....	6	296	188
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	3	67	15				
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3.....	7	206	29	TOTAL.....	934	50,648	28,580
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	11	446	135	DODGE COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2.....	14	776	340	Ashippun.....	21	227	314
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 3.....	5	291	98	Beaver Dam.....	12	254	367
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1.....	5	709	435	Burnett.....	1	117	139
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2.....	13	606	425	Calamus.....	7	123	165
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 3.....	11	523	410	Chester.....	4	40	165
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1.....	5	135	35	Clyman.....	0	69	121
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2.....	13	367	56	Elba.....	2	135	144
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3.....	4	137	20	Emmet.....	3	83	180
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1.....	5	171	39	Fox Lake.....	4	102	218
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2.....	2	207	28	Herman.....	9	91	150
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 3.....	7	576	129	Hubbard.....	5	158	164
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 1.....	15	701	345	Hustisford.....	5	119	149
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 2.....	6	470	271	Lebanon.....	6	124	213
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 3.....	8	602	219	LeRoy.....	6	92	107
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1.....	7	530	372	Lomira.....	7	84	162
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 2.....	9	690	323	Lowell.....	2	94	189
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 3.....	6	689	350	Oak Grove.....	4	142	234
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 1.....	18	504	304	Portland.....	0	93	96
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 2.....	11	431	196	Rubicon.....	9	185	141
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 3.....	2	270	163	Shields.....	1	53	86
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 1.....	17	606	228	Theresa.....	20	75	147
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 2.....	6	437	82	Trenton.....	6	88	247
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 3.....	10	649	337	Westford.....	4	134	215
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 1.....	15	731	313	Williamstown.....	0	43	82
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 2.....	17	434	98	Brownsville, vil.....	2	31	93
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 3.....	4	211	199	Clyman, vil.....	1	43	72
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1.....	8	466	220	Hustisford, vil.....	7	126	152
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 2.....	18	625	275	Iron Ridge, vil.....	4	85	66
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 3.....	0	285	171	Kekoskee, vil.....	0	36	37
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 1.....	5	275	113	Lomira, vil.....	2	174	176
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 2.....	10	513	200	Lowell, vil.....	1	39	64
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 3.....	6	552	218	Neosho, vil.....	4	68	33
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 1.....	11	584	238	Randolph, vil.....	3	98	255
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 2.....	13	371	159	Reeseville, vil.....	1	55	98
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 3.....	2	283	199	Theresa, vil.....	0	76	128
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 1.....	2	287	170	Beaver Dam, city:			
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 2.....	18	600	355	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	173	134
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 3.....	10	235	109	Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	194	136
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 1.....	14	553	348	Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	142	143
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 2.....	13	793	588	Ald. Dist. 4.....	7	166	109
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 3.....	8	566	324	Ald. Dist. 5.....	13	168	213
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 1.....	10	665	554	Ald. Dist. 6.....	3	156	112
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 2.....	8	623	488	Ald. Dist. 7.....	2	175	266
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 3.....	9	364	139	Ald. Dist. 8.....	6	153	210
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 1.....	14	622	349	Ald. Dist. 9.....	6	197	316
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 2.....	10	476	279	Ald. Dist. 10.....	5	131	173
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 3.....	13	657	519	Ald. Dist. 11.....	3	146	193
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 1.....	7	442	241	Ald. Dist. 12.....	3	114	164
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 2.....	4	365	219	Ald. Dist. 13.....	2	111	100
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 3.....	3	434	253	Ald. Dist. 14.....	7	137	123
Middleton, city:				Fox Lake, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	8	390	205	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	41	72
Ald. Dist. 2.....	13	502	346	Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	63	96
Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	331	143	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	62	92
Ald. Dist. 4.....	9	371	241	Horicon, city:			
Monona, city:				Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	240	160
Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	348	246	Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	211	176
Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	625	441	Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	236	171
Ald. Dist. 3.....	8	392	310	Juneau, city:			
Ald. Dist. 4.....	4	461	346	Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	66	108
Stoughton, city:				Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	68	123
Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	284	162	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	101	116
Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	238	78	Mayville, city:			
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	282	127	Ald. Dist. 1.....	8	180	196
Ald. Dist. 4.....	6	331	121	Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	135	135
Sun Prairie, city:				Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	180	119
Ald. Dist. 1.....	14	313	192	Watertown, city: (part)			
Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	359	265	Ald. Dist. 5.....	7	161	157
Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	314	184	Ald. Dist. 6.....	10	129	132
				Ald. Dist. 13.....	16	284	313
				Ald. Dist. 14.....	5	112	79

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
DODGE—Cont'd				DOUGLAS—Cont'd			
Waupun, city: (part)				Superior—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	67	215	West Ward 10.....	2	189	20
Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	67	269	East Ward 10.....	2	280	32
Ald. Dist. 3.....	4	73	227				
Ald. Dist. 4.....	5	73	338	TOTAL.....	89	9,275	2,611
TOTAL.....	325	8,268	11,055	DUNN COUNTY			
DOOR COUNTY				Colfax.....	20	65	49
Baileys Harbor.....	4	116	151	Dunn.....	13	165	105
Brussels.....	16	126	140	Eau Galle.....	4	121	62
Clay Banks.....	4	51	93	Elk Mound.....	8	73	69
Egg Harbor.....	17	87	100	Grant.....	8	77	40
Forestville.....	10	98	134	Hay River.....	2	75	36
Gardner.....	15	120	102	Lucas.....	9	69	54
Gibraltar.....	7	109	147	Menomonie.....	16	270	209
Jacksonport.....	8	103	145	New Haven.....	1	95	42
Liberty Grove.....	16	152	314	Otter Creek.....	4	33	31
Nasewaupsee.....	10	204	283	Peru.....	2	42	27
Sevastopol.....	11	283	435	Red Cedar.....	16	180	171
Sturgeon Bay.....	3	61	131	Rock Creek.....	9	123	56
Union.....	16	118	64	Sand Creek.....	24	100	91
Washington Island.....	2	62	144	Sheridan.....	3	71	15
Egg Harbor, vil.....	2	36	48	Sherman.....	6	83	82
Ephraim, vil.....	4	49	120	Spring Brook.....	11	179	177
Forestville, vil.....	3	50	61	Stanton.....	15	43	62
Sister Bay, vil.....	7	67	150	Tainter.....	20	160	152
Sturgeon Bay, city:				Tiffany.....	4	102	47
Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	144	149	Weston.....	7	69	61
Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	139	136	Wilson.....	0	86	36
Ald. Dist. 3.....	4	152	163	Boyceville, vil.....	11	120	118
Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	84	105	Colfax, vil.....	21	196	123
Ald. Dist. 5.....	3	115	147	Downing, vil.....	4	36	22
Ald. Dist. 6.....	6	143	164	Elk Mound, vil.....	7	94	82
Ald. Dist. 7.....	1	129	175	Knapp, vil.....	5	40	44
Ald. Dist. 8.....	4	114	141	Ridgeland, vil.....	1	62	38
Ald. Dist. 9.....	4	109	146	Wheeler, vil.....	6	42	18
TOTAL.....	190	3,021	4,088	Menomonie, city:			
DOUGLAS COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 1.....	28	329	270
Amnicon.....	2	152	39	Ald. Dist. 2.....	13	146	113
Bennett.....	2	87	28	Ald. Dist. 3.....	11	196	155
Brule.....	1	153	37	Ald. Dist. 4.....	23	191	177
Cloverland.....	1	70	8	Ald. Dist. 5.....	15	154	139
Dairyland.....	0	49	12	Ald. Dist. 6.....	18	304	316
Gordon.....	1	85	75	TOTAL.....	365	4,191	3,289
Hawthorne.....	1	129	31	EAU CLAIRE COUNTY			
Highland.....	2	34	22	Bridge Creek.....	10	126	120
Lakeside.....	0	113	28	Brunswick.....	11	180	123
Maple.....	2	141	28	Clear Creek.....	7	113	56
Oakland.....	2	155	50	Drammen.....	8	91	80
Parkland.....	4	285	55	Fairchild.....	0	22	24
Solon Springs.....	2	116	54	Lincoln.....	1	85	84
Summit.....	0	168	23	Ludington.....	5	92	59
Superior.....	1	377	92	Otter Creek.....	3	68	43
Wascott.....	0	100	61	Pleasant Valley.....	15	141	143
Lake Nebagamom, vil.....	2	140	76	Seymour:			
Oliver, vil.....	0	68	1	Ald. Dist. 1.....	23	127	84
Poplar, vil.....	0	81	54	Ald. Dist. 2.....	22	296	141
Solon Springs, vil.....	0	131	41	Union.....	26	315	219
Superior, vil.....	0	124	22	Washington:			
Superior, city:				Ald. Dist. 1.....	33	193	263
West Ward 1.....	2	340	59	Ald. Dist. 2.....	21	238	213
East Ward 1.....	3	329	100	Ald. Dist. 3.....	34	235	158
Itasca Ward 2.....	1	131	26	Wilson.....	4	43	21
Allouez Ward 2.....	1	312	28	Fairchild, vil.....	4	62	48
East End Ward 2.....	1	265	39	Fall Creek, vil.....	14	157	122
E & W Ward 3.....	10	720	260	Altoona, city:			
N & S Ward 4.....	8	791	223	Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	117	51
E & W Ward 5.....	2	538	239	Ald. Dist. 2.....	11	267	115
West Ward 6.....	6	224	76	Ald. Dist. 3.....	10	240	141
East Ward 6.....	5	387	81	Augusta, city:			
N & S Ward 7.....	5	633	202	Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	29	42
E & W Ward 8.....	7	580	156	Ald. Dist. 2.....	5	72	73
E & W Ward 9.....	11	798	233	Ald. Dist. 3.....	7	61	62
				Ald. Dist. 4.....	5	53	68

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucy and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucy and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
EAU CLAIRE—Cont'd				FOND DU LAC—Cont'd			
Eau Claire, city:				Fond du Lac—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward A.....	16	231	76	Ald. Dist. 6.....	19	259	179
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward B.....	6	155	63	Ald. Dist. 7.....	8	262	267
Ald. Dist. 2.....	20	228	140	Ald. Dist. 8.....	30	252	216
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward A.....	17	219	219	Ald. Dist. 9.....	18	296	321
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward B.....	14	279	347	Ald. Dist. 10.....	28	338	359
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward C.....	21	240	194	Ald. Dist. 11.....	31	356	373
Ald. Dist. 4.....	15	187	117	Ald. Dist. 12.....	21	293	362
Ald. Dist. 5.....	24	247	163	Ald. Dist. 13.....	24	322	350
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward A.....	15	189	115	Ald. Dist. 14.....	29	350	333
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward B.....	14	185	122	Ald. Dist. 15.....	19	328	319
Ald. Dist. 7.....	20	282	172	Ald. Dist. 16.....	28	384	465
Ald. Dist. 8.....	12	145	56	Ripon, city:			
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward A.....	29	337	185	Ald. Dist. 1.....	12	161	237
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward B.....	22	309	150	Ald. Dist. 2.....	9	203	284
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward A.....	13	212	96	Ald. Dist. 3.....	18	171	292
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward B.....	13	278	110	Ald. Dist. 4.....	16	181	317
Ald. Dist. 11.....	39	566	262	Waupun, city: (part)			
Ald. Dist. 12.....	42	515	267	Ald. Dist. 5.....	1	64	279
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward A.....	34	357	274	Ald. Dist. 6.....	7	72	222
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward B.....	50	437	308				
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward A.....	27	276	131	TOTAL.....	896	9,901	12,105
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward B.....	32	306	139				
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward A.....	36	608	749	FOREST COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward B.....	25	506	555	Alvin.....	0	19	26
TOTAL.....	841	10,717	7,563	Argonne.....	3	77	42
FLORENCE COUNTY				Armstrong Creek.....	2	110	38
Aurora.....	1	156	55	Blackwell.....	4	31	11
Commonwealth.....	3	49	40	Caswell.....	5	22	8
Fence.....	1	22	16	Crandon.....	2	61	47
Fern.....	1	20	11	Freedom.....	8	44	31
Florence.....	10	241	194	Hiles.....	7	51	35
Homestead.....	0	46	34	Laona.....	57	187	66
Long Lake.....	1	24	26	Lincoln.....	4	71	46
Tipler.....	1	21	16	Nashville:			
TOTAL.....	18	579	392	Ward 1.....	4	46	53
FOND DU LAC COUNTY				Ward 2.....	3	43	41
Alto.....	2	27	231	Popple River.....	3	14	4
Ashford.....	10	121	188	Ross.....	2	46	18
Auburn.....	10	124	147	Wabeno.....	19	143	82
Byron.....	21	146	241	Crandon, city:			
Calumet.....	22	171	206	Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	56	62
Eden.....	8	112	166	Ald. Dist. 2.....	8	51	38
Eldorado.....	18	72	255	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	71	54
Empire.....	43	261	323	Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	72	67
Fond du Lac.....	63	315	438	TOTAL.....	137	1,215	769
Forest.....	8	92	203	GRANT COUNTY			
Friendship.....	50	238	263	Beetown.....	5	84	128
Lamartine.....	8	134	231	Bloomington.....	1	46	93
Marshfield.....	10	105	182	Boscobel.....	4	26	120
Metomen.....	7	31	103	Cassville.....	4	30	42
Oakfield.....	8	53	96	Castle Rock.....	1	23	79
Osceola.....	18	129	176	Clifton.....	0	35	50
Ripon.....	3	113	184	Ellenboro.....	8	46	117
Rosendale.....	18	32	108	Fennimore.....	4	74	169
Springvale.....	4	30	123	Glen Haven.....	1	81	58
Taycheedah.....	55	342	399	Harrison.....	8	46	133
Waupun.....	9	45	228	Hazel Green.....	16	115	111
Brandon, vil.....	4	51	199	Hickory Grove.....	1	29	117
Campbellsport, vil.....	15	243	185	Jamestown.....	36	321	276
Eden, vil.....	7	71	81	Liberty.....	0	63	138
Fair Water, vil.....	2	25	63	Lima.....	6	49	147
Mt. Calvary, vil.....	4	142	127	Little Grant.....	2	48	56
North Fond du Lac, vil.....	29	493	306	Marion.....	4	42	58
Oakfield, vil.....	6	95	159	Millville.....	1	13	7
Rosendale, vil.....	3	41	113	Mt. Hope.....	3	38	49
St. Cloud, vil.....	6	80	85	Mt. Ida.....	3	48	125
Fond du Lac, city:				Muscoda.....	2	24	64
Ald. Dist. 1.....	15	319	145	North Lancaster.....	4	52	78
Ald. Dist. 2.....	26	403	307	Paris.....	3	75	86
Ald. Dist. 3.....	19	284	219	Patch Grove.....	3	27	50
Ald. Dist. 4.....	24	365	237	Platteville.....	13	106	252
Ald. Dist. 5.....	23	304	213	Potosi.....	17	77	112
				Smelser.....	21	122	158

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
GRANT—Cont'd				GREEN—Cont'd			
South Lancaster.....	3	65	139	Monroe, city:			
Waterloo.....	7	53	62	Ald. Dist. 1.....	9	121	341
Watterstown.....	2	25	41	Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	106	308
Wingville.....	0	30	87	Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	109	312
Woodman.....	1	21	30	Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	85	269
Wyalusing.....	3	44	61	Ald. Dist. 5.....	8	87	285
Bagley, vil.....	0	54	50	Ald. Dist. 6.....	1	72	213
Bloomington, vil.....	2	109	136	Ald. Dist. 7.....	3	113	215
Blue River, vil.....	1	40	87	Ald. Dist. 8.....	2	112	296
Cassville, vil.....	4	141	215				
Dickeyville, vil.....	8	179	113	TOTAL.....	68	2,422	5,699
Hazel Green, vil.....	8	176	181	GREEN LAKE COUNTY			
Livingston, vil.....	2	57	155	Berlin.....	12	59	123
Montfort, vil.....	1	70	125	Brooklyn.....	14	86	328
Mt. Hope, vil.....	0	28	55	Green Lake.....	9	54	278
Muscoda, vil.....	2	145	222	Kingston.....	3	28	121
Patch Grove, vil.....	3	35	31	Mackford.....	2	26	96
Potosi, vil.....	8	108	114	Manchester.....	3	42	136
Tennyson, vil.....	2	66	57	Marquette.....	5	26	51
Woodman, vil.....	1	15	12	Princeton.....	17	96	185
Boscobel, city:				St. Marie.....	3	16	44
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	70	121	Seneca.....	6	32	47
Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	60	140	Kingston, vil.....	4	16	83
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	60	77	Marquette, vil.....	0	21	36
Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	103	163	Berlin, city:			
Cuba City, city:				Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	104	171
Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	62	64	Ald. Dist. 2.....	15	157	310
Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	74	122	Ald. Dist. 3.....	13	79	162
Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	60	79	Ald. Dist. 4.....	17	95	124
Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	53	85	Ald. Dist. 5.....	9	80	130
Fennimore, city:				Green Lake, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	49	124	Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	19	45
Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	64	111	Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	40	82
Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	83	137	Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	20	60
Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	103	171	Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	30	83
Lancaster, city:				Markesan, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	6	90	145	Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	11	48
Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	132	221	Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	22	82
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	172	322	Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	32	112
Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	107	213	Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	30	105
Platteville, city:				Princeton, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	13	245	502	Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	56	100
Ald. Dist. 2.....	20	275	528	Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	71	108
Ald. Dist. 3.....	19	165	219	Ald. Dist. 3.....	18	62	42
Ald. Dist. 4.....	8	217	471				
TOTAL.....	322	5,445	8,861	TOTAL.....	186	1,410	3,292
GREEN COUNTY				IOWA COUNTY			
Adams.....	1	43	93	Arena.....	2	95	117
Albany.....	1	33	89	Brigham.....	3	91	95
Brooklyn.....	0	68	77	Clyde.....	0	48	59
Cadiz.....	0	53	118	Dodgeville.....	6	120	214
Clarno.....	4	64	220	Eden.....	2	30	94
Decatur.....	2	46	115	Highland.....	3	89	123
Exeter.....	2	77	74	Linden.....	1	41	119
Jefferson.....	0	66	238	Mifflin.....	1	38	131
Jordan.....	2	17	108	Mineral Point.....	1	59	146
Monroe.....	0	62	212	Moscow.....	2	65	87
Mt. Pleasant.....	3	44	131	Pulaski.....	0	52	57
New Glarus.....	3	62	86	Ridgeway.....	0	59	71
Spring Grove.....	2	54	122	Waldwick.....	0	36	105
Sylvester.....	1	20	169	Wyoming.....	1	44	50
Washington.....	0	49	127	Arena, vil.....	0	25	77
York.....	4	56	71	Avoca, vil.....	0	46	89
Albany, vil.....	2	95	184	Barneveld, vil.....	1	81	80
Belleville, vil. (part).....	0	15	13	Blanchardville, vil.....	0	18	37
Brooklyn, vil. (part).....	0	61	60	Cobb, vil.....	0	38	98
Brownstown, vil.....	0	13	86	Highland, vil.....	4	89	161
Monticello, vil.....	8	98	243	Hollandale, vil.....	2	53	41
New Glarus, vil.....	0	257	310	Linden, vil.....	1	17	65
Brodhead, city:				Livingston, vil.....	0	3	3
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	35	126	Montfort, vil.....	0	3	10
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	94	207	Rewey, vil.....	1	27	42
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	75	93	Ridgeway, vil.....	2	69	55
Ald. Dist. 4.....	4	60	88				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.—Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
IOWA—Cont'd				JEFFERSON COUNTY			
Dodgeville, city:				Aztalan.....	2	163	250
Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	70	194	Cold Spring.....	4	79	128
Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	95	229	Concord.....	12	161	181
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	113	137	Farmington.....	5	158	162
Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	71	154	Hebron.....	2	129	204
Mineral Point, city:				Ixonia.....	10	237	374
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	60	101	Jefferson.....	10	322	388
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	62	141	Koshkonong.....	7	357	472
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	75	115	Lake Mills.....	4	104	327
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	54	75	Milford.....	2	105	169
TOTAL.....	42	1,937	3,372	Oakland.....	12	289	336
IRON COUNTY				Palmyra.....	10	136	127
Anderson.....	0	24	11	Sullivan.....	9	183	183
Carey.....	3	58	15	Sumner.....	1	130	151
Gurney.....	1	31	8	Waterloo.....	4	50	76
Kimball.....	2	88	33	Watertown.....	6	169	240
Knight.....	3	113	14	Cambridge, vil.....	0	5	4
Mercer.....	1	147	223	Johnson Creek, vil.....	5	147	120
Oma.....	0	55	36	Palmyra, vil.....	7	203	177
Pence.....	1	47	17	Sullivan, vil.....	4	80	64
Saxon.....	4	65	32	Fort Atkinson, city:			
Sherman.....	5	26	57	Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	237	422
Hurley, city:				Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	233	300
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	38	13	Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	200	292
Ald. Dist. 3.....	4	45	15	Ald. Dist. 4.....	4	207	233
Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	73	22	Ald. Dist. 5.....	4	226	292
Ald. Dist. 5.....	0	68	27	Ald. Dist. 6.....	4	270	275
Ald. Dist. 6.....	0	87	21	Jefferson, city:			
Ald. Dist. 7.....	1	54	25	Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	203	237
Ald. Dist. 8.....	0	71	29	Ald. Dist. 2.....	5	189	202
Montreal, city:				Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	201	259
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	57	7	Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	262	274
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	42	20	Lake Mills, city:			
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	83	18	Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	140	155
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	57	10	Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	139	184
TOTAL.....	29	1,329	653	Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	108	95
JACKSON COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 4.....	9	145	205
Adams.....	8	128	188	Waterloo, city:			
Albion.....	3	128	100	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	64	67
Alma.....	2	62	92	Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	100	117
Bear Bluff.....	0	2	23	Ald. Dist. 3.....	4	90	81
Brockway.....	1	111	90	Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	53	68
Cleveland.....	1	71	35	Watertown, city: (part)			
Curran.....	0	67	50	Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	87	105
Franklin.....	4	60	68	Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	83	112
Garden Valley.....	1	55	23	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward A.....	0	32	21
Garfield.....	2	64	70	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward B.....	1	74	78
Hixton.....	0	99	77	Ald. Dist. 4.....	4	129	105
Irving.....	4	16	21	Ald. Dist. 7.....	12	236	223
Knapp.....	1	19	5	Ald. Dist. 8.....	7	154	132
Komensky.....	2	29	50	Ald. Dist. 9.....	13	197	265
Manchester.....	0	45	61	Ald. Dist. 10.....	4	116	170
Melrose.....	0	19	29	Ald. Dist. 11.....	7	178	218
Millston.....	1	30	63	Ald. Dist. 12.....	6	134	125
North Bend.....	3	137	60	Whitewater, city: (part)			
Northfield.....	1	69	37	Ald. Dist. 6.....	4	76	53
Springfield.....	2	72	70	TOTAL.....	242	7,770	9,498
Alma Center, vil.....	0	65	56	JUNEAU COUNTY			
Hixton, vil.....	0	73	132	Armenia.....	7	36	54
Melrose, vil.....	0	83	58	Clearfield.....	2	30	51
Merrillan, vil.....	1	51	76	Cutler.....	2	26	41
Taylor, vil.....				Finley.....	0	13	9
Black River Falls, city:				Fountain.....	1	63	77
Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	144	263	Germantown.....	3	52	80
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	89	113	Kildare.....	2	82	41
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	69	88	Kingston.....	0	11	0
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	129	142	Lemonweir.....	1	126	205
TOTAL.....	43	2,073	2,182	Lindina.....	2	93	181
				Lisbon.....	0	53	110
				Lyndon.....	4	101	96
				Marion.....	0	53	65
				Necedah.....	13	93	236
				Orange.....	2	39	109
				Plymouth.....	0	65	106

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
JUNEAU—Cont'd				KENOSHA—Cont'd			
Seven Mile Creek	0	59	50	Kenosha—Cont'd			
Summit	0	58	103	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 1	12	391	180
Wonewoc	3	53	117	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 2	3	237	63
Camp Douglas, vil.	2	55	73	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 1	7	324	153
Hustler, vil.	1	12	49	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 2	7	392	253
Lyndon Station, vil.	0	106	63	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 1	15	426	156
Necedah, vil.	7	96	116	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 2	5	166	29
Union Center, vil.	0	30	44	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1	4	429	151
Wonewoc, vil.	0	71	211	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 2	13	315	95
Elroy, city:				Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 1	11	446	197
Ald. Dist. 1	3	77	106	Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 2	14	456	174
Ald. Dist. 2	0	39	46	Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 1	8	372	138
Ald. Dist. 3	0	30	66	Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 2	3	125	37
Ald. Dist. 4	2	31	55	Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 3	4	105	34
Mauston, city:				Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 1	11	476	254
Ald. Dist. 1	0	64	113	Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 2	10	475	253
Ald. Dist. 2	0	38	54				
Ald. Dist. 3	0	43	87	TOTAL	448	16,708	8,698
Ald. Dist. 4	1	59	112	KEWAUNEE COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 5	1	85	209	Ahnapee	17	99	141
Ald. Dist. 6	0	33	80	Carlton	53	75	195
Ald. Dist. 7	4	110	174	Casco	34	104	93
New Lisbon, city:				Franklin	27	123	131
Ald. Dist. 1	2	16	41	Lincoln	17	135	105
Ald. Dist. 2	3	47	59	Luxemburg	59	157	185
Ald. Dist. 3	0	29	39	Montpelier	58	132	221
Ald. Dist. 4	0	46	74	Pierce	14	72	119
TOTAL	68	2,223	3,602	Red River	56	166	129
KENOSHA COUNTY				West Kewaunee	36	131	188
Brighton	3	58	125	Casco, vil.	15	100	73
Bristol	26	187	437	Luxemburg, vil.	45	126	177
Paris	7	124	151	Algoma, city	64	537	596
Pleasant Prairie:				Kewaunee, city	41	467	568
Ward 1	11	577	346				
Ward 2	30	562	242	TOTAL	536	2,424	2,921
Ward 3	24	561	414	LA CROSSE COUNTY			
Randall	6	171	291	Bangor	0	65	99
Salem:				Barre	2	86	168
Ward 1	18	196	196	Burns	1	83	158
Ward 2	19	233	211	Campbell	1	363	431
Ward 3	3	210	158	Farmington	1	146	150
Somers:				Greenfield	3	182	166
Ward 1	8	311	224	Hamilton	7	119	268
Ward 2	5	347	192	Holland	2	105	128
Ward 3	4	210	125	Medary	10	350	529
Wheatland	6	266	173	Onalaska	15	355	451
Paddock Lake, vil.	2	201	158	Shelby	16	537	977
Silver Lake, vil.	8	194	150	Washington	1	142	82
Twin Lakes, vil.	4	437	406	Bangor, vil.	1	152	208
Kenosha, city:				Holmen, vil.	7	195	313
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	10	310	101	Rockland, vil.	3	28	42
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	4	342	137	West Salem, vil.	6	292	547
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1	4	406	233	La Crosse, city:			
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	6	163	66	Ald. Dist. 1	14	332	419
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1	10	452	261	Ald. Dist. 2	12	283	555
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2	5	332	264	Ald. Dist. 3	8	331	250
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3	10	452	261	Ald. Dist. 4	13	266	364
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1	6	486	158	Ald. Dist. 5	13	340	391
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2	6	256	79	Ald. Dist. 6	10	353	431
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1	7	453	128	Ald. Dist. 7	10	395	534
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2	8	374	88	Ald. Dist. 8	13	397	462
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1	13	407	121	Ald. Dist. 9	12	308	262
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2	2	394	116	Ald. Dist. 10	18	336	367
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1	6	259	74	Ald. Dist. 11	11	355	525
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2	6	162	34	Ald. Dist. 12 N	3	51	34
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1	9	240	126	Ald. Dist. 12 S	1	156	159
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2	1	171	63	Ald. Dist. 13	7	312	394
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3	0	35	13	Ald. Dist. 14	16	291	561
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1	5	189	90	Ald. Dist. 15 N	5	111	91
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2	8	394	174	Ald. Dist. 15 S	2	55	42
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 1	5	213	49	Ald. Dist. 16	11	358	650
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 2	3	182	42	Ald. Dist. 17	18	316	296
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1	3	174	56	Ald. Dist. 18	20	376	338
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 2	10	334	59	Ald. Dist. 19	10	335	463

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
I.A. CROSSE—Cont'd				LINCOLN COUNTY			
La Crosse—Cont'd				Birch.....	4	57	62
Ald. Dist. 20.....	5	352	339	Bradley.....	37	382	295
Ald. Dist. 21.....	7	322	595	Corning.....	7	102	137
Onalaska, city:				Harding.....	0	27	38
Ald. Dist. 1.....	7	186	222	Harrison.....	6	102	64
Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	382	342	King.....	7	85	86
Ald. Dist. 3.....	7	344	381	Merrill.....	15	262	331
TOTAL.....	335	10,843	14,124	Pine River.....	34	180	275
LAFAYETTE COUNTY				Rock Falls.....	9	63	83
Argyle.....	1	33	83	Russell.....	18	115	115
Belmont.....	10	29	147	Schley.....	9	124	111
Benton.....	5	55	71	Scott.....	20	148	208
Blanchard.....	0	35	34	Skanawan.....	1	48	30
Darlington.....	3	71	209	Somo.....	3	32	24
Elk Grove.....	0	41	127	Tomahawk.....	8	51	45
Fayette.....	3	45	88	Wilson.....	3	53	36
Gratiot.....	0	59	139	Merrill, city:			
Kendall.....	2	51	67	Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	230	278
Lamont.....	0	25	79	Ald. Dist. 2.....	15	199	212
Monticello.....	0	21	48	Ald. Dist. 3.....	7	159	136
New Diggings.....	4	61	94	Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	196	162
Seymour.....	2	49	95	Ald. Dist. 5.....	10	202	145
Shullsburg.....	0	53	93	Ald. Dist. 6.....	10	219	138
Wayne.....	0	26	94	Ald. Dist. 7.....	11	220	188
White Oak Springs.....	1	16	49	Ald. Dist. 8.....	0	163	223
Willow Springs.....	3	75	157	Ald. Dist. 9.....	19	181	172
Wiota.....	0	91	216	Tomahawk, city:			
Argyle, vil.....	1	60	178	Ald. Dist. 1.....	8	67	61
Belmont, vil.....	2	62	241	Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	103	88
Benton, vil.....	2	131	174	Ald. Dist. 3.....	19	197	195
Blanchardville, vil.....	1	81	154	Ald. Dist. 4.....	18	232	248
Gratiot, vil.....	0	34	57	TOTAL.....	307	4,199	4,186
Hazel Green, vil.....	0	2	0	MANITOWOC COUNTY			
South Wayne, vil.....	3	36	113	Cato.....	38	190	162
Cuba City, city: (part)				Centerville.....	11	89	92
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	15	19	Cooperstown.....	25	103	143
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	8	9	Eaton.....	13	77	99
Darlington, city:				Franklin.....	34	171	121
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	92	137	Gibson.....	42	159	152
Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	142	174	Kossuth.....	10	254	239
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	122	261	Liberty.....	33	93	187
Shullsburg, city:				Manitowoc.....	22	147	165
Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	94	99	Manitowoc Rapids.....	72	471	391
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	123	147	Maple Grove.....	24	77	133
TOTAL.....	50	1,838	3,653	Meeme.....	29	164	144
LANGLADE COUNTY				Michicot.....	58	105	113
Ackley.....	6	127	86	Newton.....	72	260	316
Ainsworth.....	3	56	56	Rockland.....	12	79	139
Antigo.....	15	280	263	Schleswig.....	17	163	123
Elcho.....	19	155	167	Two Creeks.....	27	16	106
Evergreen.....	0	54	39	Two Rivers.....	113	235	196
Langlade.....	3	63	62	Cleveland, vil.....	13	157	109
Neva.....	6	166	118	Francis Creek, vil.....	11	66	57
Norwood.....	13	125	101	Kellnersville, vil.....	6	40	49
Parrish.....	0	7	18	Maribel, vil.....	13	52	40
Peck.....	6	93	46	Mishicot, vil.....	61	172	152
Polar.....	8	111	111	Reedsville, vil.....	21	133	126
Price.....	1	56	24	St. Nazianz, vil.....	33	170	55
Rolling.....	10	175	121	Valders, vil.....	21	150	137
Summit.....	2	30	29	Whitelaw, vil.....	9	120	76
Upham.....	6	71	79	Kiel, city:			
Vilas.....	5	35	36	Ald. Dist. 1.....	8	161	125
Wolf River.....	10	99	69	Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	193	104
White Lake, vil.....	5	52	24	Ald. Dist. 3.....	15	111	58
Antigo, city:				Manitowoc, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	10	221	193	Ald. Dist. 1.....	78	410	288
Ald. Dist. 2.....	11	255	159	Ald. Dist. 2.....	84	411	415
Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	321	211	Ald. Dist. 3.....	60	346	183
Ald. Dist. 4.....	11	323	199	Ald. Dist. 4.....	79	550	284
Ald. Dist. 5.....	2	172	144	Ald. Dist. 5.....	86	463	354
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	1	152	156	Ald. Dist. 6.....	62	279	298
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2.....	13	276	309	Ald. Dist. 7.....	82	463	182
TOTAL.....	171	3,475	2,820	Ald. Dist. 8.....	105	464	466
				Ald. Dist. 9.....	92	398	217

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lukey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lukey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
MANITOWOC—Cont'd				MARATHON—Cont'd			
Manitowoc—Cont'd				Rothschild, vil.			
Ald. Dist. 10.....	72	503	572	Ald. Dist. 1.....	14	130	142
Ald. Dist. 11.....	90	501	382	Ald. Dist. 2.....	21	155	144
Ald. Dist. 12.....	82	438	433	Ald. Dist. 3.....	17	215	190
Two Rivers, city:				Spencer, vil.....	28	177	111
Ald. Dist. 1.....	89	443	202	Stratford, vil.....	42	172	132
Ald. Dist. 2.....	118	445	355	Unity, vil.....	2	15	28
Ald. Dist. 3.....	138	455	351	Abbotsford, city (part).....	5	53	25
Ald. Dist. 4.....	60	426	187	Colby, city.....	7	27	33
Ald. Dist. 5.....	72	429	165	Marshfield, city: (part)			
TOTAL.....	2,319	11,802	9,523	Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	5	0
MARATHON COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	15	9
Bergen.....	16	97	34	Mosinee, city:			
Berlin.....	11	61	108	Ald. Dist. 1.....	16	108	82
Bern.....	8	46	37	Ald. Dist. 2.....	14	118	94
Bevent.....	9	174	33	Ald. Dist. 3.....	14	117	112
Brighton.....	15	45	44	Ald. Dist. 4.....	9	77	67
Cassel.....	32	144	80	Schofield, city:			
Cleveland.....	30	96	75	Ald. Dist. 1.....	8	29	43
Day.....	51	85	83	Ald. Dist. 2.....	15	110	83
Easton.....	19	97	147	Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	69	60
Eau Pleine.....	23	79	49	Ald. Dist. 4.....	13	92	65
Elderon.....	15	80	64	Wausau, city:			
Emmet.....	42	92	66	Ald. Dist. 1.....	26	334	516
Frankfort.....	21	52	86	Ald. Dist. 2.....	30	381	458
Franzen.....	29	75	34	Ald. Dist. 3.....	23	396	350
Green Valley.....	22	22	23	Ald. Dist. 4.....	28	284	323
Guenther.....	5	43	23	Ald. Dist. 5.....	27	362	464
Halsey.....	3	67	61	Ald. Dist. 6.....	27	334	334
Hamburg.....	6	64	115	Ald. Dist. 7.....	39	333	559
Harrison.....	2	42	52	Ald. Dist. 8.....	36	416	354
Hewitt.....	12	42	68	Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1.....	19	232	240
Holton.....	22	91	59	Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2.....	12	118	105
Hull.....	10	96	74	Ald. Dist. 10.....	32	405	375
Johnson.....	20	80	75	Ald. Dist. 11.....	30	298	342
Knowlton.....	18	181	79	Ald. Dist. 12.....	28	301	268
Kronenwetter:				Ald. Dist. 13.....	16	378	236
Ald. Dist. 1.....	32	216	139	TOTAL.....	1,928	13,265	12,414
Ald. Dist. 2.....	58	245	166	MARINETTE COUNTY			
Maine.....	47	226	358	Amberg.....	12	98	128
Marathon.....	41	98	106	Athelstane.....	1	40	56
McMillan.....	67	104	93	Beaver.....	7	107	127
Mosinee.....	23	146	98	Beecher.....	7	60	61
Norrie.....	14	77	77	Dunbar.....	1	52	49
Plover.....	5	40	71	Goodman.....	2	166	60
Reid.....	10	167	52	Grover.....	5	123	180
Rib Falls.....	29	69	103	Lake.....	5	84	96
Rib Mountain:				Middle Inlet.....	3	73	84
Ald. Dist. 1.....	69	557	541	Niagara.....	1	93	75
Ald. Dist. 2.....	19	108	72	Pembine.....	3	111	104
Rietbrock.....	25	123	66	Peshtigo:			
Ringle.....	13	113	74	Ward 15.....	13	226	206
Spencer.....	48	62	38	Ward 16.....	2	202	225
Stettin:				Porterfield.....	11	218	215
Ald. Dist. 1.....	18	114	122	Pound.....	13	125	140
Ald. Dist. 2.....	31	216	226	Silver Cliff.....	2	40	22
Ald. Dist. 3.....	31	209	131	Stephenson:			
Texas.....	23	170	148	Ward 7.....	8	193	128
Wausau.....	33	222	254	Ward 8.....	12	229	234
Weston:				Wagner.....	6	64	76
Ald. Dist. 1.....	26	186	184	Wausaukee.....	5	80	82
Ald. Dist. 2.....	28	189	164	Coleman, vil.....	4	85	133
Ald. Dist. 3.....	30	187	212	Niagara, vil:			
Ald. Dist. 4.....	26	172	177	Ward 1.....	3	282	95
Ald. Dist. 5.....	20	196	218	Ward 2.....	0	228	81
Wien.....	23	54	82	Pound, vil.....	0	35	68
Athens, vil.....	19	178	123	Wausaukee, vil.....	1	104	102
Brokaw, vil.....	3	73	36	Marinette, city:			
Edgar, vil.....	26	179	126	Ald. Dist. 1.....	13	222	96
Elderon, vil.....	5	29	30	Ald. Dist. 2.....	10	192	130
Penwood, vil.....	5	16	22	Ald. Dist. 3.....	9	209	210
Hatley, vil.....	9	59	42	Ald. Dist. 4.....	8	215	195
Marathon, vil.....	20	258	150	Ald. Dist. 5.....	8	229	196
				Ald. Dist. 6.....	14	213	210
				Ald. Dist. 7.....	16	203	146

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.—Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
MARINETTE—Cont'd				MILWAUKEE—Cont'd			
Marinette—Cont'd				Shorewood—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 8.....	4	222	155	Ward 3.....	19	461	474
Ald. Dist. 9.....	5	229	231	Ward 4.....	14	496	347
Ald. Dist. 10.....	7	210	138	Ward 5.....	13	522	361
Ald. Dist. 11.....	9	179	175	Ward 6.....	14	451	399
Peshigo, city:				West Milwaukee, vil.:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	132	157	Ward 1.....	10	222	91
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	137	205	Ward 2.....	17	209	148
Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	160	155	Ward 3.....	10	200	142
TOTAL.....	234	5,870	5,226	Whitefish Bay, vil.:			
MARQUETTE COUNTY				Ward 1.....	20	519	666
Buffalo.....	3	43	118	Ward 2.....	22	441	500
Crystal Lake.....	2	29	53	Ward 3.....	29	461	643
Douglas.....	1	64	160	Ward 4.....	31	556	522
Harris.....	1	68	100	Ward 5.....	12	312	269
Mecan.....	4	80	89	Ward 6.....	11	250	289
Montello.....	4	66	95	Ward 7.....	25	649	579
Moundville.....	0	24	90	Ward 8.....	3	110	52
Neshkoro.....	4	21	27	Cudahy, city:			
Newton.....	0	25	50	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	3	41	28
Oxford.....	0	58	101	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	40	697	354
Packwaukee.....	4	150	188	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	3	205	69
Shields.....	4	43	63	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	1	55	23
Springfield.....	4	42	78	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3.....	10	193	71
Westfield.....	1	52	87	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	9	279	92
Endeavor, vil.:	3	33	81	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	11	465	122
Neshkoro, vil.:	3	45	75	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	23	325	103
Oxford, vil.:	3	52	141	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	2	90	9
Westfield, vil.:	10	123	233	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3.....	19	417	142
Montello, city:				Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	24	548	203
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	59	99	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	12	211	79
Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	64	71	Franklin, city:			
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	23	49	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	11	249	120
Ald. Dist. 4.....	6	47	58	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	7	340	154
TOTAL.....	59	1,211	2,106	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	10	293	92
MENOMINEE COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	13	235	129
Menominee:				Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	24	310	160
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	48	3	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	16	290	190
Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	156	9	Glendale, city:			
Ald. Dist. 3.....	4	222	49	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	20	285	156
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	46	2	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	18	377	327
TOTAL.....	11	472	63	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	21	371	417
MILWAUKEE COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	10	511	495
Bayside, vil.:				Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	10	390	265
Ward 1.....	24	889	784	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	21	411	312
Brown Deer, vil.:				Greenfield, city:			
Ward 1.....	16	261	207	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	8	304	139
Ward 2.....	10	433	307	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	9	206	140
Ward 3.....	18	440	251	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3.....	6	246	110
Ward 4.....	20	466	254	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	19	449	225
Ward 5.....	22	438	314	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	10	206	103
Fox Point, vil.:				Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3.....	5	171	46
Ward 1.....	24	909	763	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	9	138	89
Ward 2.....	24	865	939	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	10	294	142
Greendale, vil.:				Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3.....	28	405	172
Ward 1.....	34	662	540	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	7	239	96
Ward 2.....	32	745	287	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	14	300	134
Ward 3.....	29	596	355	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3.....	12	224	79
Ward 4.....	31	597	339	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	9	339	127
Hales Corners, vil.:				Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	15	283	97
Ward 1.....	16	270	170	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3.....	7	250	64
Ward 2.....	28	324	170	Milwaukee, city:			
Ward 3.....	8	195	189	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	7	243	61
Ward 4.....	13	161	130	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	6	309	74
Ward 5.....	14	161	186	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3.....	12	270	64
River Hills, vil.:				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4.....	5	322	47
Ward 1.....	10	177	405	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5.....	1	272	18
Shorewood, vil.:				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6.....	2	229	27
Ward 1.....	22	488	292	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7.....	15	158	41
Ward 2.....	31	561	498	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 8.....	4	157	23
				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 9.....	1	148	3
				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 10.....	1	194	6
				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 11.....	4	239	11
				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 12.....	3	220	4
				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 13.....	4	209	9
				Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 14.....	3	205	7

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoeft (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoeft (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE—Cont'd				MILWAUKEE—Cont'd			
Milwaukee—Cont'd				Milwaukee—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 1—Cont'd				Ald. Dist. 5—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 15.....	0	197	13	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 6.....	9	280	118
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 16.....	2	184	4	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 7.....	14	237	104
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 17.....	1	131	20	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 8.....	12	230	119
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	4	145	56	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 9.....	3	248	127
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	14	264	103	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 10.....	8	269	139
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3.....	11	285	69	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 11.....	7	217	124
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4.....	13	321	111	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 12.....	9	248	104
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5.....	8	297	93	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 13.....	15	246	166
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6.....	26	394	154	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 14.....	21	298	202
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 7.....	4	245	64	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 15.....	7	277	100
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8.....	9	299	118	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 16.....	11	289	149
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 9.....	14	258	77	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 17.....	13	225	127
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 10.....	7	214	37	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 18.....	14	255	126
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 11.....	7	289	79	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 19.....	11	297	112
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 12.....	10	277	95	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 20.....	19	316	175
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 13.....	5	330	63	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 21.....	5	286	125
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 14.....	20	257	95	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 22.....	11	251	143
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 15.....	11	225	101	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 23.....	19	285	129
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 16.....	9	311	136	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 24.....	10	239	144
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 17.....	15	251	112	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 25.....	18	290	130
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 18.....	8	225	105	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 26.....	18	285	157
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 19.....	11	303	106	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 27.....	14	315	135
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 20.....	8	311	91	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 28.....	6	283	148
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 21.....	12	394	123	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 29.....	12	292	166
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 22.....	10	242	124	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 30.....	17	292	203
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 23.....	12	331	130	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 31.....	10	230	209
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 24.....	16	315	140	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	7	163	56
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 25.....	11	248	114	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2.....	2	181	25
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	9	319	147	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 3.....	2	158	20
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	9	259	89	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 4.....	3	155	10
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3.....	7	253	120	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 5.....	11	224	59
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 4.....	8	388	200	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 6.....	0	199	5
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5.....	15	303	128	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 7.....	7	250	45
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6.....	5	348	80	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 8.....	2	248	13
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7.....	10	325	137	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 9.....	3	191	21
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8.....	6	316	122	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 10.....	7	246	32
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 9.....	19	302	79	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 11.....	2	176	21
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 10.....	6	298	47	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 12.....	7	187	10
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 11.....	17	295	164	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 13.....	1	181	4
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 12.....	13	236	149	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 14.....	9	216	82
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 13.....	8	288	86	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1.....	1	239	17
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 14.....	4	231	82	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2.....	4	219	28
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 15.....	5	268	52	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 3.....	9	247	75
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 16.....	8	248	122	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 4.....	10	250	119
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 17.....	7	222	65	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 5.....	2	195	110
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 18.....	4	237	135	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 6.....	12	216	92
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 19.....	11	272	179	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 7.....	2	155	12
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 20.....	6	219	75	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 8.....	1	145	7
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 21.....	6	287	74	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 9.....	2	198	32
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 22.....	4	192	40	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 10.....	12	242	92
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 23.....	7	218	56	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 11.....	3	185	14
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	2	112	13	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 12.....	1	116	15
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	5	221	34	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 13.....	20	270	96
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3.....	0	170	10	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 14.....	13	215	82
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 4.....	0	206	11	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 15.....	4	159	19
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 5.....	11	332	175	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 16.....	11	147	40
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 6.....	7	199	129	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 17.....	8	229	82
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 7.....	5	206	147	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 18.....	9	254	98
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8.....	4	179	60	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1.....	14	320	118
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 9.....	3	214	78	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2.....	11	178	60
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10.....	11	189	91	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3.....	14	200	56
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 11.....	6	200	65	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 4.....	9	304	90
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 12.....	2	245	68	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 5.....	18	380	46
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 13.....	5	200	50	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 6.....	11	294	82
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 14.....	1	69	15	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 7.....	13	200	77
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 15.....	8	215	159	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 8.....	8	203	39
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 16.....	1	62	1	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 9.....	8	252	43
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 17.....	0	102	27	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 10.....	15	404	95
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 18.....	0	147	16	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 11.....	12	318	78
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	13	376	161	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 12.....	14	303	91
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	10	228	135	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 13.....	15	251	63
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3.....	6	260	93	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 14.....	18	223	92
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 4.....	20	330	128	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 15.....	20	267	82
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 5.....	7	227	120	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 16.....	13	280	80

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoefl (Amer.)	Lucy and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoefl (Amer.)	Lucy and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE—Cont'd				MILWAUKEE—Cont'd			
Milwaukee—Cont'd				Milwaukee—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 8—Cont'd				Ald. Dist. 12—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 17.....	17	309	80	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 10.....	15	280	49
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 18.....	14	271	78	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 11.....	10	283	61
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 19.....	14	289	105	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 12.....	14	223	65
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 20.....	19	350	143	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 13.....	14	252	56
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 21.....	19	335	143	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 14.....	6	206	42
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 22.....	17	271	148	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 15.....	4	239	44
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1.....	17	282	126	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 16.....	9	264	53
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2.....	5	317	176	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 17.....	8	237	47
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 3.....	7	260	110	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 18.....	20	283	82
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 4.....	13	308	115	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 19.....	17	271	79
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 5.....	9	283	66	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 1.....	19	315	133
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 6.....	18	284	78	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 2.....	16	295	114
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 7.....	13	287	103	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 3.....	20	371	71
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 8.....	14	328	81	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 4.....	15	306	89
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 9.....	17	348	103	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 5.....	6	191	44
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 10.....	11	242	93	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 6.....	4	387	101
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 11.....	13	245	105	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 7.....	21	342	90
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 12.....	17	232	106	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 8.....	13	292	68
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 13.....	8	295	87	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 9.....	21	278	128
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 14.....	15	242	134	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 10.....	19	300	114
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 15.....	22	300	95	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 11.....	13	301	89
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 16.....	13	299	113	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 12.....	16	279	127
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 17.....	11	229	69	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 13.....	19	303	98
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 18.....	12	210	93	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 14.....	17	330	121
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 19.....	14	329	101	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 15.....	13	332	127
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 1.....	0	115	16	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 16.....	17	290	90
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 2.....	8	152	39	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 17.....	16	305	101
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 3.....	9	239	69	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 18.....	11	415	141
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 4.....	21	235	85	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 19.....	22	444	128
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 5.....	17	234	77	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 20.....	20	369	177
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 6.....	1	178	30	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 21.....	16	336	125
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 7.....	2	154	30	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 22.....	12	317	108
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 8.....	6	166	91	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 1.....	9	236	146
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 9.....	19	237	81	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 2.....	17	263	145
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 10.....	2	159	30	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 3.....	12	358	142
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 11.....	9	169	74	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 4.....	24	325	121
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 12.....	12	198	103	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 5.....	12	288	122
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 13.....	6	137	73	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 6.....	8	280	35
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 14.....	7	263	103	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 7.....	17	312	67
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 15.....	14	287	124	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 8.....	10	280	47
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1.....	12	320	170	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 9.....	18	258	48
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 2.....	14	318	141	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 10.....	14	266	145
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 3.....	13	308	98	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 11.....	21	287	158
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 4.....	13	269	117	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 12.....	4	317	107
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 5.....	15	386	116	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 13.....	11	288	91
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 6.....	10	264	145	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 14.....	10	336	135
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 7.....	9	288	97	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 15.....	14	317	131
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 8.....	19	231	119	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 16.....	12	340	79
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 9.....	9	306	81	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 17.....	13	287	58
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 10.....	12	361	120	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 18.....	6	330	83
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 11.....	14	249	95	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 19.....	13	310	77
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 12.....	19	334	110	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 20.....	17	348	84
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 13.....	10	253	109	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 21.....	24	397	135
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 14.....	5	309	128	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 22.....	9	348	60
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 15.....	14	352	157	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 23.....	17	338	57
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 16.....	11	291	118	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 24.....	11	305	91
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 17.....	11	298	68	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1.....	21	261	113
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 18.....	10	336	90	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 2.....	25	352	145
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 19.....	11	318	145	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 3.....	19	283	189
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 20.....	9	270	165	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 4.....	14	289	118
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 21.....	16	250	136	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 5.....	17	225	117
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 22.....	15	244	120	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 6.....	11	272	160
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 23.....	16	272	110	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 7.....	15	302	163
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 24.....	18	212	97	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 8.....	9	193	72
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 25.....	6	300	89	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 9.....	9	215	63
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 1.....	4	182	23	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 10.....	13	246	81
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 2.....	8	221	46	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 11.....	14	288	103
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 3.....	9	155	36	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 12.....	8	168	86
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 4.....	4	163	36	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 13.....	17	271	144
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 5.....	7	226	40	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 14.....	11	219	106
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 6.....	7	237	39	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 15.....	17	293	92
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 7.....	14	289	55	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 16.....	11	235	103
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 8.....	1	191	40	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 17.....	14	328	80
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 9.....	7	211	27	Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 18.....	9	293	101

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE—Cont'd				MILWAUKEE—Cont'd			
Milwaukee—Cont'd				Wauwatosa—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 15—Cont'd				Ald. Dist. 6—Cont'd			
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 19.....	7	273	165	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 4.....	12	249	328
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 20.....	14	267	146	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1.....	24	262	235
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 21.....	15	389	198	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2.....	31	326	428
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 22.....	3	237	96	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 3.....	21	349	442
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 23.....	13	184	72	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1.....	26	292	552
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 1.....	17	273	93	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2.....	22	327	408
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 2.....	12	300	88	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3.....	24	352	383
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 3.....	5	232	80	West Allis, city:			
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 4.....	11	224	91	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	18	390	139
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 5.....	12	277	109	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	8	272	95
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 6.....	17	319	135	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3.....	9	323	141
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 7.....	12	224	88	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4.....	22	274	131
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 8.....	7	238	95	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5.....	16	335	168
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 9.....	11	290	127	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6.....	13	386	191
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 10.....	10	224	126	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7.....	10	295	196
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 11.....	14	303	152	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	17	366	216
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 12.....	19	241	166	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	15	219	185
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 13.....	25	270	141	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3.....	9	136	77
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 14.....	24	306	166	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4.....	10	202	109
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 15.....	3	92	39	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5.....	22	346	208
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 16.....	12	231	111	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6.....	27	352	164
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 17.....	15	241	165	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 7.....	17	273	266
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 18.....	23	321	79	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	13	483	204
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 19.....	11	268	76	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	17	328	140
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 20.....	18	351	110	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 3.....	16	292	198
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 21.....	9	285	120	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 4.....	25	315	159
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 22.....	18	246	80	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5.....	21	384	237
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 23.....	14	301	135	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6.....	9	282	130
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 24.....	15	288	170	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7.....	11	270	159
Oak Creek, city:				Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	10	210	116
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	14	191	170	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	25	407	219
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	11	161	100	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3.....	10	178	109
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	11	161	95	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 4.....	37	362	300
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	7	86	62	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 5.....	22	319	223
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	10	170	149	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 6.....	17	283	194
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	9	146	108	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 7.....	30	326	266
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	7	231	105	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8.....	7	146	81
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	1	38	7	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	18	382	211
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	16	114	90	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	25	279	309
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	7	86	41	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3.....	9	263	122
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	17	133	121	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 4.....	21	262	215
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2.....	9	74	67	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 5.....	20	371	207
St. Francis, city:				Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 6.....	14	252	154
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	19	417	121	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 7.....	15	228	293
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	41	645	163				
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	36	756	202	TOTAL.....	6,403	141,383	69,993
South Milwaukee, city:				MONROE COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	26	496	355	Adrian.....	2	40	41
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	19	258	168	Angelo.....	1	57	109
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	21	438	192	Byron.....	4	40	98
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	44	697	265	Clifton.....	1	50	64
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	13	390	138	Glendale.....	0	56	88
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	31	721	258	Grant.....	1	17	18
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	24	582	277	Greenfield.....	2	34	72
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	20	640	174	Jefferson.....	1	81	37
Wauwatosa, city:				LaFayette.....	0	23	39
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	23	330	452	LaGrange.....	10	113	148
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	24	350	333	Leon.....	3	72	99
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3.....	36	259	439	Lincoln.....	2	72	86
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	42	434	710	Little Falls.....	2	87	110
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	42	404	748	New Lyme.....	1	8	16
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3.....	0	3	8	Oakdale.....	5	92	77
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	30	417	658	Portland.....	5	99	89
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	9	288	219	Ridgeville.....	2	76	79
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	21	384	328	Scott.....	0	2	22
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	23	343	338	Sheldon.....	4	35	67
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3.....	25	308	413	Sparta.....	4	128	232
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	15	281	484	Tomah.....	2	93	128
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	6	270	309	Wellington.....	3	38	69
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3.....	18	291	292	Wells.....	0	74	38
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 4.....	9	319	327	Wilton.....	0	44	51
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	17	218	514	Cashton, vil.....	3	150	118
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2.....	24	269	527	Kendall, vil.....	0	44	79
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 3.....	19	193	231				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
MONROE—Cont'd				ONEIDA—Cont'd			
Melvina, vil.....	0	13	10	Enterprise.....	6	48	43
Norwalk, vil.....	3	113	113	Hazelhurst.....	4	64	104
Warrens, vil.....	2	29	48	Lake Tomahawk.....	8	74	103
Wilton, vil.....	2	60	84	Little Rice.....	4	24	11
Wyeville, vil.....	0	25	20	Lynne.....	5	44	22
Sparta, city:				Minocqua:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	95	178	Ward 1.....	5	110	248
Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	88	186	Ward 2.....	11	155	206
Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	81	175	Monico.....	2	27	22
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	58	100	Newbold.....	20	172	220
Ald. Dist. 5.....	4	55	128	Nokomis.....	4	82	84
Ald. Dist. 6.....	0	70	190	Pelican:			
Ald. Dist. 7.....	0	70	152	Ward 1.....	9	167	138
Ald. Dist. 8.....	13	111	165	Ward 2.....	14	187	178
Tomah, city:				Piehl.....	0	23	11
Ald. Dist. 1.....	6	87	184	Pine Lake.....	27	277	260
Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	84	123	Schoepke.....	3	55	52
Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	83	114	Stella.....	0	49	37
Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	96	115	Sugar Camp.....	13	148	131
Ald. Dist. 5.....	3	80	75	Three Lakes.....	8	225	315
Ald. Dist. 6.....	4	93	99	Woodboro.....	11	57	53
Ald. Dist. 7.....	2	106	129	Woodruff.....	7	127	181
Ald. Dist. 8.....	4	112	132	Rhineland, city:			
TOTAL.....	119	3,234	4,594	Ald. Dist. 1.....	18	188	133
OCONTO COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 2.....	14	142	181
Abrams.....	15	103	148	Ald. Dist. 3.....	14	214	132
Armstrong.....	6	94	116	Ald. Dist. 4.....	8	168	134
Bagley.....	1	44	42	Ald. Dist. 5.....	5	138	158
Brazeau.....	5	78	125	Ald. Dist. 6.....	12	159	141
Breed.....	12	55	60	Ald. Dist. 7.....	12	166	143
Chase.....	29	106	63	Ald. Dist. 8.....	9	164	132
Doty.....	6	33	21	TOTAL.....	280	3,661	3,786
Gillett.....	8	74	164	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY			
How.....	3	61	99	Black Creek.....	9	85	95
Lakewood.....	4	84	98	Bovina.....	6	82	66
Lena.....	4	84	68	Buchanan.....	26	266	119
Little River.....	10	119	150	Center.....	13	184	240
Little Suamico.....	16	141	130	Cicero.....	20	73	114
Maple Valley.....	5	70	119	Dale.....	8	97	208
Morgan.....	25	70	92	Deer Creek.....	2	78	56
Oconto.....	11	113	134	Ellington.....	24	149	178
Oconto Falls.....	6	97	125	Freedom.....	37	379	258
Pensauckee.....	8	115	146	Grand Chute:			
Riverview.....	4	74	60	Ward 1.....	21	354	342
Spruce.....	9	113	104	Ward 2.....	34	366	411
Stiles.....	18	141	128	Greenville.....	13	283	362
Townsend.....	10	119	82	Hortonia.....	6	81	112
Underhill.....	4	33	74	Kaukauna.....	5	99	86
Lena, vil.....	3	84	98	Liberty.....	2	45	73
Suring, vil.....	11	64	151	Maine.....	9	45	76
Gillett, city:				Maple Creek.....	0	51	79
Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	52	65	Oneida.....	22	252	158
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	48	114	Oshorn.....	13	64	88
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	23	62	Seymour.....	16	78	146
Oconto, city:				Vandenbroek.....	10	219	91
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	98	58	Bear Creek, vil.....	2	74	54
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	83	48	Black Creek, vil.....	0	137	180
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	72	30	Combined Locks, vil.....	9	473	167
Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	68	66	Hortonville, vil.....	13	157	233
Ald. Dist. 5.....	3	109	92	Kimberly, vil.....	30	1,148	397
Ald. Dist. 6.....	6	92	94	Little Chute, vil.....	37	943	393
Ald. Dist. 7.....	10	116	83	Nichols, vil.....	3	26	31
Ald. Dist. 8.....	3	98	74	Shiocton, vil.....	4	93	97
Ald. Dist. 9.....	1	70	21	Appleton, city: (part)			
Ald. Dist. 10.....	1	98	56	Ald. Dist. 1.....	18	329	288
Oconto Falls, city:				Ald. Dist. 2.....	15	303	258
Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	52	66	Ald. Dist. 3.....	17	292	268
Ald. Dist. 2.....	10	116	229	Ald. Dist. 4.....	21	314	285
Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	94	121	Ald. Dist. 5.....	24	336	262
TOTAL.....	284	3,458	3,876	Ald. Dist. 6.....	22	440	448
ONEIDA COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 7.....	23	390	452
Cassian.....	12	66	63	Ald. Dist. 8.....	19	426	373
Crescent.....	15	141	150	Ald. Dist. 10.....	14	442	420
				Ald. Dist. 11.....	25	386	275

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoeft (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoeft (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
OUTAGAMIE—Cont'd				PEPIN—Cont'd			
Appleton—Cont'd				Lima.....	0	135	23
Ald. Dist. 12.....	19	383	354	Pepin.....	5	121	55
Ald. Dist. 13 (part).....	10	439	319	Stockholm.....	1	16	21
Ald. Dist. 14.....	16	493	496	Waterville.....	9	125	90
Ald. Dist. 15.....	13	406	327	Waubek.....	2	34	23
Ald. Dist. 16.....	22	407	450	Pepin, vil.....	5	135	93
Ald. Dist. 17.....	17	448	499	Stockholm, vil.....	1	13	15
Ald. Dist. 18.....	28	461	448	Durand, city:			
Ald. Dist. 19.....	18	436	440	Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	126	42
Ald. Dist. 20.....	26	435	386	Ald. Dist. 2.....	5	145	94
Kaukauna, city:				Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	158	97
Ald. Dist. 1.....	22	528	278				
Ald. Dist. 2.....	14	474	218	TOTAL.....	40	1,272	661
Ald. Dist. 3.....	16	502	165	PIERCE COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 4.....	17	641	282	Clifton.....	6	147	75
New London, city: (part)				Diamond Bluff.....	3	84	37
Ald. Dist. 5.....	5	153	159	Ellsworth.....	5	253	151
Seymour, city:				El Paso.....	2	176	45
Ald. Dist. 1.....	29	155	249	Gilman.....	4	176	92
Ald. Dist. 2.....	8	94	108	Hartland.....	2	138	90
TOTAL.....	866	16,494	13,417	Isabelle.....	2	16	21
OZAUKEE COUNTY				Maiden Rock.....	1	71	62
Belgium.....	12	263	201	Martell.....	1	172	125
Cedarburg:				Oak Grove.....	3	193	64
Ward 1.....	6	179	254	River Falls.....	5	327	152
Ward 2.....	7	157	195	Rock Elm.....	4	80	70
Ward 3.....	29	231	278	Salem.....	3	70	57
Fredonia.....	12	203	238	Spring Lake.....	0	77	66
Grafton.....	33	469	480	Trenton.....	7	216	168
Port Washington.....	15	220	158	Trimble.....	7	282	83
Saukville.....	18	218	238	Union.....	8	107	80
Bayside, vil.....	2	26	28	Bay City, vil.....	3	95	28
Belgium, vil.....	5	158	95	Ellsworth, vil.....	4	434	318
Fredonia, vil.....	4	188	148	Elmwood, vil.....	7	169	89
Grafton, vil:				Maiden Rock, vil.....	0	41	30
Ward 1.....	23	472	342	Plum City, vil.....	3	86	59
Ward 2.....	47	456	317	Spring Valley, vil.....	1	189	163
Newburg, vil.....	1	19	3	Prescott, city:			
Saukville, vil.....	14	369	232	Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	179	76
Thiensville, vil:				Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	133	75
Ward 1.....	24	238	248	Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	179	76
Ward 2.....	15	254	393	River Falls, city: (part)			
Cedarburg, city:				Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	216	136
Ald. Dist. 1.....	15	186	178	Ald. Dist. 3.....	8	177	121
Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	205	198	Ald. Dist. 4.....	6	224	130
Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	128	147	Ald. Dist. 5.....	1	78	52
Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	129	102	Ald. Dist. 6.....	7	53	44
Ald. Dist. 5.....	19	189	137	Ald. Dist. 7.....	4	210	134
Ald. Dist. 6.....	4	174	124				
Ald. Dist. 7.....	6	177	129	TOTAL.....	108	5,048	2,969
Mequon, city:				POLK COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	20	222	260	Alden.....	3	215	123
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	21	91	133	Apple River.....	3	176	73
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	17	171	185	Balsam Lake.....	7	145	77
Ald. Dist. 3.....	16	265	342	Beaver.....	1	142	51
Ald. Dist. 4.....	17	244	606	Black Brook.....	2	154	69
Ald. Dist. 5.....	21	259	322	Bone Lake.....	0	105	22
Ald. Dist. 6.....	13	206	277	Clam Falls.....	1	93	32
Ald. Dist. 7.....	26	298	315	Clayton.....	2	170	56
Port Washington, city:				Clear Lake.....	3	103	49
Ald. Dist. 1.....	12	242	145	Eureka.....	1	129	74
Ald. Dist. 2.....	16	275	207	Farmington.....	7	124	63
Ald. Dist. 3.....	11	222	171	Garfield.....	2	127	85
Ald. Dist. 4.....	6	269	143	Georgetown.....	3	148	55
Ald. Dist. 5.....	12	323	165	Johnstown.....	1	63	23
Ald. Dist. 6.....	5	134	93	Laketown.....	3	130	49
Ald. Dist. 7.....	13	262	166	Lincoln.....	3	312	126
TOTAL.....	553	8,791	8,393	Lorain.....	1	64	9
PEPIN COUNTY				Luck.....	2	166	51
Albany.....	3	73	28	McKinley.....	1	85	25
Durand.....	5	129	48	Milltown.....	3	150	74
Frankfort.....	1	62	32	Osceola.....	6	117	98
				St. Croix Falls.....	3	152	60
				Sterling.....	0	91	38
				West Sweden.....	2	130	37

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoeft (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoeft (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
POLK—Cont'd				PRICE—Cont'd			
Balsam Lake, vil.....	0	143	175	Prentice.....	6	60	66
Centuria, vil.....	4	156	82	Spirit.....	0	51	68
Clayton, vil.....	0	65	44	Worcester.....	11	262	173
Clear Lake, vil.....	4	187	120	Catawba, vil.....	1	33	42
Dresser, vil.....	2	103	40	Kennan, vil.....	3	36	21
Frederic, vil.....	1	218	148	Prentice, vil.....	8	71	82
Luck, vil.....	0	195	95	Park Falls, city:			
Milltown, vil.....	2	133	75	Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	102	62
Osceola, vil.....	6	190	121	Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	100	74
Amery, city:				Ald. Dist. 3.....	4	94	109
Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	192	139	Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	80	92
Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	317	194	Phillips, city:			
St. Croix Falls, city:				Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	137	152
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	110	123	Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	66	68
Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	80	104	Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	89	70
TOTAL.....	89	5,380	2,879	TOTAL.....	137	2,309	1,912
PORTAGE COUNTY				RACINE COUNTY			
Alban.....	1	110	36	Burlington:			
Almond.....	2	49	51	Ward 1.....	0	263	307
Amherst.....	6	113	96	Ward 2.....	2	223	207
Belmont.....	11	45	51	Caledonia:			
Buena Vista.....	3	107	60	Ward 1.....	27	588	333
Carson.....	15	185	70	Ward 2.....	25	869	374
Dewey.....	9	109	22	Ward 3.....	4	432	349
Eau Pleine.....	16	89	65	Ward 4.....	25	742	366
Grant.....	21	138	136	Dover.....	12	270	303
Hull.....	34	576	216	Mt. Pleasant:			
Lanark.....	3	69	61	Ward 1.....	14	915	869
Linwood.....	5	149	70	Ward 2.....	9	331	151
New Hope.....	2	83	48	Ward 3.....	18	1,482	964
Pine Grove.....	9	81	63	Norway:			
Plover.....	11	200	119	Ward 1.....	7	176	267
Sharon.....	10	304	34	Ward 2.....	20	413	276
Stockton.....	5	289	69	Raymond.....	20	324	227
Almond, vil.....	4	32	108	Rochester.....	11	126	151
Amherst, vil.....	6	85	107	Waterford.....	7	403	233
Amherst Junction, vil.....	0	42	25	Yorkville.....	11	223	327
Junction City, vil.....	6	88	45	Elmwood Park, vil.....	1	61	111
Nelsonville, vil.....	2	23	35	North Bay, vil.....	0	25	112
Park Ridge, vil.....	4	119	160	Rochester, vil.....	2	73	53
Plover, vil.....	14	422	244	Sturtevant, vil.....	9	428	198
Rosholt, vil.....	0	120	60	Union Grove, vil.....	5	293	298
Whiting, vil.....	20	361	161	Wind Point, vil.....	2	162	328
Stevens Point, city:				Waterford, vil.....	8	240	208
Ald. Dist. 1.....	15	367	175	Burlington, city:			
Ald. Dist. 2.....	25	176	65	Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	269	249
Ald. Dist. 3.....	14	250	136	Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	232	234
Ald. Dist. 4.....	11	378	79	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	231	267
Ald. Dist. 5.....	18	349	140	Ald. Dist. 4.....	9	292	312
Ald. Dist. 6.....	6	342	170	Racine, city:			
Ald. Dist. 7.....	7	324	86	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	5	174	46
Ald. Dist. 8.....	7	308	137	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	6	252	84
Ald. Dist. 9.....	20	304	134	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	1	241	66
Ald. Dist. 10.....	6	309	128	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	8	276	170
Ald. Dist. 11.....	17	262	82	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	14	398	277
Ald. Dist. 12.....	17	413	261	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	5	307	121
Ald. Dist. 13.....	14	415	157	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	5	222	61
TOTAL.....	396	8,185	3,962	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	10	332	140
PRICE COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	11	487	239
Catawba.....	2	61	30	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	10	574	337
Eisenstein.....	1	62	60	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	0	296	151
Elk.....	6	143	123	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2.....	3	296	73
Emery.....	4	67	31	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1.....	12	382	128
Fifield.....	10	120	95	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2.....	12	448	180
Flambeau.....	5	86	42	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1.....	2	252	44
Georgetown.....	1	23	18	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2.....	3	148	40
Hackett.....	4	31	36	Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 1.....	11	518	233
Harmony.....	1	62	26	Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2.....	2	386	190
Hill.....	8	24	53	Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 1.....	6	455	165
Kennan.....	1	62	25	Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 2.....	10	428	178
Knox.....	4	116	27	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 1.....	19	438	190
Lake.....	7	152	160	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 2.....	16	518	277
Ogema.....	32	119	107	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 1.....	10	494	408
				Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 2.....	8	471	482

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
RACINE—Cont'd				ROCK—Cont'd			
Racine—Cont'd				Turtle	15	311	398
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 1	5	361	170	Union	1	110	109
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 2	5	416	197	Clinton, vil.	1	180	266
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 1	11	456	157	Footville, vil.	1	69	114
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 2	7	352	167	Orfordville, vil.	1	102	142
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1	9	390	279	Beloit, city:			
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 2	10	529	445	Supvr. Dist. 30	13	391	216
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 1	7	437	228	Supvr. Dist. 31	16	423	366
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 2	10	514	207	Supvr. Dist. 32	17	362	222
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 1	16	319	205	Supvr. Dist. 33	14	396	338
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 2	13	406	170	Supvr. Dist. 34	10	461	377
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 1	11	443	379	Supvr. Dist. 35	9	280	255
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 2	13	497	257	Supvr. Dist. 36	8	436	329
TOTAL	562	23,999	15,215	Supvr. Dist. 37	9	365	241
RICHLAND COUNTY				Supvr. Dist. 38	6	393	192
Akan	2	66	82	Supvr. Dist. 39	18	512	572
Bloom	1	58	126	Supvr. Dist. 40	8	361	244
Buena Vista	2	105	252	Edgerton, city	6	618	557
Dayton	1	56	133	Evansville, city	6	311	410
Eagle	1	58	128	Janesville, city:			
Forest	3	21	73	Ald. Dist. 1	20	610	519
Henrietta	1	57	67	Ald. Dist. 2	17	556	614
Ithaca	1	71	114	Ald. Dist. 3	13	538	338
Marshall	0	65	116	Ald. Dist. 4	9	371	349
Orion	2	63	124	Ald. Dist. 5	22	574	590
Richland	1	119	244	Ald. Dist. 6	13	563	516
Richwood	0	49	101	Ald. Dist. 7	6	416	196
Rockbridge	1	74	105	Ald. Dist. 8	19	513	322
Sylvan	0	54	93	Ald. Dist. 9	8	410	166
Westford	2	94	57	Ald. Dist. 10	18	576	259
Willow	2	35	89	Ald. Dist. 11	23	418	204
Boaz, vil.	0	20	24	Ald. Dist. 12	10	616	408
Cazenovia, vil.	0	43	32	Ald. Dist. 13	23	570	517
Lone Rock, vil.	0	70	73	Ald. Dist. 14	10	431	181
Viola, vil.	0	34	103	Milton, city:			
Yuba, vil.	0	16	17	Ald. Dist. 1	1	46	37
Richland Center, city:				Ald. Dist. 2	0	48	53
Ald. Dist. 1	2	52	99	Ald. Dist. 3	0	25	44
Ald. Dist. 2	1	75	169	Ald. Dist. 4	1	36	23
Ald. Dist. 3	1	55	115	Ald. Dist. 5	0	68	116
Ald. Dist. 4	1	74	166	Ald. Dist. 6	0	40	35
Ald. Dist. 5	1	122	173	Ald. Dist. 7	1	82	77
Ald. Dist. 6	2	103	151	Ald. Dist. 8	2	84	76
Ald. Dist. 7	3	52	99	TOTAL	472	17,077	14,415
Ald. Dist. 8	0	83	219	RUSK COUNTY			
TOTAL	31	1,844	3,344	Atlanta	6	88	55
ROCK COUNTY				Big Bend	5	50	40
Avon	1	42	70	Big Falls	1	22	12
Beloit:				Cedar Rapids	0	4	3
Ald. Dist. 1	6	178	198	Dewey	6	86	62
Ald. Dist. 2	14	179	146	Flambeau	7	161	124
Ald. Dist. 3	9	234	292	Grant	7	142	108
Ald. Dist. 4	13	154	200	Grow	6	81	56
Ald. Dist. 5	10	285	163	Hawkins	3	37	14
Bradford	5	102	168	Hubbard	1	37	9
Center	1	70	120	Lawrence	5	27	18
Clinton	2	88	150	Marshall	3	116	60
Fulton	3	281	216	Murry	2	52	23
Harmony	3	216	138	Richland	2	38	30
Janesville:				Rusk	4	67	22
Ald. Dist. 1	3	146	147	South Fork	2	40	19
Ald. Dist. 2	3	92	124	Strickland	8	60	26
Johnstown	0	72	121	Stubbs	12	99	81
LaPrairie	2	116	138	Thornapple	6	110	91
Lima	5	104	122	True	6	66	66
Magnolia	2	61	88	Washington	2	45	37
Milton	4	204	162	Wilkinson	2	10	5
Newark	4	128	117	Willard	9	76	28
Plymouth	0	117	150	Wilson	0	8	7
Porter	1	109	90	Bruce, vil.	7	147	169
Rock	5	361	196	Conrath, vil.	2	16	9
Spring Valley	1	66	107	Glen Flora, vil.	0	18	15
				Hawkins, vil.	2	100	48
				Ingram, vil.	1	30	10

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
RUSK—Cont'd				SAUK—Cont'd			
Sheldon, vil.....	2	53	49	Greenfield.....	5	66	115
Tony, vil.....	2	24	31	Honey Creek.....	0	65	167
Weyerhaeuser, vil.....	2	67	26	Ironton.....	3	36	107
Ladysmith, city:				La Valle.....	2	61	97
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	96	51	Merrimac.....	0	55	75
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	84	54	Prairie du Sac.....	1	76	124
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	108	72	Reedsburg.....	0	88	206
Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	179	81	Spring Green.....	0	71	122
Ald. Dist. 5.....	7	116	98	Sumpter.....	3	99	110
Ald. Dist. 6.....	2	112	42	Troy.....	3	55	128
Ald. Dist. 7.....	1	108	66	Washington.....	2	49	157
TOTAL.....	138	2,780	1,817	Westfield.....	1	40	133
ST. CROIX COUNTY				Winfield.....	1	41	67
Baldwin.....	3	148	112	Woodland.....	0	29	72
Cady.....	7	91	45	Cazenovia, vil.....	0	5	0
Cylon.....	0	122	29	Ironton, vil.....	2	16	50
Eau Galle.....	7	145	46	Lake Delton, vil.....	2	94	199
Emerald.....	4	103	31	La Valle, vil.....	2	23	70
Erin Prairie.....	3	100	18	Lime Ridge, vil.....	0	17	39
Forest.....	6	105	29	Loganville, vil.....	1	22	46
Glenwood.....	5	104	36	Merrimac, vil.....	1	80	52
Hammond.....	0	125	80	North Freedom, vil.....	2	34	101
Hudson.....	7	191	123	Plain, vil.....	0	85	126
Kinnickinnic.....	1	151	109	Prairie du Sac, vil.....	8	245	363
Pleasant Valley.....	0	52	44	Rock Springs, vil.....	1	50	59
Richmond.....	1	166	56	Sauk City, vil.....	6	323	271
Rush River.....	0	90	45	Spring Green, vil.....	2	176	180
St. Joseph.....	6	209	101	West Baraboo, vil.....	2	64	114
Somerset.....	3	194	77	Baraboo, city:			
Springfield.....	6	117	39	Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	112	242
Stanton.....	0	164	90	Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	108	171
Star Prairie.....	6	182	59	Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	51	57
Troy.....	6	308	129	Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	89	165
Warren.....	4	108	48	Ald. Dist. 5.....	0	74	107
Baldwin, vil.....	3	316	226	Ald. Dist. 6.....	0	86	159
Deer Park, vil.....	0	47	15	Ald. Dist. 7.....	4	141	245
Hammond, vil.....	7	177	76	Ald. Dist. 8.....	1	152	227
North Hudson, vil.....	6	337	128	Ald. Dist. 9.....	1	103	179
Roberts, vil.....	2	139	47	Reedsburg, city:			
Somerset, vil.....	3	111	38	Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	122	326
Star Prairie, vil.....	2	66	28	Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	219	343
Wilson, vil.....	1	33	10	Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	62	146
Woodville, vil.....	2	111	69	Wisconsin Dells, city:			
Glenwood City, city:				(part)			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	30	36	Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	17	21
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	58	38	TOTAL.....	86	3,919	6,626
Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	46	45	SAWYER COUNTY			
Hudson, city:				Bass Lake.....	6	163	139
Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	157	107	Couderay.....	0	49	18
Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	146	91	Draper.....	2	61	45
Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	150	74	Edgewater.....	1	57	49
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	186	96	Hayward.....	7	246	273
Ald. Dist. 5.....	0	117	109	Hunter.....	2	38	43
Ald. Dist. 6.....	0	152	95	Lenroot.....	3	128	109
New Richmond, city:				Meadowbrook.....	1	27	22
Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	158	86	Meteor.....	3	17	23
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	104	42	Ojibwa.....	0	44	19
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	125	46	Radisson.....	2	71	29
Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	101	66	Round Lake.....	2	106	115
Ald. Dist. 5.....	0	90	58	Sand Lake.....	4	130	106
Ald. Dist. 6.....	0	112	49	Spider Lake.....	0	50	88
River Falls, city: (part)				Weirgor.....	1	63	35
Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	216	170	Winter.....	6	127	92
TOTAL.....	124	6,260	3,191	Couderay, vil.....	1	28	16
SAUK COUNTY				Exeland, vil.....	0	35	29
Baraboo.....	0	101	230	Radisson, vil.....	1	51	25
Bear Creek.....	3	55	53	Winter, vil.....	0	79	40
Dellona.....	1	49	52	Hayward, city:			
Delton.....	5	90	126	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	71	55
Excelsior.....	1	62	162	Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	40	77
Fairfield.....	3	77	104	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	62	83
Franklin.....	3	49	92	Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	65	54
Freedom.....	3	35	69	TOTAL.....	47	1,808	1,584

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
SHAWANO COUNTY				SHEBOYGAN—Cont'd			
Almon.....	1	47	52	Sheboygan, city:			
Angelica.....	23	117	114	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	11	483	503
Aniwa.....	4	50	68	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	4	469	306
Bartelme.....	1	75	33	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	12	433	265
Belle Plaine.....	10	89	210	Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	9	428	191
Birnamwood.....	7	42	52	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	7	401	132
Fairbanks.....	25	47	70	Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	5	545	270
Germania.....	16	30	33	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	7	585	116
Grant.....	19	64	143	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	7	677	231
Green Valley.....	21	77	99	Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3.....	11	637	222
Hartland.....	12	52	131	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	12	785	289
Herman.....	7	42	103	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	12	694	202
Hutchins.....	5	38	62	Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3.....	10	671	236
Lessor.....	19	87	80	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	16	635	253
Maple Grove.....	15	123	117	Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2.....	8	489	127
Morris.....	4	50	57	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 1.....	8	583	244
Navarino.....	1	43	53	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 2.....	17	766	342
Pella.....	10	53	97	Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 3.....	10	574	188
Red Springs.....	10	47	43	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 1.....	9	589	312
Richmond.....	18	151	226	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 2.....	12	554	172
Seneca.....	7	38	89	Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 3.....	10	540	159
Washington.....	10	76	138	Sheboygan Falls, city:			
Waukechon.....	5	81	99	Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	297	166
Wescott.....	28	261	334	Ald. Dist. 2.....	5	315	215
Wittenberg.....	13	67	88	Ald. Dist. 3.....	9	357	174
Aniwa, vil.....	2	23	32				
Birnamwood, vil.....	6	72	125	TOTAL.....	407	18,951	11,988
Bonduel, vil.....	6	97	229	TAYLOR COUNTY			
Bowler, vil.....	7	26	37	Aurora.....	5	75	51
Cecil, vil.....	9	44	83	Browning.....	13	81	46
Eland, vil.....	3	50	26	Chelsea.....	6	57	58
Gresham, vil.....	5	53	86	Cleveland.....	4	48	29
Mattoon, vil.....	6	46	63	Deer Creek.....	11	83	57
Tigerton, vil.....	23	99	112	Ford.....	5	39	30
Wittenberg, vil.....	7	145	161	Goodrich.....	12	35	37
Shawano, city:				Greenwood.....	6	97	53
Ald. Dist. 1.....	9	143	215	Grover.....	2	19	33
Ald. Dist. 2.....	8	142	151	Hammel.....	5	76	42
Ald. Dist. 3.....	7	144	162	Holway.....	2	76	27
Ald. Dist. 4.....	7	128	210	Jump River.....	5	53	34
Ald. Dist. 5.....	13	134	207	Little Black.....	25	118	63
Ald. Dist. 6.....	10	160	195	Maplehurst.....	5	43	30
TOTAL.....	419	3,353	4,685	McKinley.....	4	43	47
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY				Medford.....	17	190	131
Greenbush.....	13	152	216	Molitor.....	3	34	26
Herman.....	13	203	213	Pershing.....	1	33	29
Holland.....	11	214	448	Rib Lake.....	7	136	56
Lima.....	5	300	436	Roosevelt.....	3	95	26
Lyndon.....	4	170	165	Taft.....	5	50	24
Mitchell.....	9	66	104	Westboro.....	13	106	76
Mosel.....	10	173	152	Gilman, vil.....	1	108	42
Plymouth.....	6	348	296	Lublin, vil.....	0	41	10
Rhine.....	15	227	203	Rib Lake, vil.....	6	176	96
Russell.....	4	71	53	Stetsonville, vil.....	6	45	47
Scott.....	6	161	162	Medford, city:			
Sheboygan.....	19	813	476	Ald. Dist. 1.....	12	119	156
Sheboygan Falls.....	9	380	313	Ald. Dist. 2.....	12	109	165
Sherman.....	5	177	168	Ald. Dist. 3.....	8	139	124
Wilson.....	9	574	462	Ald. Dist. 4.....	12	98	98
Adell, vil.....	2	70	68	TOTAL.....	216	2,422	1,743
Cascade, vil.....	3	120	49	TREMPEALEAU COUNTY			
Cedar Grove, vil.....	2	157	326	Albion.....	3	96	42
Elk Lake, vil.....	5	145	138	Arcadia.....	2	299	108
Glenbeulah, vil.....	1	80	52	Burnside.....	2	109	19
Howards Grove, vil.....	5	179	161	Caledonia.....	2	43	79
Kohler, vil.....	5	249	503	Chimney Rock.....	0	55	21
Oostburg, vil.....	2	130	440	Dodge.....	0	99	43
Random Lake, vil.....	6	190	149	Ettrick.....	2	173	127
Waldo, vil.....	3	56	84	Gale.....	0	114	71
Plymouth, city:				Hale.....	6	198	131
Ald. Dist. 1.....	11	408	273	Lincoln.....	1	128	77
Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	259	259	Pigeon.....	2	153	63
Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	372	304	Preston.....	3	128	131
				Sumner.....	19	87	68

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
TREMPEALEAU—Cont'd				VERNON—Cont'd			
Trempealeau.....	5	159	116	Viroqua—Cont'd			
Unity.....	5	80	50	Ald. Dist. 5.....	0	127	192
Eleva, vil.....	1	76	90	Ald. Dist. 6.....	3	72	103
Ettrick, vil.....	0	69	107	Westby, city:			
Pigeon Falls, vil.....	0	58	66	Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	123	115
Strum, vil.....	4	208	126	Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	94	166
Trempealeau, vil.....	0	101	121	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	79	61
Arcadia, city:				TOTAL.....	76	3,160	4,339
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	46	62	VILAS COUNTY.....			
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	152	64	Arbor Vitae.....	11	171	230
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	178	81	Boulder Junction.....	2	83	255
Blair, city:				Cloverland.....	7	91	109
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	39	58	Conover.....	2	115	171
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	57	74	Lac du Flambeau.....	8	208	290
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	56	64	Land O'Lakes.....	1	129	215
Galesville, city:				Lincoln.....	50	343	379
Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	51	81	Manitowish Waters.....	1	59	178
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	59	90	Phelps.....	14	137	132
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	27	76	Plum Lake.....	5	74	121
Independence, city:				Presque Isle.....	7	52	134
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	72	27	St. Germain.....	5	144	182
Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	43	22	Washington.....	12	133	201
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	34	14	Winchester.....	3	70	96
Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	40	43	Eagle River, city:			
Osseo, city:				Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	33	43
Ald. Dist. 1.....	9	50	78	Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	81	66
Ald. Dist. 2.....	12	93	93	Ald. Dist. 3.....	6	90	100
Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	74	67	Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	41	46
Whitehall, city:				TOTAL.....	143	2,054	2,948
Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	56	75	WALWORTH COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	97	129	Bloomfield.....	6	286	314
Ald. Dist. 3.....	2	130	129	Darien.....	1	114	179
TOTAL.....	100	3,787	2,983	Delavan:			
VERNON COUNTY				Ward 1.....	15	241	260
Bergen.....	15	76	165	Ward 2.....	6	243	269
Christiana.....	2	134	84	East Troy.....	13	342	219
Clinton.....	2	88	72	Geneva.....	12	350	418
Coon.....	3	106	101	LaFayette.....	2	95	109
Forest.....	4	42	85	La Grange.....	2	176	208
Franklin.....	2	163	146	Linn:			
Genoa.....	1	77	96	Ward 1.....	2	131	303
Greenwood.....	0	45	107	Ward 2.....	1	45	97
Hamburg.....	3	71	115	Lyons.....	7	268	249
Harmory.....	6	71	88	Richmond.....	3	138	145
Hillsboro.....	1	46	106	Sharon.....	2	66	132
Jefferson.....	2	140	139	Spring Prairie.....	7	158	160
Kickapoo.....	1	37	64	Sugar Creek.....	1	227	276
Liberty.....	0	21	40	Troy.....	14	153	123
Stark.....	0	32	53	Walworth.....	2	94	195
Sterling.....	4	73	112	Whitewater.....	2	145	185
Union.....	1	46	66	Darien, vil.....	2	111	157
Viroqua.....	2	213	195	East Troy, vil.....	6	302	161
Webster.....	1	75	71	Fontana, vil.....	4	180	294
Wheatland.....	1	30	75	Genoa City, vil.....	1	88	204
Whitestown.....	0	33	53	Sharon, vil.....	1	121	113
Chaseburg, vil.....	0	25	79	Walworth, vil.....	7	149	230
Coon Valley, vil.....	1	109	165	Williams Bay, vil.....	0	187	350
Desoto, vil.....	0	40	23	Delavan, city:			
Genoa, vil.....	2	34	60	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	242	225
La Farge, vil.....	1	70	166	Ald. Dist. 2.....	5	156	138
Ontario, vil.....	2	41	75	Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	277	322
Readstown, vil.....	1	53	77	Elkhorn, city:			
Stoddard, vil.....	3	71	137	Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	188	190
Viola, vil.....	0	18	33	Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	177	223
Hillsboro, city:				Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	233	269
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	46	66	Lake Geneva, city:			
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	36	72	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	189	291
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	39	71	Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	118	175
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	32	76	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	111	146
Viroqua, city:				Ald. Dist. 4.....	4	94	137
Ald. Dist. 1.....	0	98	150	Whitewater, city: (part)			
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	106	125	Ald. Dist. 1, Ward A.....	2	90	69
Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	127	139				
Ald. Dist. 4.....	2	101	155				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoelt (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
WALWORTH—Cont'd				WASHINGTON—Cont'd			
Whitewater—Cont'd				Milwaukee, city: (part)			
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards				Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 1.....	0	2	0
B & C.....	3	159	115	West Bend, city:			
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	31	20	Ald. Dist. 1.....	6	422	204
Ald. Dist. 3.....	9	182	277	Ald. Dist. 2.....	2	337	174
Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	233	219	Ald. Dist. 3.....	12	312	410
Ald. Dist. 5.....	3	219	211	Ald. Dist. 4.....	12	407	321
TOTAL.....	169	7,109	8,377	Ald. Dist. 5.....	3	464	179
WASHBURN COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 6.....	7	262	199
Barronett.....	0	74	20	Ald. Dist. 7.....	11	376	152
Bashaw.....	3	123	81	Ald. Dist. 8.....	13	334	292
Bass Lake.....	3	36	36	TOTAL.....	401	9,299	7,382
Beaver Brook.....	4	115	67	WAUKESHA COUNTY			
Birchwood.....	1	40	28	Brookfield:			
Brooklyn.....	2	54	20	Ward 1.....	11	137	94
Casey.....	2	69	44	Ward 2.....	9	236	167
Chicog.....	2	47	26	Ward 3.....	20	262	236
Crystal.....	2	29	15	Delafield.....	16	436	358
Evergreen.....	4	134	47	Eagle.....	14	163	174
Frog Creek.....	0	19	11	Geneseo:			
Gull Lake.....	1	17	19	Ward 1.....	20	220	191
Long Lake.....	5	78	73	Ward 2.....	23	200	229
Madge.....	0	51	33	Lisbon:			
Minong.....	1	92	82	Ward 1.....	11	249	150
Sarona.....	0	76	30	Ward 2.....	18	309	227
Spooner.....	0	87	42	Ward 3.....	19	190	176
Springbrook.....	1	69	39	Merton:			
Stinnett.....	2	19	14	Ward 1.....	19	422	450
Stone Lake.....	5	34	50	Ward 2.....	9	241	244
Trego.....	4	113	63	Mukwonago.....	10	262	192
Birchwood, vil.....	2	78	42	Oconomowoc:			
Minong, vil.....	2	114	47	Ward 1.....	24	451	547
Shell Lake, city:				Ward 2.....	16	303	210
Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	54	26	Ottawa.....	12	280	244
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	52	37	Pewaukee:			
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	53	44	Ward 1.....	8	235	179
Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	87	62	Ward 2.....	28	238	172
Spooner, city:				Ward 3.....	15	316	221
Ald. Dist. 1.....	3	87	59	Ward 4.....	18	320	231
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	78	56	Summit:			
Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	109	89	Ward 1.....	12	240	246
Ald. Dist. 4.....	1	117	58	Ward 2.....	9	203	274
Ald. Dist. 5.....	2	93	40	Vernon.....	39	403	314
TOTAL.....	57	2,298	1,400	Waukesha:			
WASHINGTON COUNTY				Ward 1.....	19	389	354
Addison.....	21	341	233	Ward 2.....	28	373	363
Barton.....	14	235	157	Big Bend, vil.....	16	228	97
Erin.....	35	228	156	Butler, vil.....	17	353	173
Farmington.....	12	212	194	Chenequa, vil.....	7	60	185
Germantown.....	3	48	53	Dousman, vil.....	4	94	74
Hartford.....	24	345	263	Eagle, vil.....	5	138	82
Jackson.....	10	265	317	Elm Grove, vil.:			
Kewaskum.....	8	143	140	Ward 1.....	41	175	499
Polk.....	14	344	384	Ward 2.....	35	210	553
Richfield:				Ward 3.....	26	275	425
Ward 1.....	28	294	248	Ward 4.....	12	80	251
Ward 2.....	17	383	245	Hartland, vil.:			
Ward 3.....	6	209	193	Ward 1.....	17	296	235
Trenton.....	23	381	330	Ward 2.....	6	140	87
Wayne.....	5	148	117	Lac La Belle, vil.....	2	43	61
West Bend.....	7	340	352	Lannon, vil.....	3	170	72
Germantown, vil.:				Menomonee Falls, vil.:			
Ward 1.....	16	253	250	Ward 1.....	31	504	266
Ward 2.....	18	389	302	Ward 2.....	23	458	347
Ward 3.....	17	337	204	Ward 3.....	13	541	311
Jackson, vil.....	5	202	134	Ward 4.....	21	350	202
Kewaskum, vil.....	4	343	267	Ward 5.....	34	468	336
Newburg, vil.....	6	71	60	Ward 6.....	21	465	331
Slinger, vil.....	21	197	144	Ward 7.....	20	400	271
Hartford, city:				Ward 8.....	11	189	130
Ald. Dist. 1.....	9	379	238	Ward 9.....	18	311	208
Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	389	242	Ward 10.....	25	404	233
Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	409	226	Ward 11.....	9	153	90
				Merton, vil.....	7	84	91

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoeft (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoeft (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
WAUKESHA—Cont'd				WAUPACA—Cont'd			
Mukwonago, vil.....	14	364	269	Fremont.....	5	57	118
Nashotah, vil.....	8	63	70	Harrison.....	3	66	22
North Prairie, vil.....	6	89	91	Helvetia.....	10	34	62
Oconomowoc Lake, vil.....	1	46	149	Iola.....	2	74	73
Pewaukee, vil.....	22	526	284	Larrabee.....	16	117	163
Sussex, vil.....	7	387	188	Lebanon.....	2	69	97
Wales, vil.....	6	155	125	Lind.....	3	40	88
Brookfield, city:				Little Wolf.....	8	83	140
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1.....	12	344	418	Matteson.....	2	57	62
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2.....	16	265	215	Mukwa.....	10	115	149
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 1.....	0	1	0	Royalton.....	13	68	165
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2.....	42	575	727	Scandinavia.....	0	49	93
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 1.....	26	325	561	St. Lawrence.....	3	42	70
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 2.....	10	158	236	Union.....	7	57	123
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 1.....	6	87	115	Waupaca.....	7	73	94
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 2.....	29	410	705	Weyauwega.....	6	25	87
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 3.....	5	27	67	Wyoming.....	1	40	31
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 1.....	11	204	243	Big Falls, vil.....	3	14	22
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 2.....	18	314	618	Embarrass, vil.....	2	46	54
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 3.....	1	32	75	Fremont, vil.....	2	52	101
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 1.....	18	265	342	Iola, vil.....	8	127	192
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 2.....	15	280	239	Ogdensburg, vil.....	1	11	41
Ald. Dist. 7.....	31	614	671	Scandinavia, vil.....	0	26	54
Delafield, city:				Clintonville, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	87	85	Ald. Dist. 1.....	7	161	251
Ald. Dist. 2.....	6	90	106	Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	56	61
Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	128	83	Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	60	76
Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	48	50	Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	70	136
Ald. Dist. 5.....	3	90	106	Ald. Dist. 5.....	6	113	237
Muskego, city:				Manawa, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1.....	24	311	214	Ald. Dist. 1.....	2	27	49
Ald. Dist. 2.....	22	284	137	Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	26	79
Ald. Dist. 3.....	31	251	123	Ald. Dist. 3.....	0	46	70
Ald. Dist. 4.....	28	297	128	Ald. Dist. 4.....	0	20	47
Ald. Dist. 5.....	30	358	148	Marion, city:			
Ald. Dist. 6.....	21	233	116	Ald. Dist. 1.....	4	38	87
Ald. Dist. 7.....	20	249	85	Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	29	76
New Berlin, city:				Ald. Dist. 3.....	8	36	110
Ald. Dist. 1.....	37	678	439	New London, city: (part)			
Ald. Dist. 2.....	31	563	515	Ald. Dist. 1.....	1	158	169
Ald. Dist. 3.....	34	546	343	Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	121	134
Ald. Dist. 4.....	39	595	414	Ald. Dist. 4.....	15	186	210
Ald. Dist. 5.....	40	531	463	Ald. Dist. 5.....	3	77	69
Ald. Dist. 6.....	28	497	406	Waupaca, city:			
Ald. Dist. 7.....	37	571	419	Ald. Dist. 1.....	7	71	144
Oconomowoc, city:				Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	31	76
Ald. Dist. 1.....	9	332	373	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	58	71
Ald. Dist. 2.....	11	293	328	Ald. Dist. 4.....	3	74	161
Ald. Dist. 3.....	17	375	321	Ald. Dist. 5.....	3	101	205
Ald. Dist. 4.....	6	269	264	Weyauwega, city:			
Waukesha, city:				Ald. Dist. 1.....	6	51	133
Ald. Dist. 1.....	20	427	233	Ald. Dist. 2.....	3	49	119
Ald. Dist. 2.....	7	325	170	Ald. Dist. 3.....	3	32	73
Ald. Dist. 3.....	22	452	156	TOTAL.....	257	3,542	5,815
Ald. Dist. 4.....	12	507	265	WAUSHARA COUNTY			
Ald. Dist. 5.....	20	530	223	Aurora.....	10	60	151
Ald. Dist. 6.....	7	285	246	Bloomfield.....	12	46	101
Ald. Dist. 7.....	12	361	253	Coloma.....	6	31	36
Ald. Dist. 8.....	11	474	299	Dakota.....	9	59	143
Ald. Dist. 9.....	35	523	546	Deerfield.....	6	29	63
Ald. Dist. 10.....	10	391	210	Hancock.....	3	36	43
Ald. Dist. 11.....	12	471	461	Leon.....	10	59	128
Ald. Dist. 12.....	13	457	284	Marion.....	14	73	175
Ald. Dist. 13.....	11	513	230	Mt. Morris.....	7	84	117
Ald. Dist. 14.....	22	601	322	Oasis.....	7	32	46
Ald. Dist. 15.....	11	439	205	Plainfield.....	4	49	55
TOTAL.....	1,863	33,630	28,030	Poy Sippi.....	12	61	169
WAUPACA COUNTY				Richford.....	2	22	77
Bear Creek.....	10	57	104	Rose.....	8	43	44
Caledonia.....	9	56	122	Saxeville.....	4	44	124
Dayton.....	7	107	177	Springwater.....	7	97	140
Dupont.....	17	39	102	Warren.....	5	73	66
Farmington:				Wautoma.....	4	70	141
Ward 1.....	3	98	121	Coloma, vil.....	2	44	67
Ward 2.....	11	152	245	Hancock, vil.....	1	31	85

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOV.— Continued

District	Upham and Hoefl (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)	District	Upham and Hoefl (Amer.)	Lucey and Schreiber (Dem.)	Dyke and Alberts (Rep.)
WAUSHARA—Cont'd				WOOD—Cont'd			
Lohrville, vil.....	2	78	22	Cary.....	14	45	39
Plainfield, vil.....	5	80	98	Cranmoor.....	3	18	37
Redgranite, vil.....	4	123	95	Dexter.....	16	54	31
Wild Rose, vil.....	6	50	143	Grand Rapids:			
Berlin, city: (part)				Ward 1.....	6	170	126
Ald. Dist. 2.....	1	9	1	Ward 2.....	5	252	274
Wautoma, city:				Ward 3.....	24	253	256
Ald. Dist. 1.....	10	44	120	Hansen.....	24	80	73
Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	33	111	Hiles.....	11	32	11
Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	35	91	Lincoln.....	73	120	111
TOTAL.....	162	1,487	2,660	Marshfield.....	53	93	81
WINNEBAGO COUNTY				Milladore.....	21	81	49
Algoma.....	43	384	635	Port Edwards.....	14	134	119
Black Wolf.....	33	252	443	Remington.....	5	47	33
Clayton.....	28	214	284	Richfield.....	58	94	81
Menasha: (part)				Rock.....	23	45	59
Ward 6.....	21	394	290	Rudolph.....	18	201	104
Ward 7.....	25	411	322	Saratoga:			
Ward 8.....	32	287	311	Ward 1.....	21	139	145
Neenah.....	23	366	430	Ward 2.....	20	156	132
Nekimi.....	21	88	217	Seneca.....	8	139	132
Nepeuskun.....	8	42	104	Sherry.....	14	79	47
Omro.....	49	104	268	Sigel.....	35	215	144
Oshkosh.....	37	411	584	Wood.....	37	93	50
Poygan.....	15	77	107	Auburndale, vil.....	55	55	62
Rushford.....	37	93	236	Biron, vil.....	15	151	117
Utica.....	13	69	202	Hewitt, vil.....	19	54	34
Vinland.....	16	161	293	Milladore, vil.....	5	40	27
Winchester.....	16	92	174	Port Edwards, vil.....	15	281	370
Winneconne.....	30	152	141	Rudolph, vil.....	5	75	49
Wolf River.....	12	49	164	Vesper, vil.....	8	49	50
Winneconne, vil.....	22	229	334	Marshfield, city: (part)			
Menasha, city:				Ald. Dist. 1.....	29	218	93
Supvr. Dist. 1.....	26	594	219	Ald. Dist. 2.....	47	228	194
Supvr. Dist. 2.....	25	538	265	Ald. Dist. 3.....	83	217	205
Supvr. Dist. 3.....	22	398	315	Ald. Dist. 4.....	68	244	248
Supvr. Dist. 4.....	17	526	209	Ald. Dist. 5.....	77	223	165
Supvr. Dist. 5.....	16	520	185	Ald. Dist. 6.....	83	201	134
Neenah, city:				Ald. Dist. 7.....	72	172	163
Supvr. Dist. 20.....	14	312	392	Ald. Dist. 8.....	78	207	95
Supvr. Dist. 21.....	9	357	588	Ald. Dist. 9.....	75	190	178
Supvr. Dist. 22.....	11	350	590	Ald. Dist. 10.....	88	218	158
Supvr. Dist. 23.....	16	394	300	Nekoosa, city:			
Supvr. Dist. 24.....	20	334	315	Ald. Dist. 1.....	5	58	89
Supvr. Dist. 25.....	22	408	276	Ald. Dist. 2.....	4	59	93
Supvr. Dist. 26.....	7	255	311	Ald. Dist. 3.....	5	75	112
Supvr. Dist. 27.....	20	355	354	Ald. Dist. 4.....	9	75	87
Omro, city.....	35	224	406	Pittsville, city:			
Oshkosh, city:				Ald. Dist. 1.....	14	60	45
Supvr. Dist. 28.....	28	354	613	Ald. Dist. 2.....	0	22	26
Supvr. Dist. 29.....	38	343	455	Ald. Dist. 3.....	1	33	25
Supvr. Dist. 30.....	35	373	546	Wisconsin Rapids, city:			
Supvr. Dist. 31.....	43	279	445	Ald. Dist. 1.....	8	116	72
Supvr. Dist. 32.....	56	328	441	Ald. Dist. 2.....	5	127	54
Supvr. Dist. 33.....	19	245	277	Ald. Dist. 3.....	7	135	74
Supvr. Dist. 34.....	35	316	351	Ald. Dist. 4.....	11	126	105
Supvr. Dist. 35.....	33	335	403	Ald. Dist. 5.....	8	146	93
Supvr. Dist. 36.....	35	332	367	Ald. Dist. 6.....	8	224	136
Supvr. Dist. 37.....	24	292	297	Ald. Dist. 7.....	7	121	107
Supvr. Dist. 38.....	6	180	205	Ald. Dist. 8.....	6	150	100
Supvr. Dist. 39.....	24	311	246	Ald. Dist. 9.....	4	117	109
Supvr. Dist. 40.....	28	403	444	Ald. Dist. 10.....	5	140	81
Supvr. Dist. 41.....	50	350	367	Ald. Dist. 11.....	8	140	80
Supvr. Dist. 42.....	58	459	576	Ald. Dist. 12.....	11	157	159
Supvr. Dist. 43.....	48	396	376	Ald. Dist. 13.....	7	136	144
Supvr. Dist. 44.....	46	424	299	Ald. Dist. 14.....	7	146	165
Supvr. Dist. 45.....	46	485	499	Ald. Dist. 15.....	13	147	106
Supvr. Dist. 46.....	29	423	377	Ald. Dist. 16.....	5	94	116
TOTAL.....	1,422	16,068	17,908	Ald. Dist. 17.....	9	128	216
WOOD COUNTY				Ald. Dist. 18.....	8	141	136
Arpin.....	42	101	98	Ald. Dist. 19.....	5	111	107
Auburndale.....	59	52	82	Ald. Dist. 20.....	5	83	89
Cameron.....	25	48	49	Ald. Dist. 21.....	5	101	179
TOTAL.....	1,698	8,833	7,722	Ald. Dist. 22.....	7	101	112

Wisconsin Symbols

Origins and descriptions of the official symbols of the State of Wisconsin as enumerated in Sections 1.07, 1.08, 1.10 and 14.45 of the Wisconsin Statutes

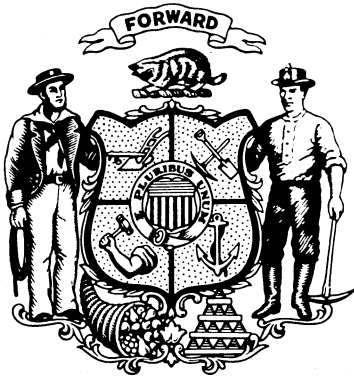




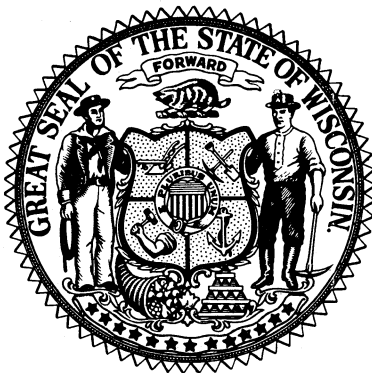
The painting reproduced on the cover of the 1975 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, *A WISCONSIN MEDLEY* by world-renowned artist Aaron Bohrod, depicts the artist's impression of the State of Wisconsin and of its history, symbols and products. Because of the dimensions of the *Blue Book* cover, it had to be shown on the cover in two parts which overlap near the spine of the book. Here, the entire picture is reproduced to convey — as much as this is possible in a reproduction at only 25% of the size of the original — the full impact of the artist's composition.

The painting was commissioned by UNITED BANK AND TRUST COMPANY of Madison. A four-color print of the picture was subsequently published by WISCONSIN TRAILS. The editors of the *Blue Book* are indebted to the artist, the owner and the publisher for the permission to reproduce *A WISCONSIN MEDLEY* on the cover of the 1975 edition.

WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS AS DESCRIBED BY LAW



The Coat of Arms



The Great Seal

ameter, containing, within an ornamental border, the following devices and legend: The coat of arms of the state, as in s. 1.07 described; above the arms, in a line parallel with the border, the words, "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin;" in the exergue, in a curved line, 13 stars.

1.10 State song and state symbols. The Wisconsin state song is "On, Wisconsin", music written by W. T. Purdy, the words to which are as follows: "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!". The state symbols are as follows: The mourning dove (*zenaidura macroura carolinensis linnaus*) is the symbol of peace; the Wisconsin state tree is the sugar maple (*acer saccharum*); the Wisconsin state flower is the wood violet (*viola papilionacea*); the Wisconsin state bird is the robin (*turdus migratorius*); the Wisconsin state fish is the muskellunge (*Esox masquinongy masquinongy Mitchell*); the Wisconsin state animal is the badger (*taxidea taxus*); the Wisconsin domestic animal is the dairy cow (*bos taurus*); the Wisconsin wildlife animal is the white-tailed deer (*odocoileus virginianus*); the Wisconsin state mineral is the galena (lead sulphide) and the Wisconsin state rock is the red granite. The Wisconsin Blue Book shall include the information contained in this section concerning the state song, tree, flower, bird, fish, animal, domestic animal, wildlife animal, mineral and rock.

1.08 State flag. (1) The Wisconsin state flag is of dark blue silk, 5 feet 6 inches fly and 4 feet 4 inches on the pike; the state coat of arms embroidered on each side with silk of appropriate colors; the edges trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; the pike 9 feet long including spearhead and ferrule; the cord 8 feet 6 inches long with 2 tassels, and composed of blue and white silk strands intermixed.

(2) Service flags may be of bunting or other material, of such size as may be required, and the coat of arms represented otherwise than by embroidery, all conforming to proportionate specifications of sub. (1).

1.07 State coat of arms. The coat of arms of the state of Wisconsin is declared to be as follows, viz.:

ARMS.—Or, quartered, the quarters bearing respectively a plow, a crossed shovel and pick, an arm and held hammer, and an anchor, all proper; the base of shield resting upon a horn of plenty and pyramid of pig lead, all proper; over all, on fesse point, the arms and motto of the United States, viz.: Arms, palewise of 13 pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; motto (on garter surrounding in-escutcheon), "E pluribus unum."

CREST.—A badger, passant, proper.

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, a sailor holding a coil of rope, proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick, proper.

MOTTO.—Over crest, "Forward."

14.45 Great seal. (2) The great seal of the state consists of a metallic disc, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, containing, within an ornamental border, the following devices and legend: The coat of arms of the state, as in s. 1.07 described; above the arms, in a line parallel with the border, the words, "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin;" in the exergue, in a curved line, 13 stars.

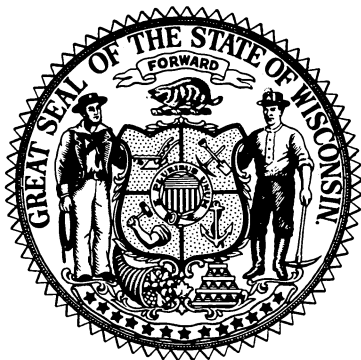
WISCONSIN'S SYMBOLS

Over the years a substantial group of items have gained official status as symbols of our state. It is the purpose of this description to provide some basic data on these symbols of Wisconsin.

State flag. The Wisconsin state flag or banner was adopted by the legislature in 1863 by Joint Resolution 4. In 1887 the legislature inadvertently repealed the legal provisions for the flag. In 1913 Section 1.08 of the statutes was created by Chapter 111 providing for a flag of "dark blue silk, five feet six inches fly and four feet four inches on the pike; the state coat of arms embroidered on each side with silk of appropriate colors; the edges trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk two and one-half inches wide; the pike nine feet long including spearhead and ferrule; the cord eight feet six inches long with two tassels, and composed of blue and white silk strands intermixed."

State seal. Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a great seal which shall be kept by the Secretary of State and used to authenticate all official acts of the Governor except laws. An official seal was created in 1836 when Wisconsin became a territory, and the seal was revised in 1839. In 1848 when Wisconsin became a state, a new seal was prepared. This was changed in 1851 because Governor Dewey did not like it. In 1881 a law was enacted describing the great seal. This ultimately became Section 1.07 of the statutes.

The coat of arms is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag.



Newest state symbols. In 1971 Wisconsin acquired several additional state symbols. Chapter 14, Laws of 1971, made galena the state mineral and red granite the state rock. Chapter 129 designated the mourning dove as the state symbol of peace, while Chapter 228 gave us a state domestic animal, the dairy cow. Each year the cow of the year will be rotated among the leading breeds.

Motto. The motto "Forward" which is part of the coat of arms, was introduced in the revision of 1851. Governor Dewey asked the chancellor of the university, John H. Lathrop, to have a new seal prepared. The Governor did not like the result, and it is alleged that during a trip to New York City he and the subsequent Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Edward Ryan, sat on the steps of a Wall Street office and evolved the new seal. Justice Ryan objected to the Latin motto proposed, and as an alternative they first thought of "Excelsior" which suggested the words "Forward", "Upward", "Onward"; and "Forward" was selected.

Nickname. During the mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in the southwestern portion of the state people who were too busy digging to build houses moved into abandoned mine shafts to live, and thus became known as "Badgers".

State tree. A state tree was first selected by a vote of the school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by the oak, pine and elm. In 1948 another vote was conducted among the school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election the sugar maple tree polled the most votes. The 1949 Legislature, by Chapter 218, created Section 1.10 of the statutes which named the sugar maple as the state tree.

State flower. In 1908 school children nominated 4 candidates for the state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus and white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws 1949, named the wood violet the state flower.

State bird. In 1926-27, the school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws 1949, officially made the robin the state bird.

State fish. As early as 1939 an effort was made by joint resolution to adopt the muskellunge as the state fish. In 1955, by Chapter 18 and without a dissenting vote, the legislature declared the muskellunge to be the official state fish.

State animals. Although the badger has been associated with the state as a nickname for more than a century, the badger had never been declared the official state animal. In 1957, however, 2 proposals were introduced to establish an official state animal, one for the badger and one for the white-tailed deer. When the discussion was over, we had 2 state animals, the badger as the state animal and the white-tailed deer as the state wildlife animal, named by Chapters 209 and 147, Laws 1957, respectively.

Song. Although "On, Wisconsin!" is recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, until 1959, neither it nor any other song was officially adopted by the state. "On Wisconsin!" was written in 1909 by Carl Beck and William T. Purdy as a university football song. Lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written in 1913 by J. S. Hubbard and Charles D. Rosa, and were incorporated into Chapter 170, Laws 1959, which amended statute Section 1.10 to create a state song.

ON, WISCONSIN!

The Music. "On, Wisconsin!" was composed by William T. Purdy in 1909. Purdy had meant the song to be entered in a Minnesota contest for the creation of a new football song. He was persuaded by his friend, Carl Beck, to dedicate the song to Wisconsin. Beck, who had recently attended the University of Wisconsin, collaborated by writing the lyrics. The song was introduced at the University of Wisconsin on November 11, 1909, on the eve of the annual Minnesota-Wisconsin football game. The music was later acclaimed by John Philip Sousa as the best college song he ever heard.

The Football Lyrics. When Purdy and Beck collaborated in 1909 in the creation of "On, Wisconsin!" the song was intended to become an inspiring march at the intercollegiate games of the University of Wisconsin football team. The lyrics were specifically created to fit the then upcoming 2 games of the university football squad against the University of Chicago's "Maroons," and the "Golden Gophers" of Minnesota. Thus, the opening lines went: "On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Plunge right through that line! Run the ball clear 'round Chicago!" or: "Run the ball 'round Minnesota!" to fit either of the 2 occasions. In 1937 Wisconsin stopped playing football with Chicago, and the line was changed to: "Run the ball clear down the field, boys!"

On the official music sheet issued by the University of Wisconsin, however, the "boys" has since been dropped and the line is sung with a l-o-n-g "field" at the end. This is the text as it now appears on the University of Wisconsin song sheet:

On Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!
 Plunge right through that line!
 Run the ball clear down the field,
 A touchdown sure this time.

 On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!
 Fight on for her fame—
 Fight! Fellows! Fight, fight, fight,
 We'll win this game.

The State Song. In 1813 Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British fleet on Lake Erie near Put-in-Bay, Ohio. It was after this engagement that Perry coined the now famous battle report: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." The delegates from many states convened in 1913 to commemorate the centennial of the Lake Erie battle. Two members of the Wisconsin delegation were J. S. Hubbard, then editor of the BELOIT FREE PRESS, and Judge (later tax commissioner) Charles D. Rosa. Inspired by the occasion, they gave new, more solemn words to the then already well-known University of Wisconsin football song. Their lyrics, part of which in 1959 became the official state song of the state of Wisconsin, were first performed

ON, WISCONSIN!

On, Wis - con - sin! On, Wis - con - sin! Grand old

The first system of musical notation for 'On, Wisconsin!' is written for piano. It consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

badg - er state! — We, thy loy - al sons and daugh - ters,

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features the same piano arrangement with treble and bass staves. The melody in the treble staff includes a half note followed by eighth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Hail thee, good and great. — On, Wis - con - sin!

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features the same piano arrangement with treble and bass staves. The melody in the treble staff includes a half note followed by eighth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

On, Wis - con - sin! Cham - pion of the right, — "For -

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features the same piano arrangement with treble and bass staves. The melody in the treble staff includes a half note followed by eighth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

ward", our mot - to — God will give thee might! —

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features the same piano arrangement with treble and bass staves. The melody in the treble staff includes a half note followed by eighth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

on the SS. ALABAMA under the leadership of Prof. Julius E. Olson, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation.

The full lyrics by J. S. Hubbard and Charles D. Rosa were reprinted in the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* of November 1927:

On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!	On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!
Grand old Badger State,	Dost thou hear that call,
We, thy loyal sons and daughters,	Marsh'ling thee to noble duty
Hail thee, good and great.	In the fight for all?
On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!	On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!
Champion of the right;	Battle for the right;
"Forward," our motto:	With thy standard flying,
We will win the fight.	God will give thee might.

For many decades, Wisconsin did not have an "official," legally enacted, state song. "On, Wisconsin!" was commonly regarded as "the" Wisconsin song, but the lyrics used were those of the gridiron and there was nothing official or solemn about them.

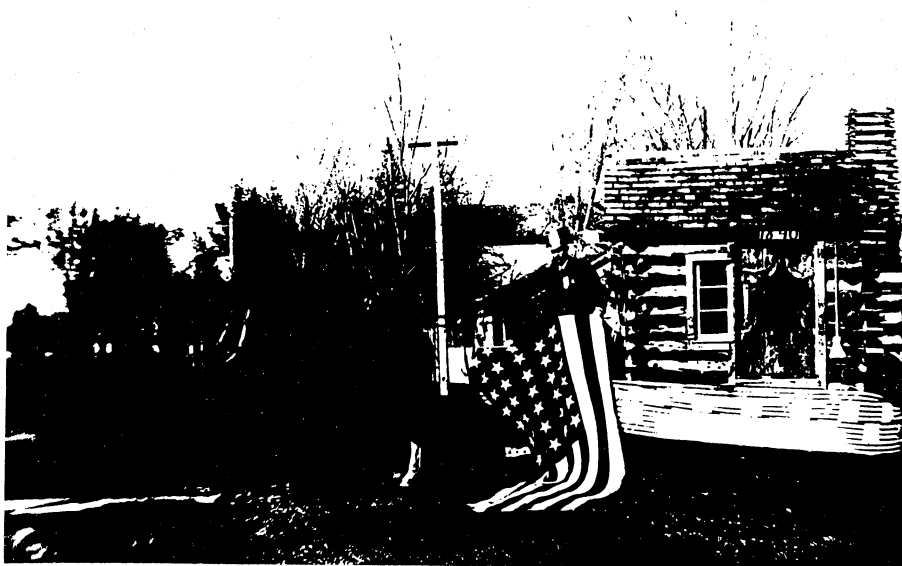
In 1959 Assemblyman Harold W. Clemens discovered that by then Wisconsin had become one of only 10 states without an official state song. Assemblyman Clemens had sung "On, Wisconsin!" for many years, thinking that it was the state song; as the vocalist of the Oconomowoc American Legion band, he had rendered the song at major national events on several occasions.

Assemblyman Clemens proposed to the Wisconsin Legislature to give the song "On, Wisconsin!" the official recognition it deserved. This proposal was incorporated into Bill No. 116, A., of 1959. However, when it was discovered that the song had many different texts, Assemblyman Clemens introduced Substitute Amendment 1, A. for his earlier proposal, incorporating the text of the first verse, which was to become the state anthem of Wisconsin.

The bill became Chapter 170 of the 1959 Wisconsin Session Laws, to be incorporated into the statutes as Section 1.10. The text of the official version of "On, Wisconsin!", as enacted in 1959, is given with the music.

Addenda

Additions and revisions resulting from governmental actions and elections after the 1975 BLUE BOOK went to press; the cutoff date for the Addenda was April 19, 1975



ADDENDA

The additions and revisions listed here result from actions taken after the 1975 *Wisconsin Blue Book* went to press. The cutoff date is April 19, 1975. Information in the Addenda is presented in the same sequence as in the Blue Book proper.

BIOGRAPHIES

Addenda relating to pages 1 to 94.

Joseph L. Looby 68th Assembly District: *Mailing Address* changed to 1529 Howard Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 255 to 310.

COMMITTEES OF THE 1975 LEGISLATURE

Senate Standing Committees

Governmental and Veterans Affairs — SENATOR SENSENBRENNER.

Assembly Procedural Committees

Revisions — REPRESENTATIVE HASENOHRL, succeeding REPRESENTATIVE BEHNKE.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

To help citizens keep abreast of current legislative action a special legislative service is available from the state on a subscription basis. The complete service is comprised of 5 individual parts. Any one of the 5 component parts may be ordered separately.

Price — The price for the complete legislative service for the 1975 session was \$35 (per Section 35.87, Wisconsin Statutes). Prices for the 5 individual parts of the complete service are:

Bills, Joint Resolutions and Amendments	\$10.00
Enrolled Bills (Acts)	8.00
Journals (both preliminary and corrected copies)	5.00
Bulletins of Hearings	2.00
Bulletins of Proceedings	12.00

Binders (not included in price of service): Cover for Bulletins and Journals, approximately 10" x 7" — 80 cents each; Cover for Bills, Resolutions and Amendments; approximately 9" x 12" — 80 cents each.

PLEASE NOTE: These prices are subject to change in subsequent sessions. For the 1975—77 biennial session of the legislature, it is no longer possible to obtain *all* parts of the service, but many are still available.

Explanation of parts of the service — The *Bills, Joint Resolutions and Amendments* contain the text of each, but do not indicate the action taken.

Enrolled Bills are acts in their final form with chapter number incorporating all adopted amendments, as signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto. These acts eventually become the Session Laws.

Bulletins of Proceedings are a cumulative record of action taken on bills, joint resolutions and amendments by both houses. The bills and resolutions are listed weekly after the third week of the session. It includes a subject index to all legislation, as well as the status of each measure. Since the bulletins are cumulative, previous issues may be discarded when new issues are received.

Bulletins of Hearings give the schedule of hearings for a week and are issued on the Thursday before the week in which the hearings are to held.

The *Journals* contain a chronological daily record of the business conducted in each house. The journals furnished by this service include both the preliminary editions (published on the morning after the legislative day covered by the journal — on yellow paper for Senate Journals and on green paper for Assembly Journals) and the final corrected and reprinted copies (on white paper-distributed two or three weeks later).

Ordering the service — To obtain all or part of the legislative service, send check or money order to: Document Sales and Distribution, Department of Administration, 202 South Thornton Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53702. Telephone (608) 266-3358.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 311 to 534.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE**State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute**

Officers ²	Name	Home Address ³	Term Expires ⁴	Salary or Per Diem ⁵
Aeronautics, Council on Sec. 15.467 (2)	Franklin R. Utech	Oshkosh	July 1, 1979.....	None (succeeding John Kachel)
Amer. Revolution Bicentennial Commission Sec. 14.88	Lt. Gov. Martin J. Schreiber ..	Madison	June 1, 1978.....	None (succeeding Mrs. Jean Helliessen)
*Athletic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (3)	Joey E. Sangor (reappointed)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1977.....	\$25 per day
*Boundary Area Comn., Minn.-Wis. Sec. 14.82 (1)	Jerry Johnson	Amery.....	Sept. 25, 1975.....	None (suc. David E. Nudd)
	Barbara A. Frank	La Crosse.....	Sept. 25, 1979.....	None (suc. Theodore O. Myren)
*Dentistry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6)	Merrill T. Cina, D.D.S.	La Crosse.....	July 1, 1979.....	\$25 per day (reappointed)
*Employment Relations Comn. Sec. 15.58	Herman Torosian	Madison	March 1, 1981.....	Group 5 (reappointed)
Health Policy and Planning, Asst. Admin. of Div. of Sec. 15.103 (1)	Robert Durkin	Milwaukee	Pleasure of Gov.	\$25,532 per yr.
*Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission Sec. 15.22	Virginia Hart (succeeding	Madison	March 1, 1977.....	Group 6 Phillip E. Lerman)
	William A. Johnson.....	Stoughton	March 1, 1981.....	Group 5 (reappointed)
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.73, 15.06 (1) (c)	Harold P. Wilde	Madison	March 1, 1979.....	Group 5 (succeeding Stanley C. DuRose, Jr.)
*Natural Resources Board Sec. 15.34	John Brogan (succeeding	Green Bay	May 1, 1981.....	None Stanton Helland)
	Daniel Flaherty (suc.	La Crosse.....	May 1, 1981.....	None Richard Stearn)
	Clifford Messinger.....	Mequon.....	May 1, 1981.....	None (suc. Roger Minahan)
*Optometry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (8)	Randal Ahlstrom	Tomah.....	July 1, 1979.....	\$25 per day (suc. James B. Hasler)
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Robert L. Maile (succeeding ..	Milwaukee	July 1, 1979.....	\$25 per day Leon A. Lewandowski)
*Public Service Commission Sec. 15.79	Matthew Holden, Jr.	Madison	March 1, 1981.....	Group 5
*Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs. 15.40, 15.05 (1)	Sara Dean (succeeding	Madison	March 1, 1979.....	Group 2 Virginia B. Hart)
State Capitol and Exec. Res. Board Sec. 15.105 (5)	Gustavs M. Martinsons	Madison	May 1, 1979.....	None
	Weber L. Smith, Jr.	Madison	May 1, 1979.....	None
*Tax Appeals Commission Sec. 15.105 (1)	Richard J. Smrz	Madison	March 1, 1977.....	Group 4 (reappointment)
	Thomas R. Timken	Wausau	March 1, 1981.....	Group 4 (reappointment)
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52	Daniel W. Hildebrand	Madison	Jan. 15, 1977.....	None (reappointment)
*Veterans Affairs, Board of Sec. 15.49	Ralph A. Jirikowic	Milwaukee	May 1, 1977.....	None (succeeding James Beckett)
	Thomas Clark Goodwin.....	Waukesha	May 1, 1979.....	None (suc. Vivian Munson)
	Frieda Schurch	Kenosha	May 1, 1981.....	None (suc. James J. Lison, Jr.)
*Watchmaking Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (13)	Richard B. Scroggins	Manitowoc.....	July 1, 1978.....	\$25 per day (reappointment)
	Katherine Cumicek.....	Shawano.....	July 1, 1979.....	\$25 per day (succeeding Gerald Jaeger)

For the explanation of the footnotes used in this table, see page 364 of this *Blue Book*.

Governor's Special Committees

Manpower Council, State: *Members:* BONNIE BLOCK, MARVIN HANSON, RAMON RAMOS.

United Nations, Governor's Commission on the: *Members:* DEBRA BEHNKE, KERMIT CAVES, TIMOTHY GLOECKER, JOHN KANNENBERG, NANCY PROCTER, WINIFRED STATZ, MILLER UPTON (group representatives); EDWARD WEIDNER (individual representative).

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF THE

Executive Assistant: JOSEPH THOMAS, succeeding Elizabeth Benson.

Community Care Organization: JOSEPH NUSBAUM, acting director.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: COMMERCE

Addenda relating to pages 373 to 400.

Banking, Office of the Commissioner of

Banking Review Board: vacancy, chairman.

Insurance, Office of the Commissioner of

Deputy Commissioner: STANLEY C. DUROSE, JR.

Public Service Commission

Secretary: FRANCESCA A. DI LORENZO (acting secretary), succeeding John F. Goetz.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: EDUCATION

Addenda relating to pages 401 to 439.

Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of

Office of Grants and Contracts: ROBERT P. GILBERTSON, chief.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Addenda relating to pages 440 to 454.

Natural Resources, Department of

Board of Natural Resources: JOHN BROGAN, succeeding Stanton Helland; DANIEL FLAHERTY, succeeding Richard Stearn; CLIFFORD MESSINGER, succeeding Roger Minahan.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

Addenda relating to pages 455 to 492.

Veterans Affairs, Department of

Board of Veterans Affairs: FRIEDA SCHURCH (confirmation pending),
succeeding Major General James J. Lison, Jr.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Addenda relating to pages 493 to 518.

Administration, Department of*Employe Relations Division:*

Collective Bargaining, State Bureau of: PETER D. VALLONE, *acting director.*

Executive Services Division:

Program Management, State Bureau of (formerly State Bureau of
Management Services), DORIS HANSON, *director.*

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: GUSTAVS M. MARTINSON, WEBER
L. SMITH, 2 vacancies (citizen members).

Employe Trust Funds, Department of

Group Insurance Board: HAROLD R. WILDE, JR. (commissioner of insurance),
succeeding Stanley C. DuRose, Jr.

Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Board: ANTHONY BUSLACCHI, succeeding
Russel M. Darrow.

Local Affairs and Development, Department of

Housing, Division of: MARGARET K. THORPE, *administrator.*

State-Local Affairs, Division of: LARRY J. BROWN, *administrator.*

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 535 to 565.

SUPREME COURT

Justice Nathan S. Heffernan was reelected at the April 1975 election to a 10-year term commencing January 1976.

CIRCUIT COURTS**Judges of Circuit Courts: Elected April 1, 1975**

Circuit	Counties in Circuit	Branch in Circuit	Judge	Term Expires January
2nd	Milwaukee	9th	Robert M. Curley	1982
		13th	Victor Manian	1982
		14th	Leander J. Foley, Jr.	1982
		18th	Harold B. Jackson, Jr.	1982
		19th	John E. McCormick	1981
3rd	Calumet and Winnebago	1st	William E. Crane	1982
		2nd	Edmund P. Arpin	1982
11th	Barron, Douglas, Polk, Washburn, Burnett		Allen Kinney	1982
16th	Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Vilas		Ronald D. Keberle	1982
17th	Clark, Jackson, Juneau, Adams		Lowell D. Schoengarth	1982
22nd	Waukesha	1st	William E. Graming	1982
23rd	Eau Claire, Trempealeau		Thomas H. Barland	1982
26th	Walworth		Erwin Zastrow	1982

The 19th Branch of the 2nd Judicial Circuit was created by Chapter 257, Laws of 1973, for a term commencing July 1, 1975, and expiring January 1981.

COUNTY COURTS

Judge of County Courts: Polk County, MICHAEL B. CWAYNA, appointed to succeed Judge Charles Madsen, deceased.

Judges of County Courts: Elected April 1, 1975

County	Judge	County	Judge
Dane, Branch 5.....	William D. Byrne	Milwaukee, Br. 14.....	Laurence C. Gram, Jr.
Door.....	Edwin C. Stephen	Oconto.....	Edward P. Herald
Douglas, Branch 3.....	Henry N. Leveroos	Racine, Branch 3.....	Richard G. Harvey, Jr.
Fond du Lac, Br. 1.....	J. Peter McGalloway, Jr.	Rock, Branch 2.....	Gerald W. Jaeckle
Fond du Lac, Br. 2.....	Hazen W. McEssy	Sauk, Branch 1.....	James W. Karch
Green.....	Franz W. Brand	Vernon.....	Walter Block
Green Lake.....	David C. Willis	Walworth, Br. 2.....	John J. Byrnes
Manitowoc, Br. 2.....	Harold W. Mueller	Waukesha, Br. 5.....	Neal P. Nettesheim
Milwaukee, Br. 3.....	Terrance T. Evans	Winnebago, Br. 2.....	James G. Sarres

The 14th Branch of Milwaukee County and 5th Branch of Waukesha County were created by Chapter 257, Laws of 1973, for terms commencing July 1, 1975, and expiring January 1981. All other terms commence January 1976 and expire January 1982.

STATISTICS

Addenda relating to pages 567 to 749.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT**County Officers in Wisconsin**

Iowa County Coroner: DAHLMAN VAN EPPS, Dodgeville, appointed by the Governor, March 14, 1975, to succeed WENDELL D. HAMLIN.

Menominee County Sheriff: KENNETH M. FISH, Neopit, appointed by the Governor, April 16, 1975, to succeed WILMER J. PETERS.

WISCONSIN POLITICAL PARTIES

Addenda relating to pages 751 to 772.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

State Administrative Committee: HERBERT KOHL, Milwaukee, was selected on April 12, 1975, by the committee to serve as interim party chairman, succeeding M. WILLIAM GERRARD, until a chairman is elected at the June 1975 state party convention to fill the unexpired term ending June 1976.

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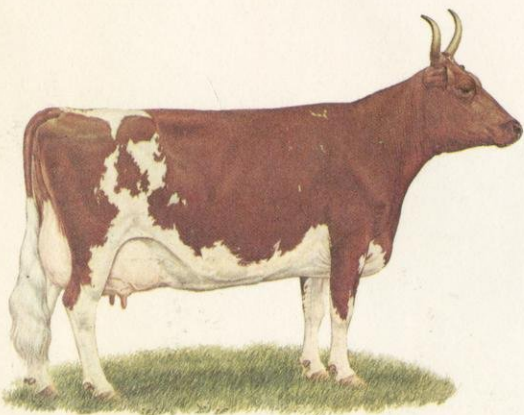
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Dairy Cow



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN — There are approximately 1,600,000 in Wisconsin. Color — black with white markings; size — 1,500 lbs.

BROWN SWISS — There are approximately 35,000 in Wisconsin. Color — solid brown varying from very light to dark; horns — incurving and inclining slightly up; size — 1,400 lbs.

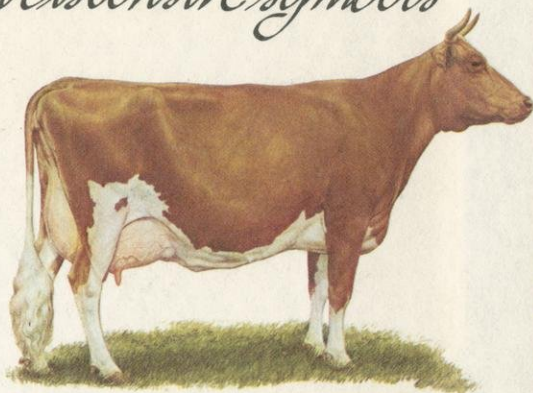


AYRSHIRE — There are approximately 5,000 in Wisconsin. Color—light to deep cherry red, mahogany, brown or a combination of any of these colors with white, or white alone; horns — inclining upward, refined, medium length and tapered toward tips; size—at least 1,200 lbs.

Wisconsin symbols

STATE DOMESTIC ANIMAL

GUERNSEY — There are approximately 175,000 in Wisconsin. Color — fawn with white markings; size — 1,100 lbs.



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JERSEY — There are approximately 25,000 in Wisconsin. Color — fawn, with or without white markings; horns — incurving, refined, medium length and tapering toward tips; size — 1,000 lbs.

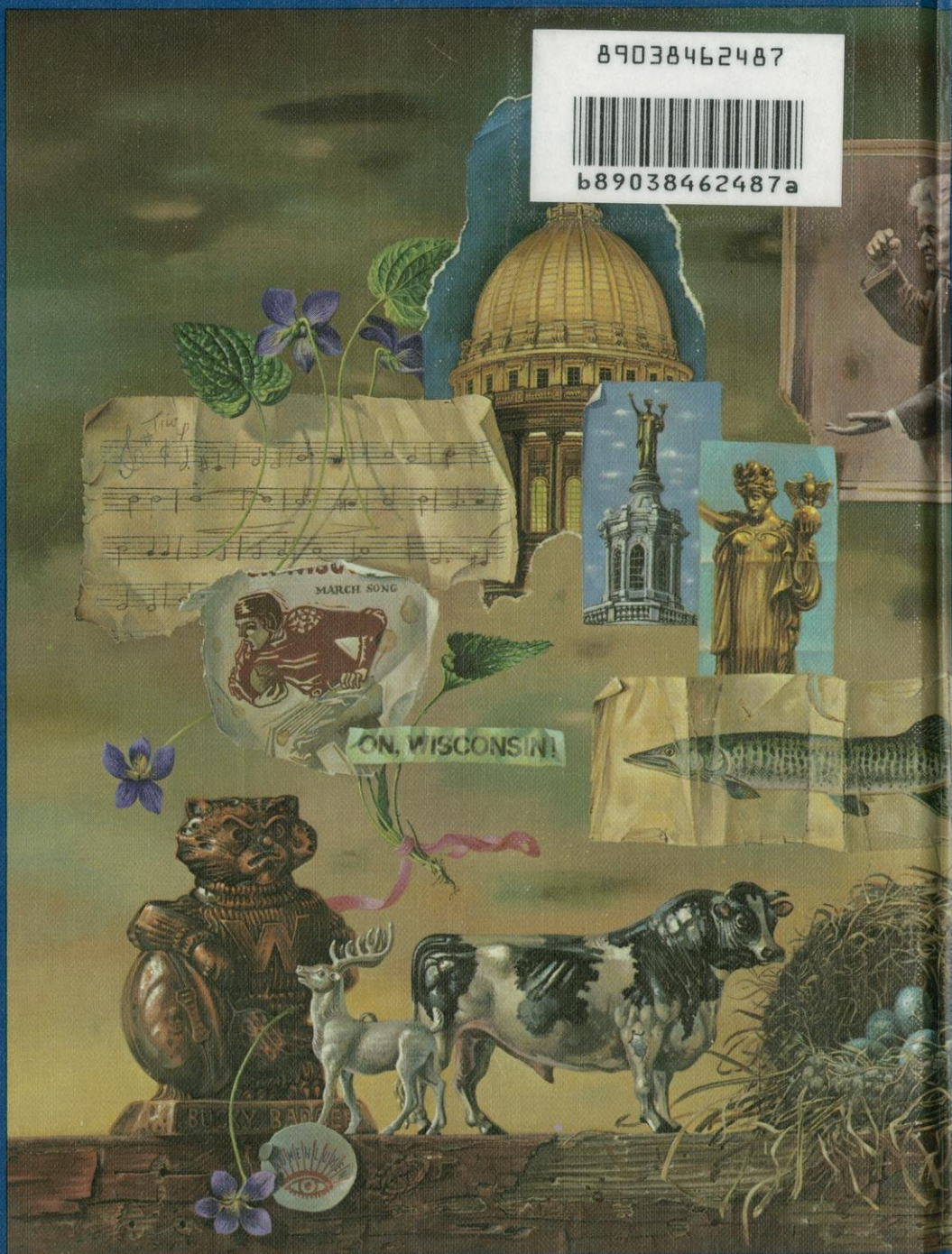
MILKING SHORTHORN — There are approximately 5,000 in Wisconsin. Color — either solid red or roan or solid white; size — 1,150-1,200 lbs.



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A Wisconsin Medley —

a still life composition by Aaron Bohrod

The painting was commissioned by United Bank and Trust of Madison to reflect the artist's impressions of the state and its history, symbols and products.