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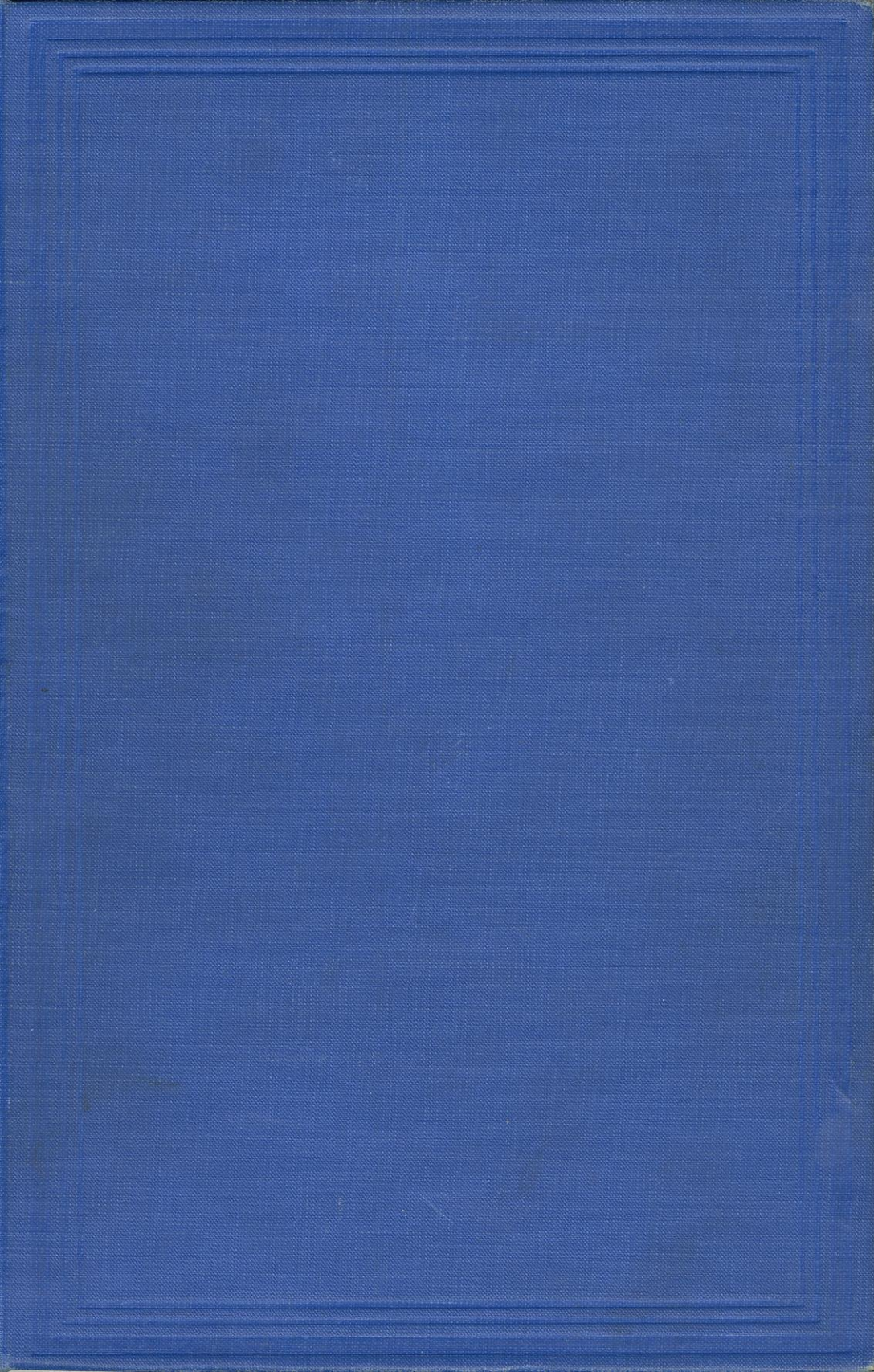
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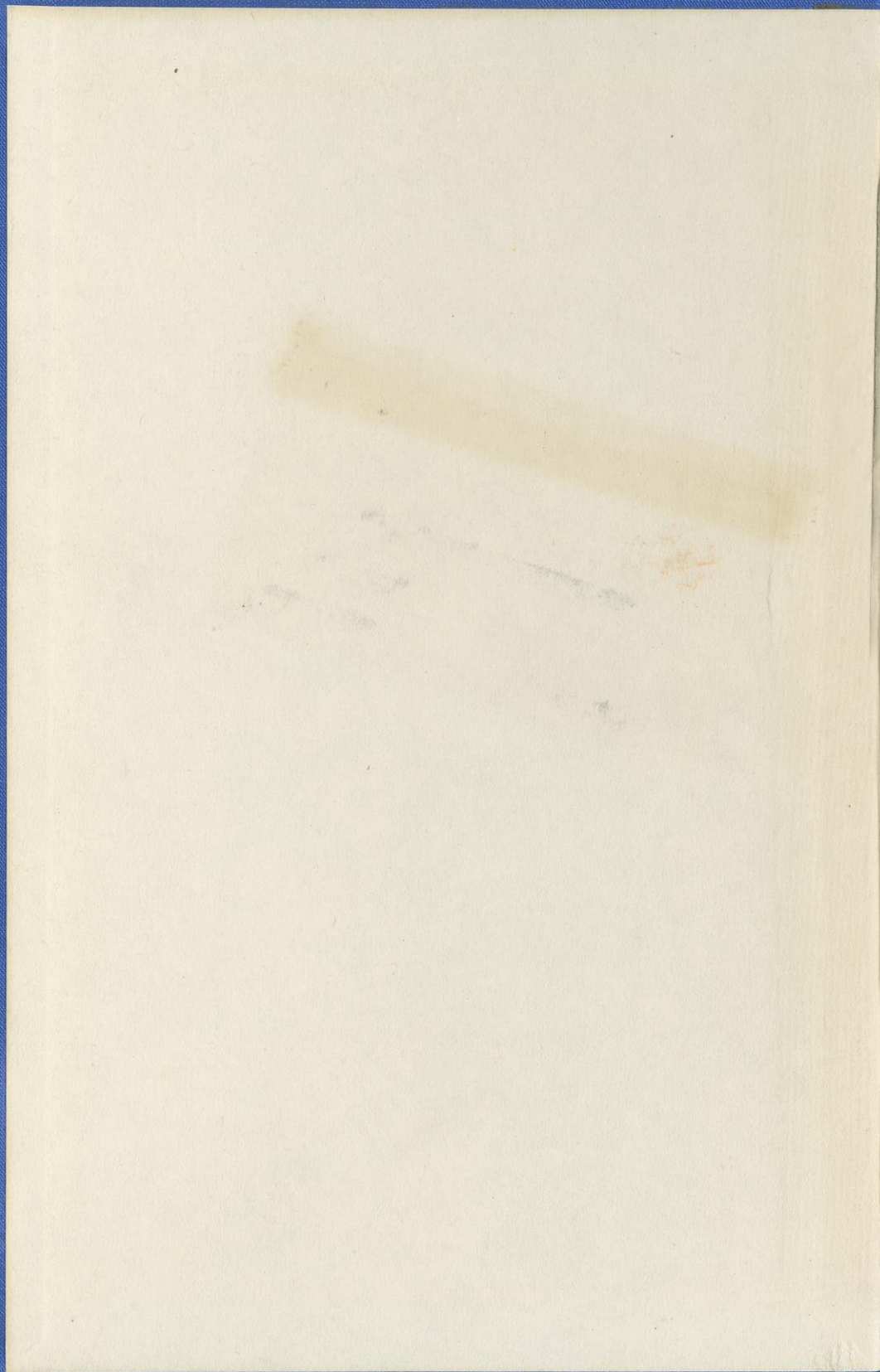
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The Executive Mansion: Home of the Wisconsin Governor,  
101 Cambridge Road, Madison, on the shore of Lake Mendota.



THE  
WISCONSIN  
BLUE BOOK

1954

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## **Foreword**

**T**HIS, the 60th edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book, appears at a time when the government of this state is striving as never before for maximum efficiency in order that it may function within the funds allotted to it by the legislature and the people. At no time in the 105 years of the existence of this state have the expenditures of its government been more carefully scrutinized than during the current biennium, and at no time has a greater effort been made to assure that only the most necessary expenditures be made and that each dollar expended is used most effectively.

It is most fitting, therefore, that the leading article of this edition of the Blue Book should be devoted to an over-all view of the complex processes necessary to finance Wisconsin state government. This article brings together in one place the story of the various steps in financing state government as written or described by the men who direct these activities. The citizens of Wisconsin will welcome, I am sure, an opportunity for a cross sectional view of the procedures for the raising of the moneys needed to operate state government and the disbursement of these funds. Wisconsin may be justly proud of its fiscal operations for it has been a leader in the development of a sound, effective tax system and in fiscal management.

This edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book follows the well-established tradition of providing the citizens of the state with an encyclopedic array of facts and figures which will be of

*value to each citizen, young and old, who desires to expand his knowledge of the state. While many states have moved in the direction of more popular volumes replete with eye catching devices, the Wisconsin version of the state manual continues to follow the traditional pattern which makes it possible for its thousands of advocates to use each successive volume with the same ease.*

*I commend the 1954 edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book to you, my fellow citizens of Wisconsin, as a device to help all of us retain a strong and abiding interest in and knowledge of our state.*

WALTER J. KOHLER,  
Governor

*December 4, 1953.*

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## ***Introduction***

**T**HE 1954 edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book* marks the one hundred and first year of publication. Issued on an annual basis from 1853 to 1884, it has since appeared biennially.

The differences between the volume of 1853 and the 1954 edition reflect in a measure the vast expansion in state government activity in the past century. The physical characteristics of the book improved in that period of time as the nature of the printing process changed. More important, however, the content of the successive issues of the book reflects the transition from the fledgling state with great potentiality and few accomplishments to the firmly established agency of government recognized for its leadership in many fields.

In 1853 it took slightly more than 100 pages to describe what was considered the essentials of Wisconsin state government. Today, after omitting many of the items included in 1853 which are now published elsewhere, it is difficult to provide a reasonably comprehensive picture of the essential activities in 800 pages.

It is interesting to note, for example, in this period when financing state government is a critical problem, that in 1853 the chief executive of the state was paid \$1,250 and the highest paid state officer was the Bank Comptroller, a position no longer provided, who got \$2,000 as did the three Supreme Court Justices who were selected for the first time in that year.

Although the material between the covers of the *Blue Book* has changed drastically in the past 100 years, the objective of the volume to supply impartial and accurate information about the state to the citizens of Wisconsin in general and the youth of the state in particular has remained constant.

*The editors are indebted to the legislative, administrative and judicial officers of the state and the many state agencies for their cooperation in supplying the information required to prepare the bulk of this volume and to the staffs of the printing division of the Bureau of Purchases, the Photographic Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin, and the Legislative Reference Library of the Free Library Commission for their aid in preparing the copy for this book, and to the L. L. Cook Co. of Milwaukee for the photograph of the Executive Mansion used as the frontispiece. Most of the editorial work in this volume has been done by the librarian of the Legislative Reference Library.*

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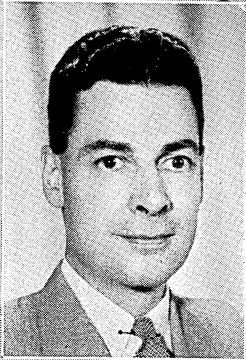
*Editors*

**BIOGRAPHIES AND PICTURES OF  
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS  
SUPREME COURT JUSTICES  
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS**

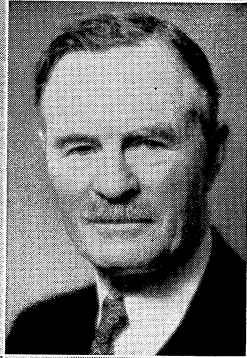




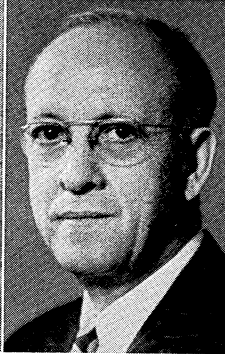
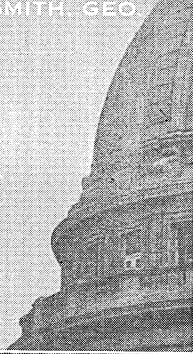
Governor WALTER J. KOHLER



SMITH, GEO.



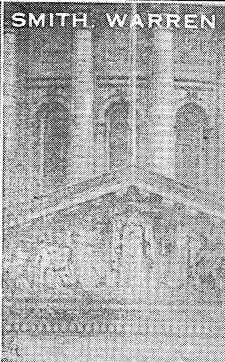
ZIMMERMAN



SMITH, WARREN



THOMSON



WATSON

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

## CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

### THE GOVERNOR

WALTER J. KOHLER (Rep.) born Sheboygan Apr. 4, 1904. Son of Walter J. Kohler — Wisconsin's Governor in 1929-30. Educated Sheboygan public schools, graduated Yale University 1925. At 14, began working for Kohler Co. as a laborer during summer vacations, and subsequently worked for the company in engineering, ceramic research, sales and merchandising before becoming its secretary in 1937. Volunteered for military service day after Pearl Harbor, and served for 3½ years in U. S. navy, World War II, most of time in Pacific combat area. On his return to Wisconsin became president of Vollrath Co., Sheboygan. In 1948 polled the greatest number of votes in Wis. presidential preference primary, and went to Republican National Convention as chairman of Wisconsin delegation. Elected Governor in Nov. 1950, re-elected 1952 by largest majority in state's history. Served as chairman of 2 state campaigns of American Cancer Society, of which he was state president and is now national chairman of the board of directors. Until Feb. 1951 chairman of Wis. Committee on the Reorganization of the Federal Government. Member of American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and several other military and fraternal organizations. Home Address: Kohler.

### THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

GEORGE M. SMITH (Rep.) born May 18, 1912 Montreal, Canada. Received education in Laura Secord, Gordon Bell, and Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Schools, all at Winnipeg, Canada. Occupations include personnel director, salesman, purchasing agent. Presently engaged in the insurance business. Came to the U. S. in 1941 and became a citizen in 1944. Member Lions International and Fraternal Order of Eagles. Elected Lieutenant Governor 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: 4712 Anthony Drive, Milwaukee.

### THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.) born and educated in Milwaukee, lived there all his life. Member of town board and in the assembly before he was elected Secretary of State in 1922 and 1924. From 1927-1929 Governor of Wisconsin. Following term as Governor sent to Spain by the President of the U. S. to represent this government as a commissioner to the World's Fair at Seville. In 1916, 1920, 1924, 1940 and 1944 delegate to the National Republican Convention. Again elected Secretary of State in 1938 and has been re-elected since 1940. Home Address: 3201 South 35th St., Milwaukee.

### THE STATE TREASURER

WARREN R. SMITH (Rep.) born at Oconto, Wis. July 20, 1889. Educated in Oconto Grade School and Oconto High School. Attended Oshkosh Normal School and then taught school 2 years, after which he attended Marquette University. Became associated with a large corporation and served as an accountant and auditor. In later years operated as a real estate and business broker in Milwaukee. During World War II inspector for army and navy and then transferred to



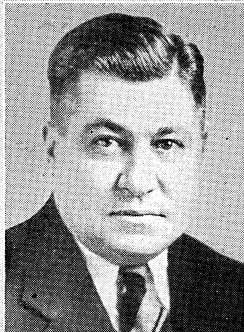
International Harvester Company, Milwaukee. Although always active in civic and community affairs, he never held any public office until elected State Treasurer in 1948. Re-elected 1950 and 1952. Member Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, Board of Trustees of Conservation Wardens Pension Fund. Member Wisconsin Settlers Club and South Side Civic Association of Milwaukee, also, Madison Lions Club. Served Republican Party as chairman of various committees in Milwaukee County and has been active for many years in the political field. Home Address: Milwaukee.

#### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

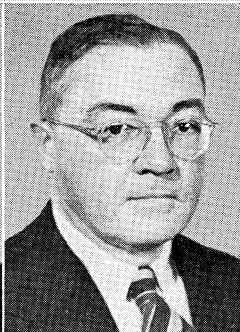
VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.) son of the late A. A. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, born Richland Center Nov. 5, 1905. In 1927 received B.A. degree University of Wisconsin and LL.B. from same school 1932. Since that time has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. Was assistant district attorney of Richland County 1933-1935 and city attorney Richland Center 1933-1937 and 1942-1944. In Apr. 1944 elected mayor of Richland Center and was serving 4th term in that position when assumed duties of Attorney General. From 1933-1935 was enrolling official of Civilian Conservation Corps for Richland County. Prior to practicing law taught 2 years in Viroqua High School and 3 years in Madison Vocational School. From 1939-1951 president of library board at Richland Center. In 1936 and 1940 delegate from 3rd congressional district and in 1952 delegate at large to National Republican Convention; member of Committee on Credentials in 1952 at National Republican Convention; presidential elector 1952; in 1940 chairman of State Republican Platform Convention. Member of assembly 1935-1951, and speaker of that body 3 sessions, 1939, 1941, 1943. In 1945, 1947, and 1949 Republican floor leader. From 1945-1951 member of advisory committee to the Supreme Court on rules, pleadings, practice and procedure. From 1949-1951 member and secretary of Legislative Council. Member of local and state bar associations. Elected Attorney General 1950; re-elected 1952. Home Address: Richland Center.

#### THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

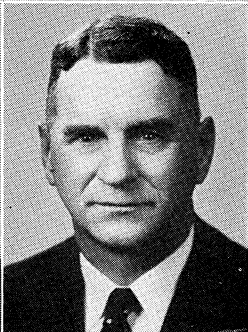
GEORGE EARL WATSON born Neenah Oct. 16, 1897. Graduated Appleton High School; B.A. Lawrence College 1921; M.A. University of Wisconsin 1932; honorary LL.D. Lawrence College 1949. High school teacher in Stevens Point 1921-1922; supervising principal, Fall River 1922-1923; high school principal at Stevens Point 1923-1924; superintendent of schools Waupaca, Marinette and Wauwatosa. From 1947-1949 member Milwaukee County School Committee. Other public activities include: chairman and member Wauwatosa Veterans Committee; chairman Milwaukee County Junior Red Cross; county commander Waupaca County American Legion; past president Wisconsin Association of School Administrators; chairman Wisconsin Council on Education. Elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1949; re-elected 1953. Home Address: 4017 Naheda Trail, Madison.



MARTIN



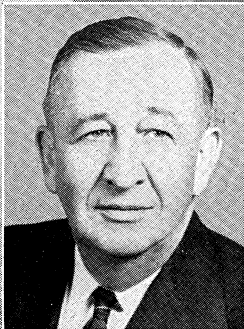
BROADFOOT



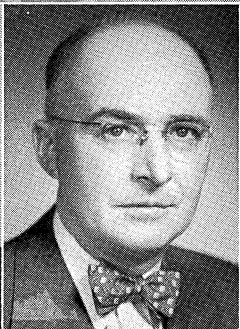
BROWN



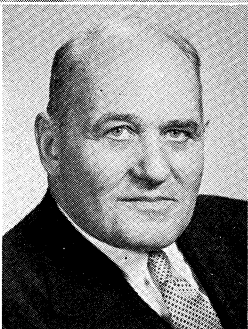
FAIRCHILD



GEHL



CURRIE



STEINLE

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

## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD born Towanda, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1872. Received early education in public schools of Dansville, N. Y. Later employed in a newspaper office and studied law in the office of Rowe and Coyne. After being admitted to bar moved to Milwaukee and began practicing law there. Elected to state senate for sessions of 1907, 1909, 1915, and to position of circuit judge in 1916. In Apr. 1930 appointed Justice of Supreme Court and elected to that office Apr. 1936, and re-elected Apr. 1946. Became Chief Justice upon resignation of Chief Justice Fritz, Jan. 1, 1954.

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

GROVER L. BROADFOOT born Dec. 27, 1892 in Independence. Educated in common schools; LL.B. Law School of University of Wisconsin in 1918. Practiced law at Mondovi until 1948 and is president of Mondovi State Bank. Public offices include mayor of Mondovi 1943-1947; district attorney 1923-1935; member Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals 1939-1943. Veteran of World War I. In assembly 1945 until his appointment as Attorney General on June 5, 1948. Appointed to Supreme Court Nov. 12, 1948 to succeed Justice Elmer E. Barlow, deceased. Elected to Supreme Court Apr. 1952.

TIMOTHY BROWN born Feb. 24, 1889 at Madison and was educated in Madison public schools, University of Wisconsin (B.A. 1911) and Harvard Law School (LL.B. 1914). Admitted to Wisconsin bar in 1914, practiced law in Milwaukee 2 years, served in U. S. Navy, 1917-1919, and then returned to Madison where he practiced law continually until 1949. From 1926-1949 court commissioner for Dane county. During World War II government appeal agent and member of an appeal board under Selective Service System. In 1945 executive counsel to Governor Goodland and again to Governors Goodland and Rennebohm, 1947-1949. From Apr. to July 1949 commissioner of Public Service Commission. Governor Rennebohm then appointed him to fill vacancy in Supreme Court caused by death of Justice John D. Wickhem. Elected to Supreme Court Apr. 1953.

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

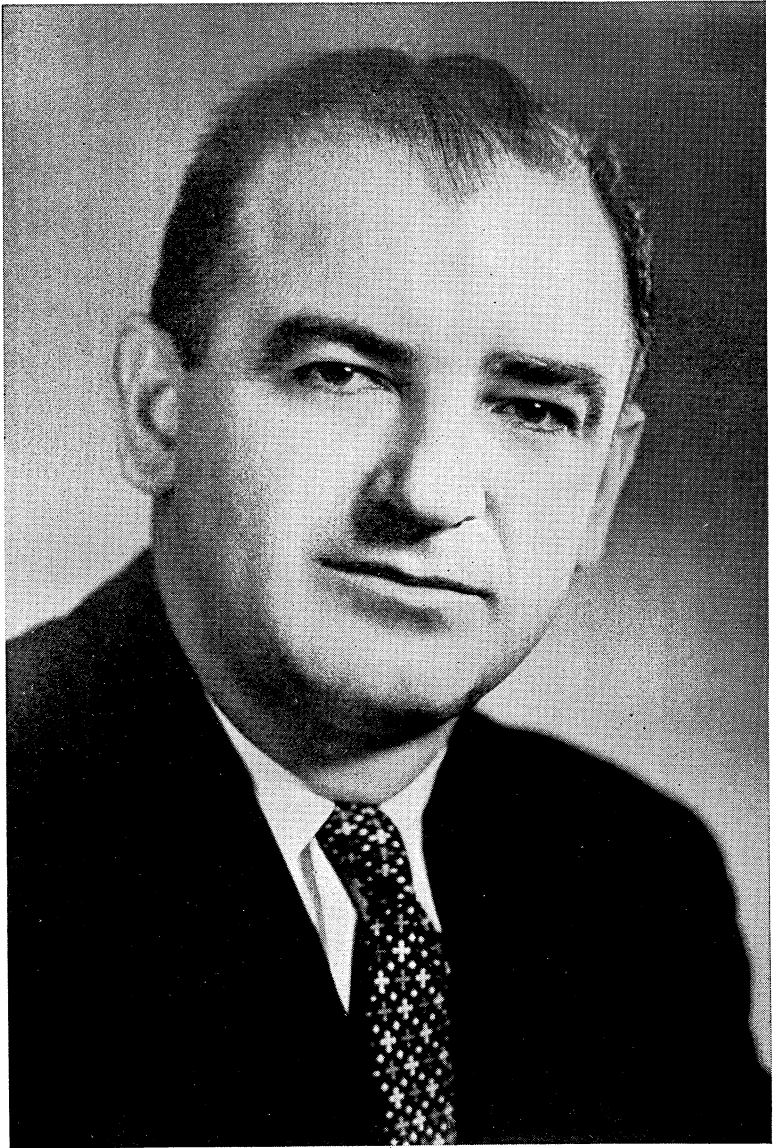
GEORGE R. CURRIE born at Princeton, Wisconsin, Jan. 16, 1900. Educated public schools at Montello, attended Oshkosh State Teachers College 2 years, taught school 3 years, and then received legal education at University of Wisconsin Law School, from which received LL.B. degree in 1925, and was awarded Order of the Coif. In his senior year student editor-in-chief of Wisconsin Law Review. For 26 years practiced law at Sheboygan. For over 20 years member of Sheboygan Public Library Board, the last 16 years president of board. During World War I served several months in Student Army Training Corps. Married in 1925 to Miss Gladys E. Bremer and has 2 daughters, Ann and Janet. On Aug. 30, 1951, appointed to Supreme Court to fill vacancy resulting from resignation of Justice Henry P. Hughes.

ROLAND J. STEINLE born at Milwaukee March 21, 1896. His elementary and high school training was received in Milwaukee. Completed law course at Marquette University in 1920 and admitted to Wisconsin bar in same year. In U. S. army as infantry officer in World War I. Practiced law in Milwaukee 1920-40. Served as special assistant district attorney in 4 Wisconsin counties: Dodge, Forest, Milwaukee, Waukesha. Instructor of jurisprudence at Marquette University 1928-53. On January 2, 1940 appointed judge of 2nd judicial circuit by Governor Heil, where he served until January 4, 1954. Chairman of Board of Circuit Judges in 1949. Appointed by Governor Kohler to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Chief Justice Fritz. Took oath of office January 4, 1954.





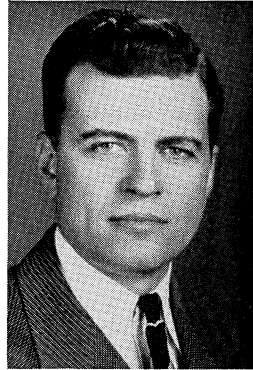
United States Senator ALEXANDER WILEY



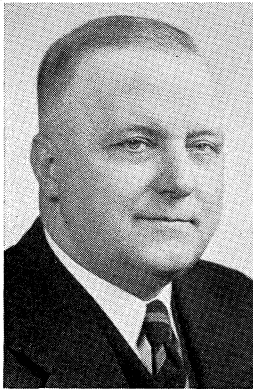
United States Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY



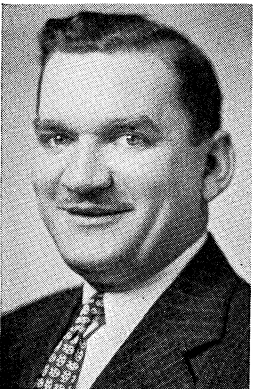
SMITH



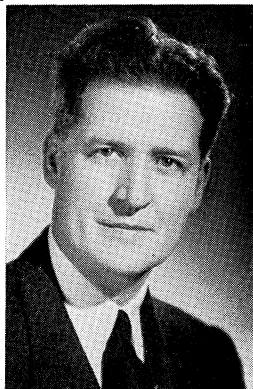
DAVIS



WITHROW



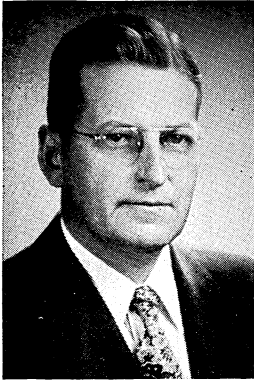
ZABLOCKI



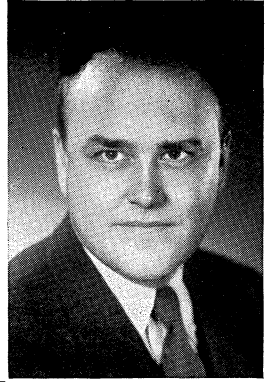
KERSTEN

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

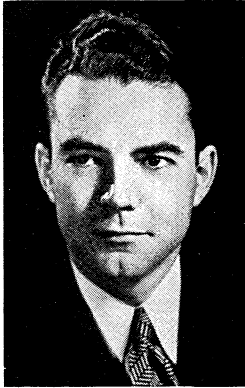




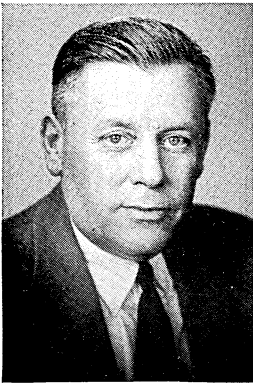
VAN PELT



LAIRD



BYRNES



JOHNSON



O'KONSKI

Members of House of Representatives: WILLIAM K. VAN PELT, 6th district; MELVIN R. LAIRD, 7th district; JOHN W. BYRNES, 8th district; LESTER R. JOHNSON, 9th district; ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, 10th district.

## WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 83rd CONGRESS

### SENATORS

ALEXANDER WILEY (Rep.) born Chippewa Falls on May 26, 1884. After graduation from Chippewa Falls High School attended Augsburg College, Minneapolis and University of Michigan law school for 2 years. Graduated University of Wisconsin law school 1907. Has been a lawyer and businessman since that time. Since 1916 owned and operated a dairy farm in Barron County which was previously owned and operated by his parents. District attorney of Chippewa County 3 terms, 1909-1915; member of school board of Chippewa Falls; governor of Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Kiwanis district in 1933. In 1936 Republican nominee for Governor. Married in 1909 to May Jenkins (now deceased); 4 children: Elisabeth, Marshall, Rosemary, Winifred. Married Dorothy May Kydd, May 1952. Elected to U. S. Senate in 1938; re-elected 1944 and 1950. Former chairman of Senate Committee on the Judiciary (now highest Republican member); chairman Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Member former Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce. Official representative of the U. S. government at Interparliamentary Union Conference in Oslo, Norway, Sept. 1939 and British Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda, June 1946; head of U. S. delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda, 1948; U. S. delegate to Japanese Peace Conference in San Francisco, 1951; U. S. delegate to Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France, 1951; U. S. delegate to Interparliamentary Union Conference, Bern, Switzerland, 1952; U. S. delegate to the Seventh United Nations General Assembly, 1952; U. S. delegate to the Interparliamentary Union, Wash., D. C. 1953. Home Address: Chippewa Falls.

JOSEPH R. McCARTHY (Rep.) born Nov. 14, 1909 at Grand Chute. Early education in Underhill Elementary School, graduated Little Wolf High School, Manawa, Wisconsin. In 1935 LL.B. Marquette University. 1940-46 judge of 10th circuit court. World War II veteran, having served in marines 1942-45. Elected to Senate in 1946, re-elected 1952. Chairman Senate Committee on Government Operations and Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee; member Committee on Appropriations. Married Jean Kerr September 1953. Home Address: Appleton.

**MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES****1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth Counties

LAWRENCE HENRY SMITH (Rep.) born at Racine Sept. 15, 1892. Early education in elementary schools of Racine and Milwaukee University School. Attended Milwaukee State Teachers College 2 years, enrolled Marquette University, graduated from its law school June 1923. Since that time a practicing attorney in Racine. During World War I was in the infantry of 32nd Division from 1917-19. Department commander of American Legion Department of Wisconsin 1938-39. Also served as president Racine County Bar Assn. In a special election Aug. 1941 elected to Congress to fill vacancy caused by death of Congressman Bolles. Has been re-elected successively since 1942. Has been a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs 8 years and is presently serving on it. Home Address: 4510 Spring St. Racine.

**2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, Waukesha Counties

GLENN R. DAVIS (Rep.) born town of Vernon, Waukesha County October 28, 1914. Graduated rural and high schools; B.Ed. Platteville State College. After teaching 4 years during which time he studied law in the summer, entered University of Wisconsin Law School, received LL.B. 1940. Since that time engaged in practice of law in Waukesha. World War II veteran, having served in navy 1942-45. Member of Wisconsin assembly in 1941. In a special election in Apr. 1947 elected to Congress to fill vacancy caused by death of Robert K. Henry. Re-elected 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: 934 Harding Ave. Waukesha.

**3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

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

GARDNER R. WITHROW (Rep.) born La Crosse Oct. 5, 1892. Educated in grade and high schools of that city. After graduation from high school entered the train service of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. In 1929 and 1931 was state representative of the trainmen's brotherhood. Served in assembly 1927; member of Joint Committee on Finance. Member of Congress 1931-39; re-elected 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: La Crosse.

## 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek, Wauwatosa; villages of Greendale, West Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis, and 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23rd, 24th, 27th wards of city of Milwaukee.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI (Dem.) born in Milwaukee Nov. 18, 1912. Attended parochial school, Marquette University High School; graduated Marquette University with Ph.B. degree. Later took graduate work in education Marquette University and taught high school in Milwaukee. On May 26, 1937 he married Miss Blanche M. Janic of Milwaukee. Elected state senator 1942, re-elected 1946. Elected to Congress 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: 1623 S. 21st St. Milwaukee.

## 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Granville, Milwaukee; villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 26th wards city of Milwaukee.

CHARLES J. KERSTEN (Rep.) born May 26, 1902 at Chicago. In 1925 LL.B. Marquette University Law School. For 1 year took postgraduate work in Washington, D. C.; in 1925 and 1926 spent a year in travel and study in Europe and the Near East. At present practicing attorney in Milwaukee. Served as 1st assistant district attorney of Milwaukee County 1937-43. Married Mary Edith McKinnon of Antigo, Wisconsin, and they have 1 daughter, Mary Callista, and 4 sons: Edmund Campion, George, Kenan, and Kevin. Elected to Congress in 1946, served as member Education and Labor Committee and chairman Subcommittee Investigating Communist Infiltration of Labor Unions. Re-elected in 1950, served as member of Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, author Kersten amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1951 which provides aid to escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. Re-elected 1952. Home Address: 516 E. Day Ave. Whitefish Bay.

## 6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

WILLIAM K. VAN PELT (Rep.) born Mar. 10, 1905 in Glenbeulah. Graduated Fond du Lac elementary and high schools. Owner retail fuel company. Father of 2 children, Peter age 13 and Julie Ann age 7. Was delegate to 1944 Republican National Convention and alternate delegate to 1948 convention. Elected to Congress in 1950; re-elected 1952. Home Address: 47 Oaklawn Ave. Fond du Lac.

## 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

MELVIN R. LAIRD (Rep.) born Sept. 1, 1922. Graduated Marshfield grade and high schools; in 1942 B.A. Carleton College. Formerly secretary-treasurer of a lumber company; resigned upon taking office in Congress. Served in U. S. navy, World War II, aboard destroyer Maddox in Task Force 58 and Pacific 3rd Fleet. Elected to Wisconsin Senate in 1946 and re-elected without opposition in 1948. While in Wis. legislature, in 1949 and 1951, served as legislative spokesman for former Gov. Oscar Rennebohm and Gov. Walter J. Kohler. Member Wisconsin Commission on Improvement of the Educational System 1947-49 and Joint Legislative Council 1951-53; chairman Taxation Committee of Legislative Council; member Joint Finance Committee 1949-52, Senate Labor and Management Committee 1947-50; Senate Veterans and Military Affairs Committee 1947-52 and its Chairman, 1949-52; member Senate Legislative Procedure Committee 1949-51; chairman Wood County Republican Statutory Committee 1949-51; member Wis. delegation Republican National Convention 1948 and 1952; member Republican National Platform Committee 1952 and chairman of Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare; chairman Wis. Republican Party Platform Committee 1950 and 1952. Member of American Legion, 40 et 8, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Military Order of Purple Heart, and B.P.O.E. Elder Presbyterian Church, Marshfield. The past 4 generations of his family have served in the legislature and elected state offices. His father, the late Melvin R. Laird, Sr., a former Presbyterian minister, was a Wisconsin state senator; his mother is a member of University of Wisconsin Board of Regents. Married Barbara Masters of Indianapolis, Oct. 15, 1945; 2 children, John Osborne and Alison. Elected to the 83rd Congress, Nov. 4, 1952 by a majority of 59,000. Home Address: 208 S. Sherry St., Marshfield.

## 8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

JOHN W. BYRNES (Rep.) born Green Bay June 12, 1913. Attended parochial and public schools in that city; University of Wisconsin B.A. degree in 1936 and LL.B. in 1938. Practiced law in Green Bay. Elected Wis. State Senate 1940 where he was majority floor leader and chairman of Judiciary Committee in 1943 legislative session. Married Barbara Preston 1947; 3 sons: John Robert, Michael Preston, Charles Kirby; daughter Bonnie Jean. In 1944 elected to House of Representatives and re-elected in 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952. Member of Committee on Ways and Means. Home Office Address: 414 E. Walnut St. Green Bay.

## 9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

LESTER R. JOHNSON (Dem.) born at Brandon, Wisconsin, June 16, 1901. Attended Brandon public schools; attended Lawrence College 1919-1921. Discontinued college for one year. Entered University of Wisconsin School of Commerce in 1922, majored in economics, graduated 1924. After 14 years association with a retail lumber, feed and coal business, entered University of Wisconsin Law School in 1938. Received law degree Feb. 1941, admitted to Wisconsin bar and began practice of law in Black River Falls. In 1935 and 1937 elected chief clerk of Wisconsin assembly as a Progressive. Elected district attorney of Jackson County on the Progressive ticket in 1942 and 1944; and as a Democrat in 1952. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1952, pledged to Estes Kefauver. He is a widower and has 3 daughters, Mary Lyn and twins Jane and Jone. In a special election Oct. 13, 1953 elected to 83rd Congress to fill vacancy caused by death of Congressman Merlin Hull. Home Address: Black River Falls.

## 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.) born in Kewaunee May 26, 1904. Attended rural and high schools. Ed.B. Oshkosh State Teachers College; studied for Ph.M. at University of Wisconsin. Attended University of Iowa. Was a teacher; dean of a junior college; city superintendent of schools; and professor of speech at Oregon State College and University of Detroit. Has received national and international speech honors. The foreign language press awarded him title of "the most distinguished American of 1945" for his fight on behalf of smaller nations. President of Anti-Communist Association, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, D. C.; president of World Bill of Rights Association with headquarters in New York. Also director of World League to Stop Communism, with headquarters at Chicago. At present owns radio stations WLIN at Merrill and WOSA at Wausau. Elected to Congress in 1942 and re-elected successively since. Home Address: Mercer.

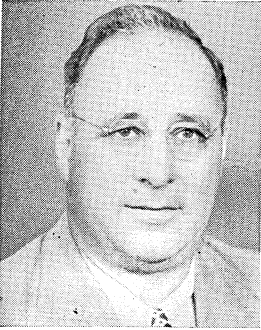


**BIOGRAPHIES AND PICTURES OF  
MEMBERS OF THE 1953 LEGISLATURE**

**Senate and Assembly Districts in Effect For the November 1954  
Elections Will be Found at End of Section on the Legislature**



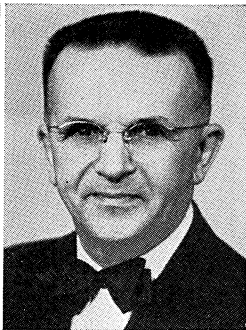




LAFOND  
1st District



O'BRIEN  
2nd District



KENDZIORSKI  
3rd District

EVERETT F. LAFOND (Rep.) born Jan. 4, 1901 at Two Rivers. Attended St. Luke's School in Two Rivers 1906-15; attended Two Rivers High School. Comes from a long line of lake fishermen; the 4th generation in fishing industry from Two Rivers, his people having settled in Two Rivers in 1848, and the family has operated from that port ever since. Since 1919 a commercial fisherman. Member of city council in 1934, on Two Rivers school board from 1940-43, member of Manitowoc County Board 1934-47. World War I veteran, overseas with mine sweepers in navy. Past commander of post 1248 of Veterans of Foreign Wars; active in American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Serving 2nd term. Home Address: 1704 Lake Shore Dr. Two Rivers.

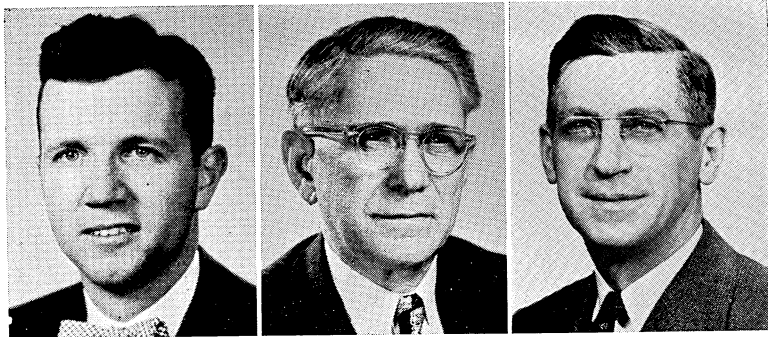
1st senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc Counties.

LEO P. O'BRIEN (Rep.) born July 20, 1893 Fond du Lac. Attended University of Wisconsin; Marquette University; St. Norbert College, DePere. Insurance salesman. Served 4 years as alderman in Green Bay. Veteran World War I and II; in World War II combat navy veteran, 32 months in the Pacific including the Solomon-Guadalcanal campaigns. Elected to senate 1952. Home Address: 501 Cherry St. Green Bay.

2nd senatorial district: Brown, Oconto Counties.

CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI (Dem.) born Poland Dec. 3, 1898. Elementary and high school education in Poland; evening courses in Milwaukee. From 1928-30 real estate broker, and since has been a machinist and inspector. Member of Polish National Alliance, South Side Old Settlers Club, Polish American Citizens Club, Julius's 1001 Fishing Club, Park-view Sportsmen's Club, Sons of Neptune, N.B. Pleasure Club. Past vice president of his local union and member of board on legislation and education. Always been interested and active in civic and labor activities. Elected to assembly in 1946; re-elected in 1948. In 1949 elected to senate; re-elected in 1950. Home Address: 1951 S. 15th St. Milwaukee.

3rd senatorial district: 5th, 8th, 11th, 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee.



FRANKE  
4th District

GETTELMAN  
5th District

SCHMIDT  
6th District

HARRY F. FRANKE, JR. (Rep.) born Milwaukee Oct. 13, 1922. Graduated Milwaukee University School, attended University of Wisconsin and Marquette University, LL.B. University of Wisconsin Jan. 1949. Engaged in practice of law. Member various civic organizations, including Red Cross, YMCA, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Foreign Policy Association, American Legion. Served in World War II 1943-46. Elected to assembly in 1950; to senate in 1952. Home Address: 4129 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee.

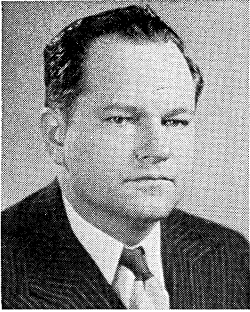
4th senatorial district: 13th, 18th, 21st wards city of Milwaukee; villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; town of Milwaukee.

BERNHARD GETTELMAN (Rep.) born Chicago Dec. 23, 1889. Educated in common schools of Milwaukee. President-treasurer of National Soap and Products Company. Served in Milwaukee County Sheriff's department as motorcycle officer's chief and undersheriff. Delegate to Republican National Conventions of 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1952; chairman of Wisconsin delegation in 1936 and 1940. Member of assembly 1917-18, 1923-34 member of senate. Elected to senate 1938; re-elected 1942, 1946, 1950. Home Address: 4455 N. 37th St. Milwaukee.

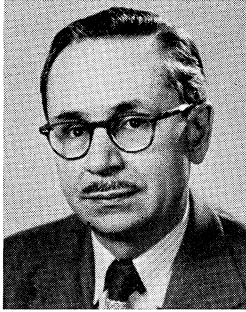
5th senatorial district: 9th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th wards of the city of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT (Dem.) born Princeton May 21, 1902. Early education at St. John's Parochial School in Montello and Montello High School. Attended Marquette University 1 year. General foreman in industrial plant. Member A. F. of L. Supervisory Union, Smith Steel Athletic Assn., Knights of Columbus, Ushers and Holy Name Society of St. Michaels Church, Badger Fisherman's League, civil defense warden. Democratic assistant floor leader in 1951. Elected to senate in 1948; re-elected 1952. Home Address: 2532 W. Lloyd St. Milwaukee.

6th senatorial district: 2nd, 7th, 10th, 20th, 25th wards of city of Milwaukee.



**BLENSKI**  
7th District



**BUSBY**  
8th District



**MAIER**  
9th District

ROMAN R. BLENSKI (Dem.) born Milwaukee Jan. 24, 1917; youngest son of the late Judge Michael F. Blenski. Graduated Fernwood Grade School in 1931; attended St. John's Military Academy for next 2 years. Graduated Bay View High School in 1936; 2 years at Spencerian Business College. Inspector in a machine shop. Member of Eagles, Bay View Alumni Association, Polish National Association and other organizations. Member of assembly in 1945. Elected to senate in 1949; re-elected in 1950. Home address: 3029 S. Hanson Ave. Milwaukee.

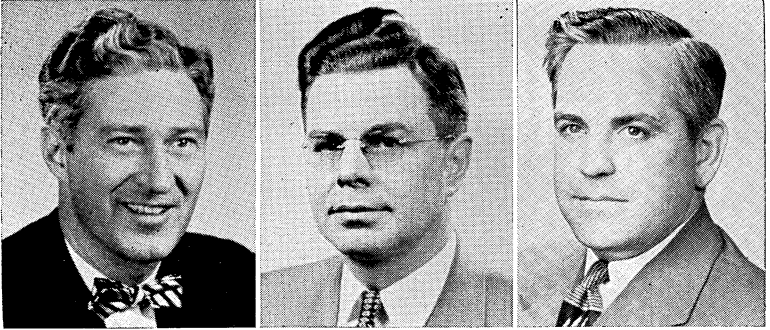
7th senatorial district: 12th, 14th, 17th, 27th wards of the city of Milwaukee and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee; towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Rep.) a graduate of West Milwaukee public schools, West Allis High School, Milwaukee State Teachers College, University of Wisconsin with degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.B. Admitted to bar 1928. Principal of high school at Little Chute 1922-24 and instructor West Allis High School 1928-33. Since 1932 village attorney West Milwaukee and member of law firm of Busby and Luehring in Milwaukee. Elected to assembly 1930, 1934. Elected to senate 1936 and re-elected 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952. Home Address: 1673 S. 53rd St. Milwaukee.

8th senatorial district: Towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, Wauwatosa; villages of Greendale, Hales Corners, West Milwaukee; 16th and 23rd wards of city of Milwaukee, cities of Wauwatosa, West Allis.

HENRY W. MAIER (Dem.) born Feb. 7, 1918. Received B.A. University of Wisconsin in 1940. Became an insurance field representative in Wisconsin until 1942 when he enlisted in navy. Served aboard the destroyer, U.S.S. Van Valkenburgh and was in battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Upon release from service established a general insurance agency and taught workmen's compensation and general liability insurance at University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. State vice chairman Democratic Organizing Committee; vice president Wisconsin Democrat. Chosen Democratic floor leader, 1953. Member American Legion, American Federation of Teachers. Home Address: 2237 N. Booth St. Milwaukee.

9th senatorial district: 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th wards city of Milwaukee.



KNOWLES  
10th District

LENROOT  
11th District

ROGAN  
12th District

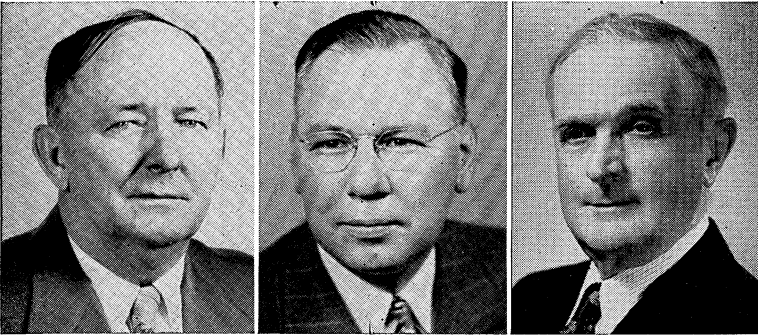
WARREN P. KNOWLES (Rep.) born Aug. 19, 1908 River Falls where he received early education. B.A. Carleton College 1930; LL.B. Law School of University of Wisconsin, 1933. Since 1933 engaged in practice of law. Was member of county board 1936-40; past president Kiwanis and Conservation Clubs. Was lieutenant in navy and served on U.S.S. Nevada during invasions of Attu, Normandy, and Southern France, being released from active duty to serve in 1945 session. Author and sponsor of bill creating Legislative Council and served as its 1st chairman. Author of 1949 act creating State Building Commission and authorizing a long-range state building program; author of 1943 act creating Veterans' Recognition Board; author of laws relating to hospital survey and construction, Aeronautics Commission, and various aviation measures. Member of Judicial Council. President Wisconsin Alumni Assn. 1952-53. Republican floor leader in senate 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953. This is his 4th term in the senate. Home Address: New Richmond. 10th senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix Counties.

ARTHUR A. LENROOT, JR. (Rep.) born Superior Feb. 18, 1912. Educated in common and high schools of Superior; attended Superior State College and College of St. Thomas. In assembly for 2 terms; elected to senate in 1946 and 1950. Home Address: 707 E. 8th St. Superior.

11th senatorial district: Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Washburn Counties.

PAUL J. ROGAN (Rep.) born Aug. 21, 1918 Eagle. Received education St. Mary's School in Wausau; St. Norbert's High School, West De Pere; St. Norbert's College; University of Wisconsin. Manager of chick hatchery, former manager of feed store, is proprietor of beauty parlor. Was president of Ladysmith Junior Chamber of Commerce. World War II veteran, having served with combat engineers 1942-45. Elected to assembly 1948, 1950; elected to senate 1952. Home Address: Ladysmith.

12th senatorial district: Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas Counties.



PANZER  
13th District

BUBOLZ\*  
14th District

ROBINSON\*\*  
15th District

FRANK E. PANZER (Rep.) born town of Hubbard, Dodge County, Sept. 1, 1890. Attended public schools and Oakfield High School. Was school teacher and telegraph operator; at present engaged in farming. Has held several public offices including school clerk, town chairman, member of Dodge County Board since 1925 and chairman of Dodge County Board since 1940. In assembly in 1931; elected to senate in 1934; re-elected in 1942, 1946, 1950. Elected president pro tem in 1947, 1949, 1951. Home Address: Route 2, Oakfield.

13th senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

GORDON A. BUBOLZ\* (Rep.) born Sept. 10, 1905 Seymour. Graduate Lawrence College, Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, University of Pennsylvania, and Law School of University of Wisconsin. Obtained part of his law education at George Washington Law School. Accounting instructor at Lawrence College, 1937-38; was associate agricultural economist for Farm Credit Administration. Member of law firm and practicing attorney in Appleton. Serving 3rd term in senate. Home Address: 78 River Dr. Appleton.

14th senatorial district: Outagamie, Shawano Counties.

ROBERT P. ROBINSON\*\* (Rep.) born Beloit May 15, 1884. Graduated from elementary and high schools and Beloit College. From 1905-16 was a teacher. From 1917-19 served in army, entering Reserve Corps as a lieutenant colonel. In advertising business for many years and now retired. Active in public and civic affairs as alderman, member of school board, of Y.M.C.A. board, Tri-County Y.M.C.A. board and Red Cross board, Family Service Association, Community Chest and vice president of Beloit Savings Bank for over 12 years. Served as Housing Administrator and president of Beloit Council of Defense. Member of American Legion. Serving 3rd term in senate. Home Address: 837 Church St. Beloit.

15th Senatorial district: Rock County.

\*Resigned effective October 22, 1953.

\*\*Deceased December 26, 1953.



PORTER  
16th District

OLSON  
17th District

VAN DE ZANDE  
18th District

FOSTER B. PORTER (Rep.) born Barnum Aug. 22, 1891. Educated in elementary and high schools. Is general merchant; president of bank; and president of 2 mutual fire insurance companies. Public offices include village president 14 years; county board member 16 years; chairman of Mississippi Valley Parkway Committee; district chairman of war finance committee. World War I veteran; active in American Legion. Serving 3rd term. Home Address: Bloomington.

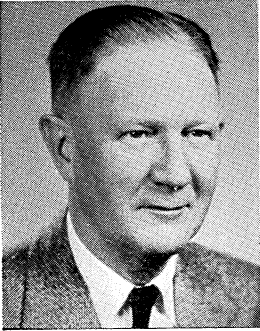
16th senatorial district: Crawford, Grant, Vernon Counties.

MELVIN J. OLSON (Rep.) born in town of Blanchard in Lafayette County May 18, 1887. Attended common and high schools; graduated from Monroe Business College. Was farmer, storekeeper and at present farm implement and supply dealer. Public services include offices of assessor, village treasurer, village president; and memberships on county board, county relief committee, county selective service board and high school board. 3rd term in senate. Home Address: South Wayne.

17th senatorial district: Green, Iowa, Lafayette Counties.

ALFRED VAN DE ZANDE (Rep.) born Campbellsport Oct. 8, 1893. Graduated Campbellsport High School in 1912. Has been in insurance business since 1910 and is president of Campbellsport Mutual Insurance Company. Was president of village of Campbellsport 2 years, member of its board of trustees 4 years, undersheriff and sheriff of Fond du Lac County 1 term each. In 1918 assistant instructor of military tactics at University of Wisconsin. Served 4 terms in assembly and in 1948 was elected to senate. Re-elected 1952. Home Address: Campbellsport.

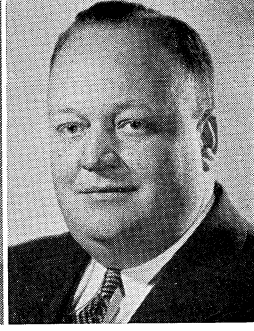
18th senatorial district: Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara Counties.



**DRAHEIM**  
19th District



**PRANGE**  
20th District



**FLYNN**  
21st District

**WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM** (Dem.) born Neenah Dec. 15, 1898. Graduated Neenah elementary and high schools; attended Lawrence College for 2 years. Occupations: mill worker, statistician-accountant, production planner. Sporting goods dealer. Former member county board. Member Rotary Club, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Private in World War I; rose from private to major in national guard from 1920-40; major and colonel of infantry in World War II; colonel in army reserve. After the adjournment of the 1953 Legislature, Senator Draheim left the Democratic Party and joined the Republican Party. 1st term in legislature. Home Address: 116½ W. Wisconsin Ave. Neenah.

19th senatorial district: Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

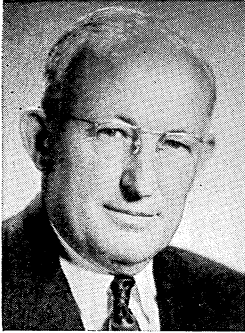
**LOUIS H. PRANGE** (Rep.) Born town of Sheboygan Falls. Educated county rural schools and Mission House College, Plymouth. Engaged in farming for over 40 years; owns a modern certified seed and Holstein-Friesian dairy farm. President Dairy State Bank, Plymouth. Served as school district officer; leader of 4-H groups; member county fair board; Tri-County Cheese and Dairymen's Cooperative Assn. of which he was secretary-treasurer 1931-40. Interested in soil conservation; supervised development of Sheboygan County lime project. Member Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Assn. Elected to senate 1952. Home Address: Route 1, Sheboygan Falls.

20th senatorial district: Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

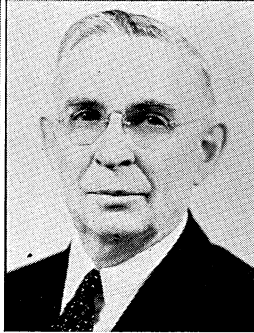
**GERALD T. FLYNN** (Dem.) born Racine County Oct. 7, 1910. Graduated rural grade school (Hood School); St. Catherine's High School, Racine; Marquette University in 1933 with LL.B. degree. Since that date has practiced law in Racine. Firm name Flynn and Greenquist. Member numerous organizations, lodges, clubs; past exalted ruler Racine Elks Lodge Number 252. Home Address: 3065 Ruby St. Racine.

21st senatorial district: Racine County.





TRINKE  
22nd District



NEALE  
23rd District



CLARK  
24th District

WILLIAM F. TRINKE (Rep.) born on farm in Wisconsin Jan. 25, 1897. Orphaned, he left school at 6th grade, and worked as farm hand, construction laborer, building trades worker, realtor, lawyer and builder. In 1931 entered University of Wisconsin as an adult special, and achieved the record of going from 6th grade to a bachelor's degree in 4 years. In 1937, at age 40, graduated from University of Wisconsin Law School. Served as president of Walworth County Bar Association and state commander of American Legion, 1945-46. World War I veteran, having served in France in 32nd (Red Arrow) Division. Nominated to fill the vacancy caused by death of Senator Shearer on Oct. 8, 1948. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: Lake Geneva.

22nd senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

OSCAR W. NEALE (Rep.) born Dec. 17, 1873 Birmingham, Ohio. Attended Birmingham elementary and high schools, Denison University in Ohio and Fremont College, Nebraska, receiving B.S. degree. Was teacher in rural and city grade schools, principal of high school and county superintendent. Director of rural education State Teachers College, Kearney, Nebraska, 10 years and held similar position 29 years Stevens Point State College. Author 2 textbooks on art appreciation. Active in civic and municipal affairs, alderman 2 terms, member of police and fire commission 20 years. Trustee Portage County Home 4 years. 2nd term in legislature. Home Address: 402 Church St. Stevens Point.

23rd senatorial district: Portage and Waupaca Counties.

WILLIAM WALTER CLARK (Rep.) born Plum City July 7, 1885. Graduated Plum City graded school, Ellsworth High School, River Falls Teachers College, attended University of Wisconsin. Taught number of years in country school, high school, and Wood County Agricultural School; served as county agricultural agent. A farmer and cattle buyer. Has acted as town chairman of town of Hansen and chairman of Wood County Board. Chairman of Committee on Education 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951. Member of Legislative Council and chairman of Education Committee of Legislative Council, 1949, 1951. Elected to assembly in 1920, and re-elected 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950. Elected to senate 1952. Home Address: Vesper.

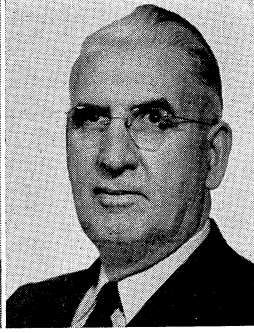
24th senatorial district: Clark, Taylor, Wood Counties.



KRUEGER  
25th District



NELSON  
26th District



MILLER  
27th District

CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER (Rep.) born Madison June 24, 1918. Graduated high school; attended Merrill Commercial College; former Merrill businessman; presently sales manager. In 1946 elected alderman, in 1940 appointed deputy sheriff. Active in civic and fraternal organizations; in 1945 received Junior Chamber of Commerce distinguished service award for outstanding service in civic and fraternal work. Serving 2nd term. Home Address: 1202 E. Main St. Merrill.

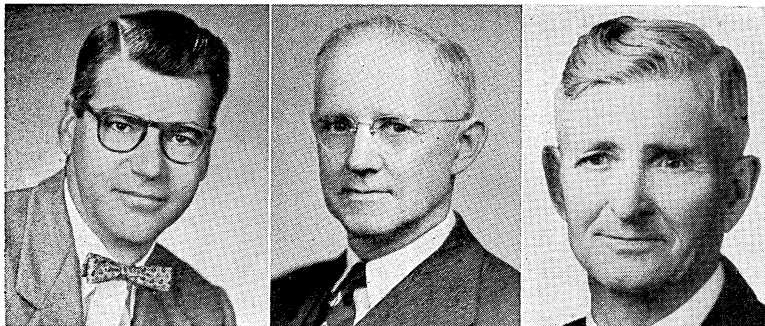
25th senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

GAYLORD A. NELSON (Dem.) born Clear Lake June 4, 1916. Educated in Clear Lake graded and high schools. In 1939 B.A. from San Jose State College in California; in 1942 LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Since 1942 a practicing attorney. Prior to election to senate in 1948 had held no public office. In 1951 chosen Democratic floor leader; in 1953 assistant Democratic floor leader. Served in army 46 months during World War II. Re-elected 1952. Home Address: 5713 Arbor Vitae Pl. Madison.

26th senatorial district: Dane County.

JESS MILLER (Rep.) born 1884 in town of Eagle, Richland County. Educated in public schools and is farmer and auctioneer by occupation. Has held a number of public offices: chairman of town of Eagle, chairman of county highway committee, county mediation board and county Republican committee. Elected to senate in 1938 and re-elected in 1942, 1946, 1950. Home Address: Richland Center.

27th senatorial district: Columbia, Richland, Sauk Counties.



PADRUTT  
28th District

OWEN  
29th District

DOWNING  
30th District

ARTHUR L. PADRUTT (Rep.) born Huron, South Dakota Sept. 26, 1917. In 1928 moved with parents to Chippewa Falls. Graduated McDonnell Memorial High School in Chippewa Falls; B.S. Eau Claire State Teachers College in 1939. Since then attended University of Wisconsin Law School and taught in public schools of Wisconsin. At present operates a photographic studio and camera supply business in Chippewa Falls. Served 4 terms in assembly and in 1948 was elected to the senate. Re-elected 1952. Home Address: 51 E. Birch St. Chippewa Falls.

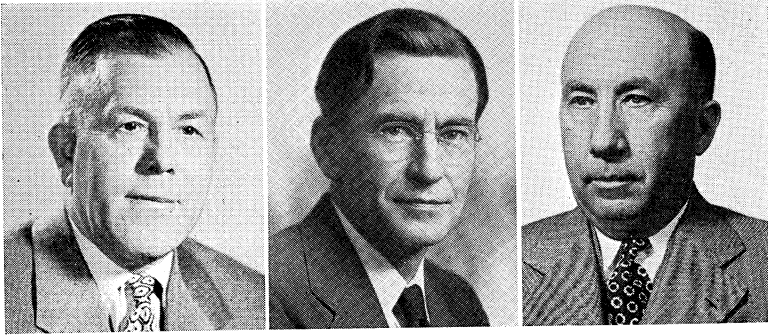
28th senatorial district: Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.

WILLIAM E. OWEN (Rep.) born in township of New Haven, Dunn County. Educated in Connorsville rural school and Dunn County Agricultural School. A farmer all his life specializing in purebred Guernseys on his farm which was known as Weowena Farm. In 1945 retired from farming and has been devoting major part of time to R.E.A. activities. President of state R.E.A. for 8 years; president of Dunn County Electric Cooperative since its organization in 1937; director of Dairyland Power Cooperative since its organization; president of Dunn County Agricultural School's Board of Education; vice president of Dunn County Fair Association; director of Wisconsin Electric Cooperative. Serving 1st term. Home Address: 205 14th St. Menomonie.

29th senatorial district: Barron, Dunn, Polk Counties.

PHILIP DOWNING (Rep.) born Ontario, Canada Sept. 3, 1871; educated in Canada. 1 year after graduation from Vankleek Hill Normal School in Ontario came to Wisconsin where he taught school 9 years. Since that time has been a salesman. Was postmaster of Amberg for many years and county supervisor past 19 years. Has held many other local offices and always been very active in civic affairs. This is his 4th term in the senate. Home Address: Amberg.

30th senatorial district: Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida Counties.



LEVERICH  
31st District

BICE  
32nd District

DEMPSEY  
33rd District

JAMES EARL LEVERICH (Rep.) born on farm in town of Angelo, Monroe County; still resides there. Graduate of Sparta High School, Madison College, University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Was a dairy farmer, fruit grower and farm co-op leader; served as school clerk, town clerk, town chairman, member of Monroe County Board. For many years president of Sparta Co-op Creamery Association and Western Wisconsin Co-op Creamery Association. Was agricultural member of State Board of Vocational and Adult Education as well as member of various state-wide dairy and other agricultural committees. Organized the anti-oleo demonstration at Madison in 1931 which resulted in elimination of oleo in Wisconsin. Elected to senate in 1934, 1942, 1946, 1950. Home Address: Route 1, Sparta.

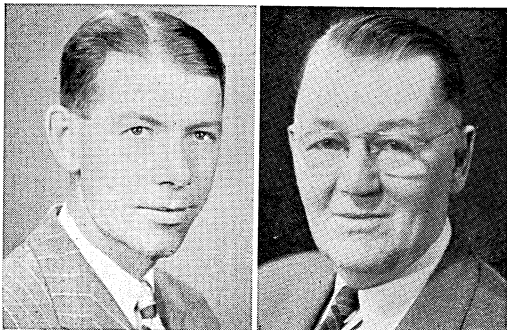
31st senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe Counties.

RAYMOND C. BICE (Rep.) born La Crosse Apr. 5, 1896. Educated La Crosse elementary and high schools and University of Wisconsin Extension Division. 1916-18 employed by a sash and door factory; 1921-24 partner in sash and door company; and since a building contractor and engaged in retail lumber business. Public and civic activities include president La Crosse Vocational and Adult School Board, vice chairman board of trustees of Oak Forest Sanatorium, member of numerous other civic organizations. Has been member and officer La Crosse County Board, chairman county park commission, president La Crosse County Chamber of Commerce and La Crosse Businessmen's Club. Overseas with army in World War I. Served 4 terms in assembly; elected to senate April 7, 1953 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Schlabach. Home Address: 2406 State St., La Crosse.

32nd senatorial district: Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau Counties.

CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Rep.) born Merton, Waukesha County, July 20, 1895. Owns and operates modern dairy farm of 240 acres which has been homestead of Dempsey family since early pioneer days. Educated in county schools and has always been a close student of farming and farm problems. Publishes Dempsey's Farm Economics, a paper with wide circulation among farmers of the state. Was a member of Waukesha County Board and has held various school and township offices. Elected to senate in 1934, 1946, 1950. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

33rd senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.

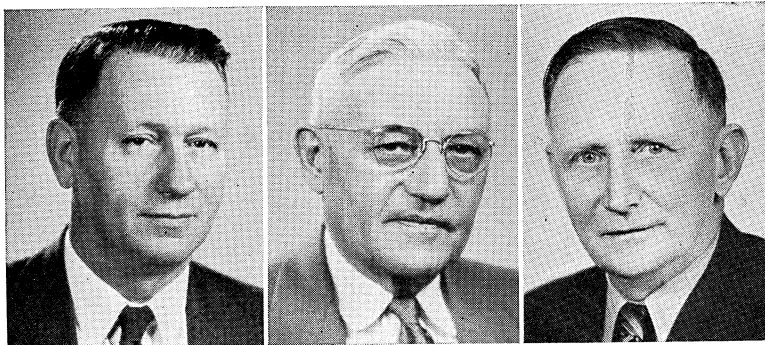


DONAHUE  
Chief Clerk

DAMON  
Sergeant at Arms

THOMAS M. DONAHUE born July 13, 1907 at Kenosha. Graduated St. George Parochial School, Kenosha and Kenosha High School. Continued education at University of Wisconsin. From 1941-50 personnel examiner in State Bureau of Personnel; since that date chief of administrative division. Served in navy 1944-46; stationed at New Guinea, Leyte and Manila. Member of American Legion. Assistant chief clerk of senate in 1939, 1941, 1943; elected chief clerk of senate 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953. Home Address: 822 Hiawatha Dr., Madison.

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



ROMELL  
Adams and Marquette

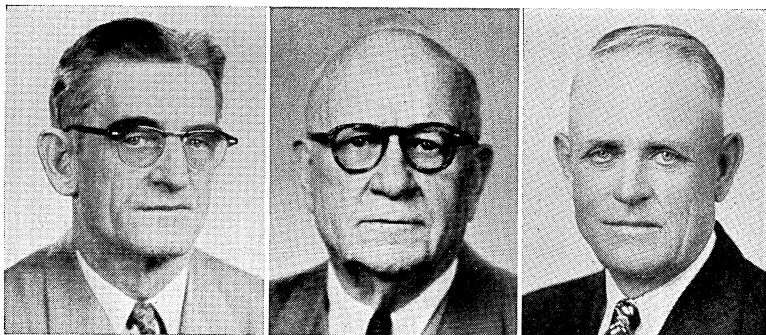
GEHRMANN  
Ashland

SYKES  
Barron

LOUIS C. ROMELL (Rep.) born Chicago Apr. 7, 1899; educated in public schools; employed as a salesman and railroad machinist. At present engaged in farming, and resides on farm. Public offices: school district clerk and town supervisor. 4 sons served in armed forces in World War II and one lost his life in Hurtengen Forest engagement. Serving 4th term. On Committee on Highways in 1947, 1949, and 1951. Home Address: Route 1, Adams.

B. J. GEHRMANN (Rep.) born Germany Feb. 13, 1880. At 13 came to this country; worked in a Chicago packing plant and attended night school. 3 years later moved to Clark County. Since 1915 lived in Ashland County where he cleared a farm 5 miles from Mellen and has farmed ever since. Has held a number of public offices: assessor for 5 years, town chairman for 10 years, school clerk since 1919. Interested in better farming methods, carried on many experiments on his own farm, for many years Farm Institute Conductor with Agricultural Extension Service of University of Wisconsin. Member of Congress 1935-43. In assembly 1927 and 1931 and senate 1933. Elected to assembly 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: Mellen.

CHARLES H. SYKES (Rep.) born Jan. 11, 1881 at Broadhead; graduated Milton Junction High School; attended Janesville Business College. At 19 began farming in Rock County. In 1919 moved to farm in Barron County on which he resided until he retired in 1934. On County Board of Rock County for 2 years and 12 years on county board of Barron County. Serving 8th term in assembly. Home Address: Chetek.



WALLIN  
Bayfield

LYNCH  
Brown, 1st

LARSEN, H.  
Brown, 2nd

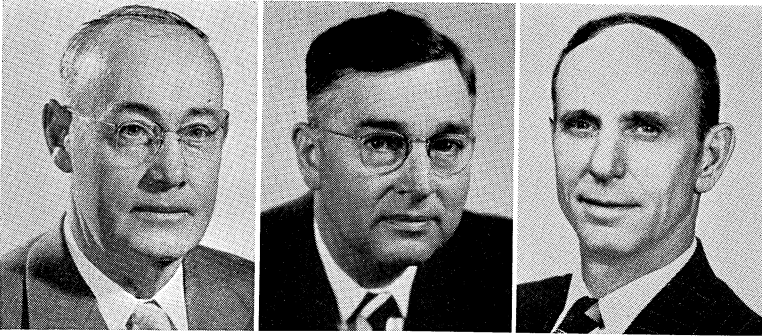
VIC C. WALLIN (Rep.) born Washburn May 27, 1899. Attended Grand View elementary and high schools; studied accounting at La Salle Extension University. Since 1924 he and partner have been wholesale distributors of petroleum products and engaged in retail general merchandise and insurance business. From 1937-47 town chairman; was chairman of county board. Vice president of Wisconsin Indianhead Country, Inc. for 4 years; was chairman of County Conservation Congress. Serving 2nd term in assembly. Home Address: Grand View.

ROBERT E. LYNCH (Dem.) born Chicago; graduated Notre Dame University. During war public relations officer Kewaunee Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation. His election to assembly in 1932 marked his entrance into public office. Elected to assembly 1934, and since 1943 has served consecutively. Chairman Democratic caucus and assistant Democratic floor leader for 1947. In 1949 nominated Democratic candidate for speaker. Chairman Committee to Visit State Institutions. Home Address: 1144 Cass St. Green Bay.

Brown County, 1st district: City of Green Bay.

HARVEY LARSEN (Rep.) born Green Bay Sept. 8, 1879. Attended public school, since 1904 engaged in farming. For more than 31 years has been raising purebred Percheron horses. Public offices include town chairman 8 years and member of road and bridge committee 5 years. Since 1935 has held office of president Denmark Co-op Service. Elected to assembly in 1946, 1950, 1952. Home Address: Denmark.

Brown County, 2nd district: All the towns, cities, and villages of Brown County except city of Green Bay.



WARD  
Buffalo and Pepin

RASMUSEN  
Burnett and Washburn

PETERS  
Calumet

MAMRE H. WARD (Rep.) born Jan. 16, 1899 Durand. In 1916 graduated from Durand High School. Has been a farmer all his life. In 1935 and 1936 town chairman. Was member of Wisconsin State Soil Conservation Committee and chairman of that committee until elected to the assembly in 1950. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Durand.

HOLGER B. RASMUSEN (Rep.) born Apr. 26, 1894 in Superior. Graduated high school; Ph.G. from Highland Park College of Pharmacy in Des Moines, Iowa in 1916. In drug business since 1912 and since 1919 owned and operated his own drug store. Served in various levels of local government including mayor of Spooner for 3 terms, from 1942-48; member of county school committee. During World War II chairman of county civilian defense committee. World War I veteran. Serving 3rd term in assembly. Home Address: 722 Franklin Ave. Spooner.

HENRY MARTIN PETERS (Rep.) born town of Woodville, Calumet County, Nov. 21, 1889. Attended public schools in Nebraska; became farmer and rancher. Was fireman and engineer and is farmer and dairyman. Town assessor for 10 years; town clerk for 9 years. Secretary of local cheese factory 28 years; member of Board Cheese Storage Company 15 years; secretary and treasurer of livestock shipping association 11 years. Elected to assembly in 1948; resigned as town clerk and re-elected to assembly in 1950 and 1952. Home Address: Route 1, Menasha.

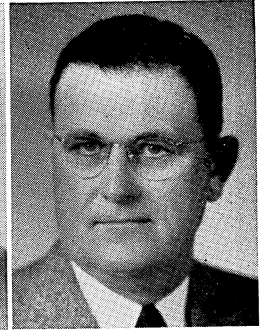




RAIHLE  
Chippewa



COOK  
Clark

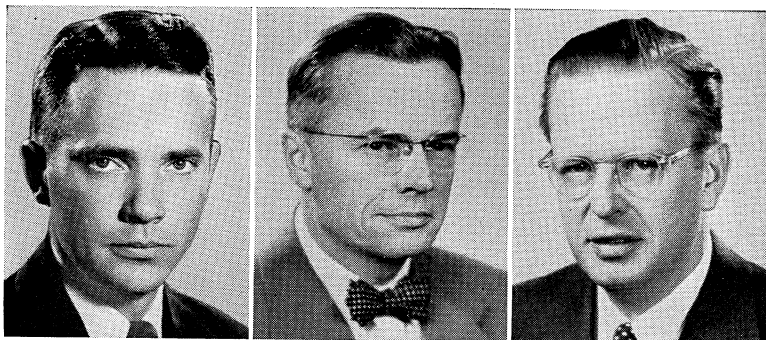


BIDWELL  
Columbia

SYLVIA HAVRE RAIHLE (Rep.) attended public schools in Wisconsin and Minnesota; St. Cloud Teachers College, University of Minnesota, Minnesota College of Law; and University of Wisconsin. Taught public school 5 years; employed in Washington, D. C., and in Veterans Hospital at Fort Snelling as hospital contact worker 10 years. Her husband, Attorney Paul H. Raihle, was member of assembly in 1925. 5 children and 2 grandchildren. Active auxiliary member of various veterans organizations. Secretary of Chippewa Falls library board, past president of local American Legion auxiliary, Business and Professional Women's Club, and Chippewa County Federation of Women's Clubs. Charter member of Alpha Epsilon chapter of Phi Delta Delta legal sorority. Elected to assembly in 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: 1313 Superior St. Chippewa Falls.

WALTER E. COOK (Rep.) born Unity Dec. 21, 1888. Born and raised on farm. Attended grade schools of that village, 2 years in high school. Owned and operated a farm 17 years and has been a farm and livestock auctioneer 28 years. Was a member of the council and school treasurer of Unity. Member of assembly from 1939-45; re-elected in 1950 and 1952. Home Address: Unity.

EVERETT V. BIDWELL (Rep.) born Houston, Minn. Oct. 22, 1899. Attended Minnesota rural schools and University of Minnesota. Formerly a farmer, ice cream manufacturer and salesman; now engaged in manufacture of ice cream. Supervisor Columbia County Board; former director Portage Chamber of Commerce and State Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers. Serving 1st term in assembly. Member Committee on Labor and Committee on State Affairs. Home Address: 1117 W. Pleasant St. Portage.



SATTER  
Crawford

WHEELER  
Dane, 1st

THOMPSON  
Dane, 2nd

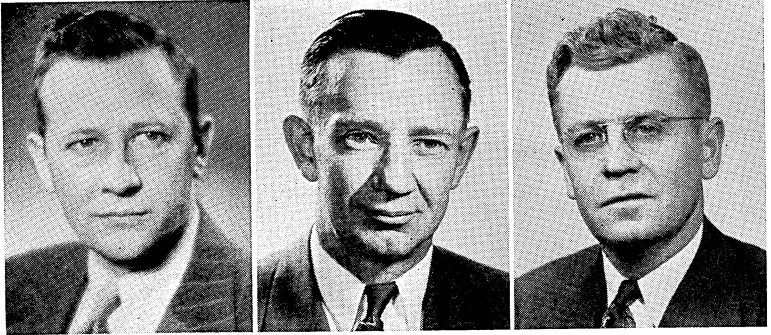
RODNEY J. SATTER (Rep.) born Prairie du Chien Sept. 15, 1925. Attended Prairie du Chien public schools; graduated College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. Engaged in insurance business. Constable 1949-52. World War II veteran, in the air corps 1943-46. Serving 2nd term in assembly. Home Address: 614 S. Beaumont Rd. Prairie du Chien.

FLOYD E. WHEELER (Dem.) born Beloit Mar. 18, 1905. Educated Beloit public schools; Beloit College; B.A. 1926, LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1931; graduate study Harvard Law School 1935-36. Practicing attorney. Was assistant YMCA physical director in Beloit, athletic director and social science teacher Evansville High School, assistant to junior dean L. and S. College University of Wisconsin. Justice of peace, 1942. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 4004 Mineral Point Rd. Madison.

Dane County, 1st district: City of Madison.

CARL WILLIAM THOMPSON (Dem.) born Washington, D. C. Mar. 15, 1914. Graduate Stoughton elementary and high schools, University of Wisconsin Law School 1939. Practicing attorney at Stoughton. Served as alderman, city attorney. Democratic national committeeman 1949 to date. Presidential elector 1948. Democratic candidate for governor 1948, 1950. World War II veteran, U. S. army 1942-46, in military intelligence. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 702 Ridge St. Stoughton.

Dane County, 2nd district: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Windsor, York; villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Monona, Rockdale, Sun Prairie; city of Stoughton.



BRUNER  
Dane, 3rd

GENZMER  
Dodge, 1st

NITSCHKE  
Dodge, 2nd

ERVIN M. BRUNER (Dem.) born Nov. 12, 1915 in Lenoir, N. C. Attended Wisconsin State College, Milwaukee; Ph.B. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Practicing attorney; also operates a farm and timber project. Village attorney for Verona. Active in farm organizations and co-operatives. World War II infantry veteran. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: Route 1, Verona.

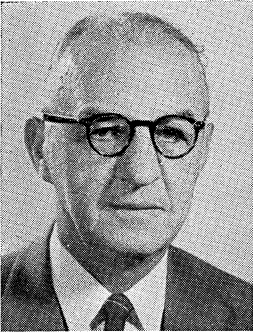
Dane County, 3rd district: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; that part of the villages of Belleville and Brooklyn in Dane County and the villages of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Maple Bluff, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mount Horeb, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Verona and Waunakee.

ELMER L. GENZMER (Rep.) born Jan. 3, 1903 Mayville. Attended Milwaukee State Teachers College and Marquette Law School 1923-24. Justice of the peace 1932-42. In 1942 elected mayor of Mayville and again in 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950 and 1952. In 1939 was instrumental in furthering the Heil program. Since 1935 served consecutive terms in the assembly. Chairman of Committee on Labor for 3 consecutive terms; presently chairman Committee on Commerce and Manufacturers. In 1939 chairman Special Committee to investigate the Conservation Commission. Home Address: 435 N. Main St. Mayville.

Dodge County, 1st district: Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, Williamstown; villages of Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho, Theresa; cities of Horicon and Mayville, and the 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th wards of the city of Watertown.

ELMER C. NITSCHKE (Rep.) born Burnett May 20, 1911. Educated in elementary and high schools of Dodge County. Is a farmer and insurance agent. Was school board director and deputy sheriff; member of Lions Club, Elks Club, and Dodge County Insurance Agents' Association. This is his 3rd term. Home Address: Route 1, Burnett.

Dodge County, 2nd district: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, Westford; villages of Lowell, Reeseville, and east ward of Randolph; cities of Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Juneau, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th wards of city of Waupun.



GRAASS  
Door



PERALA  
Douglas, 1st



HAGEN  
Douglas, 2nd

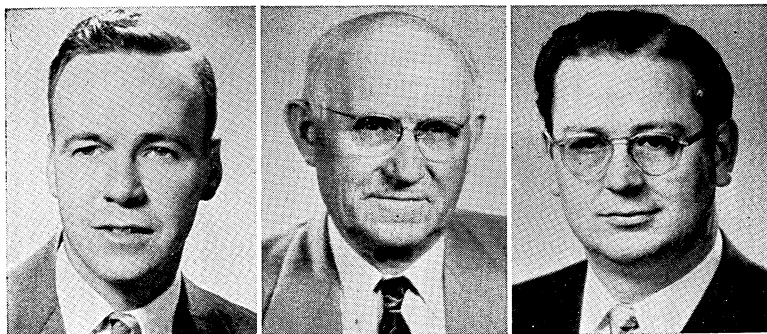
FRANK N. GRAASS (Rep.) born Sturgeon Bay Aug. 19, 1885. Graduated Sturgeon Bay High School 1905, studied forestry and entered forest tree seed collecting and exporting business. Actively engaged in fruit-growing business for many years; and was director of Door County Fruit Growers Cooperative. Served 2 terms as president of Door County Chamber of Commerce and 12 years as legislative counsel for many state conservation organizations; was among those who sponsored basic state conservation laws. On advisory board of Wisconsin Conservation Commission for 4 years. Served as secretary of Commission on Interstate Cooperation; member of board of managers of Council of State Governments; chairman of committee on Great Lakes Fisheries; member of Great Lakes Area Council. Actively interested in state budget and revenue affairs, conservation, rural school education and care, hospitalization and education of dependent and crippled children. Was Governor Goodland's legislative and financial secretary for over 4 years. Member of assembly 1917-19, 1935-41; re-elected in 1950, 1952. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.

REINO A. PERALA (Dem.) born Maple, Wisconsin Aug. 28, 1915. Attended Corner School at Maple, Wisconsin School for Blind, Superior State College, University of Wisconsin 1938-43, LL.B. 1943. Practicing attorney, operator Mayeton Hotel in Superior, justice of peace. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 1706 Broadway St. Superior.

Douglas County, 1st district: 4th-16th wards, city of Superior.

LAWRENCE M. HAGEN (Rep.) born Apr. 4, 1904 at Black River Falls, Wis. Graduated Superior public and high schools. Operating engineer 1922-24; presently journeyman machinist. Member city council 1949-51. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 719 22nd Ave. East Superior.

Douglas County, 2nd district: Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior and Wascott; villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Poplar, Solon Springs, and Superior; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th wards, city of Superior.



BAKKE  
Dunn

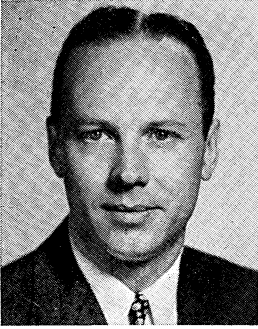
PRITCHARD  
Eau Claire

GILLEY  
Florence, Forest  
and Oneida

G. H. BAKKE (Rep.) born in town of Menomonie Aug. 21, 1918. Attended Hudson Road rural school, Dunn County School of Agriculture, and graduated from College of Agriculture of University of Wisconsin. Operates bulldozing service and rental real estate property. Was an organizer and past president of Menomonie Lions Club; deputy district governor of Lions International; trustee of Dunn County Agricultural Society; and general chairman of 1st annual county-wide dairy day. Member of American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. During World War II served in navy. On Apr. 3, 1951 elected to assembly to fill vacancy caused by death of Earl Hanson; re-elected in 1952. Home Address: 1102 11th St. Menomonie.

JOHN T. PRITCHARD (Rep.) born Dec. 20, 1884 Caernarvon, Wales and received early education there. In 1905 came to America. Studied at College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin 2 years. Since then engaged in farming, moving to Eau Claire County in 1913. In 1943 selected by Eau Claire chapter of Future Farmers to receive certificate of recognition at Wisconsin State Fair. This award was for outstanding accomplishments as a farmer in contributing to education and training of rural youth in agriculture. Has held various public offices and for 12 years was a member of county board of supervisors. Serving 11th term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 5, Eau Claire.

CLARENCE WILLIAM GILLEY (Rep.) born May 11, 1919 Rhinelander. Graduated from high school in that city and later attended Coyne Electric School in Chicago. Was electrical contractor; and is in general insurance and real estate business. Was Commander in American Legion. World War II veteran, having served in 77th Infantry Division. This is his 3rd term in the assembly. Home Address: 804 Keenan St. Rhinelander.



LESSELYOUNG  
Fond du Lac, 1st



PETERSON, C.\*  
Fond du Lac, 2nd



TRAVIS  
Grant, 1st

NICHOLAS J. LESSELYOUNG (Rep.) born Chilton Nov. 25, 1917. Graduated Chilton High School and Marquette University Law School in 1942. Since that time engaged in practice of law. First World War II commander of American Legion in Fond du Lac and re-elected. In 1947 received Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award for community service and personal achievement. In World War II served in navy. Serving 2nd term. Home Address: 222 Taft St. Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac County, 1st district: Towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, Taycheedah; city of Fond du Lac.

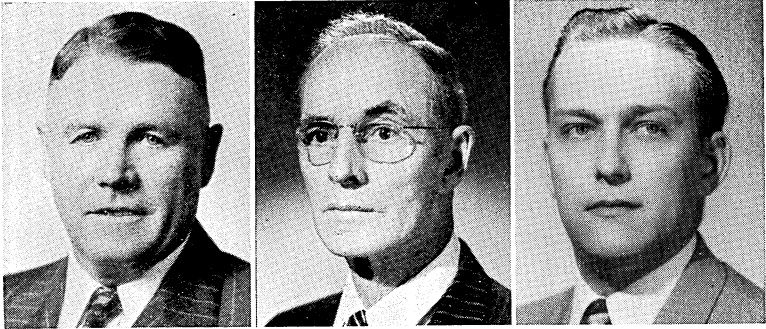
CHARLES A. PETERSON\* (Rep.) graduated Grantsburg High School; attended College of Agriculture of University of Wisconsin 2 years. Has been farm manager, herdsman, and teacher. At present farmer and breeder of Jersey cattle. For 10 years town chairman and county board member. Held offices in Wisconsin Farm Bureau, Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, and Wisconsin Jersey Breeder's Association. Has been chairman of Wisconsin Association of County Agricultural Committees and Soil Conservation Districts. This is his 3rd term in the assembly. Home Address: Rosendale.

Fond du Lac County, 2nd district: Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden, Eldorado, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun; villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, North Fond du Lac, Oakfield, Rosendale, St. Cloud; city of Ripon and 5th and 6th wards of the city of Waupun.

ROBERT TRAVIS (Rep.) born May 2, 1909 Platteville. Graduated from Potosi grade and high schools; attended Michigan State College 2 years. From 1930-33 manager of Irvington Dairy Products Company in Omaha, Nebraska. From 1933-40 engaged in farming. World War II veteran, having served in anti-aircraft branch of armed forces. This in his 4th term in the assembly. During 1949 and 1951 sessions chairman of Committee on Conservation. Home Address: Platteville.

Grant County, 1st district: Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, Waterloo; villages of Cassville, Hazel Green, Livingston, Potosi, Tennyson; cities of Cuba City and Platteville.

\*Deceased August 14, 1953.



LOY  
Grant, 2nd

KEEGAN  
Green

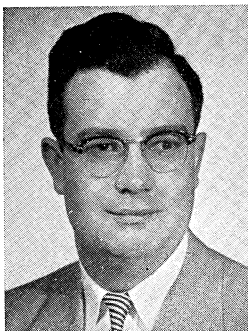
BELTER  
Green Lake and  
Waushara

WILLIAM A. LOY (Rep.) born May 5, 1895 at Livingston. Educated Livingston High School and College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. Formerly farmer and breeder of purebred Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle. Chief deputy and undersheriff 1939-42; chief of police 1949-53. Member Livingston high school board; village president Livingston. Past president Wisconsin Horse Breeders Assn. World War I and II veteran; army 1917-18, navy 1942-46. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 1630 Lincoln Ave. Fennimore.

Grant County, 2nd district: Towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, North Lancaster, Patch Grove, South Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, Wyalusing; villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue River, Montfort, Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Woodman; cities of Boscobel, Fennimore, Lancaster.

HARRY A. KEEGAN (Rep.) born Madison, S. D. Nov. 18, 1882. Attended high school 1 year and took a 2-year course at business college, Monroe, Wis. In retail grocery business at Monroe 9 years. For past 28 years a dairy farmer. Former member city council. For over 4 years member of Company H, Wisconsin National Guard. In legislature 1939-45 and re-elected in 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: 1424 14th Ave., Monroe.

WILLIAM N. BELTER (Rep.) born July 7, 1926 at Wausau. Graduated Wautoma High School; Ph. B. University of Wisconsin, 1947; Bachelor's and Master's degree in law, 1949. Since 1949 practicing attorney at Wautoma, maintaining branch office at Redgranite. Also licensed real estate broker, director Union State Bank, Wautoma. Justice of peace since 1947; airport commissioner 1953. Active in community affairs; president Wautoma Community Band several years; president Wautoma Lions Club 1952-53; director Wautoma community chest; treasurer Waushara Co. Republican Club. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: Wautoma.



PETRUS  
Iowa



WICKLUND  
Iron and Vilas



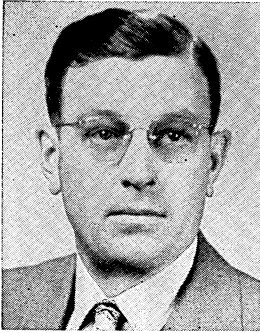
HARDIE  
Jackson

JOHN R. PETRUS (Rep.) born Walsenburg, Colo. Oct. 23, 1923. Graduated Highland public and parochial schools; Ph.B. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Practicing attorney. Senate employe 1943, 1945; president Iowa County Bar Assn.; member Lions Club, past Lions zone chairman; former chairman 3rd dist. Wis. Fed. Young Republicans. Highland village trustee. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: Highland.

ARNE H. WICKLUND (Dem.) born at Gile Mar. 13, 1926. Attended Roosevelt School, Montreal, Wisconsin, and Orthopedic School in Superior. Graduated from Lincoln High School in Hurley; in May 1947 received B.A. in economics from University of Wisconsin; and in 1950 received LL.B. from University of Wisconsin Law School. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney. Serving 2nd term. Home Address: Gile.

KEITH HARDIE (Dem.) born town of Franklin in Jackson County May 16, 1910. Educated in Wilson Creek School, North Bend, Wisconsin. Born on farm, engaged in farming until 1933; then a carpenter and engaged in trucking. Presently operates bulk oil station in Black River Falls and a garage and service station at Franklin, where he resides. Member school board 1942-45. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: Taylor.





WACKETT  
Jefferson



TREMAIN  
Juneau



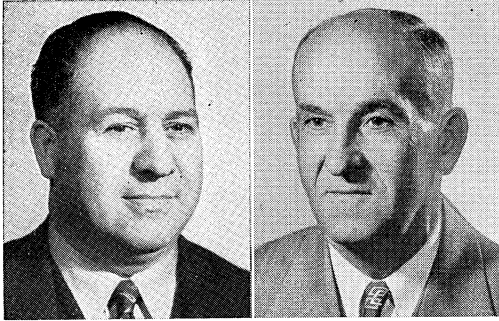
LOURIGAN  
Kenosha, 1st

BYRON F. WACKETT (Rep.) born Mar. 21, 1912 at Randolph. Attended Randolph public schools. Former salesman, now a service station operator. Mayor of Watertown 1946-49. Chairman Watertown Chapter Red Cross 1950-52. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 601 Washington St. Watertown.

BEN TREMAIN (Rep.) born February 25, 1888 at Clifton, Monroe County. Attended elementary and high schools. Has been an insurance salesman, a railway mail clerk, a business manager, and retail merchant and now is retired. Village president, supervisor, and treasurer; director of the Hustler schools; member and chairman of the county board. Member of the 1931 assembly; elected in 1946; and re-elected in 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: Hustler.

JOSEPH LOURIGAN (Dem.) born Mar. 19, 1901 in Kenosha. Educated Kenosha public schools and graduated Kenosha Business College. For past 30 years has been an auto worker. Has held office of secretary of Local 72 U.A.W. - C.I.O. from 1943-44 and president from 1945-47. Member of city council from 1947-51. Serving 2nd term. Home Address: 7528 15th Ave. Kenosha.

Kenosha County, 1st district: 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th wards of the city of Kenosha.



MOLINARO  
Kenosha, 2nd

STANGEL  
Kewaunee

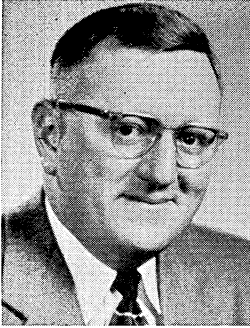
GEORGE MOLINARO (Dem.) born Oct. 1 1902 Kenosha. Educated Kenosha public schools and Kenosha Business College. Employed as an auto worker. 1939-47 served continuously as member of county board. Director and life member Kenosha County Fair Ass'n. This is his 4th term in the assembly. In 1951, 1953 Democratic floor leader. Home Address: 2308 52nd St. Kenosha.

Kenosha County, 2nd district: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, Wheatland; villages of Silver Lake, Twin Lakes; 1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th wards of city of Kenosha.

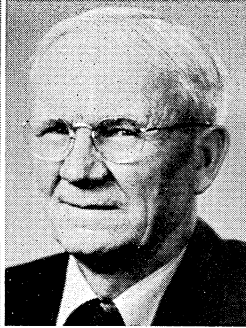
JULIUS P. STANGEL (Rep.) born Dec. 29, 1894 Tisch Mills. Graduated high school; attended Hoffman's Business College. Previous occupations director of State Bank of Kewaunee, farmer, trucker, store manager. At present is director of State Bank of Kewaunee and insurance agent. Has held offices of town treasurer, town clerk, school clerk. During last war served on county war board and was chairman of local Red Cross and bond drives. From 1942-48 director and vice-president of Kewaunee Chamber of Commerce and 1947-51 director of Kewaunee Rotary Club. This is his 3rd term in the assembly. Home Address: 521 Miller St. Kewaunee.

La Crosse County, 1st District: All of the city of La Crosse except the 8th, 17th, 18th and 21st wards.

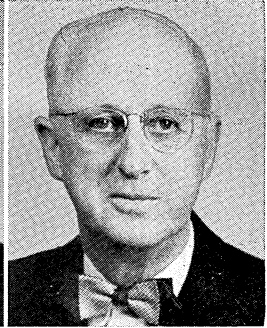
RAYMOND C. BICE (Rep.) elected to the senate April 7, 1953. See page 33.



TOEPEL  
La Crosse, 2nd



MONSON  
Lafayette



CAVERS  
Langlade

EUGENE A. TOEPEL (Rep.) born Bangor, Wis. July 29, 1916. Educated Bangor schools; Northwestern College; B.A. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Practicing attorney. World War II veteran; army 1942-46; major USAR. Serving 1st term in assembly. Home Address: 2315 Adams St. La Crosse.

La Crosse County, 2nd district: 8th, 17th, 18th, 21st wards city of La Crosse, and entire county outside La Crosse.

MARTIN O. MONSON (Rep.) born May 1, 1885 in Argyle. Attended grade school; took business course. Engaged in farming all his life; was a road contractor for 20 years. Has served as town chairman and county board member. Is director of Dairyland Power Co-op and president Pecatonica Oil Co-op; former president and director Lafayette Electric Co-op and director of Wisconsin Electric Co-op for some years. This is his 4th term in the assembly. Home Address: South Wayne.

WALTER D. CAVERS (Rep.) born on farm near Lansing, Iowa, Oct. 31, 1888. Attended Iowa public schools and continued education at Wisconsin Business University in La Crosse. Associated with Connor Lumber and Land Co., Laona, Wisconsin 1913-16; and Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co., White Lake, Wisconsin 1916-46; is operating a real estate and insurance agency. Public offices include president of village of White Lake, 1926-37; member of board of education 17 years; member of county board 11 years; member county selective service board. On board of directors of Antigo Association of Commerce. This is his 2nd term in the assembly. Home Address: 307 Virginia St., Antigo.



HINZ  
Lincoln



NORMAN  
Manitowoc, 1st



LE CLAIR  
Manitowoc, 2nd

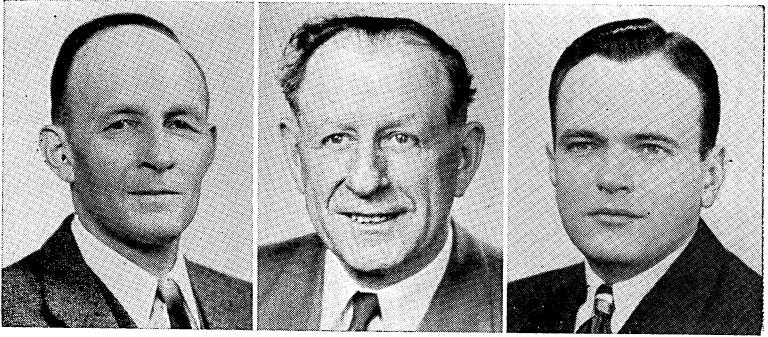
EMIL A. HINZ (Rep.) born Feb. 21, 1889 town of Proviso, Illinois. Educated parochial school in that state. 1914-17 a wheat farmer in Saskatchewan; since 1919 engaged in farming. Was secretary of co-operative cheese factory 21 years. Public offices include town treasurer; town chairman; county board member 19 years, chairman 8 years. World War I veteran. This is his 4th term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Merrill.

JOHN A. NORMAN (Rep.) born Hartford. Received early education in public and private schools, attended University of Wisconsin, A.B. degree in 1907. Since 1910 a teacher. Elected to assembly 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: 812 State St. Manitowoc.

Manitowoc County, 1st district: Towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme, Newton; city of Manitowoc.

FRANK LE CLAIR (Rep.) born Jan. 1, 1888 Two Rivers. Received education in elementary schools and business college. Was commercial fisherman and at present is fish broker. Public offices include membership on school board and town board. Was director of Manitowoc County Farm Bureau Federation. World War I veteran, having served in navy. Elected to assembly in 1946 and re-elected in 1950, 1952. Home Address: Route 1, Two Rivers.

Manitowoc County, 2nd district: Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Koesuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville, Valders; city of Two Rivers and that part of city of Kiel in Manitowoc County.



LUECK  
Marathon, 1st

LUEDTKE  
Marathon, 2nd

SENGSTOCK  
Marinette

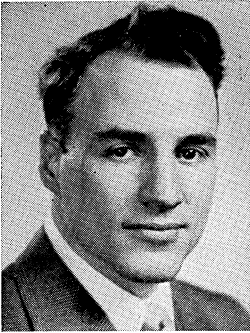
MARTIN C. LUECK (Rep.) born Hamburg Feb. 27, 1888. Educated common schools and 2-year course in Marathon County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. A farmer all his life. Has held various public offices: town assessor, district school clerk and member of county board 1934-41. This is his 7th term in the assembly. Home Address: Hamburg.

Marathon County, 1st district: Towns of Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Bevent, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Eau Pleine, Elderon, Emmet, Frankfurt, Franzen, Green Valley, Guenther, Halsey, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Johnson, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, McMillan, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Reid, Rib Falls, Rib Mountain, Reitbrock, Spencer, Stettin, Wein; that part of villages of Abbotsford and Unity in Marathon County, villages of Athens, Edgar, Elderon, Fenwood, Marathon, Spencer, Stratford; city of Mosinee and that part of city of Colby in Marathon County.

PAUL A. LUEDTKE (Rep.) born Wausau Aug. 24, 1888. Educated in elementary and parochial schools and later took commercial business course. After completing apprenticeship as decorator and wood finisher worked 8 years in this field. At age of 28 went into business for himself. Since then has operated a paint and wallpaper store employing a crew of men. Has held a number of public offices: president city council; alderman and supervisor; chairman city equalization and tax board; chairman county board; member county highway committee, county traffic committee, county board of health, county park board. Honorary member Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is his 6th term in the assembly. Home Address: 118 Second Ave. S. Wausau.

Marathon County, 2nd district: Towns of Easton, Harrison, Hewitt, Norrie, Plover, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; villages of Brokaw, Hatley, Rothschild, Schofield; city of Wausau.

ROY H. SENGSTOCK (Rep.) born Marinette Feb. 3, 1913. Attended Marinette County Normal School and University of Wisconsin. Was employed as factory worker, taught school 3 years, since 1931 in insurance business. Has held several offices in local Republican committees. In 1939 assistant secretary in Governor Heil's office. For more than 3 years served with Service Forces, Infantry, Combat Engineers and Air Corps. Elected to assembly in 1940, and re-elected in 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: 1724 Main St. Marinette.



LANDRY  
Milwaukee, 1st



O'CONNELL  
Milwaukee, 2nd



HUBER  
Milwaukee, 3rd

ROBERT WATSON LANDRY (Dem.) born June 22, 1922 Madison. Received early education in Atwater and Shorewood Schools, graduated University of Chicago in 1946 A.B. degree in economics, University of Wisconsin Law School in 1949. Is a practicing attorney. World War II veteran, having served in navy Nov. 1942 to Mar. 1946. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: 1125 N. Waverly Pl. Milwaukee. Milwaukee County, 1st district: 1st and 3rd wards city of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL (Dem.) born Tipperary, Eire Jan. 27, 1877. Received education in public schools. A retired railroad conductor, since 1928 an election inspector. 1936-40 member of Taxpayers League. 4 sons all served in World War II, 1 losing his life while in service. Always concerned in legislation on public welfare and labor. This is his 6th term in the assembly. Home Address: 1128 N. 18th St. Milwaukee. Milwaukee County, 2nd district: 2nd and 10th wards city of Milwaukee.

ROBERT T. HUBER (Dem.) born Eckelson, N. D. Aug. 29, 1920. Graduated West Allis Central High School; became auto parts and service salesman. 1944-48 contractor, is a merchandising salesman. Member Knights of Columbus and Holy Name Society. Prior to election to assembly in 1948 had held no public office. Elected to assembly 1948, 1950, 1952. In 1951 Democratic assistant floor leader. Home Address: 2217 S. 84th St. West Allis.

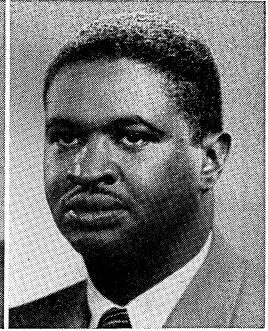
Milwaukee County, 3rd district: Towns Franklin, Greenfield; villages Greendale, Hales Corners, West Milwaukee; city of West Allis.



SCHAEFFER  
Milwaukee, 4th



SOKOLOWSKI  
Milwaukee, 5th



COGGS  
Milwaukee, 6th

FRANK E. SCHAEFFER, JR. (Dem.) born Feb. 1, 1905 Milwaukee. A graduate Gesu Catholic School, 1920-23 attended drafting and machine shop courses at Milwaukee Vocational School. 1928-40 a painting contractor and later automobile body builder. Was building superintendent for 20 years. At present employed by Miller Brewing Company in Milwaukee. Has served his labor union in various capacities. Public offices include vice president of Fourth of July Committee, membership on Red Arrow Park Committee, civilian defense council, Red Cross. Member Joint Legislative Council's committee on labor and management. Member Wisconsin Democratic Legislator's Council, its policy and steering committee, committee on labor, and chairman of its veteran's affairs committee. This is his 5th term in the legislature. Home Address: 828 N. 9th St. Milwaukee.

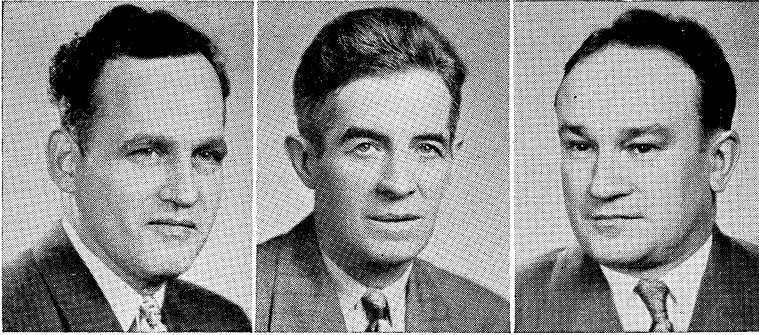
Milwaukee County, 4th district: The 4th ward of city of Milwaukee.

GEORGE SOKOLOWSKI (Dem.) born Apr. 21, 1917 at South Milwaukee. Attended St. Stanislaus Grade School, Milwaukee; pioneer graduate Notre Dame High School. Attended University of Wisconsin Extension Division, Milwaukee; Milwaukee Vocational School. Machinist at the Blackhawk Manufacturing Co. in Milwaukee for 12 years. Member of United Steel Workers of America, Local 4869; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Catholic Order of Foresters; Polish-American Citizens Club; Eagles; South Division Civic Assn.; St. Anthony's Holy Name Society; honorary member of 1001 Fishing Club of Milwaukee. On the State Democratic Legislator's Council he is chairman of the advisory committee, member of the policy and steering committee and veterans affairs committee; member 5th and 8th ward Democratic Party units; delegate to Milwaukee County Democratic Party. Honorable discharge from navy in 1946. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: 1813 S. 10th St. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 5th district: 5th and 8th wards, city of Milwaukee.

ISAAC N. COGGS (Dem.) born Muskogee, Oklahoma, June 5, 1920. Graduated high school; University of Wisconsin 1948 B.S. degree. Employed Allis-Chalmers 1946; U. S. Post Office 1948-49. Accountant and tavernkeeper. Chairman Legal Redress Committee, NAACP; member Near Northside Businessmen's Association; YMCA membership committee; Citizens Anti-Slum Committee; Milwaukee County Statutory Committee; American Legion, Disabled American Veterans. World War II veteran. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 702 W. Walnut St. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 6th district: 6th ward, city of Milwaukee.



SCHALLER  
Milwaukee, 7th

MURPHY  
Milwaukee, 8th

LAMB  
Milwaukee, 9th

JOHN SCHALLER (Dem.) born Augsburg, Germany July 7, 1912. Came to Milwaukee in 1913. Received education by attendance at St. Boniface Grade School and by correspondence courses in salesmanship and blueprint reading. Has been employed as chef and bartender, at present assistant foreman Western Metal Specialty Company. Member International Association of Machinists, St. Boniface Holy Name Society, Loyal Order of Moose. Elected to assembly in 1948, re-elected 1950, 1952. Home Address: 912 W. Clark St. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 7th district: 7th ward of city of Milwaukee.

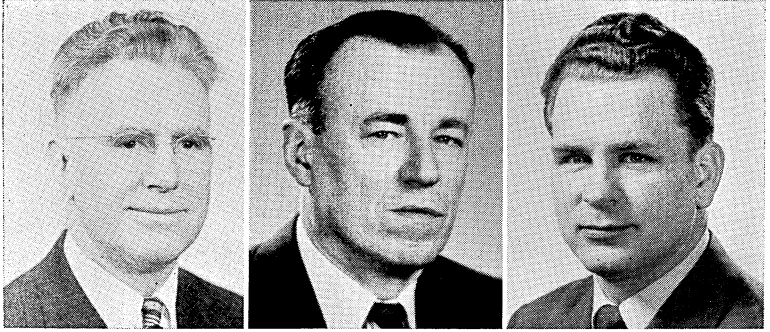
JOSEPH P. MURPHY (Dem.) born Milwaukee Apr. 1, 1899. Received education St. Thomas Aquinas School, Marquette Academy, Wisconsin Commercial Academy, Wisconsin University Extension Division in Milwaukee. Formerly an auditor, is an accountant. World War I veteran, having served overseas in the 32nd Division; wounded in action at Chateau-Thierry. Prior to election to assembly in 1950 had held no public office. Re-elected 1952. Home Address: 3205 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 8th district: The 16th and 23rd wards of city of Milwaukee.

EUGENE LAMB (Rep.) born Mar. 7, 1910 Sheboygan County. Educated St. Thomas and Hi-Mount Schools in Milwaukee; Boy's Technical High School; Wisconsin University Extension; vocational night school. Studying law at La Salle Extension University Law School. Occupations: manager of service station and paint store. Employed as inspector at Allis-Chalmers. Member of Eagles. Was state champion ice speed skater. This is his 3rd term in legislature. Home Address: 3215 N. 81st St. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 9th district: 9th and 26th wards of city of Milwaukee.





McPARLAND  
Milwaukee, 10th

RYCZEK  
Milwaukee, 11th

NOWAKOWSKI  
Milwaukee, 12th

LELAND S. McPARLAND (Dem.) born Thorp Dec. 18, 1896. Common and high school education at Thorp, attended Oshkosh State Teachers College 2 years, studied law Marquette University. Taught school in South Milwaukee 1919-27; since 1927 engaged in practice of law. City attorney Cudahy 1932-36. In navy 1917-18. Chairman Democratic Organizing Committee of Milwaukee County 1952-53. In 1945, 1947, 1949 sessions Democratic floor leader. Serving 7th term in assembly. Home Address: 4703 S. Packard Ave. Cudahy.

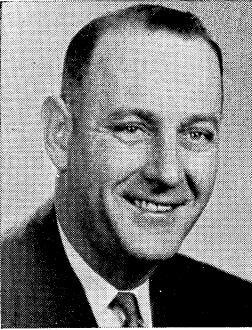
Milwaukee County, 10th district: Towns of Lake and Oak Creek; cities of Cudahy, St. Francis, South Milwaukee.

ERVIN JOHN RYCZEK (Dem.) born Milwaukee Sept. 20, 1909. Attended St. Adalbert's Parochial School, South Division High School, graduated Marquette High School in 1928. In 1938 student Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. Since 1930 assistant funeral director. Air raid warden. Member Polish American Citizen Club, Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish Association of America, Polish National Alliance, Lehtas Club, Federation Group, Holy Name Society, Layton Park Lions Club, South Division Civic Association, Old Duffers' Club, Milwaukeeans Club, Blessed Sacrament and St. Joseph's Orphanage Athletic Associations, 11th and 24th ward Democratic Party. Had held no public office until his election to assembly in 1940. Re-elected consecutively since 1942. Home Address: 2513 S. 19th St. Milwaukee.

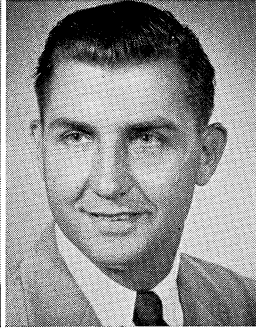
Milwaukee County, 11th district: 11th and 24th wards of city of Milwaukee.

RICHARD B. NOWAKOWSKI (Dem.) born Milwaukee Jan. 4, 1921. Educated S.S. Cyril and Methodius Parochial School, South Division High School; Ph. B. and LL.B. Marquette University. Practicing attorney. Alderman 14th ward, 1950-52. World War II veteran; army Oct. 1942-Mar. 1946. Home Address: 1323 W. Harrison Ave. Milwaukee.

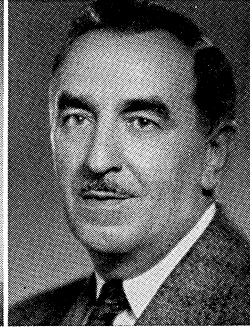
Milwaukee County, 12th district: 12th, 14th wards city of Milwaukee.



LANDOWSKI  
Milwaukee, 13th



GODAR  
Milwaukee, 14th



FALBE  
Milwaukee, 15th

RALPH JOHN LANDOWSKI (Dem.) born Mar. 23, 1912 Milwaukee. Graduated St. Casimir's Parochial School and Metropolitan Business College. A plumber. Member St. Casimir's Civic and Athletic Association, American Federation of Labor, local Democratic Club, St. Hedwigs Civic and Athletic Association. Had held no public office until election to assembly in 1948. Elected to assembly 1948, 1950, 1952. Home Address: 2519 N. Humboldt Ave. Milwaukee.

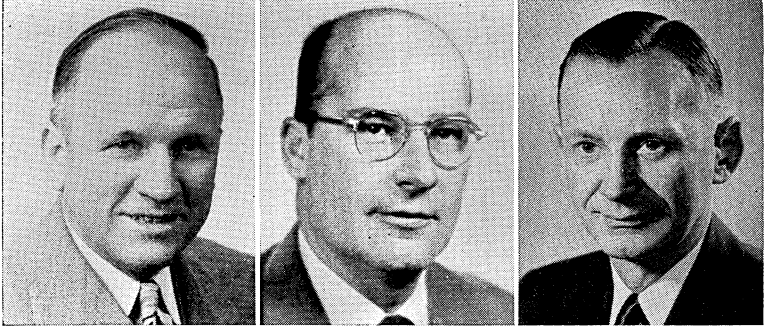
Milwaukee County, 13th district: 13th and 21st wards of city of Milwaukee.

ARTHUR R. GODAR (Rep.) born Jan. 8, 1924 at Milwaukee. Graduated St. Monica Parochial School, Whitefish Bay High School, Marquette University. Formerly district manager circulation department. From 1946 to date automobile service sales. World War II veteran: 1st Lt. air force 1943-45. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 4949 N. Berkeley Blvd. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 14th district: Town of Milwaukee; villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; 18th ward, city of Milwaukee.

RALEIGH W. FALBE (Rep.) born Milwaukee Mar. 21, 1890. Educated Milwaukee public schools. 1918-36 a police officer in city of Milwaukee, 1936-47 in restaurant and tavern business. At present licensed real estate broker and in insurance business. Drafted for military service in World War I but released and returned to police headquarters. This is his 3rd term in the legislature. Home Address: 3428 W. Garfield Ave. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 15th district: The 15th and 19th wards of city of Milwaukee.



MERTZ  
Milwaukee, 16th

PELLANT  
Milwaukee, 17th

SCHMIDT  
Milwaukee, 18th

EDWARD F. MERTZ (Dem.) born Milwaukee Aug. 15, 1890. Attended St. Boniface Parochial School in Milwaukee, studied bookkeeping and accounting Badger State Business College. Law clerk 5 years, building contractor 14 years, has operated tavern and restaurant 19 years. Member American Legion 40 et 8; past commander American Legion post 473; chaplain of firing squad 9 years; Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Fraternal Order of Pilgrims, Badger Fisherman's League, and Tavern League of Wisconsin. In army 1917-19. Democratic committeeman 25th ward. This is his 3rd term in the assembly. Home Address: 3418 N. Green Bay Ave. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 16th district: The 25th ward of city of Milwaukee.

HOWARD F. PELLANT (Dem.) born in Milwaukee July 23, 1911. Attended grade school, high school, vocational school. Former occupations include foundry employe, tavern proprietor, insurance agent, bakery salesman, meat cutter, clerk. Presently international representative U.A.W.-C.I.O. Former member Milwaukee County Health and Welfare Committee; chairman Milwaukee County Property Owners for Public Housing Committee. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 3801 S. Kansas Ave. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 17th district: 17th, 27th wards of city of Milwaukee.

CHARLES J. SCHMIDT (Dem.) born Milwaukee Mar. 20, 1907. Graduated St. Anthony's Parochial School and South Division High School, attended University of Wisconsin. Occupations: interior decorator; publicity director and inspector for Wis. Industrial Commission; auditor and investigator U. S. Dept. of Labor; employe U. S. Civilian Production Bd. During World War II conducted special surveys for War Production Bd., War Labor Bd., War Manpower Commission. At present owner real estate and insurance business. Served Wisconsin State Guard; active in civic affairs. Chairman 20th ward Democratic unit; treasurer Wisconsin Democratic Legislator's Council, and chairman its taxation committee; member Milwaukee Board of Realtors and Board of Underwriters; member St. Agnes parish. Member Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society. Assistant Democratic floor leader 1953. This is his 3rd term in the legislature. Home Address: 3923-A N. 28th St. Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 18th district: 20th ward of city of Milwaukee.



MERTEN  
Milwaukee, 19th

REILLY\*  
Milwaukee, 20th

HALL  
Monroe

WALTER L. MERTEN (Rep.) born Milwaukee Dec. 11, 1922. Graduated St. Sebastian's Grade School and Marquette University High School. LL.B. Marquette University Law School 1950. Practicing attorney and member of Wisconsin and Milwaukee County Bar Associations. In World War II 1943-46; served overseas in Philippines and Japan with 25th Infantry Division. Entered army as private and discharged as 1st lieutenant. After discharge from military service, at request of War Department served as civilian military officer in Japan, as specialist in government and education. Member American Legion; Wisconsin and Milwaukee Bar Associations; Kiwanis. 2nd term in assembly. Home Address: 2325 N. 50th St. Milwaukee.

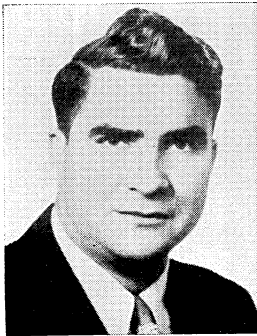
Milwaukee County, 19th district: 22nd ward, city of Milwaukee.

JOHN E. REILLY, JR.\* (Rep.) born Milwaukee Dec. 20, 1902. Elementary education in St. Thomas Aquinas School and Marquette Academy. In 1928 LL.B. University of Washington; practiced law since. World War II veteran, having served in army and air corps 1941-46. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: 1904 Underwood Ave. Wauwatosa.

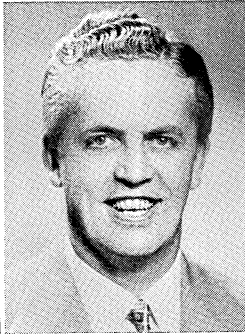
Milwaukee County, 20th district: City of Wauwatosa; towns of Granville, Wauwatosa.

EARL D. HALL (Rep.) born Tunnel City July 5, 1879. Rural school education; spent 4 years in train service, and since engaged in farming. For several years member of Monroe County Board and Monroe County Highway Committee. In 1924 elected to assembly without opposition and re-elected for each succeeding session through 1937. In 1950 and 1952 again elected to assembly. Home Address: Route 2, Tomah.

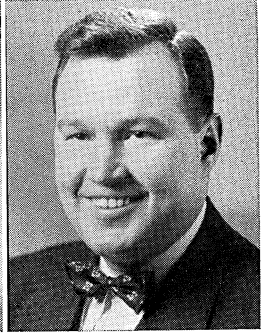
\*Resigned December 31, 1953 to become judge of Milwaukee County Civil Court, 6th branch.



LA FAVE  
Oconto



CATLIN  
Outagamie, 1st



LORGE  
Outagamie, 2nd

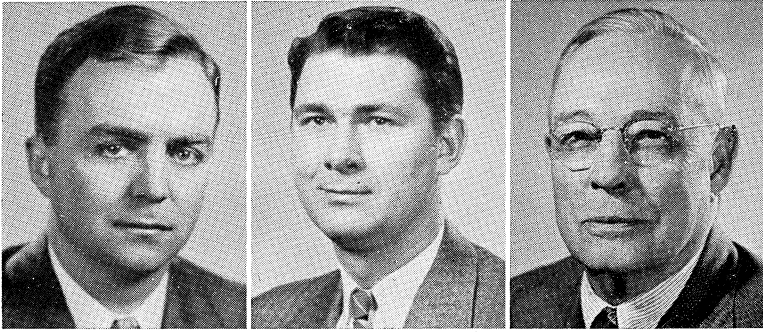
REUBEN LA FAVE (Rep.) born Oconto Sept. 27, 1915. Graduated high school, attended Railroad School of Auditors. Was county case-worker; proprietor of service station. Member of county board 3 terms. Chairman Sportsmen's Congress, 1949-53; president Northeastern Wis. Bayshore Trap League; active member of Civic Club, Yacht Club, Kiwanis Club, Wisconsin Service Association and various civic organizations. In 1953 received Milwaukee Sentinel award for outstanding achievement in conservation field. During World War II chief petty officer in auxiliary coast guard. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: 636 Brazeau Ave. Oconto.

MARK S. CATLIN, JR. (Rep.) born Oct. 18, 1910 Appleton. Graduated Appleton High School in 1927, attended Lawrence College for 1 year. B.A. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin, 1933. Since 1933 a practicing attorney in Appleton. Member of Assembly 1937-44, re-elected in 1948 and 1952. Republican floor leader 1941, 1943, 1953 sessions. Served in U. S. marine corps July 1943-Jan. 1946. Presently major in U. S. marine corps reserve. Home Address: 1614 S. Connell St. Appleton.

Outagamie County, 1st district: Towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute, Greenville; village of Shiocton; city of Appleton.

GERALD D. LORGE (Rep.) born July 9, 1922 on a farm in Bear Creek, Outagamie County. Attended St. Mary's grade school 8 years; then attended Bear Creek high school, completing the 4-year course in 3 years. Entered Marquette University in 1946, majoring in courses preparatory to law school. Elected to assembly in his junior year, at law school, 1950; after legislature adjourned in 1951 returned to Marquette, graduating from law school in 1952. Mr. Lorge is a farmer, blacksmith, and practicing attorney, at Bear Creek. Enlisted in the marine corps, 1941; discharged Dec. 1945. Member Disabled American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Marine Corps League, Bear Creek Farmers Club, and national, state and local Bar Associations. Elected to assembly 1950 and 1952. Member of Committees on Education and Contingent Expenditures. Address: 121 Willow St., Bear Creek.

Outagamie County, 2nd district: Towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour, Vandenbroek; villages of Black Creek, Bear Creek, Combined Locks, Hortonville, Kimberly, Little Chute; cities of Kaukauna, Seymour, and 3rd ward of New London.



GRADY  
Ozaukee

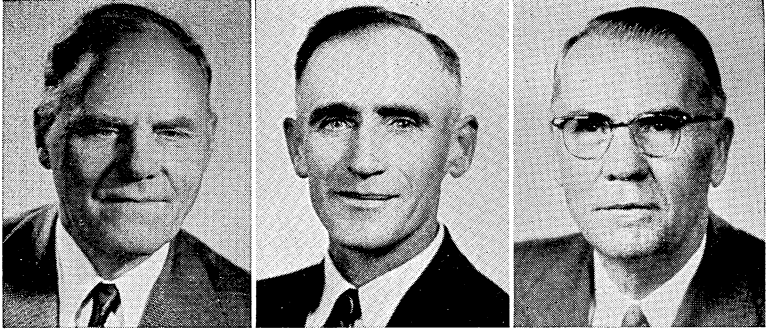
PETERSON, A.  
Pierce

PEABODY  
Polk

WARREN A. GRADY (Rep.) born Port Washington Mar. 3, 1924. Educated Port Washington public schools, Northwestern University, B.S.; University of Wisconsin, LL.B. Practicing attorney since 1950. Serving second term as city attorney. World War II veteran, navy 1943-46; lieutenant, (j.g.) naval reserve. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 114 E. Main St. Port Washington.

ARTHUR L. PETERSON (Rep.) born June 27, 1926 Glyndon, Minnesota. Attended elementary and high schools in Wisconsin, Lawrence College, Marquette University. A.B. Yale University; M.S. in public administration University of Southern California; attended University of Minnesota; and completed course work for Ph.D. at University of Chicago in 1950. When elected to office in 1950 editor of The Reporter, River Falls; previously research assistant Yale University; research associate University of Southern California; extension division counselor University of Minnesota. Presently associated with Eaton Plumbing and Heating, Prescott; also free lance writer. Author various government studies, including 1 on interstate compacts and another on delinquency control and police supervision. World War II veteran; reserve officer in marine corps. Volunteered for active duty and recalled to active duty Aug. 1951, he served in Korea as front line infantry officer. Released from active service Oct. 1952 to reserve status. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: Prescott.

RAYMOND A. PEABODY (Rep.) born Feb. 24, 1883 Baldwin, St. Croix County, where his great-grandfather was a pioneer farm-settler a decade before Civil War. While still in his teens, worked as telegraph operator on railroads. In 1903, he, with others, started a mercantile and lumbering business in Washburn County, which he operated for next 15 years. Since 1922 interested in banking, insurance and finance business. 3 years a member of executive council of Wisconsin Bankers Association. Has been member of Legislative Council since its formation. Interested in governmental affairs all his life, was city council member for many years in his home village, served 3 years as mayor. Served on Polk County Board, including 3 years as chairman. Always interested in civic betterment movements and served in many organizations. This is his 6th term in the assembly. Home Address: Milltown.



KOSTUCK  
Portage

ZELLINGER  
Price

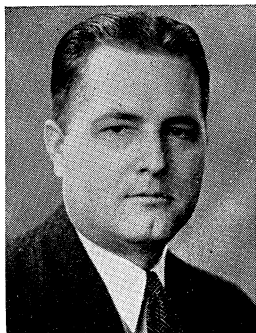
GIESE  
Racine, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Dem.) born Stevens Point Oct. 7, 1892. Leaving school at end of 3rd grade, he worked on a farm. At age of 14 when assisting in blasting stone, met with accident which made him blind. Entered Wisconsin State School for the Blind and after 10 years graduated from high school department in 1918. Then attended University of Wisconsin, specializing in political science and economics. Taught 3 years in high school department of School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia; then entered piano business at Stevens Point. Salesman and piano tuner. Serving 12th consecutive term in assembly. Home Address: 130 Algoma St. Stevens Point.

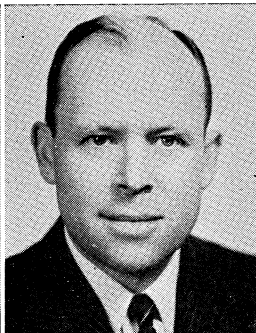
VINCENT J. ZELLINGER (Rep.) born Czechoslovakia Feb. 10, 1901. Received early education in Nebraska and Price County public schools. Has been highway maintenance worker, farmer's co-operative store manager, electric welder. Since 1930 dairy farmer. Has been town chairman, member of county conservation and forestry committees, school district director. Town clerk for 13 years. Was president of Price County Guernsey Breeders Association; legislative director of Elk Worcester Local Farmers Union. Has always been interested in bettering conservation and reforestation. In 1925 took military training at Camp Custer, Michigan. This is his 3rd term in the assembly. Home Address: Phillips.

WILLIAM C. GIESE (Rep.) born Reed City, Mich. Apr. 18, 1886. Graduated Reed City High School; B.S. Kalamazoo College, Mich.; M.A. Columbia University. Formerly football coach, teacher and principal Menominee, Mich.; high school principal and superintendent of schools, Racine; now retired. Member library board, vocational school board, community chest, Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, Advisory Council University School of Education 1948-50, Racine Community Guidance Clinic 1945-51. In spring of 1950 chosen to represent Wisconsin on European Flying Classroom to study economic conditions, government and education in 10 Marshall Plan countries. World War I veteran, field artillery. Serving 1st term in assembly. Home Address: 2604 15th St. Racine.

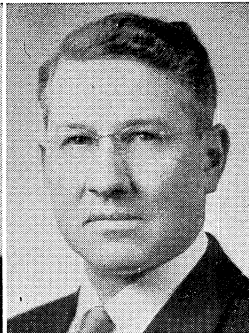
Racine County, 1st district: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th wards city of Racine.



LARSEN, L.  
Racine, 2nd



MATHESON  
Racine, 3rd



KINTZ  
Richland

LAWRENCE R. LARSEN (Rep.) born Racine Mar. 23, 1897. Educated in common and high schools of that city. Served in World War I with Headquarters Company at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Elected chief clerk of senate in 1935 and unanimously re-elected in each succeeding session through 1945. Elected to assembly in 1950 and 1952. Home Address: 1028 Russet St. Racine.

Racine County, 2nd district: 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 15th wards city of Racine.

ROBERT J. MATHESON (Rep.) born in town of Dover, Racine County, Feb. 16, 1907. Attended elementary school, graduated from Racine County School of Agriculture. Was manager of commercial department in a law firm and is now engaged in wholesale tobacco business. From 1933-49 served as deputy sheriff, undersheriff, and sheriff of Racine County. From 1947-49 member of State Crime Laboratory Board and chairman of local War Manpower Board. Musician for 26 years and is president of Racine Musician's Union. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: 5811 Spring St. Racine.

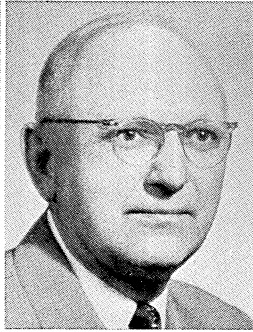
Racine County, 3rd district: Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville; villages of Rochester, Sturtevant, Union Grove, Waterford; city of Burlington and 9th ward of Racine.

MILFORD C. KINTZ (Rep.) born Aug. 3, 1903 in township of Richland. Received early education in elementary and high schools and attended Richland County Normal School. After teaching 1 year became a farmer. Town chairman 1939-51; has served as chairman of county board, school board director, 4-H club leader, and Committee on Rural Community High Schools. This is his 2nd term in the assembly. Chairman of Assembly Committee on Education. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Richland Center.

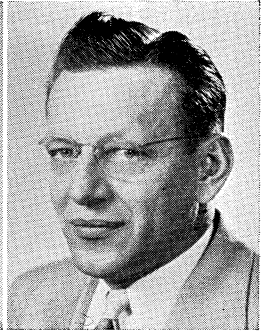




JEWETT  
Rock, 1st



ENGBRETSON  
Rock, 2nd



HUTNIK  
Rusk and Sawyer

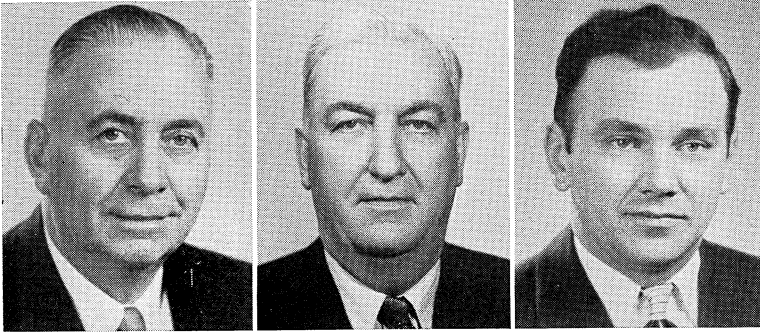
CLYDE A. JEWETT (Rep.) born in Richland County Jan. 18, 1907. Educated Richland Center elementary and high schools, Richland County Normal School. Partner in J. and W. Transfer and Storage Co. Janesville. Formerly employed Fisher Body division of General Motors and a local transfer company. Active in Lions Club and YMCA. Received distinguished service award of Junior Chamber of Commerce. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: 514 Prospect Ave. Janesville.

Rock County, 1st district: Towns of Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Lima, Milton, Magnolia, Porter, Union; villages of Milton and Milton Junction; cities of Edgerton, Evansville, Janesville.

BURGER M. ENGBRETSON (Rep.) born Oslo, Norway June 21, 1896. Educated in public schools of Beloit and attended University of Wisconsin. World War I veteran. Has been in insurance and real estate business for past 30 years. Elected twice to board of supervisors of Rock County. This is his 9th consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 742 McKinley Ave. Beloit.

Rock County, 2nd district: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, La Prairie, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, Spring Valley, Turtle; villages of Clinton, Footville, Orfordville; city of Beloit.

WILLIS J. HUTNIK (Rep.) born Mar. 23, 1915, town of Elk, Phillips. Attended Deer Creek School, Phillips High School, Price County Normal, Central State Teachers College, University of Wisconsin. Owner of School and Office Sales in Tony; also teacher and principal. Formerly personnel manager Camp Grant, Ill. Secretary-treasurer Rusk County Conservation Club, member Conservation Congress, past president Price County Education Assn., assistant leader 4-H Club work, sponsor Junior High School Basketball Tournament. 1st term in assembly. Home Address: Tony.



BERGERON  
St. Croix

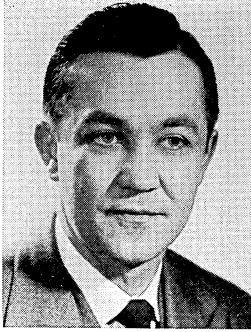
STONE  
Sauk

MAROTZ  
Shawano

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

JAMES RILEY STONE (Rep.) born Oct. 17, 1886 in Sully County, South Dakota. Received elementary and high school education in Reedsburg public schools. In 1907 graduated from University of Wisconsin, receiving B.A. degree. Has held offices of postmaster and town clerk. From 1945-49 was sheriff of Sauk County. Owns and manages 2 Sauk County dairy farms. Has served as secretary and treasurer of Sauk County National Farm Assn. World War I veteran. This is his 3rd term in the assembly. Home Address: 733 N. Park St. Reedsburg.

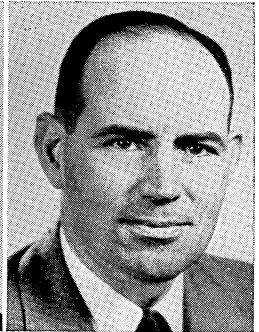
ROBERT G. MAROTZ (Rep.) born Sheboygan Nov. 14, 1921. Graduated St. James Lutheran School in Shawano and Shawano High School; worked as apprentice in a law office. Served in marine corps from 1942-45 during which time he also attended Bowling Green State University in Ohio and Dartmouth College. In 1946 wrote the Wisconsin bar examination and was admitted to the bar the same year. Then attended Law School of University of Wisconsin where he received degree in 1949. Assistant Republican floor leader, 1953. This is his 3rd term in the assembly. Home Address: 515 Sawyer St. Shawano.



NUERNBERG  
Sheboygan, 1st



TIMMER  
Sheboygan, 2nd



RUST  
Taylor

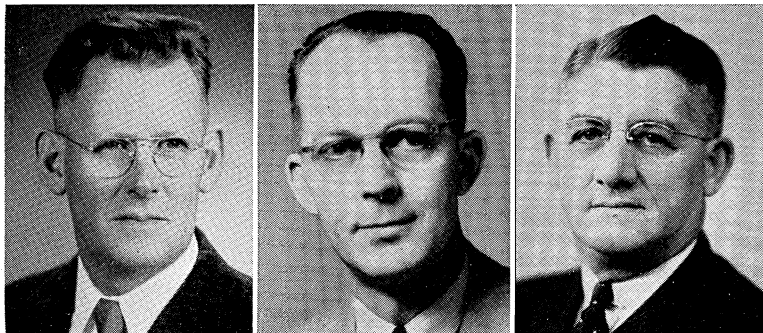
FRED E. NUERNBERG (Rep.) born Oct. 8, 1917 Sheboygan where he received elementary and high school education. After being employed by Garton Toy Company as production supervisor entered insurance business in 1946. In addition to being active in Red Cross and Boy Scout activities is a member of Kiwanis Club, Community Players, Life Underwriters Association, American Legion, and Amvets. In World War II served in navy. This is his 2nd term in the assembly. Home Address: 1955 N. 4th St. Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, 1st district: City of Sheboygan.

HENRY W. TIMMER (Rep.) born Gibbsville June 18, 1873. Received education in elementary schools and later attended Sheboygan Business College. Was born and raised on a farm. Has been clerk, tinsmith, hardware dealer, and bank cashier. County clerk, town clerk, town treasurer, chairman of town board, postmaster, member of Sheboygan County Normal School Board, chief clerk of local Selective Service Board. At present retired. This is his 5th term in the legislature. Home Address: Waldo.

Sheboygan County, 2nd district: Entire county outside the city of Sheboygan.

FRED RUST (Rep.) born Dec. 10, 1908 in Taylor County. Attended Isadore School, graduated Medford High School. Dairy farmer. While farming, also employed as real estate salesman and broker, feed store manager and factory worker. Chairman town of Deer Creek, county board member, past secretary and treasurer Taylor County Electric Co-op, president Taylor County Electric Co-op, director Dairyland Power Cooperative. Elected to assembly 1952. Home Address: Route 1, Medford.



PAULSON  
Trempealeau

MOCKRUD  
Vernon

RICE  
Walworth

RUSSELL PAULSON (Rep.) born Aug. 23, 1897 on the farm he is now operating in the township of Chimney Rock. Has held various public offices, including school treasurer; town chairman 14 years; member of county committee for Federal Farm and Home Administration for 3 years; chairman of county board for 2 years and for past 8 years chairman of county highway committee. Veteran of World War I. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Served on Assembly Committee on Veterans' and Military Affairs, Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Labor. Home Address: Strum.

ARTHUR O. MOCKRUD (Rep.) born Aug. 4, 1912 at Westby. Graduated Westby public and high schools; Ph.B. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Since 1942 has practiced law; and from 1945-53 city attorney of Westby. In 1951 Republican floor leader. Chairman Assembly Committee on Judiciary; Member Committee on Rules; member Legislative Council. Serving 4th term in assembly. Home Address: 200 W. State St. Westby.

ORA R. RICE (Rep.) born Boscobel Sept. 16, 1885. Graduated Boscobel High School; dental degree Northwestern University Dental College in 1907. 1907-36 practiced dentistry in Delavan and since 1936 has devoted time to farming and legislative duties. Elective and appointive offices include alderman of Delavan in 1916 and 1917 and mayor of city 1918-22. Chairman and member of State Centennial Committee. This is his 9th term in the assembly. Elected Speaker 1951, 1953. For 6 sessions before he was Speaker was chairman of Committee on Agriculture, and also vice-chairman of Committee on Rules. Home Address: Delavan.



**HAEBIG**  
Washington



**REDFORD**  
Waukesha, 1st



**LUDVIGSEN**  
Waukesha, 2nd

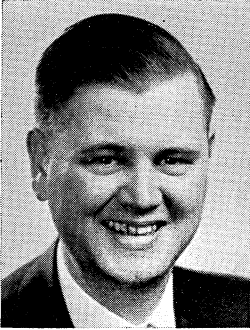
**KENNETH WILLIAM HAEBIG** (Rep.) born West Bend Sept. 2, 1915. Attended West Bend elementary and high schools, graduated Marquette University degrees B.S. and LL.B. Since 1947 a practicing attorney. World War II veteran, having served in the infantry. Elected to assembly 1950, 1952. Home Address: Kewaskum.

**ALVIN J. REDFORD** (Rep.) born Aug. 25, 1883 in town of Pewaukee. Attended rural schools in Waukesha County. For more than 16 years city police officer; sheriff for 5 terms; deputy sheriff for 2 years; served on fire and police commission for over 10 years. Presently employed by Otis E. Glidden and Co. Inc. of Waukesha. Member of Elks. This is his 3rd term in the legislature. Home Address: 240 Douglass Ave. Waukesha.

Waukesha County, 1st district: Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Muskego, Mukwonago, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon, Waukesha; villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, North Prairie, Wales; city of Waukesha.

**ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN** (Rep.) born on old farm homestead in town of Merton, Waukesha County Mar. 17, 1886. Educated in public schools and Luther College, Racine. Early years spent in farming. For many years engaged in landscape work and in development and sale of lake frontage. Served as member of Waukesha County Board and chairman of town of Merton 1923-28; has been secretary of Waukesha Farm Drainage Board since 1923. Assembly chairman of Joint Committee on Finance; member of Commission on Interstate Cooperation; and Joint Legislative Council. This is his 10th term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Waukesha County, 2nd district: Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Summit; villages of Butler, Chenequa, Hartland, Lac La Belle, Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Pewaukee, Sussex; city of Oconomowoc.



PETERSON, R.  
Waupaca



ABRAHAM  
Winnebago, 1st



CANE  
Winnebago, 2nd

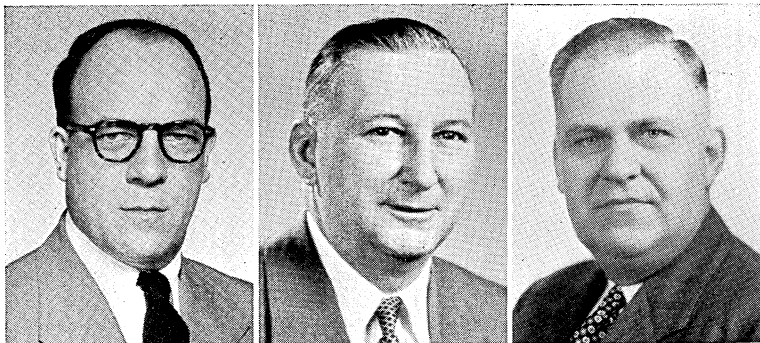
RICHARD E. PETERSON (Rep.) born July 17, 1920 Waupaca, where he attended elementary and high schools. In 1949 graduated University of Wisconsin Law School. Engaged in practice of law. Active in Boy Scouts, member of American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Entered armed forces with Wisconsin national guard, Oct. 16, 1940; discharged 61 months later. This is his 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: 16 - 15th St. Clintonville.

HARVEY R. ABRAHAM (Rep.) born Oshkosh Jan. 15, 1895. Educated in public schools and graduated Oshkosh Business College. Sheet metal construction worker 8 years; assisted on farm 2 years prior to service in World War I. Served in overseas combat duty with 318 Engineers, 6th Division. Following honorable discharge associated with a partner in photo finishing business. Then travelled for 2 large nationally known food manufacturers until 1936. Since has been a real estate salesman. Past commander of local post No. 70 American Legion and past exalted ruler B.P.O.E. No. 292. This is his 4th term in the legislature. Member Legislative Council and its Committee on Conservation; chairman of Excise and Fees Committee; member Judiciary Committee. Assembly member State Natural Resources Committee. Home Address: 194 Ceape St. Oshkosh.

Winnebago County, 1st district: City of Oshkosh.

ARNOLD J. CANE (Rep.) born Dec. 11, 1914 Ontonagon, Michigan. Attended public schools of that locality; Ph.B. Marquette University 1935; LL.B. Marquette University 1937. Practicing attorney at Menasha since 1937. Taught public speaking and coached debate at St. Mary's High School in Menasha 1937-40. Public offices include justice of peace 1941-49; member Board of Education since 1950. Member St. Mary's School Board, Menasha, 1942-49. Member Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles, Chamber of Commerce, and Parent-Teachers Association. President Menasha Board of Education; vice president Winnebago County Bar Association; active in civic affairs and state and county bar association activities. Serving 2nd term in assembly. Home Address: 200 Lake St. Menasha.

Winnebago County, 2nd district: All towns, villages, and cities of county except city of Oshkosh.



REILAND  
Wood

MAY  
Chief Clerk

KELLMAN  
Sergeant at Arms

DONALD E. REILAND (Rep.) born Jan. 5, 1917 at Wisconsin Rapids. Graduated Wisconsin Rapids elementary schools; B.A. St. Mary's University, Baltimore; LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Previously employed as insurance investigator, grocery store clerk, paper mill worker. Practicing attorney. Acting district attorney, 1951-52. Member Elks, Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lions Club. World War II veteran, destroyer duty in South and Central Pacific 1943-45. Home Address: 441 11th Ave. N. Wisconsin Rapids.

ARTHUR L. MAY born in Chicago Jan. 6, 1901. Attended elementary schools of Chicago and Wisconsin Rapids, graduated Central High School in Madison. In 1932 received LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin Law School. Has been a farmer, mechanic, businessman; since 1932 engaged in the practice of law. Served as justice of the peace 1931-39. Delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention. Elected chief clerk of the assembly in 1941, and re-elected each session since then. Home Address: 2527 Van Hise Ave., Madison.

NORRIS J. KELLMAN, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Kellman, born Oct. 23, 1898 at Galesville. Graduated Galesville High School, attended La Crosse State Teachers College one year and graduated University of Wisconsin in 1923. For 10 years assistant postmaster at Galesville and for past 28 years has been in general insurance business. Member of board of supervisors of Trempealeau County several years. Served in World War I and was one of the youngest men in the state to be commissioned as a second lieutenant. Has held a number of offices in the American Legion including commander of his local post for 3 years. In 1936 alternate to Republican National Convention in Cleveland and his father was a delegate to the same convention. Mr. Norris Kellman was a delegate to the 1940 national convention in Philadelphia, and the 1944 convention in Chicago. Member of the assembly in 1939. Since 1941 sergeant at arms of that body. Home Address: Galesville.

# FINANCING WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT\*

## INTRODUCTION

WITHIN the great structure which is our state government lies a complex organization to collect, maintain custody of and disperse the substantial sums of money required to keep that structure operating. Every agency of state government depends upon some form of state funds for at least part of its resources, and without such moneys with which to operate, state government would be of little effect. The work of its officers and employes, the materials, supplies and equipment they use, and the capital assets in the form of land, buildings and machinery they require all must be bought with money which the public provides in one manner or another.

While every agency of state government is directly concerned with the expenditure of funds in carrying out its statutory duties, the particular task of collecting, managing and distributing the state funds is a special function of selected agencies. The number of these agencies is large, however, and overlays the entire state governmental structure. Although some of the state agencies are primarily or exclusively concerned with the financial operations of the state, many have only minor or incidental tasks which relate to this function. On one hand there are probably few if any duties of the State Treasurer, Department of Budget and Accounts or the Bureau of Purchases which do not impinge directly on state finance, but on the other hand there are other departments in which the incidental collection of fees is, beyond their expenditure of appropriations to operate their own agency, their sole relationship to the task of financing state affairs.

Past Blue Books and many other publications have carried isolated accounts of one or more aspects of financing Wisconsin state government, but to the best of our knowledge no one has ever before sought to set down in an integrated fashion all of the aspects of the tremendous task of providing for the fiscal needs of the state. It is the purpose of this article to provide a logical, comprehensive and nontechnical story of the many processes which combine to keep the state financially sound.

We mentioned in passing the reasons why money is required to operate government. While most if not all the people desire that the costs of government be low, few people sense that if government is efficiently operated, the only way to reduce its costs is to reduce its services. Few, if any, of the laws enacted each time the legislature convenes reduce the functions or services of government. More often they add new services. The advent of new gadgets, the

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\*Sections for which no author is designated were prepared by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.



broadening of people's horizons, the increasing complexity of living as more and more people live closer and closer together, are but a few of the phenomena which make for more government.

Fifty years ago the motor vehicle was just appearing on local streets. There was no complex vehicle licensing program, driver's license requirements, state traffic patrol, financial responsibility system, network of hard surface roads requiring state funds to administer and no system of collecting revenues to pay such costs. In 1906, the first year of motor vehicle licensing \$2,161 was collected. In 1952-53, less than 50 years later, over 67 million dollars was collected from motor vehicles and gasoline, over 26 millions of which came from the same source as the \$2,161 came from in 1906. The revenues increased by more than 10,000 times in less than 50 years. But during that time more than a million vehicles appeared on the roads to be licensed, many more than a million drivers had to be authorized to drive, a state traffic patrol of 70 men was created, an intricate system of making certain that people who were traffic risks were financially responsible was developed, a program of driver education was established and a network of more than 90,000 miles of road was laid out. Today more than 400 people are required to carry out the sheer mechanics of licensing vehicles and drivers.

The foregoing illustrates the scope of one relatively new function of government. If we break it down we find that it entails the salaries and travel expenses of officials and employes; typewriters, adding machines, calculators, desks and other equipment; stationery, stamps, mimeograph paper, carbon paper, paper clips and scores of other items of supplies; a building in which to house the staff; and literally scores of other items of expense required if the task is to be performed effectively.

In this case the revenues far exceed the expenditures because this function involves the collection of revenue as well as the regulation of the use of motor vehicles. There are many other functions, however, in which the direct revenues are far less than are the expenditures. The operation of our public welfare program is an example. We do not provide care for our unfortunates as a money-making scheme. This program incurs substantial costs which must be borne by the public rather than from specific revenues resulting directly from the service, but even this agency has revenues as well as expenditures.

In 1903 the state and its subdivisions levied a total of \$23,334,770 in taxes of which \$20,754,277 came from the general property tax. Fifty years later in 1953 the state and its subdivisions levied \$536,352,462 in taxes of which \$268,439,321 came from the general property tax. While the total taxes collected increased more than 20 times in 50 years, the general property tax declined from 85 per cent of the total tax revenue to 50 per cent although it, too, increased tremendously in actual amount. In 1903 several of the

most significant items in the present tax system, including the income tax, motor vehicle license fees, motor fuel taxes and unemployment compensation taxes, had not yet been initiated.

In 1903, of the 23 million dollars in total taxes collected in Wisconsin by the state and its subdivisions, 20 per cent went to school districts, 16 per cent to the county, 42 per cent to the cities, villages and towns and 22 per cent to the state. In 1953, of the 536 million dollars collected, the proportion which went to the school districts and counties remained about constant, but the proportion which went to the cities, villages and towns went down from 42 to 27 per cent while the proportion which went to the state rose from 22 to 36 per cent. During this time the state aids rose from 1.8 million dollars to 78 ½ million and an even greater increase in shared taxes occurred.

The evolution of the system of financing Wisconsin state government is but another example of the state's reputation for pioneering in public administration. Since its admission to statehood, state debt has been drastically limited by the Constitution. Property tax equalization, state supervision of assessments, a state income tax, forest crop taxation, state assessment of railroads, centralized purchasing, budgeting, accounting and independent auditing are all areas in which the state has been a leader.

It would be difficult to say with certainty that this discussion should begin with any particular item. While it is true that funds cannot be expended until they have been collected, it is likewise true that funds cannot, or at least should not be collected, until a future need for them can be shown. Starting then with the plan of anticipated revenues and expenditures, the budget, the discussion will concern itself first with the expenditure side, and then with the revenue side.

One final comment must be made without apology. As is inevitable some items in the fiscal operation of the state have been slighted in the following summary and others may appear to have received abnormal emphasis. In many cases the rich background which has culminated in the existing operation has received but slight attention. Some of the technical processes have been passed over lightly. Little if any effort to evaluate the system has been made and no predictions as to its future are attempted. While every effort to eliminate errors in fact has been made, there are some instances in which errors in judgment may appear to exist because differences of interpretation could not be completely reconciled.

While this article may imply that financing government is an end in itself and that a primary function of government is to tax its people, it should be borne in mind that under our form of government, public finance is but a means to an end, the end being those services which the people, through their representatives, have agreed should be provided.

## THE EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES OF STATE GOVERNMENT — AN OVERVIEW

In this, an analysis of the financial operations of state government in Wisconsin, it is essential that at the outset we get an overall picture of the scope of state finances in order that we may comprehend more fully the vastness of the problem of keeping state government solvent. We ought to know in general how much money is involved in the yearly operation of state government, where the money comes from and for what the money is used.

In 1849, the first year of state operation, the total expenditures from funds received by taxation was \$78,085.73. Of this amount \$5,950 went for general administration, \$20,175 went for legislative expense, \$14,500 went to maintain the courts, \$5,319.27 went for public welfare functions and \$31,226.72 went for miscellaneous and contingent expenses.<sup>1</sup>

The first decade of Wisconsin's history was precarious financially with expenditures consistently exceeding revenues, and with working capital hard to come by. Confidence in the government had not been established and loans could be procured only at excessive rates of interest. In spite of a constitutional edict that deficits had to be made up the next year the state never caught up with its debts during this period.

Today, slightly more than 100 years later, the expenditures are about 5,000 times as great as they were in 1849. Most of the major sources of current revenues were unknown at that time, and literally hundreds if not thousands of present-day duties which require the expenditure of state funds had not been heard of.

The past 10 years have been a critical period in state expenditures. The total expenditures of the state rose in every year but one during this period from a total of 152 millions in 1943-44 to a total of 406 millions in 1952-53. The total expenditures in each of the past 10 years were as follows<sup>2</sup>:

1943-44 .....	\$151,828,087
1944-45 .....	173,374,770
1945-46 .....	142,472,557
1946-47 .....	182,318,937
1947-48 .....	232,946,230
1948-49 .....	267,153,080
1949-50 .....	301,252,321
1950-51 .....	323,110,205
1951-52 .....	379,496,019
1952-53 .....	405,848,826

The most phenomenal rise has been in the period since World War II ended. Since then, the costs rose 220 million dollars.

Detailed breakdowns of expenditures for the past 4 years indicate a distribution of costs as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Phelan, Raymond V. *The Financial History of Wisconsin*, 1906, pp. 466-68.

<sup>2</sup> Wisconsin Department of Budget and Accounts, *Annual Fiscal Reports, 1950 to 1953 and Wisconsin State Budgets, 1945 to 1949.*

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE GOVERNMENT BY PURPOSE, 1949-50 TO 1952-53<sup>3</sup>**

Purpose	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
General government .....	\$ 6,153,611	2.24	\$ 7,442,314	2.45	\$ 7,732,584	2.29	\$ 8,397,001	2.24
Protection of person and property .....	7,181,241	2.61	7,367,649	2.43	7,656,129	2.27	8,088,946	2.16
National resources .....	9,060,069	3.30	9,980,654	3.29	11,532,416	3.42	11,509,108	3.07
Health .....	3,587,588	1.31	4,626,776	1.53	7,109,902	2.11	5,413,411	1.45
Welfare .....	52,178,185	19.00	55,704,838	18.36	63,087,506	18.72	69,303,396	18.51
Education .....	65,143,170	23.72	72,787,333	23.99	75,413,778	22.37	80,474,666	21.49
Veterans .....	1,027,431	.37	1,386,940	.46	1,930,514	.57	1,337,961	.36
Highways .....	72,117,087	26.26	72,729,450	23.97	80,568,356	23.90	101,591,518	27.13
Retirement .....	4,754,487	1.73	4,980,366	1.64	6,090,612	1.81	6,980,977	1.86
Taxes apportioned .....	50,444,117	18.36	64,106,476	21.13	73,920,119	21.93	78,630,143	21.00
Agency distributions .....	3,004,915	1.10	2,277,526	.75	2,053,606	.61	2,745,794	.73
Subtotal .....	274,651,901	100.00	303,390,322	100.00	337,095,522	100.00	374,472,921	100.00
Transfers to other funds .....	26,600,420		19,719,883		42,400,497		31,375,905	
Total expenditures .....	\$301,252,321		\$323,110,205		\$379,496,019		\$405,848,826	

**SOURCES OF STATE REVENUES, 1949-50 TO 1952-53<sup>3</sup>**

Source	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Taxes .....	\$170,642,247	57.26	\$203,534,458	60.57	\$212,473,368	60.00	\$218,581,680	58.87
Federal aids .....	46,647,866	15.65	45,017,417	13.40	45,774,861	12.93	52,476,195	14.13
Fees .....	10,331,454	3.47	8,105,290	2.41	8,739,317	2.47	8,915,053	2.40
Licenses .....	25,080,544	8.42	28,303,313	8.42	30,014,279	8.48	32,149,745	8.66
Services .....	9,852,646	3.31	10,891,324	3.24	10,756,067	3.04	12,325,213	3.32
Sales of products .....	5,256,876	1.76	6,490,865	1.93	8,196,903	2.32	6,257,410	1.69
Collections from localities .....	6,678,883	2.24	7,429,456	2.21	7,570,587	2.14	8,555,358	2.31
Retirement, etc. contributions .....	11,483,454	3.85	12,656,212	3.77	15,036,263	4.25	16,014,130	4.31
Investment income .....	7,070,735	2.37	8,217,749	2.44	10,687,410	3.01	11,092,942	2.99
Gifts & donations .....	2,075,058	.70	2,371,033	.71	2,219,107	.63	2,748,788	.74
Other revenues .....	2,889,299	.97	3,026,048	.90	2,569,314	.73	2,161,816	.58
Subtotal .....	298,009,062	100.00	336,043,165	100.00	354,037,476	100.00	371,278,330	100.00
Transfers from other funds .....	26,600,420		19,719,883		42,400,497		31,375,905	
Total .....	\$324,609,482		\$355,763,048		\$396,437,973		\$402,654,235	

<sup>3</sup> Data from Wisconsin Department of Budget and Accounts, Annual Fiscal Reports 1951 and 1952.

The foregoing compilation of state expenditures for the past 4 years reveals 2 important facts. The overwhelming proportion of expenditures concerns 4 types of costs; public welfare, education, highways and shared taxes. In 1952-53 these 4 items accounted for over 88 per cent of all expenditures leaving less than 12 per cent of the funds expended for all other costs of government. If any real reduction in costs of government are anticipated they are most apt to be found in the 4 categories of costs named.

During this same period of time, what has been happening to the revenues? The same phenomenal rise in total revenues was noted. The total revenues of the state during the past 10 years were as follows:

1943-44 .....	\$179,920,975
1944-45 .....	196,959,978
1945-46 .....	171,978,029
1946-47 .....	209,327,278
1947-48 .....	262,394,275
1948-49 .....	286,623,075
1949-50 .....	324,609,482
1950-51 .....	355,763,048
1951-52 .....	396,437,973
1952-53 .....	402,654,235

We must postpone the question of what has been happening to the revenues as compared to expenditures until we have explored further where the total funds have come from.

During the past 4 years the total revenues of the state have been derived from sources shown on chart on previous page.

About 60 per cent of the total revenues of the state have come from taxes during each of the past 4 years. The second most lucrative source of revenue has been federal aids which have varied from 13 to 15 per cent of the revenue. Licenses, which provide about 8½ per cent of the revenue, are the third most lucrative source of funds. Contributions made by the employes and employers to retirement and other funds account for roughly 4 per cent of the revenue.

The table showing the sources of state revenue is significant because it reveals the dollar value of some of the lesser, but nevertheless significant, sources of revenue. For example, in 1952-53 the state received slightly more than 11 million dollars as investment income from the investment of the many funds possessed by the state. Seventy-five years ago virtually nothing was realized from this source of revenue. Between 5 and 8 million dollars a year is realized from the sale of products including prison industries, farm produce and things of that nature. Well over 2 million dollars a year is received from gifts and grants.

Because of the significance of taxes as a source of revenue we must take a closer look at the over-all tax picture to determine what the major state taxes have been. At the outset we should point out that the total taxes levied by the state and local governments have risen phenomenally in the period since the turn of the

century. In 1900 the total taxes collected by the state and its subdivisions totalled 21½ million dollars or \$10.42 per capita. From 1900 to 1940 the total amount of taxes rose from 21½ million to 215 million or from \$10.42 to \$68.47 per capita. In the next 10 years, to 1950, the total rose to 470 millions or \$136.77 per capita. Thus in the course of 50 years the per capita taxes from state and local government increased 13 times.

During the past 3 years the funds procured from taxes were derived from the following sources:

**Total State Taxes Collected 1950-51 to 1952-53<sup>4</sup>**

<i>Type of Tax</i>	<i>1950-51</i>	<i>1951-52</i>	<i>1952-53</i>
Excise <sup>5</sup> .....	\$ 24,589,207	\$ 22,512,412	\$ 23,847,452
Income .....	112,115,969	117,766,887	117,830,652
Inheritance & gift .....	6,367,380	8,353,475	7,853,806
Public utility .....	18,802,159	19,286,951	22,951,399
Miscellaneous .....	5,115,637	5,963,674	6,437,817
Gasoline .....	33,857,444	35,322,856	36,652,204
Motor carrier .....	3,371,442	3,720,667	3,152,047
Forestry mill .....	1,838,833	2,083,564	2,393,605
Occupational on mink ..	4,904	4,875	5,634
Severance .....	75,201	99,678	97,240
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$203,534,458</b>	<b>\$212,473,368</b>	<b>\$221,221,856</b>

The major source of state tax revenue is the income tax which in each of the 3 years has accounted for more than half the tax revenues. Next most significant tax is the gasoline tax. The excise or special sales taxes on liquor, beer, cigarettes and oleomargarine are next. These plus the gasoline tax are about half as much as the income tax so it may be said that the special sales taxes and income taxes account for three-fourths of the tax revenues of the state. The other major source of tax revenue is the public utility tax which is levied in lieu of the property tax.

Now that we have looked at the total revenues of the state and the total expenditures of the state we are ready to compare them to see if the state is living within its income. As you recall the state cannot incur a debt of more than \$100,000 except to repel an invasion or suppress a rebellion. During the past 4 years the relationship of total revenues to total expenditures has been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Excess of Revenues</i>
1949-50	\$324,609,482	\$301,252,321	+\$23,357,161
1950-51	355,763,048	323,110,205	+32,652,843
1951-52	396,437,973	379,496,019	+16,941,954
1952-53	402,654,235	405,848,826	- 3,194,591

As is apparent, in 3 of the last 4 years, the state has collected more than it spent, and the excess of revenues over expenditures has been substantially more than the deficits. This implies that

<sup>4</sup> Wisconsin Department of Budget and Accounts, Annual Fiscal Report, 1951 to 1953.

<sup>5</sup> Includes taxes on cigarettes, liquor, malt beverages and oleomargarine.

the state has a reserve or "cookie jar" to which it can fall back when its funds get low. While it is true that the total moneys raised exceeded the total moneys expended in 3 of the last 4 years, the state cannot shift the revenues around at will to meet its obligations.

The state money is divided into funds of which there are more than 30. Except as transferred by the legislature or by amending the Constitution, money in one fund cannot be used for purposes other than that for which the fund was established. The major funds include funds for highways, conservation, unemployment compensation, teachers' retirement, employes' retirement, life insurance, university, schools, etc. Each of these is for a specific purpose except the so-called general fund which is defined by statute as "all moneys in the state treasury not specifically designated in any statute as belonging to any other fund".

While it is true that the combined revenues of all the funds were about 70 million dollars more than the combined expenditures of all funds during the past 4 years, the excess of revenues over expenditures was in the segregated funds and not in the general fund. The relationship of expenditures to revenues in the segregated or restricted funds during this 4-year period was as follows:

#### Segregated Fund Total Revenues and Expenditures in Millions

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Excess of Revenues</i>
1949-50	\$123.6	\$ 93.9	\$+29.7
1950-51	124.6	96.2	+28.4
1951-52	154.8	122.2	+32.6
1952-53	155.7	142.2	+13.5

In each year the segregated funds had more revenues than expenditures. In part this is because the nature of some of the segregated funds is to accumulate money faster than it is expended. Thus the money put in the retirement fund is placed there, not with the idea of withdrawing it immediately, but with the idea that it will draw interest for years until the annuitant is eligible for benefits, at which time it will be expended in accordance with a preconceived plan.

Meanwhile the relationship of the revenues to expenditures in the general fund during that period was as follows:

#### General Fund Total Revenues and Expenditures in Millions

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Excess of Revenues</i>
1949-50	\$201.0	\$207.4	\$- 6.4
1950-51	231.2	227.0	+ 4.2
1951-52	241.6	257.3	-15.7
1952-53	247.0	263.7	-16.7

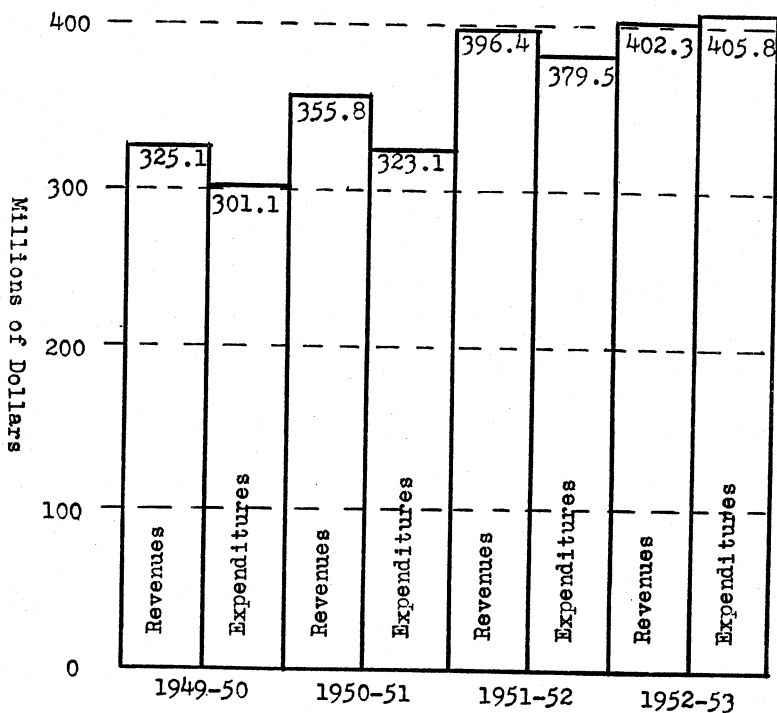
In only one year during the past 4, did the general fund collect as much as it expended. In the other 3 years it had to depend upon existing surpluses.

The general fund is divided into 2 parts, the revolving budget which is composed of moneys collected by an agency and automatically reappropriated by the legislature to that particular agency, and the executive budget which consists of those revenues which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity and are then available for appropriation by the legislature. It is the executive budget which is normally called "the budget" and to which a large part of the biennial legislative scrutiny is confined. If we consider this so-called executive budget, what relationship between revenues and expenditures do we find?

#### Executive Budget Revenues and Expenditures in Millions

Year	Revenues	Expenditures	Excess of Revenues
1949-50	\$ 91.4	\$100.3	\$- 8.9
1950-51	108.1	103.6	+ 4.5
1951-52	106.5	121.6	-15.1
1952-53	106.8	123.2	-16.4

Thus it is apparent that currently the executive budget is expending more than it is taking in. This is possible because of



Total Revenues And Expenditures Of The State  
1949-50 to 1952-53



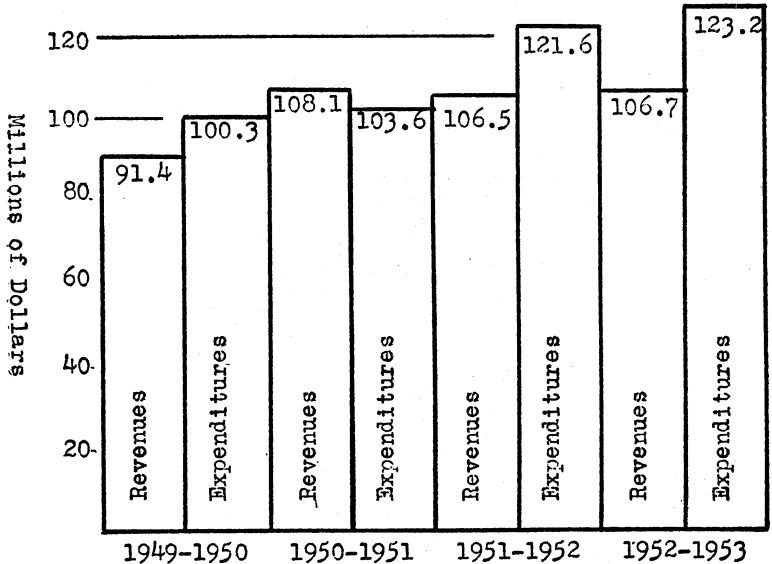
dependence upon accumulated surpluses. The general fund surpluses in recent years are as follows:

**General Fund Surplus as of June 30 in Millions**

1947 .....	\$26.2
1948 .....	37.3
1949 .....	49.3
1950 .....	38.8
1951 .....	45.2
1952 .....	29.3
1953 .....	14.6

In the past 3 years the surplus has declined from 45.2 to 14.6 million dollars. Thus if the anticipated expenditures of 1953-54 and 1954-55 exceed the revenues by more than 14.6 million dollars, the executive budget will not balance. In anticipation of this situation the founding fathers provided in Article VIII of the Constitution that if the expenses of any one year 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."

We are now armed with a general impression regarding the nature of the state's revenues and expenditures, and the problems of keeping the costs within the income.



**Executive Budget Revenues And Expenditures  
1949-50 to 1952-53**

## THE PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WISCONSIN'S BUDGET

By E. C. GIESSEL, *Director*  
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In Wisconsin, as in other states, the budget may be defined as a financial plan which embodies not only a program for spending, but an estimate of resources available for expenditure as well. Although the definition applies to all states in the Union, the method of arriving at a set of figures entitled "the state budget" varies decidedly. Budget figures are subjected to many different processes before the financial vehicle is created upon which the general policies of a state are borne and carried to ultimate fulfillment.

Interest in the state budget is not confined only to the departments which request the necessary appropriations to perform statutory functions and duties. Others to whom the budget is of vital interest are the executive office, the Joint Finance Committee of the legislature, the members of the legislature both as individuals and as lawmaking members of the body which they constitute, and the Department of Budget and Accounts, which is delegated the duty of executing the mechanics of preparing the actual budget document as submitted to the Governor and to the legislature. Finally, there is another group which is interested in the state budget, made up of the individual citizens of the state of Wisconsin. This group should have the greatest interest in the spending plan of the state, but outside of the members of widely separated tax organizations, the majority of our citizens have little if any interest in the money which is spent by the state from the tax dollar collected.

The budget is a single published document which gives the financial plan for all the revenues and expenditures of the state for all funds. The executive budget, however, commonly known as "the budget" in Wisconsin, is only a segment of the whole spending plan involving only about a third of the total expenditures by the state. The legislatures of the past have directed most of their efforts towards this fiscal segment.

A large part of the revenue of the state is received for specific purposes, such as highway, conservation, etc., and, by statute, must be expended for such purpose. Until 1953, the legislature has exercised only limited discretion in the handling of these "restricted" or "segregated" funds.

The general fund is the principal operating fund involved in the budget. The general fund is defined by statute as "all moneys in the state treasury not specifically designated in any statute as belonging to any other fund." Thus it is the big pocketbook into which all the money not specifically allocated to a particular fund is placed. The general fund in turn is divided into 2 parts, the revolving budget and the executive budget. The revolving budget

combines all those moneys which, according to the statutes, "are paid into a State fund and are credited by statute to an appropriation to finance a specific activity or agency". For example, the appropriation for the Board of Dental Examiners provides that "all moneys collected or received by each and every person for or in behalf of the state board of dental examiners shall be paid within one week after receipt into the general fund, and are appropriated therefrom for the execution of the functions of the board". Thus the money goes into the big pocketbook known as the general fund but it must then be credited back as an appropriation to the particular agency for its particular function laid down by statute. The executive budget of the general fund contains all those revenues which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity therein, and are then available for appropriation by the legislature.

By Chapter 333, Laws of 1951, the legislature provided that the legislative budget proposals for the ensuing biennial be contained in 3 bills, one covering each of the major operating funds. Thus in 1953, there were 3 budget bills dealing with the general fund, conservation fund and the highway fund.

It should be pointed out that while the budgets provide the device whereby the legislature can make a critical review of the expenditures proposed by the agencies of government in the particular funds involved in the specific budgets, the legislature may, in fact, review any appropriations to any agency of government at any time except the very few established by the Constitution.

The budget figures are prepared by the Department of Budget and Accounts in an almost continuous process. The central accounting records of the state, from which the great majority of the budget figures are secured, are kept by the Department of Budget and Accounts. This procedure lends itself very satisfactorily to the mechanical budget process because changes desired in reporting types of expenditures for budget purposes are easily effected by changing the central accounting system to conform to budget requirements. Housing the budget and accounting activities under the same roof, as is done in Wisconsin, is more or less unique since most states have 2 independent departments performing the accounting function and the budget function.

In 1949 the Wisconsin executive budget was changed from what is known as a lump sum budget to a modified line appropriation budget. Prior to 1949 each appropriation was a specific annual lump sum which made it possible for an agency to have complete latitude in the use of the money within that appropriation. Beginning in 1949, however, each appropriation except those for highway construction and for aids to localities was divided into 3 allotments, one for personal services, one for materials and supplies and one for capital outlay. This is called a modified line budget because it restricts the expenditures to the allotments made by the legislature under each category. Thus the agency which has an annual

appropriation of \$90,000 of which \$70,000 is allotted for personal services cannot expend more than \$70,000 for personal services or divert any of the \$70,000 to either materials and supplies or capital outlay. This type of budget restricts the operating agency more than does a lump sum budget, but provides some flexibility within the allotments. In addition, further flexibility is provided by the Emergency Board as will be mentioned later.

The Wisconsin budget is a biennial plan of expenditure and revenue covering a period from July 1 of one odd-numbered year to June 30 of the next odd-numbered year. The preparations for the budget begin in the year prior to the year for which the budget is effective. In 12 states today, as in Wisconsin prior to 1883, the legislature meets annually and therefore prepares an annual budget. While it is recognized that it is difficult to project revenues and expenditures as far ahead as the Wisconsin plan requires in times of economic instability, the proposal to have annual sessions alternately concerned with budget only has not received much support in Wisconsin.

Beginning with the first of September of each even-numbered year the Department of Budget and Accounts shifts into high gear and devotes all of its efforts to budget preparation. During the month of September the various state agencies are scheduled on a staggered basis to reconcile their departmental records with the central accounting records. As soon as a reconciliation is completed, the staff of the Department of Budget and Accounts completes the budget work sheets by entering thereon 3 years of actual receipts and 3 years of actual disbursements by accounting classification. The typed copies of the budget work sheets are then sent to the state agency concerned for completion. The state agency estimates receipts and disbursements for the year in progress and for each year of the ensuing biennium.

The Department of Budget and Accounts has a staff of men called budget analysts whose duty it is to help each department in the preparation of its estimates. The members of this staff not only help the agency by answering questions which are bound to arise, but they acquaint themselves with the powers, duties and functions of each agency to evaluate effectively the dollar and cents cost of the various programs. Such evaluations result in recommendations at a later stage in the budget process as to reductions in appropriations requested for certain activities together with a complete justification for such recommended reductions.

The deadline for the submission of appropriation requests is November 1. When the agency has completed its estimates, the typed sheets, now showing 3 years of actual experience and 3 years of estimated receipts and disbursements, are returned to the Department of Budget and Accounts for final processing. After all detail figures have been checked and tabulated, the task of preparing these figures in final form for presentation to the legislature as a

book of statistical information is begun. This volume, entitled *The Wisconsin State Budget*, consists of approximately 400 pages and is printed by the multilith process which is both pleasing in appearance and inexpensive.

At the same time that the material for the publication of the statistical information is being prepared, the Governor holds public hearings on the budget. These hearings usually commence immediately after the November elections and are conducted by the Governor-elect. Aiding the Governor are his financial advisors, the 2 chairmen of the Joint Finance Committee of the legislature, other legislators the Governor may choose for participation in the hearings, the state auditor and the director of budget and accounts. Attendance of the latter 2 is required by law.

The practice of conducting public hearings before the Governor-elect is an additional unique feature in Wisconsin's budget procedure. In the great majority of the states these hearings consist of private "across-the-table" discussions between the Governor and his financial advisors on one side of the conference table and the department head and his top staff on the other side of the same table. Similar private discussions and conferences are also held in Wisconsin, but usually after the public hearings prescribed by law have been conducted. It has been repeatedly argued that preliminary public hearings consume more time than is commensurate with the value received and this at a period when time is at a premium.

Under Wisconsin law, any department which desires a hearing before the Governor-elect is entitled to receive such hearing. This process has consumed about 3 weeks in the past. A streamlined policy adopted for the first time in 1952, wherein only the larger departments were heard and under which the majority of the smaller departments waived a hearing, resulted in a substantial saving of time. Actually, 6 - 7 days which formerly had been devoted to the conduct of public hearings were eliminated and the valuable hours represented by the unused days were devoted to direct contacts with department heads, which resulted in a recommended budget for the financial needs of the state at an earlier date than was normally possible under previous practices.

After the hearings are terminated and the private discussions between the departments and the executive office concerning individual departmental aims, problems and desires have been effected, the advisory staff of the Governor arrives at a determination of the moneys which should be expended for the various services required under the statutes. The Governor exercises his executive prerogatives in "inner circle" discussions of major policies and problems. Major policies concerning the ultimate taxation program are determined by what could be called "the policy of down-to-earth debate". The Governor and his advisors sit down and discuss financial policies, and the budget which is finally recommended by the chief executive

of the state is a budget which has received the careful scrutiny of a number of individuals concerned with governmental cost. Major policies are determined by the Governor. Conferences, conducted at a level represented by the Governor's budget staff result in the determination of minor policies. Such policy determination, in the last analysis, is not a mandate. It is a suggested program. It is a program which the Governor believes he is best able to execute with the minimum of taxation and the maximum of accomplishment.

When the Governor has established his fiscal policy for the ensuing biennium (starting with July 1 of the odd-numbered year), he submits to the legislature his concept of a fiscal program which meets with his personal opinions as to needs. It also conforms to what he believes represents the wishes and desires of the majority of the citizens of the state.

The Governor's fiscal program is submitted to the legislature on or before February 1. The members of the senate join with the members of the assembly to hear the Governor's budget message. At this time the Governor delivers to the members of the combined houses not only his message, but his budget bill as well as the budget volume which contains the financial statistics. In compliance with the provisions of the statutes and of legislative rules, after the Governor's presentation on fiscal obligations, the legislature refers the Governor's budget bill to the Joint Committee on Finance, which (in executive session) submits the bill back to the legislature for introduction in one of the 2 houses, usually the assembly.

The Joint Finance Committee conducts hearings (over a period of approximately 6 weeks) for all departments requesting appropriations. After each day of hearings the committee usually "goes into a huddle" and reconciles the views of the committee membership with the recommendations as made by the chief executive of the state. Generally, the views of the legislative and executive branches of government coincide, but there are sufficient disagreements to make it impractical to change the original budget bill by single amendment. Therefore an entirely new bill called a "substitute amendment" is introduced to take the place of the original budget bill. The substitute amendment is prepared for the Joint Committee on Finance which returns it to the house of origin with a recommendation for passage.

Political party policies in Wisconsin usually assure the acceptance without change of the Joint Finance Committee's draft of the budget bill. All amendments from the floor of the senate or the assembly to the budget bill normally are killed on the floor. Consequently, in most instances, the budget drafted in the Joint Finance Committee is passed by the 2 houses of the legislature without change and referred to the Governor. The bill as passed is always approved by the Governor, although he has item veto power, which he occasionally exercises. Under the item veto, the Governor may in

any appropriation bill disapprove one or more items of the bill without affecting the remaining parts thereof.

The legislative process as heretofore described does not complete the legislative budgeting procedures. During the course of a biennial session as many as 50 to 100 additional appropriation bills are passed and become law. Many more appropriation bills are introduced which are not even heard by the Joint Finance Committee or considered by the legislature. The additional appropriation bills which are passed vary from negligible to substantial sums. Consequently, it is apparent that under the existing system of legislative consideration of budgetary problems, the submission of the budget bill by the executive office does not present the entire picture. Even though the executive budget bill and executive budget proposal seemingly may be complete in every respect, legislative desires to perform additional services for the citizens of the state without exception result in a final budget exceeding the proposals as submitted by the chief executive. The 1953 Legislature enacted appropriation measures of 2½ million dollars in addition to those presented by the Governor in the executive budget bill.

The budget, as passed by the legislature and approved by the Governor, represents the spending plan of the state. This plan is final in theory only. It is subject to downward change and amendment. Under the provisions of the statutes, the director of budget and accounts makes quarterly allotments of the appropriations set up by law. Departmental requests for permission to spend certain amounts of their appropriations during a 3-month period are submitted to the Department of Budget and Accounts at the beginning of each quarterly period commencing with July. This department is authorized to reduce these requests if in its estimation it feels the amounts requested are excessive and the purposes for which the moneys are to be expended are not warranted. If the department reduces a request made by a state agency, the agency has recourse in an appeal to the Governor, who under the statutes, may override the decision of the Department of Budget and Accounts.

Beginning in 1951-52 the executive budget appropriations exceeded the expected revenues and, to balance the budget, the state had to use its accumulated surplus to pay the excess. When and if the surplus is used up, it will be necessary for the legislature to raise the revenues to equal the appropriations or reduce the appropriations to equal the revenues. The state cannot incur a debt of more than \$100,000 and the Constitution expressly provides in Article VIII, Section 5, that if the expenses of any year 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."

To facilitate the determination of expenditures which are necessary to fulfill requirements, the budget department is staffed with personnel whose duty is not only to make an evaluation of future

needs of a department for the purpose of establishing the amount of the appropriation to be approved by the executive and legislative branches of the state government, but also to engage in a day to day survey after the approval of the budget to determine whether current conditions have changed to such extent that expenditures originally allowed are no longer warranted.

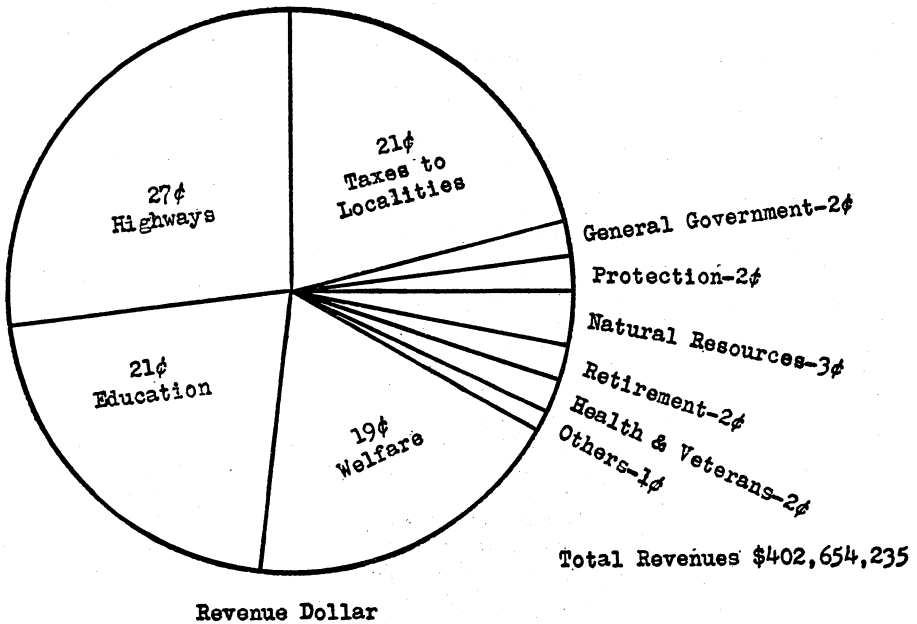
There is an additional facet to the budget process which receives but little attention from the rank and file, but which is highly important. This phase of budgeting is the estimating of future revenues of the state. The accuracy of the revenue estimates determines to some extent the tax policies of the legislature and the Governor. It is self-evident that a policy of super-conservatism in revenue estimating will result in the imposition of additional taxes and ultimately in the creation of surplus and unspent funds. A concerted effort is made to arrive at estimates of future revenues which will be substantiated by actual revenues. Current methods used to arrive at estimates which match actual tax receipts have been most effective since their inauguration several years ago, as evidenced by the fact that in 1950-51 and in 1951-52 the revenues were underestimated by only 4.8 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively. The states of California and New York believe that an 8 per cent error is not only permissible but is as small an error as can be logically expected. A constant study is being made by the Department of Budget and Accounts on the factors which affect revenues and what effect these factors have. These figures have been collected for a period of 10 years, and they reveal a pattern which in the future should result in realistic estimates of revenues, unless economic conditions should change suddenly as they did in the early thirties.

The author of this article is particularly proud of the state of Wisconsin's program, which encompasses both spending and receiving. In the arithmetical statistics of the 48 states of the Union, as published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Wisconsin is one of the leaders in the economic field, the field which spells out the condition of well-being in our country. These statistics show that if the dollar expended by the state of Wisconsin in 1950 is converted into a dollar which compares with the dollar of 1942, Wisconsin spent 32 per cent more than it did in 1942. This compares with a nationwide average of 52 per cent. Nationwide, the constant dollar evaluation of 1950 compared with 1942 establishes Wisconsin as one of the most conservative states in the Union in its program of tax dollar spending. On this basis Wisconsin ranks as the 10th lowest in the rate of increase in spending after adjusting inflationary values of 1950 as compared with 1942. Of the 9 states which have better records than Wisconsin in this respect, 7 are Eastern states, and the 8th and 9th are Illinois and Ohio in the Midwest. Wisconsin need not feel apologetic about its position in the national picture, as is evidenced by the statistics.



Again it should be emphasized that the budgeting process is not only a policy of formulation and creation of a financial plan for the state but in addition involves the daily supervision of the plan to guarantee maximum results. Only with continuous analysis and new evaluations of current conditions can the maximum effectiveness be obtained and the greatest economy secured.

Wisconsin Total Revenue Dollar, 1952-53



Taken from 1953 Annual Fiscal Report,  
Department of Budget and Accounts  
CHART I

# WISCONSIN'S STATE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

By JOHN E. GOETZ, *Supervisor*  
Department of Budget and Accounts

## Introduction

State government is the largest single business in Wisconsin. Over a million voting citizens are the policy-making stockholders of this gigantic enterprise. The immensity of the state's business is appreciated when we consider that Wisconsin's  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million residents live in an area approximating 35 million acres or the equivalent of 55,000 square miles. The full valuation of our taxable property is almost 13 billion dollars, and includes 168,000 farms, 7,300 manufacturing establishments, 46,500 retail businesses, 3,875 wholesale operators and 13,550 service trades. Wisconsin has over 94,000 miles of highways, consisting of 11,000 miles in state trunk highways, 18,000 miles in county trunk highways and 65,000 miles in city, town and village streets and roads, which are traveled by over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million state-registered motor vehicles. We have 166 cities, 369 villages, 1,281 townships and more than 5,000 school districts in Wisconsin. An aquarium of 8,676 recorded lakes covers an area of almost one million acres of water and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million acres of publicly-owned or publicly-controlled land is available to hunters in Wisconsin.

To operate, maintain and service this tremendous physical plant, the state government of Wisconsin received and disbursed over 400 million dollars for just one fiscal year covering the period July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953 when the state "closed its books." Obviously, the state government's bookkeeping for this vast business is a task of no simple proportions. The layman's occasional difficulty in interpreting data on state finance is forgivable when we visualize the magnitude of state operations and the complex inter-relationships of the parts that make up the whole.

Fiscal accounting for the entire financial affairs of the state is one of the statutory duties of the State Department of Budget and Accounts. Most important of the fiscal duties delegated to the department are the following:

1. Suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenues and expenditures.
2. Direct the collection of all moneys due the state.
3. Keep all accounts in which the state is interested.
4. Examine, determine and audit, according to law, the claims of all persons against the state.
5. Draw warrants on the State Treasurer payable to claimants for amounts audited and allowed.
6. Approve departmental purchase orders prior to incurring liability thereon.
7. Prescribe the forms of accounts and other financial records to be used by all departments.

8. Prepare at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a condensed and popular account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenue and the purposes of its expenditures, including a comparison with the prior year.

9. Prepare at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a statement of the condition of the general fund, showing the cash balance, the accounts receivable, the accounts payable, and the continuing unexpended and unencumbered appropriation balances on June 30.

10. Prepare biennial Wisconsin state budget report.

11. Allot, quarterly, departmental requests for appropriation expenditures.

Any interested citizen desiring to learn the fiscal facts concerning his state government may turn to the Annual Fiscal Report of Wisconsin for his official information and guidance. This report is published each fall by the Department of Budget and Accounts.

### History

In a state-wide referendum in November 1946, the Secretary of State was relieved of his duties as "ex officio auditor" for the state by the deletion of such provisions from the language of Article VI, Section 2, of the Wisconsin Constitution. On July 1, 1947, the State Department of Budget and Accounts was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, to assume the accounting and preauditing duties formerly carried out by the Secretary of State, in addition to its state budget responsibilities acquired under the former State Budget Bureau. At the same time, and in the same act, the postauditing duties of the former State Budget Bureau were transferred by the 1947 Legislature to the newly created Department of State Audit. This reorganization of the state's fiscal affairs was the result of research conducted by the Interim Committee to Study the State Budget System created in 1943 and continued by the 1945 Legislature.

Until July 1, 1940, the state's accounting was accomplished by the pen and ink method. Bookkeeping machines replaced manual methods in 1940 and when these machines were fully depreciated in 1948, the Department of Budget and Accounts installed 5 modern 10-key electric bookkeeping machines that are operated by the touch system. All appropriation, allotment and general ledger controls are now posted on such machines. In February 1950 a punch-card electric accounting machine unit was installed to provide detailed account breakdowns for the budgetary controls. These installations furnish account details as to fund, department, appropriation, activity, object class, fiscal year, function, character and amount for each voucher processed for payment, as well as similar details for the revenue accounts. As a result, Wisconsin now has as modern an accounting system as may be found in any other governmental jurisdiction in the country.

### Objectives of State Accounting

Article VIII, Section 2, of the Wisconsin Constitution states that "No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law." Control of state expenditures through appropriation accounting is the primary objective of Wisconsin's accounting system. Additional control through appropriation allotment accounts makes certain that appropriated sums will not be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year and that amounts authorized by the legislature will be expended for the purpose originally intended.

Most appropriations to state agencies are subdivided into 3 major categories: (1) personal services; (2) materials and expense; and (3) capital outlay. Each of these categories are budgeted and broken down into quarterly requirements by the respective operating agencies. Each state agency submits allotment requests to the Department of Budget and Accounts for authority to expend the quarterly budget. After such expenditure proposals have been screened by the budget analyst staff of the department, the allotment request, as approved, is entered to the credit of each agency on the central accounting division's budget control ledger. All transactions thereafter must channel through the budget control accounts thus established.

In addition to the primary objective of budgetary control by appropriation and allotment, the state accounting system accomplishes secondary objectives, most important of which are the following:

1. Provides comprehensive and detailed financial data for planning an effective state budget.
2. Facilitates the determination of whether administrative officers are carrying out their duties.
3. Records and controls the handling of public moneys.
4. Produces comparative financial data over period of years on a comprehensive state-wide basis.
5. Provides financial reporting to the general public.

### Financial Reporting

Informing the citizen as to what is happening to his state tax dollar is one of the foremost responsibilities of the State Department of Budget and Accounts. Two publications are prepared for the taxpayers' edification: (1) The biennial state budget report published in January of odd-numbered years; and (2) the Annual Fiscal Report published in October of each year.

The biennial budget report of approximately 350 pages is the more comprehensive of the 2 publications because, based on its contents, the chief executive and the legislature plan the programs and the estimated outlays and taxes necessary for the coming biennium. Although summary in form the budget report shows 3 years actual expenditure experience for each state appropriation and sub-allotment thereof, together with the estimated requirements and

programs for 3 years subsequent to the last complete fiscal accounting year ended June 30. Voluminous and detailed budget work sheets support the summary information that is published. It is to these detailed work sheets that the state's budget experts give their closest scrutiny. The Governor's budget recommendations are appended to the published budget and represent the sums he deems necessary to carry on approved programs for the ensuing biennium. His budget message to the legislature is based on these figures.

The Annual Fiscal Report published each year in October contains a condensed and popular account of the state's business for the fiscal year just ended, together with a comparison with the prior year. It shows functionally where the state's revenues came from and where they have been utilized. It shows the outlays for general government, protection of persons and property, agriculture and natural resources, health, education, public welfare, highways, veterans, retirement contributions, taxes apportioned, interfund transfers and similar information. The annual report also shows the condition of the general fund, the status of all funds, the revenues and expenditures of each agency by appropriation, state aids, federal aids, expenditures by character, tax collections in all funds and other statistical data.

Figures on past experience for the biennial state budget report and the Annual Fiscal Report are derived from the accounting division records of the Department of Budget and Accounts. Such figures represent the end result of a year's detailed daily posting of operations covering funds, appropriations, allotments, requisitions, purchase orders, vouchers, revenues, transfers, investments and adjustments. Wisconsin's fiscal reports are the final distillations of the daily accounting routines.

#### Scope of State Accounting

During the course of a typical fiscal year the State Department of Budget and Accounts maintains over 2,600 ledger accounts and processes or supervises 15,000 receipts, 234,000 vouchers, 75,000 purchase orders and over 930,000 state checks (warrants) on the State Treasurer. Processing involves document check-in, preaudit, code audit, card-punching of detail, pre-listing for predetermined control totals, posting to budget control ledgers, batching by check series, writing warrants, filing documents, writing monthly statements and reports, reconciling accounts and compiling the Annual Fiscal Report, covering over 400 million dollars of state business activity. Over 7,000 investment accounts by fund, description and type of security are maintained for an investment portfolio totaling over 350 million dollars. Costs for over 360 projects of a state building program aggregating 80 million dollars are recorded. General ledger accounts, old-year-charge accounts, daily fund balances, estimated daily fund balances for investment guidance, and quarterly comparison of actual and estimated revenues are maintained.

In addition to maintaining and controlling all the accounts in which the state is interested, the Department of Budget and Accounts prescribes the forms of accounts and other financial records to be used by all state agencies. Accounting systems providing internal controls are installed in state agencies requesting such services.

### Revenue Accounting

Wisconsin has 37 segregated or restricted funds involving 8 state agencies and one general fund involving 76 state agencies. Segregated funds, created either by the Constitution or by statute, are separate accounting entities that derive their source of support from special revenues or taxes that are earmarked for a specific purpose, such as highways, conservation, construction, veterans, retirement, insurance, unemployment compensation and other similar funds. The general fund is the principal operating fund of the state and is sometimes referred to as the "taxpayers" fund because, except for highways and conservation, most of the state's tax revenues funnel through it. The executive budget of the state is predicated on the resources of the general fund. All moneys paid into the state treasury are credited to the general fund unless otherwise specifically provided by law — as is illustrated in the case of the segregated funds.

The general fund has 2 types of resources: (1) general-purpose revenues which are specifically appropriated at each legislative session, and (2) revolving-purpose revenues which are automatically reappropriated by statute for the purposes prescribed by law. Depending upon the source of moneys collected, therefore, a credit is extended either to (1) executive budget (general-purpose) revenue, or (2) revolving budget (reappropriated) revenue.

Revolving budget revenues are credited, generally speaking, to an appropriation account of a state agency. Such appropriations are usually said to be self-supporting or self-sustaining inasmuch as no executive budget (taxpayers') revenue is needed to finance that particular activity. A typical illustration of a revolving account may be found in the university dormitories. Money collected from students for room and board is used to finance the cost of operating the dormitory, including such items as salaries, food, light, heat, power, supplies, services, repairs, maintenance, capital outlay and debt retirement. No taxpayer's revenue is expended for this purpose. Revolving budget revenues and expenditures approximate those in the executive budget. In other words, the executive or taxpayers' budget accounts for only 50 per cent of the fiscal activity in the general fund.

The 1953 Legislature has taken the initiative to control the outlays of certain revolving appropriations by establishing "expenditure ceilings" therefor, based on the estimated revenues of such accounts. Student fee revolving appropriations for the institutions of higher learning have been so controlled for the first time in the 1953-1955

biennium. Extension and elaboration of expenditure controls over segregated funds has also been written into the law by the 1953 Legislature, particularly in the instances of the highway fund and the conservation fund.

#### Expenditure Accounting

Before a state agency can spend money it must first have an appropriation from the legislature from a specified fund for a legal and constitutional purpose. Secondly, it must have an approved quarterly allotment from the Department of Budget and Accounts. Only after these 2 conditions are satisfied, may a department proceed to expend its appropriated amounts. Before an agency may hire personnel in the classified service it must requisition the Bureau of Personnel for duly qualified applicants for such position. Before an agency may buy supplies and equipment it must first requisition such items from the Bureau of Purchases, which either furnishes such commodities from its central stores or issues a purchase order to procure the articles on the open market. While the procedure in various types of expenditures varies, the following example illustrates the general process.

Let us assume that Department A wishes to buy a typewriter. A requisition must first be prepared in Department A showing make and description of the machine, gross amount, discount and net amount of the proposed purchase. The requisition is dispatched to the budget analyst section of the Department of Budget and Accounts where it is checked and compared with the approved budget of the agency. If the item appears in the budget, the requisition is o.k.'d and transmitted to the Bureau of Purchases; if the item is not in the budget or the need thereof is questionable, the requisition is rejected or suspended and further investigation of the matter is begun on the department level by the analyst.

Upon receiving the approved requisition the Bureau of Purchases executes a purchase order for the item, but before mailing out the vendor's copies it first must be audited and posted to the encumbrance ledgers of the Department of Budget and Accounts. Each purchase order is "encumbered" against the allotted amounts to determine the availability of money therefor. After the purchase order is thus charged to the agency's allotment account and a sufficiency of allotted funds is determined, the Department of Budget and Accounts' copy is detached and the remaining copies of the approved purchase order are returned to the director of purchases for transmittal to the vendor. If the budget controls show an overdraft from the "encumbrance", the entry is reversed to restore the original balance and the item is suspended and a suspense notice is issued to the requisitioning agency. It is then the responsibility of said agency to take action to place its accounts in proper order.

The vendor ships the typewriter to Department A and mails 3 copies of the official invoice to the Bureau of Purchases. The bureau checks the invoice for compliance with the terms of the purchase

and clears its records of the transaction. It approves and stamps the invoice and transmits 2 copies of the official invoice to Department A.

Department A verifies the invoice against the delivery made by the vendor, codes and enters the invoice on its own records, and vouchers and certifies the original invoice to the State Department of Budget and Accounts for payment, retaining the second copy of the invoice for its own records and files.

Upon receipt of the duly certified, coded and numbered voucher from Department A, the State Department of Budget and Accounts' accounting division "checks-in" the voucher on a "check-in" record and affixes a date-received stamp on the voucher-invoice. The voucher, along with others received, is then routed to the preaudit division of the Department of Budget and Accounts.

In the preaudit division the vouchers are audited as to propriety, legality, appropriation, fiscal year code and arithmetic by a staff of 5 auditors and one superior. Any voucher involving audit exceptions is ticketed for return to the certifying department for corrective measures, reasons being indicated on a form attached. Approved vouchers are audit-stamped and sent back to the accounting division for bookkeeping entry.

In the accounting division the audited vouchers are given a final sorting, checked for activity and object code, added in order to establish batch-control totals, and transmitted to the punch-card accounting room with adding tape attached.

Detail cards are punched to show fund, department, appropriation, budget activity, object class, fiscal year chargeable and amount. The amount columns are tabulated (added) on the electric card-accounting machine and the total is verified to the adding machine tape affixed to the batch. Information fields punched in the cards are verified by electric card-verifiers. The verified batch of cards is then placed in the electric accounting machine, listed (printed), and totalled, in duplicate. The list thus made is called the "pre-list" or predetermined total sheet and accompanies and controls the vouchers thereafter. After running the pre-list, the cards are filed by ledger and date for month-end reporting purposes. The pre-list with the vouchers is transmitted to the budget control room, where, after "matching" with related purchase orders, the vouchers are placed in an "unfinished business" visible file, by ledger, for posting to allotted funds.

In the budgetary control room 3 operators charge the vouchers to the budget ledgers and "liquidate" (credit) the related purchase orders which were originally charged thereto. Accumulating in the registers of the electrically controlled bookkeeping machine are the individual amounts of the vouchers and purchase order liquidations included in the batch being processed through the accounts. At the end of the posting the bookkeeping machine accumulating registers are cleared and the voucher total and purchase order liquidation totals thus determined must agree with the pre-lists



accompanying that batch. If any total does not agree, an error has been made and the vouchers or purchase order liquidations have to be checked back to the journal tally sheet to determine on what account a correction must be made. No voucher is posted to a budget control allotment account if it exceeds the allotted balance. If the allotted balance is insufficient the voucher item is suspended and a suspense notice is transmitted to the certifying department concerned.

After postings have been made to the budget control ledgers, a control clerk "batches", by check series, the approved vouchers on which warrants are to be written payable to claimants or vendors. This distribution by check series must agree with the batch totals by budget control ledger. The vouchers, with control tapes attached, are then transmitted to the check-writing unit for preparation of the state warrants (checks) on the State Treasurer.

A warrant register is prepared in duplicate simultaneously with the writing of the checks — a carbon copy by-product of the original warrant. The total of the warrant register, by batches written, must agree with the adding machine tapes accompanying the vouchers. The checks written are then proofread back to the original vouchers for verification of name and amount. After the signature of the director of budget and accounts is applied to the warrants by an electric check signer, the warrants are transmitted to the State Treasurer with a copy of the warrant register. The vouchers, together with the second copy of the warrant register, are transmitted to the voucher file vault of the central accounting division of the Department of Budget and Accounts. Vouchers are filed numerically by voucher number by state agency and are preserved for 8 years. Each agency has its own voucher number sequence. The copy of the warrant register is filed by check series.

The State Treasurer's office lists and totals the warrants received from the Department of Budget and Accounts and countersigns them by an electric check-signer to validate them for payment to claimant. It is at this point that the warrants become checks. Such checks are picked up, in most cases, from the Treasurer's office by the department concerned and are then mailed out to the claimant. Thus the vendor of a typewriter to Department A finally gets paid!

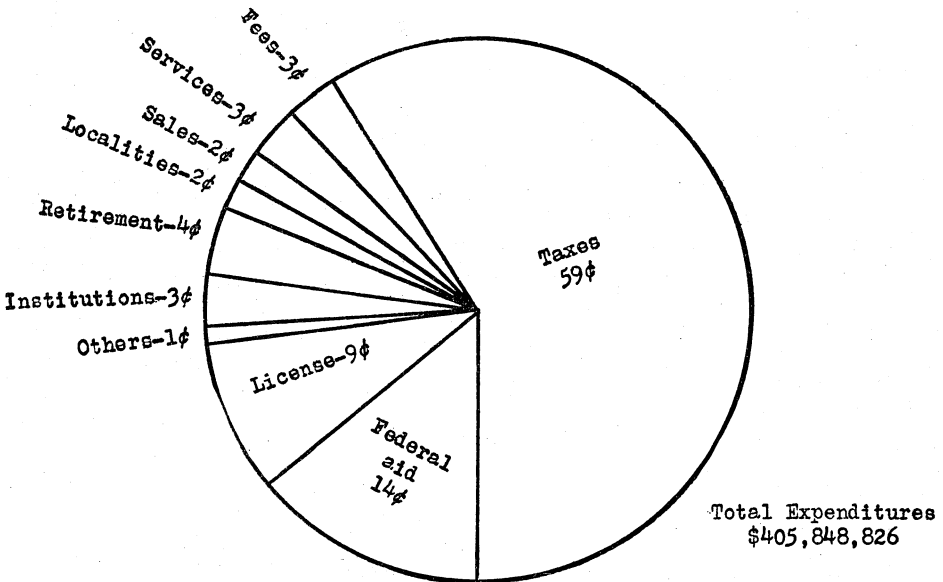
While it may seem to the casual observer that this circuitous processing of an invoice for payment is quite involved and time consuming, under normal circumstances these procedures do not exceed one week. Students of fiscal affairs will appreciate that adequate controls and documentary cross-checking are vital to the protection of the interests of the general public. Wisconsin's state accounting system provides the means of control for a careful and cautious administration of the fiscal affairs of the state government.

**Summary and Conclusion**

Wisconsin's accounting system is as broad as are the affairs of state. It is interlocked with the statutes which provide state services to 3 1/2 million residents, yet it is as flexible as administrative judgment can make it within the framework of statutory limitation. As a tool of governmental management it charts a course of action which is indispensable in projecting the state's biennial budget requirements. It provides fiscal information in condensed form for interested citizens. It controls the fiscal acts of state officers responsible for carrying out the needs and wishes of the people. It provides comparative statistical data for students of government.

An understanding of the fiscal affairs of state through scrutiny of its accounts, unfortunately, is not a simple matter due to the immensity of operations at the state level. But, like any other matter of comparable complexity and scope, state finance and state accounting becomes perceptibly clearer when patient study is employed to plumb its depths and solve its meanings.

**Wisconsin Expenditure Dollar, 1952-53**



**Expenditure Dollar**

Taken from 1953 Annual Fiscal Report  
 Department of Budget and Accounts  
 CHART II

## PROCUREMENT

### General Statement

State government like all other governments needs people, things and places to operate. It needs officers and employes, to do the work; equipment, materials and supplies for them to use; and buildings or geographic areas in which these people can carry on their functions. There are very definite procedures whereby these people, things and places are procured for the state, and it is to these basic processes that we turn our attention in this section.

Four agencies of government are largely concerned with the procurement of these purchasable commodities. They are the Bureau of Personnel which is concerned with procuring the people who work in the government; the Bureau of Purchases which is concerned with procuring the equipment, materials and supplies used by the personnel; the Bureau of Engineering which is concerned with the procurement of services and together with the State Building Commission it is concerned with sites and buildings at which state personnel carry out their duties. These agencies are modern developments, effected only as government became big. Today most governments have trained specialists dealing with the problem of procurement, and out of it has come far more economical use of the public money than was ever true before.

To set forth every step in the process of procurement would be both tedious and voluminous. We therefore propose in this section to deal with the ordinary, usual or general procedure in the procurement of personnel, material, supplies and equipment, and physical plant.

### Procurement of Personnel

The procurement and utilization of personnel is a major cost of government. An analysis of the executive budget appropriations for many of the operating departments discloses that the overwhelming proportion of the contemplated expenditures of such departments are for personal services which means the salaries and wages of officers and employes.

An analysis made by the Department of Budget and Accounts revealed that of the total costs of state government paid out of the general fund for the fiscal year 1950-51 of slightly over 93 million dollars, 44 million dollars went for salaries and cost of living bonuses. Three years before in 1947-48 salaries and bonuses used 32½ million dollars out of a total of 60.8 millions.<sup>1</sup>

Oddly enough it is by no means a simple job to determine the number of employes on the state payroll. Such an enumeration is complicated by the fact that 2 or more people may be employed in the same position within a given month, by the fact that some jobs are full-time, others are part-time and others are purely temporary, and by the fact that there is a difference of opinion as to what is a state position. Are employes who are hired by the county or

<sup>1</sup> See unpublished report of summary of expenditures by major departments from the general fund 1947-48 to 1950-51.

municipality but whose pay comes from the state, for example, local or state employes?

Because we are concerned here with costs of government and the procedures for expending moneys, it is not necessary to resolve all these questions as to who should be considered a state employe. It is important merely to demonstrate the scope of the expenditures necessitated by the employment of people to carry out the work of the state.

The State Bureau of Personnel in its quarterly State Employment and Payroll Report for April 1953 listed 20,079 persons employed by the state of which 12,862 were regular classified employes; 1,569 were seasonal, temporary, provisional and emergency employes; and 5,648 were in the unclassified service. The biennial report of this agency for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 demonstrates the relative stability of these figures.

	<i>Regular Classified</i>	<i>Other Classified</i>	<i>Unclassified</i>	<i>Total</i>
April 1951	11,909	1,395	5,387	18,691
April 1952	12,627	1,625	5,516	19,868
April 1953	12,862	1,569	5,648	20,079

While the regular classified employes remain fairly constant within the year, the seasonal, temporary, provisional and emergency employes tend to rise during the summer as the many summer projects of the Highway and Conservation Departments get under way and the unclassified employes tend to go down during the summer because many of them are employed on faculties of institutions of learning on a 10-month basis.

The U. S. Bureau of Census, in its report entitled State Distribution of Public Employment in 1952, listed 21,948 persons employed by the state of Wisconsin in October of 1952 of which 17,884 were full-time employes. This total, however, includes all persons paid by the state in the administrative, legislative and judicial branches of government, and would therefore include some people who are hired locally and paid out of state funds such as county agricultural agents, county supervising teachers and certain vocational school teachers. It is interesting to note that this report showed that there were 5.1 state employes per 1,000 population in Wisconsin at that time as compared with a national average of 6.4 and a high of 16.9 in North Carolina and a low of 4.4 in Ohio.

How much does this cost the state of Wisconsin? In April 1953 the total monthly payroll was \$5,614,748 of which \$832,840 was cost of living bonus. The comparative figures for 1951, 1952 and 1953 were as follows:

	<i>Monthly Total Payroll</i>	<i>Cost of Living Bonus</i>
April 1951	\$4,475,555	\$516,837
April 1952	5,285,786	758,673
April 1953	5,614,748	832,840

During the summer months the payroll appears to be between \$400,000 and \$500,000 less. It may therefore be estimated that it costs the state between 50 and 65 million dollars a year to pay for its personnel.

Although the groupings may be somewhat arbitrary, it is interesting to note the functional distribution which the U. S. Census Bureau report gave to the 21,948 persons they stated were paid by the state in October 1952. The distribution was as follows:

Education .....	10,638
Highways .....	778
Health and hospitals .....	2,493
Public welfare .....	1,711
Natural resources .....	2,180
Others .....	4,056

Most employes other than teachers are under the classified service whereby they receive their positions through open competitive examinations. These include positions varying from the lowest clerical positions to many top supervisory posts. By reason of their classified or civil service status, they receive certain perquisites of office including sick leave, paid vacation, retirement benefits, workmen's compensation and permanent tenure.

Salaries of state officers and employes are set either by law or as part of the biennial salary schedule and classification plan drawn up by the Bureau of Personnel and approved by the Joint Finance Committee of the legislature.

The statutes expressly indicate the positions which are exempt from the classified service and how these positions are filled. Positions outside the classified service are expressly provided for in the statutes. The number of positions in any category within the classified service is normally determined by the appropriations of the department. Each state agency lists all its classified positions in its budget requests. This includes both old positions and new positions requested. If the budget requests for personnel are cut, the positions eliminated are specified. Thus the hiring officer knows what positions he may fill.

When a state agency wishes to hire an employe under the classified service, a request is made of the Bureau of Personnel for a list of persons eligible for such position. Before the machinery to fill a request is put into operation, however, a check is made by the Bureau of Personnel to determine if authority to fill the position exists and at the present time a further check is made by the Department of Budget and Accounts to determine if it is necessary to fill the job. If the request is within the budget and filling the position is justified, the machinery to fill the position is put into operation. If no list of persons eligible exists, an examination is announced and given by the Bureau of Personnel to establish such a list. The hiring officer then receives a list of eligibles and he must choose from the 3 highest who will accept the position. Except in rare cases where a longer period is specified, a new employe

must complete a 6-month probationary period of employment before becoming a permanent employe.

Labor, like materials and supplies, is a commodity for which there is a varying supply and demand. During the 1930's the scarcity of employment and the stability of government employment attracted so many people that the supply of potential employes far exceeded the demand. Since the very late 1930's, however, the labor market has changed, and for a large part of that time it has been necessary to resort to more positive methods of recruitment in order to secure enough personnel to carry on the activities of government.

### **Procuring Supplies, Equipment and Material**

The operation of state government entails the use of a vast amount and variety of materials, supplies, equipment and services. The production of this book, for example, entails such things as the purchase of a stock of several types of paper, contracting for the services of a photographer, the purchase of photographs, contracting for plates of various cuts to be used in the printing, an actual printing contract, the purchase of cartons in which to ship the books, the purchase of stamps to pay postage, and many other items. Not only are there thousands of standard items which have wide use in the state service, but there are also many items with very specific and limited uses which must be procured. Some purchases involve consumable goods such as letterheads, pencils, road oils, coal, food, paper clips; others involve items of more or less permanent nature such as desks, typewriters, filing cabinets, books; while still others involve services such as telephone service, business machine repairs, decorating offices, etc.

As early as 1911 investigations into the purchasing practices of large private firms began in an effort to find means of improving the purchasing practices of state government which at that time were handled by each department as it saw fit. Oddly enough there appeared to be considerable reluctance on the part of some private businesses to divulge their processes. These studies, however, culminated in legislation, Chapter 760, Laws of 1913, which designated the superintendent of public property as the state purchasing agent and directed him to "purchase and furnish all permanent property and all consumable materials, supplies, services and expense for state use in and about the light, heat and power plant, the executive residence, the capitol building, the public grounds surrounding such structures, all offices within the capitol and all offices outside the capitol required by law to be supplied by said superintendent."

After 1915 part of the purchasing was done by the Printing Board which made all contracts for printing, binding, lithography, engraving and advertising, and furnished the paper for all printing according to certain standards and on competitive bids.

Beginning in 1917 the Cement Purchasing Commission consisting of the state chief engineer, the superintendent of public property

and the state highway engineer were authorized by Chapter 598 of that year to buy all cement for state highway projects. It was determined, however, that no advantage resulted from this procedure, and the practice declined until the commission was finally abolished by Chapter 468, Laws of 1929.

In those formative days great emphasis was placed on the free hand given the purchasing director to exercise his good judgment in the procurement of commodities. The advantages of the single administrator over a board or commission were cited by referring to the good work done in purchasing. M. F. Blumenfeld, then superintendent of public property, frequently cited the fact that while automobile license plates cost 28 cents a pair in 1914 he was able to get them for 9 cents a pair in 1915, and that even at the peak of World War I in 1918 he paid only 14 cents a pair.

By the middle 20's, however, the centralized purchasing process had disintegrated to some degree, however, and a movement began to stay the free hand of the superintendent of public property and to establish some controls including a property inventory. Questions arose regarding the expenditure of \$160,000 for stamps each year. The cost of maintaining state automobiles was questioned, and because it was discovered that one fleet of 57 cars cost \$54,000 a year to operate, it was suggested that state cars be sold and that drivers be paid a monthly sum for the use of their own vehicles used for state business.

In his inaugural address of 1929 Governor Walter J. Kohler, Sr. urged the creation of a bureau of purchases with power to make all purchases for state institutions, boards, departments and commissions. A bill to effect these objectives was prepared with the aid of some of the leading experts on purchasing in the country. As enacted by Chapter 468, Laws of 1929, it provided for an advisory group to the Governor consisting of the people in charge of budgeting, purchasing, personnel and engineering. The Bureau of Purchases, designated as such in the act, was authorized to purchase "all necessary materials, supplies, paper, coal, fuel, stationery, apparatus, furniture, equipment, all other permanent personal property and miscellaneous capital and contractual services and all other services of a consumable nature for all state offices." The director of purchases thereby acquired the purchasing functions of the old superintendent of public property and the Printing Board, while the custody and the management of the property of the state was assigned to the Bureau of Engineering.

About a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Bureau of Purchases was established. Time and changing concepts have affected the agency so that its scope of activities and manner of carrying them out are not today precisely what was envisioned at the outset. Certain agencies have been given greater freedom in making their own purchases than was originally envisioned because of the volume and nature of their activity. The rigid requirement

for advertising and bids for all items exceeding \$3,000 was relaxed by permitting the waiving of this requirement with the approval of the Governor. This provision was made necessary in order to permit the state to purchase large quantities of surplus war materials and scientific and other equipment which cannot be bought competitively. In recent years the executive office has concerned itself a great deal with the need for certain purchases by departments, especially of vehicles and office machinery.

The Bureau of Purchases is one of 4 agencies considered a bureau within the Executive Department. Its director, appointed by the Governor under the classified service, is removable only for cause. During the entire quarter century of its existence there has been only one director.

Piecemeal purchase of similar commodities resulted in variations in price, quality and conditions of purchase. The bargaining power of mass purchase by trained personnel resulted in better quality, cheaper prices and better service. Transportation costs were affected by bulk purchases. Delays incidental to the piecemeal purchase of standard items on the open market were avoided by the advance purchase of items for which there was recurring demand. The study and development of materials and supplies specifically suited to use by the state through research was made possible. The boring and time-consuming detail of piecemeal procurement was removed from the operating departments and more effectively concentrated in a full-time staff. Study of the consumption of commodities and of the distribution and use of equipment among state agencies was enhanced. Reduction in the number of sizes and qualities, and the development of standards simplified the variety of commodities needed. All of these benefits are not uniformly achieved, however, because their full realization requires a substantial staff of experts who are hard to recruit and to hold.

Since the development of the system of centralized purchasing in Wisconsin, we have passed through 2 periods each of economic recession and boom. In each swinging of the pendulum the problems of purchasing are different. During World War I scarcities made certain purchases difficult. During the depressions of the early 20's and especially of the 30's the state operated in a buyer's market and the problem was one of determining which of many sellers should receive the business. Since the late 1930's, however, the state has operated in a seller's market most of the time. Since the scarcities caused first by the defense effort, then by the war itself, and finally by the boom after the war, the principles of centralized purchasing had to be changed considerably to make it possible to procure the commodities needed by the state. Substitutes had to be found, the requirement for bids had to be waived, and in many cases positive action to search for materials had to be instituted if the state was to have the materials needed to operate. In some cases the state had to revise its methods of operation



because of the total lack of certain items. The lack of steel, for example, precluded a building program, the construction of highways, the manufacture of auto licenses. In the latter case decals were substituted and the insert tag was developed to make up for the lack of new materials. Even more critical, funds appropriated well in advance of purchase proved inadequate to pay for the supplies desired because of rises in price between the time of the appropriation and the actual purchase.

Commodities varying from pins to trucks and from adhesive tape to zinc are procured by the state each year. Some of the largest purchases include bituminous materials for highway construction and maintenance, coal, fuel oil, meats and meat products, paper and groceries. With many of these items there is little if any difficulty because they are standard items readily available. There are, however, many instances in which the bureau is sorely put to find the commodity desired.

One of the most difficult problems in public purchasing is the limitations on the sellers from whom purchases may be made. Obviously the seller must be reliable to insure that the items are received and up to the standards set. This is accomplished by inspection. Every car of flour is sampled; all coal is sampled; coffee, tea, canned goods are inspected for quality. All meat is inspected for grade by an agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The policy in this state is, where all factors, price, quality, delivery, responsibility are equal, to purchase a Wisconsin product from a Wisconsin source. Where the state's interest so dictates, purchases may be made from any source.

Operating state agencies must follow well-established procedures for the procurement of their needs. In general they make requests for certain materials or services which requests are checked against their appropriations to see if they have money allotted to them for that type of purchase. If they have, the requests are transmitted to the Bureau of Purchases for processing, and when they are filled, the facts are noted, and the bills are paid.

Actually, however, the process of procurement is somewhat more refined than that preliminary statement would suggest. The precise nature of the process depends upon the nature of the request. In anticipation of the demand for certain standard items the Bureau of Purchases maintains a supply of them. Each department makes a blanket request for enough money to cover their anticipated needs of this type. As the needs arise, they requisition these materials and procure them without delay.

The second method involves materials which the bureau does not have on hand. The departmental request may take one of 2 forms depending on whether it requires a purchase order or not, but it is again a request to purchase. If this request involves a purchase of more than \$3,000 it must be advertised and bids must be secured unless the Governor waives this requirement.

The third process of purchases is under state contract. In some instances the state makes a contract with a particular vendor to supply a commodity at a stated price, and all state agencies are required to buy under that contract.

One of the original arguments for the development of centralized purchasing was the opportunity it provided for reducing the variety of sizes and qualities and for establishing uniform specifications to guide the buyer in the procurement of high quality merchandise. In some jurisdictions elaborate manuals of specifications were prepared for many articles and requirements were made that such specifications be adhered to. During the critical shortages of the last decade and a half, however, the need for materials has been so great that the specifications have frequently been waived or amended. The Wisconsin practice in this regard is to use federal specifications, specifications developed in the Bureau of Purchases, Highway Department specifications, etc.

Inherent in the purchasing process is that of making provision for materials procured which are not at once distributed to the consuming agency. This applies particularly to paper, general office supplies, official documents. Warehouse space covering approximately 12,000 square feet is provided for this purpose, and a central store for the distribution of articles for which there is a recurring demand is maintained in the capitol.

In recent times at least 2 departments, the University of Wisconsin and the Public Welfare Department, have made some efforts to provide central storage facilities for their own agencies which act as clearinghouses for the distribution of commodities among their several divisions, and provide salvage dumps for used but usable materials.

The state gives away or sells a substantial number of state publications which must be shipped to various points in and out of the state. An accounting system for receiving the remittances for such materials and facilities for shipping these materials must be maintained. Within a relatively short time after publication of this book, for example, copies must be sent to every public school, every library, every legislator and many other people specified by statute.

While the state is not permitted by the Constitution to engage in printing as such, it requires that a great deal of printing be done. This function is regulated by the printing division of the Bureau of Purchases. In recent years the authority of this division has been increased to make it possible for it not only to require compliance with the statutory rules as to format and price, but also to advise with the operating agencies regarding the form of their publications, the process of reproduction and the number of copies to be prepared. Substantial improvement in the readability of many important reports has followed this development.

### Procurement of Public Buildings

During the past decade one of the major items of state expenditure has been that for the erection of a phenomenal number of public buildings especially for public welfare and educational activities. Some of these buildings have been erected on a deferred payment program under one of several so-called building corporations or public authorities whereby the building is erected by an independent corporation for state use and becomes public property only when the costs of erection have been liquidated by a rental charge. The majority of the vast array of public buildings which have been erected or started in the last 10 years were financed by state appropriations for that purpose.

After a sporadic and inadequate building program of many years a real effort to meet the rising need for adequate space in which to house state functions was begun in 1944 when the legislature, during a special session, enacted Chapter 577 which appropriated 10 per cent of the normal net income tax for 1943-44 and 1944-45 to the postwar construction and improvement fund for a building program. Out of this money about 6¼ million dollars was appropriated to the Department of Public Welfare and about one-half million dollars each to the university and Board of Health for construction projects. By Chapter 373, Laws of 1945, this fund was augmented by extending the 10 per cent for 2 more years and raising the 10 per cent for 1943-45 to 25 per cent. Out of this money the Public Welfare Department received 4 million dollars more, the state colleges received over 3 million and the university about 7½ million dollars.

In spite of this good beginning, the program bogged down because of the scarcity of materials and labor. Finally in 1949 when it was discovered that the appropriations already made were hopelessly inadequate due to rising building costs, a new start was made. All of the funds not allocated were pooled and reappropriated. Two funds were designated, the state building trust fund and the postwar construction and improvement fund. The building trust fund was to be a permanent fund in which the state would annually set aside a sum equal to one per cent of the replacement value of its buildings for the purpose of replacing obsolete and inadequate structures. The amount was subsequently raised to 2 per cent and made retroactive. The postwar construction and improvement fund was an operating fund to which moneys from the building trust fund, general fund and others could be transferred as needed. In addition certain specific moneys such as one cent on the cigarette tax were earmarked in the general fund for building purposes.

This proposal not only consolidated the funds available for building, but provided what may well become a continuous source of revenue for such purposes. At the same session the legislature

created the State Building Commission to administer the program and set up a procedure for this group to follow. The commission was composed of the Governor as chairman, 3 senators and 3 assemblymen, one each of whom were to be members of the Committee to Visit State Institutions and one citizen appointed by the Governor. All members were to receive only their actual and necessary expenses. A technical advisory committee composed of the director of budget and accounts, the state chief engineer, the state architect, the director of planning and such other officers and employes as the commission might require was also created.

The commission was given the general powers to accept gifts, donations and bequests to the state for building purposes, allot space in new buildings to agencies, fix rentals for new quarters and do all the things necessary to carry out its duties. In addition a very definite procedure for implementing the state building program was spelled out.

Not later than August 1 of each even-numbered year each state agency desiring to inaugurate a building program must report its proposed building program for the next 6 years to the commission. The agency, assisted by the state engineer, must provide an estimate of cost and preferred priorities of the projects. The commission is then directed to review the requests and make a report by November 20 to the Governor, the chief clerks of each house of the legislature and the Legislative Council. This report must include their recommendations of construction projects to be undertaken, their recommended priority and additional recommendations for appropriations if such are necessary. The legislature must give final approval to a building program before it becomes effective, but the above procedure facilitates the decisions by that group because the entire list of proposals has been sifted and tentative priorities established. The legislature in its wisdom may decide to ignore some of the recommendations and authorize a structure with lesser priority.

The experience of 1943 and 1945 indicates that the approval of the legislature does not guarantee that the building will be erected. Although the legislature may approve the erection of a new building, nothing can be done unless an appropriation is made except if the building is to be erected by a building corporation and paid for out of the revenues derived from its operation.

Assuming, however, that the legislature does authorize a specific building and appropriates a sum of money, the operating agency authorized to erect the building requests the state architect to draw plans. This may be done by the architect's office or may be farmed out to a private firm. Under any circumstance the costs are paid out of the appropriation for the building. Meanwhile the Bureau of Engineering prepares the accompanying specifications for the building. Once the plans have been approved, advertisement for bids are published. On a given date the bids are opened, and after careful analysis a contract is entered into with the low bidder if the

bid is within the appropriation. The contract is signed on the part of the state by the operating agency, the chief engineer and the Governor.

Construction then begins and the Governor releases funds from the proper appropriation as the building progresses. Upon its completion the building is accepted by the operating agency on behalf of the state. It has happened that before the building can be made completely ready for occupancy, the costs of erection and equipment exceeded the original appropriation. Under these circumstances the Building Commission has released additional funds to make completion possible.

The theory behind the state building trust fund created by the allocation of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the replacement value of the state's buildings is that this money should be used to replace obsolete structures. The Building Commission may utilize money from this fund for such purpose without specific legislative authority.

In the past 10 years about 83 million dollars has been allocated for construction by the state. This is a sizable sum, and represents the first major building program of the state in many decades. These amounts came from the following sources:

Postwar construction fund .....	54	million dollars
State building trust fund .....	17	million dollars
General fund .....	4.5	million dollars
Departmental revolving appropriations ....	5.5	million dollars
Federal aids .....	2	million dollars

In terms of the agencies to which the funds were allocated the distribution was as follows:

Public welfare institutions .....	32	million dollars
University of Wisconsin .....	31	million dollars
State colleges .....	14	million dollars
Department of Public Instruction .....	2.1	million dollars
Board of Health .....	1.8	million dollars
Stout Institute .....	.7	million dollars
G.A.R. Home .....	.6	million dollars
State Radio Council .....	.5	million dollars
Historical Society .....	.3	million dollars
Bureau of Engineering .....	.2	million dollars
National Guard .....	.2	million dollars

It may be said that the delicate balance between state revenues and expenditures at this time argues against a broad program of capital outlay, and that the money might better be used for operating costs. It must be remembered that only a very small portion of this money comes from the general fund. Most of it comes from sources specifically dedicated to remedying the long-felt need for new and replacement buildings. As has been demonstrated for many years, there is no perfect time for executing a building program. In time of depression money is not available. In good times labor and material is scarce. If a policy of procrastination is carried out, quarters must be rented and money expended for this purpose rather than to acquire ownership.

## STATE AIDS AND SHARED TAXES

While all the money expended by the state ultimately is used for the purchase of services, supplies or capital goods, it is not all expended by the state directly. A portion of it is returned to the subordinate units of government in one of 2 forms: as a shared tax or as a state aid.

Shared taxes are taxes which are collected by the state and then partially or completely distributed to the subordinate units of government in accordance with an established percentage, normally without specifying what the money is to be used for. State aids, on the other hand, are moneys apportioned to the local units of government in accordance with a formula and usually for a well defined or specific purpose. Normally the shared tax distribution formula bears some relationship to the source of the money and is frequently measured in terms of residence or situs. The aid formula is normally geared to the aspect of government which is to be assisted, and may be based on any formula which has some relationship to need or use.

Shared taxes are usually derived from taxes which experience has proved are best administered on the state level. Over the years it had been demonstrated that there are some taxes which are lucrative sources of revenue if administered at the proper level of government, but which are ineffective at other levels. Thus a local sales tax is probably less effective than a state-wide tax of such nature, and a state income tax is more effective than a local income tax. The taxation of certain utilities has likewise fallen down on the local level compared to the state level.

Probably the best illustration of a state-administered, locally-shared tax in Wisconsin is the income tax. At one time it was collected by the county, but the rate of delinquency became so high that the state assumed control in an effort to salvage the tax. Today the tax is administered by the state through its central office and 4 district offices. Under the present formula after the costs of administration and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars for school aids have been deducted, the normal income tax collections on both the individual and corporate incomes are divided so that after certain deductions from the total are made the state keeps 40 per cent, the towns, cities and villages get 50 per cent and the counties get 10 per cent of the tax distributed according to the residence of the taxpayer. This distribution was changed in 1953 when the normal tax and teachers' retirement surtax were integrated.

The tax on utilities such as light, power and heat companies, express companies and gas companies is likewise state-administered because the property is not adapted to equitable local taxation. Today the tax is shared on the basis of where the property is located and where the business is done, and the state retains 15 per cent of the revenue and shares 20 percent with the counties and 65 per cent with the cities, villages and towns.

Prior to 1947 the tax on liquor was collected by the state and all that remained after the costs of collection had been deducted were given to the local units of government. As a result of veterans' housing legislation the rate of taxation was doubled, and the tax was shared with the localities, half to the state and half to the localities, on the basis of population. At first the state's share was earmarked for veterans' housing, but it now goes into the general fund.

While it is fairly easy to justify a shared tax, it is not so easy to support a specific formula for sharing. There is nothing sacred about the 10-40-50 ratio used in distributing the income tax. It merely represents the point at which the many forces arguing for various ratios were able to agree. Similarly there is not always agreement on the basis for computing the ratio. For example, there are those who argue that the income tax distribution should be based on the unit from which the income was actually derived, not from the unit of residence of the taxpayer. Recently the point was raised that the liquor tax should not be distributed strictly on a population basis, but on the basis of the units which permit the sale thereof.

State aids, as we have noted are distributed on the basis of need or use, and are normally tied in closely with the activity they concern. They normally come from a fund, not a tax, and bear no relationship to the yield of a tax. Normally the state is responsible for the proper distribution of the aid.

There are various reasons for establishing an aid program. It may be done to get a local unit to start a new program. The state may say "if you will build an armory or an airport or start a course in vocational agriculture in your high school, we will give you 20 per cent of the original cost of your building or we will pay 40 per cent of the costs of operation thereafter." Once the program has been started, the state may say that it will provide aids or financial assistance on the basis of operation costs, instructional costs or some other basis if certain standards of quality are met. The purpose of such aid is to stimulate and improve the level of services.

In Wisconsin the aid is sometimes used to equalize the burden of providing a service. Since the 1920's there has been some form of equalization aid for the public schools, first under the Callahan equalization law, and now under the more complicated adaptation of the same basic principle. The theory behind it is that if the local unit cannot raise, with reasonable effort, an amount which the state thinks is necessary to provide an adequate education, the state will provide the difference between what the district can levy and what the state thinks should be available for educational purposes. Thus the well-to-do areas get less than the districts which are so poor that the maximum utilization of their resources will not prove adequate to provide good educational programs.

Another purpose of a state aid is to permit the state to make a contribution to a service in which it has a definite interest but which it is not prepared to carry out itself. For example, although it is clear that the legislature must provide for public education, Wisconsin state government has never been willing to assume the full one hundred odd million dollars in costs involved. It has, however, stated that it has an interest in public education and that it will therefore contribute to the education of every child who attends public school. The so-called flat aids in education are the state's contribution.

Finally the state may use its aid system to do by indirection that which it cannot do by direction. Although the state may not incur a debt for highways and only recently was authorized to spend money for the function, the state persuades the counties to incur indebtedness for the construction of state highways in anticipation of aids which the state will grant to pay off the indebtedness which the state itself cannot incur.

The aid program of the state of Wisconsin is composed essentially of 4 parts: aids for education, aids for public welfare, aids for highways and miscellaneous aids. The distribution of these aids for 1952-53 was as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Education	\$25,860,858	32.94
Welfare	23,757,902	30.26
Highways	23,528,285	29.98
Others	5,354,058	6.82

Based on the level of government to which granted, the distribution in 1952-53 was as follows:

<i>Level</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
School districts	\$25,321,064	32.26
Local (towns, cities, villages)	19,290,732	24.57
Counties	33,889,307	43.17

In the past 5 years while the total taxes collected rose from 392 million to 536 million dollars and the taxes collected by the state rose from 141 million to 191 million dollars, the state aid went up from 50.6 million to 78.5 million dollars. Interestingly enough, the percentage of increase in total taxes, state collected taxes and state aids was virtually the same during this period. In 1952-53 the total state aids and shared taxes were roughly the same.

While the total state and local taxes were rising from 1903-1953 from 23.3 million to 536 million dollars, and the state taxes were rising from 4.6 million to 191 million, state aids were rising from 1.8 million to 78 million dollars. State aids therefore rose proportionately about twice as much as all taxes.

The shared tax is based on the theory that each locality will get back part of the taxes paid according to a uniform plan. The state



aid, on the other hand, is based on the theory that those less able to provide the money will be helped. Under the shared tax plan those who put in more, normally get out more. In the state aid program, however, it follows that because the funds must come from somewhere, those best able to pay must contribute more than they receive in order that those who are less able to pay receive more than they contribute.

What is the justification of a plan in which the people from one area of the state contribute to the support of the people in another area? In part it is the inevitable result of the application of the theory of taxation according to ability to pay. By reason of the variations in the natural resources and economic development of various parts of the state, there are variations in the per capita ability to pay taxes.

Coupled with this is the fact that not only the people receiving the aid, but those providing the aid benefit from the distribution. Thus the people of Milwaukee benefit from highway aids to the poorer, sparsely populated areas of the state because it is thus that a highway system can be developed which all can use. Contributions in school aids benefit the well-to-do areas as well as the less well-to-do areas because it makes the people of the whole state better able to support themselves, thus improving their economic status and reducing ultimate public assistance costs.

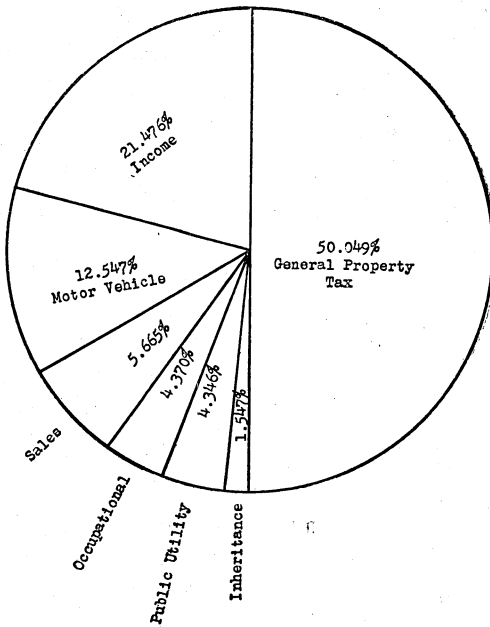
There is a perennial argument regarding the level of aids which ought to be provided. People who compare Wisconsin's aids for education, for example, with other states indicate that Wisconsin is niggardly. Others who point out that the state not only pays out more than 75 million dollars in state aids but at least that much in state-shared taxes, feel that the state is very generous. But, argue those in favor of more aids, the total state contribution is dependent upon the whole financial picture, and while it is true that the state is fairly liberal with money which actually comes from the localities and which the state has no more right to than the federal government has to the gasoline tax, the state is constantly requiring the localities to perform more and more services without providing additional funds. In fact, the state is constantly hacking at the tax base of the local units by permitting more and more general property tax exemptions, thereby reducing the available funds of the localities as well as compelling them to expend more money. It must be said in defense of the state that it may be argued that the localities brought on the difficulty themselves by their failure to administer the taxes entrusted to them effectively, and it may be pointed out that the administration of the general property tax in many cases has been less than perfect.

As we noted above, there are those who argue that if it is wrong for the federal government to levy a tax so that it can provide an aid to the states, then it is just as wrong for the state to levy a tax so that it can provide an aid to the localities. If we believe that

the federal government should restrict its area of operation, we ought also scrutinize the activities of the state government with the view to evaluating the zone of its legitimate activity. This gives rise to a discussion of the level of government on which any function should be performed, and the arguments which may result are legion.

The processes of tax distribution are of necessity fluid in order that the most effective administration and the most effective distribution of the tax may be forthcoming. As man has become more cosmopolitan and his interests have spread in every direction, it has become more difficult for the locality to tap his resources than it was when the sum total of his wealth was shown by the tangible property he possessed. If taxes remain fairly stable and the state garners to itself more functions, it must of necessity retain more of the tax dollar. If it is the will of the people that more money be returned to the local units, the state must either reduce its expenditures or increase its tax revenues.

Total Taxes Of The State And Its Subdivisions, 1952-53



## THE STATE TREASURER

By WARREN SMITH, *State Treasurer*

The office of State Treasurer is provided for in Article VI of the state Constitution which states that he shall be elected for a term of 2 years at the same time and places as members of the state legislature. The Constitution further provides that the powers, duties and pay of the Treasurer shall be set by law.

Pursuant to that power the legislature has from time to time prescribed or changed the duties of the Treasurer. In essence the task of the Treasurer is covered by the statement in section 14.42 (1) of the statutes which provides that he shall "receive and have charge of all money paid into the Treasury and pay out the same as directed by law." He is the person who receives either directly or indirectly all moneys paid to the state. Generally the money is received in his office and then deposited in one of 9 so-called working banks located either in Madison or metropolitan Milwaukee, but in some cases, for example, in the instance of the Motor Vehicle Department, the money for licenses may be deposited directly in the designated bank and a receipt sent to the Treasurer. During the course of a day's business every conceivable form of payment including checks from virtually every bank in the state and many outside the state as well as coins and currency in considerable amounts may be received in the Treasurer's office. Very little of this money remains in the Treasurer's vault long, however, because it is picked up by armored car several times a day for deposit in a bank. The deposits received by the Treasurer represent a host of different types of payments to the state, such as property, income, gift, inheritance, gasoline, liquor, tobacco and other types of taxes; license fees; inspection fees; rentals for the use of land; pay for the sale of books, land, equipment, produce; fines, donations and financial aids from the federal government.

There is an interesting story connected with this duty of the Treasurer. During the early days of the state the law provided that the Treasurer receive the moneys, but nothing was said about depositing them in a bank. In fact, banks were so insecure at the time that there were those who doubted the wisdom of using them. At any rate some banks wanted the use of the state's idle money and were willing to pay for the privilege. By the 1870's it is alleged that the Treasurers were loaning the money to banks and collecting for themselves as much as \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year in interest on such loans. Efforts to stop this practice were made as early as 1869, and a law supposedly prohibiting it was enacted in 1876, but the law proved defective and it was not until 2 decades later that provision was finally made that all interest should go to the state. Section 14.42 (5) of the statutes today expressly requires the Treasurer to pay such sums into the Treasury. Today with every effort being made to reduce the state's idle cash to a minimum,

the total investment income of the state is more than 10 million dollars a year or about 3 per cent of the total revenues of the state.

The Treasurer is the custodian of a long list of funds accumulated by the state. They include retirement funds which are the accumulation of individual employe and state payments paid during working years in anticipation of pensions upon retirement; university trust funds which are sums given to the University of Wisconsin with the stipulation that the interest therefrom be used for specific purposes; the state life insurance fund which is made up of individual premiums paid toward a life insurance policy; the common school fund, the interest from which is distributed according to school census; the conservation fund, the highway fund, the general fund and many others. Actually the Treasurer does not hold much of the money in these funds because under the present system, most of it is invested by the Investment Board, and all the Treasurer has to show for it is drawer after drawer in the vault stacked high with beautiful stocks and bonds.

There is another type of fund or deposit of which the Treasurer maintains custody. This includes funds which are deposited as security, as proof of good intentions or through escheat. For example, a person not covered by casualty insurance who is involved in a motor vehicle accident may be required to deposit a sum to cover any claims arising out of the accident. Ultimately when ensuing litigation is settled or the threat thereof is ended, the deposit is returned. Similar deposits involve securities of insurance companies, banks acting in a fiduciary capacity, deposits made by corporations upon dissolution, and others.

The third important function of the State Treasurer is to pay out all money owed by the state. Except for very minor refunds, the state always pays by check. Obviously the payments cover a multitude of items including such things as payments for salaries and wages; payments for equipment, supplies and material; purchase of property; payment of state aids and shared taxes to counties and municipalities; payments to counties for services rendered, and others. For each payment to be made the Treasurer receives a warrant or voucher from the accounting division of the Department of Budget and Accounts directing him to pay a certain sum to a certain person. This voucher or warrant when signed by him becomes a check. When the name of the payee and the amount of the warrant are being inserted by typewriter on the piece of heavy paper which is then the warrant and which will become the check, a carbon copy list of all the names and amounts in a certain batch of warrants is made simultaneously. Thus 3 operations are done simultaneously thereby saving time and eliminating the danger of copying errors.

The statutes authorize the Treasurer to sign checks in one of 4 ways. He may do it by hand himself; he may authorize his deputy to do it; he may designate an employe to do it; or it may be done in facsimile which means that it is done by machine. When

one considers that during the past fiscal year from July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953 nearly a million checks were issued totaling nearly 725 million dollars, it is obvious that signing checks must be a mechanical process if it is to be done at all. The Treasurer's office not only signs the checks but dates them, records them, and safety proofs them which means that the amount is embossed on the check in such a manner that it cannot be obliterated.

During March of each year a tax settlement is made by the State Treasurer with each county treasurer. The state receives various payments from the counties including the forestry tax of 2/10 of one mill on the taxable property, payments for bills incurred by county residents who have received service from any state-operated institution such as the State Sanatorium or the Wisconsin General Hospital and payment of principal and interest due on loans made by the state from the school funds or other funds to a school district or municipality within the county. The state also acts as the agent for the counties by handling the intercounty payments due to any county institution for services rendered a resident of some other county.

Many years ago a so-called robber barrier of bullet-proof construction was erected in the office of the State Treasurer to foil attempts at robbery. Recently these barriers were removed to make the office more airy and roomy and to conform to the plan now used by most banks. This change was made because very little cash is kept in the Treasurer's vaults long because most payments are not made in cash and the funds are collected several times a day. Just as a precaution, however, a burglar alarm system which rings in the office of the capitol guards, city police and sheriff's offices is provided, burglary and robbery insurance is carried on the funds on deposit, and the Treasurer, his deputy and his employes are bonded.

In 1937 functions connected with the enforcement of the beverage, tobacco and fuel oil tax laws were transferred from the office of the State Treasurer to what was then the Tax Commission, but this was rescinded in 1939. However, since then the tax collecting functions have gradually been concentrated in the Tax Department and today enforcement of the liquor tax, tobacco tax and fuel oil tax has been transferred to the Tax Department. Thus the State Treasurer's function in the financial organization of the state is currently primarily that of a custodial officer.

## THE EMERGENCY BOARD

By ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, *Member*  
Of the Emergency Board

Since 1883 the Wisconsin legislature has met biennially. Generally the sessions last for the first 6 months of the odd-numbered years. Thus there is normally a period of about 18 months during which the legislature is not in session. As is increasingly evident, the lapse of time between sessions of the legislature is so long that emergencies which cannot be foreseen and which require additional revenue or reduced expenditures arise during the recess of the legislature. This uncertainty is further augmented by the fact that the appropriations requested by the various state agencies are formulated as much as 9 months before they are enacted into law. To meet this situation, many years ago a procedure was established which ultimately became the Emergency Board whereby the appropriations could be adjusted to provide for situations which could not be foreseen when the budget was formulated and adopted.

By Chapter 760, Laws of 1913, the legislature first provided that state agencies could exceed their appropriations in cases of accident or other great emergency if they first obtained the advice and consent in writing of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General and filed copies of such consent with the Secretary of State and State Treasurer. Just where the money was to come from is not clear, but it may be assumed that the next legislature would make a deficiency appropriation to cover such additional expenditures as provided in Article VIII, section 5 of the Constitution.

This difficulty was solved when the legislature, by Chapter 609, Laws of 1915, abolished the 1913 provision and provided that the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer could certify that additional moneys were needed by a state agency "to carry on the ordinary regular work" and that no other appropriation was available for that purpose. This law met the problem of where the funds would come from by providing for the appropriation of such moneys as were necessary from the general fund or other available funds not otherwise appropriated. The provision that these additional appropriations were to be for such agencies for which sufficient money has not been appropriated to permit them properly to carry on the "ordinary regular work" presumably prohibited appropriations for new work not contemplated in the original appropriation to the agency.

The purposes for which the emergency allotments could be made was more clearly defined, and actually expanded by Chapter 443, Laws of 1925, which permitted appropriations for unforeseen emergencies and contingencies as a result of damage or disaster to works, buildings or other property of the state or as a result of epidemics of disease or as a result of the lack of sufficient appro-

priations to enable state institutions to supply food, clothing and medical care.

In 1929 the Emergency Board was created by Chapter 97. Since then some changes have been made in it and as now set forth it is composed of the Governor, who is ex officio chairman, and the senate and assembly chairman of the Joint Committee on Finance. In case of vacancy in the chairmanship of either finance committee, the next ranking member of the committee succeeds to the post. The director of budget and accounts is ex officio secretary and the state auditor is required to attend the meetings if the board so requests. The board has no full-time or regular employes. It meets quarterly by law and on special occasions at the call of the Governor. Meetings are held in the executive office and are open to the public. Members are paid their actual and necessary expenses and the legislative members receive \$10 per diem while performing their duties. In recent years administrative costs have been approximately 4/100 of one per cent of all the moneys appropriated to the board.

As currently organized the Emergency Board has 3 major functions. It actually controls the allotment of an annual appropriation made to it to meet contingencies arising in the conduct of the authorized functions of the several state agencies and it controls the allotment of many special appropriations made to state agencies conditional upon release by the Emergency Board. To carry out its first function the board receives an annual appropriation of from \$200,000 to a million dollars which it may use to increase existing appropriations to state agencies under certain specific conditions. Currently the annual appropriation is set at \$750,000. In 1951 an additional annual appropriation of \$500,000 was made for institutions of higher education and \$500,000 for other state institutions, in both cases to supplement appropriations which had proved insufficient to accomplish the purposes for which originally made. In 1953 these 2 were combined into a single appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the biennium.

Normally the board's second function is provided for in a series of specific citations scattered through the statutes which direct that certain things may be done or certain funds may be expended if the Emergency Board approves them. Under this authority, for example, in recent years the board, jointly with the State Personnel Board, computes and fixes monthly bonus payments for state employes based on the federal cost-of-living index. It has also been able to grant aids from a nonlapsing appropriation to school districts in financial distress. For some years the Emergency Board was responsible for approving the civil service salary schedule before it became effective whenever the legislature was not in session. In 1953 it was authorized to raise or lower the salaries of most state administrative officers.

Its third major power has great potentiality and although this power which was an outgrowth of the depression has existed since 1931 in one form or another, it has been used very sparingly. This is the authority to reduce the appropriations to state agencies when necessary to keep the state's expenditures within its revenues. It authorized the board to reduce any appropriation by "such amount as it deems feasible" but not to exceed 20 per cent. This was raised to 25 per cent in 1933, and beginning in 1935 certain appropriations were excluded from this reduction largely on the grounds that prior commitments demanded that these appropriations remain at the figure the legislature set. The most drastic cuts under this authority were made in the 1931-33 biennium, but lesser cuts were made in the 1939-41 and 1947-49 bienniums.

The assumption that the Emergency Board may pass out funds indiscriminately to state agencies with a hard luck story is incorrect. The law specifically sets forth the conditions under which the Emergency Board may act. It may supplement existing appropriations which are insufficient because of (1) unforeseen emergencies; or (2) insufficiency to accomplish the purpose if the board finds that (a) an emergency exists, (b) no funds are available in any appropriation and (c) the purpose is authorized or required by the legislature.

The state agency requesting additional appropriations makes a formal request of the Emergency Board setting forth the amount of money desired, the purpose, the statute authorizing the expenditure, the nature of the emergency and such other information as the board may require. After at least 10 days' notice in the official newspaper, the board hears the request in open session, and may deny the request or grant it in full or part by written order upon the signature of 2 of the 3 board members.

To obviate the necessity for calling the board on minor matters, provision was made early that the Governor could allot sums not in excess of \$1,000 to any department without a meeting of the board, but this power is very seldom used.

A new and short-lived phase of government finance was inaugurated in 1937 when more than half of the total executive budget appropriation was placed in the hands of the Emergency Board to allocate among the departments, thereby giving the board actual control over state spending. This provision was not repeated in 1939 nor at any time since.

The prediction was made in 1929 that the Emergency Board would become a potent force in Wisconsin state government, and events have borne this out. It provides some of the flexibility needed in an era of unstable economic conditions and fluctuating dollar values. Without it, either the legislature would have to be called in special session when changing conditions necessitated adjustments in appropriations or meet in costly regular yearly budget sessions as some state legislatures are required to do. In



times of financial stress it provides one of 2 barriers to expenditures in excess of revenues. The other is provided by the director of budget and accounts in his control over the allotment of funds.

Increased responsibility has been delegated to the Emergency Board over the years. This is especially true in situations where all the data is not yet available when the legislature is called upon to make a decision. While the court has held that the legislature cannot delegate its power to appropriate moneys, it may authorize the Emergency Board to release or withhold funds in accordance with standards established by the legislature in section 14.72 of the statutes. The legislature affirmed this principle at various times when it provided the conditions under which the Emergency Board could release appropriations made contingent upon its approval. This provision now incorporated in Chapter 20 of the statutes further states that if the conditions of release are held invalid, the appropriation is to be made without Emergency Board approval.

While the funds allotted by the Emergency Board do not ordinarily loom large in the total picture of state appropriations, the procedure constitutes an effective substitute for the alternative processes of calling the legislature in special session, or having them meet yearly in regular session to adjust appropriations in terms of revised estimates of need and of available revenues.

## THE STATE INVESTMENT COMMISSION

By JOHN C. LOBB, *Secretary*  
Of the Investment Commission

The State Investment Commission has the responsibility of managing and investing all the state funds except those of the University of Wisconsin endowment funds and the funds of the Commissioners of Public Lands. Total funds under the control of the commission exceed \$400,000,000. Roughly, half of this amount are the assets of the state teachers retirement fund (\$135,000,000) and the Wisconsin retirement fund (\$55,000,000). Investment problems of the various state funds vary considerably and combine some of the functions of banks, insurance companies and trust companies.

The present State Investment Commission and State Investment Board were created by an act of the 1951 Legislature. Centralized control of the pension funds and the various state operating funds had long been established in Wisconsin under the former Annuity and Investment Board. The present organizational structure was designed to handle the vastly more complicated problems of state finance which have developed in recent years. For example, the annual rate of growth of the combined pension funds now exceeds \$20,000,000 — more than the total assets of the teachers retirement fund some 25 years ago. Similarly, investment problems of the other state trust funds have grown over the years. The funds under supervision of the Investment Commission are:

General	Injuries indemnity
Conservation	Insurance
Postwar construction & improvement	Life
Highway	Mutual workmen's compensation
Soldiers' postwar rehabilitation	Reciprocal workmen's compensation
Soldiers' rehabilitation	Reforestation
Unemployment compensation administration	School fund income
Veterans' housing	State employes' retirement
Emergency disaster	Stock workmen's compensation security
Benevolent	State teachers retirement
Conservation wardens' pension	Wisconsin retirement
Death benefit	State building trust
Deposit	

The commission is composed of 3 civil service employes selected by the Wisconsin Investment Board under competitive examinations as provided by Chapter 16 of the statutes. The Investment Board is in the nature of a board of trustees and is an advisory body, while the actual administrative work is performed by the commission. The board is composed of the Governor, budget director, representatives of the 2 retirement systems and 3 public members. Appointments are made by the Governor for staggered 6-year terms. Public board members and all members of the commission are required by statute

to be qualified by training and experience to manage and invest trust funds. The board is required to meet once a month and in practice has been meeting twice monthly since its organization 2 years ago. The Investment Commission operates on a budget of \$108,000, all of which is paid out of investment income from the various funds under its control. Management cost is about 1/40 of one per cent of total funds handled by the commission.

The functions of the Investment Commission are divided into 2 parts: (1) the daily investing in short-term securities for the various state operating funds with temporary surpluses of varying duration; (2) long-term investments for the pension funds and other trust funds which are theoretically perpetual in nature.

The investment requirements of the funds cover the entire range of traditional outlets for money and consequently require that the Investment Board and the members of the Investment Commission have experience in all fields. Investments range from 90-day U. S. Treasury bills to 30-year mortgages and include all types of government bonds, corporate bonds, common and preferred stocks, each selected according to the needs of the various funds. In all cases investments are made to achieve maximum income commensurate with safety of principal.

The nature of governmental funds occasionally results in temporary accumulations of large sums of money. For example, during the period of heavy income tax collections, the general fund of the state accumulates over \$100,000,000. This money is not spent immediately but will be utilized by various state departments over the fiscal year. This temporary surplus is invested in short-term (usually 90-day) U. S. Government securities to earn interest. During the past year 90-day treasury bills have yielded around 2 per cent, and the resulting income to the general fund has become a significant source of revenue. Surpluses which are expected to be of longer duration are invested in securities of longer maturities.

Similar practices are followed with the highway fund and the conservation fund. The Investment Commission relies on the Department of Budget and Accounts for an estimate of the revenues and disbursements of each department. Funds not required for 3 months, 6 months or a year are invested so that the cash will be available as required but will earn interest in the interim period. Cash balances in checking accounts are kept to a minimum.

The state trust funds are perpetual in nature and constitute the major problem of the Investment Commission. These funds consist of the state insurance fund, life fund, the major pension funds and a few others. The pension funds, growing at the rate of nearly \$2,000,000 per month, require daily supervision in order to keep fully invested.

These funds are long-range problems and have no need for liquidity. Income will exceed disbursements for many years in the future, and there is no need for large amounts of cash or

short-term investments. Consequently the commission has the problem of finding safe investments which will provide adequate earnings for years to come. Since this type of investing requires analysis as to the future of the U. S. economy, constant research is necessary. Considerable time is spent by the commission and its staff in studying the various aspects of the country's economic growth: population movements, changes in buying habits, new products and changing industrial patterns may have profound effect on any long-range investment program. Mortgages, bonds and stocks are all part of a perpetual fund's investment portfolio, along with large holdings of U. S. government securities. The commission, like a life insurance company, must invest in businesses which will still be profitable generations in the future. Industrial change will always be with us. Just as the automobile replaced the carriage maker, so jet engines have replaced the manufacturers of propellers. The objective in these funds is a participation in all phases of American industry, so that future generations of teachers and public employes will be assured of adequate pensions. Income earned on the pension funds has risen about 10 per cent in the past 2 years and the current yield is approximately 3.3 per cent. Income this year will total over \$6,400,000 on the combined funds.

## THE POST-AUDIT FUNCTION

By J. JAY KELIHER, *State Auditor*

Post-audits of state government records are conducted by the Department of State Audit. These post-audits differ greatly in nature and scope from the pre-audit verifications made by the Department of Budget and Accounts. In general, pre-audits consist of the scrutiny of claims before payment and provide a method of internal control within the executive branch of government. Post-audits cover all financial records of the most recently completed fiscal period and represent a method of independent, external control.

The need for factual and independent post-audits of state government affairs has long been recognized. In earlier times, the efficiency of the post-audit function in many states was impaired by the popular election of state auditors, and by attempts to combine both pre-audit and post-audit in one administrative agency. Both of these mistakes have been avoided by the state of Wisconsin. Our legislature approached the matter of fiscal reorganization in state government by appointment of the Interim Committee on the Study of the State Budget created in 1943 and continued in 1945 to study all problems relating to such a reorganization. This committee, after careful research and long deliberation, arrived at the following general conclusions:

1. The post-audit must be objective, and hence the post-auditor must be independent of the chief executive and his administration.
2. The post-audit involves duties of a technical nature and responsibilities of a professional character, and the activity must be directed by someone with extensive experience and recognition in the accounting profession.
3. Public confidence in the impartiality of post-audits must be established and maintained. This requires that the post-auditor be entirely removed from politics and relieved of any administrative responsibilities.
4. Post-auditing is a legislative function, and should be conducted by an agency directly responsible to the legislature. It should serve the following purposes:
  - a. Provide the legislature and public with independent, unbiased reports on operations of administrative departments.
  - b. Assist administrative officials with advice on matters of an accounting nature.
  - c. Detect and prevent fraud and dishonesty in state government.
  - d. Submit recommendations which seek to improve administrative organization, procedures and practices.

e. Provide the legislature with its own staff agency to examine and appraise recommendations on fiscal and other matters submitted by the executive branch of government.

Upon completion of its studies, the interim committee drafted legislation to accomplish necessary fiscal reorganization in our state government. This legislation was enacted by a unanimous vote in both houses of the legislature and became Chapter 9, Laws of 1947. Chapter 9 transferred accounting and pre-auditing activities from the office of the Secretary of State to the Department of Budget and Accounts, and created the new Department of State Audit to conduct post-audits of financial records maintained by all state departments, commissions, boards or other agencies.

It should be noted that, preceding the fiscal reorganization provided by the above indicated Chapter 9, it was necessary to amend a provision of our state Constitution which made the Secretary of State ex officio auditor. This was accomplished by a referendum in November 1946 which removed the indicated provision and created Article IV, Section 33, relative to the auditing of state accounts. Said section reads as follows: "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." The changes in our Constitution were authorized by a substantial majority of the voters.

The law creating the Department of State Audit specified that it should be in charge of a director designated as "state auditor" who should be appointed for a 6-year term by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. It further provided that the person appointed as state auditor must be a certified public accountant, a college graduate and have at least 5 years of successful experience in fiscal administration. The 1947 report of the committee described the state auditor as "the Legislature's watchdog over state fiscal affairs."

Extensive post-auditing duties were assigned to the newly-created department. These include annual audits of records maintained by the State Treasurer and annual audits of the state's central accounting records kept by the Department of Budget and Accounts. They also include audits in each biennium of records maintained by all other state departments and agencies. The law very properly required that reports on all audits should be public records. One copy of each is provided for the Governor, one for the legislative reference library, one for the agency audited and one for the Department of Budget and Accounts. In addition, as directed by statute, one copy of the report on the annual audit of the state's central accounting records is sent to each member or member-elect of the legislature and a limited number of copies made available to the public.

The legislature provided that audit reports should include recommendations for improvement and efficiency, thus indicating its

intent that the audits should be detailed and investigative in nature. Recommendations made have accomplished improvement and economy in state government. Space does not permit a listing of all such recommendations in this article, but it might be pointed out that one report initiated statutory changes which streamlined operations in the State Treasurer's office, another effected elimination of an unnecessary state agency which was costing taxpayers \$10,000 a year and others outlined proposals which resulted in substantial improvement in state budget procedures.

Members of the interim committee which studied the matter of fiscal reorganization, and other legislators who were familiar with the problems involved, recognized the fact that development of an effective auditing department would require a considerable period of time. Some persons acquainted with the size and ramifications of state government were inclined to believe that the task was too great, that an effective agency could never be developed. One of the problems involved the recruitment and retention of a competent staff of accountants. It is generally recognized in the accounting profession that governmental accounting and auditing is a specialized field, and men with proper experience and background in this field are not numerous. The Department of State Audit has accomplished a partial solution of its staff problem through in-service training of university graduates in accounting. Even this solution has been hindered by a nationwide shortage of graduate accountants, and by the demands of the armed forces. Nevertheless, sound progress has been made in staff recruitment since creation of the department. Fourteen men are employed on audits of state departments, and 8 of these men are certified public accountants.

Some mention has been made of the size and ramifications of state government, and everyone is generally aware of the fact that state government is a tremendous business. However, very few persons realize the great number of state agencies which must be covered by post-audit; very few know of the great volume of transactions in each agency. Although a complete listing of the agencies audited cannot be attempted in this article, the mention of some will provide some concept of the amount of work to be accomplished. Some of the larger departments are taxation, welfare, highway, agriculture, budget and accounts, state treasury, motor vehicle and conservation. An audit of some of these departments requires a separate examination of divisions or institutions. For example, each institution operated by the welfare department must be individually audited. The same situation exists in connection with educational institutions. Separate audits are made of each state college, Stout Institute and the Institute of Technology. An audit of the University of Wisconsin necessarily involves examinations of records maintained by its many divisions. In addition to the larger departments mentioned, all of the smaller departments, boards, agencies and commissions must be post-audited. Each post-audit covers a fiscal

period, and includes a study of laws relating to the department, a review of department operations and procedures, scrutiny of department expenditures and verifications of department collections. Any illegal or improper expenditures are listed in the audit report, as required by statute, and any instances of inadequate records are directed to the attention of the department audited.

Inasmuch as the Department of State Audit has been in operation for a few years, it is appropriate to provide some general information concerning its findings, accomplishments and progress. Operations of the Department of State Audit have reduced some state expenditures and recovered substantial sums for the state treasury. Some reductions of expenditures, although clearly recognized, cannot be accurately measured. Others can be stated in terms of specific amounts. Disclosure of faulty computation of per capita costs in state sanatoria saved another \$20,000 each year for the state treasury. One audit disclosed overpayment of aids in the aggregate amount of \$175,304 and this sum was recovered for the state. Another audit uncovered a long-forgotten account receivable of \$14,656 on which substantial recovery has been made. Many other instances could be cited, and it should be noted that many savings made are repeated in operations of all subsequent years.

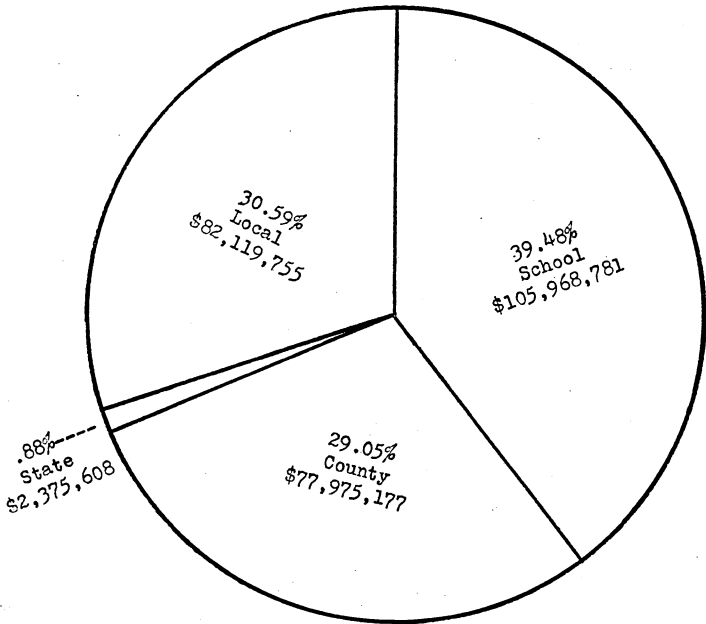
It is significant that detailed post-audits have proved conclusively that the state of Wisconsin has a clean government, free from any major graft or embezzlement. Only 3 instances of fraud or embezzlement have been disclosed, and the amounts of such have not been large. Wisconsin has long had a reputation for good government, and operations of the Department of State Audit will exert an influence to assure that the state's excellent reputation is maintained.

In earlier years of our history, the various state departments were operated more or less as separate and independent entities, with little or no outside supervision, inspection or control. The idea of independent and detailed audits of department records was new and perhaps even startling to some administrators. At first, in 1947, these detailed audits were at times viewed with a considerable degree of apprehension. It has been interesting to note the rapidity with which this original outlook has changed. Wisconsin is fortunate in having extremely capable department executives, and these men were quick to recognize the many advantages of an independent post-audit. They learned that the audit reports contained factual information and helpful recommendations, and in some instances disclosed faulty department operations which had not previously been brought to their attention. The former attitude of apprehension has changed to the extent that many department heads request an annual audit, rather than one in each biennium. Many departments ask advice and counsel on accounting and other matters, and a general spirit of co-operation has been established.



Operations of the Department of State Audit can never become routine, for records and problems of the departments audited change from year to year. It is unquestionable that the post-audits of state records fill a definite need in state government, that they serve to protect the interests of the legislature and the taxpayers. Added years of experience and a full staff complement of accountants will undoubtedly serve to make the program even more effective.

**Property Taxes Levied In Wisconsin, 1952-53**



## THE WISCONSIN TAX SYSTEM

By C. K. ALEXANDER, *Research Director*  
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance

Does Wisconsin have a tax system, or is the Wisconsin method of raising and spending public funds a hodgepodge?

Both of these questions are often answered "yes." Of course, Wisconsin has a tax system. All states have a tax "system" of one kind or another, although it is often difficult to find any logic back of the existing so-called systems. At the same time a review of the Wisconsin system today indicates a "list" of taxes rather than a well-balanced and well integrated system of raising public funds. Nevertheless some writers feel that while there may have been little long-range planning, the Wisconsin system has not grown as haphazardly as is true in many other states.

While some authorities see some semblance of order in the Wisconsin tax system, others claim that the system like Topsy, "just grew." Possibly some elements of truth can be found in both of these beliefs.

Although every session of the Wisconsin legislature tinkers with the system, patches it up here and there, and takes care of those matters which demand immediate attention, the system does have some very definite characteristics. Many committees of the legislature and some special committees have reviewed the Wisconsin tax system from time to time. Most of these studies have dealt with special problems or special taxes. Two major efforts have been made to study the Wisconsin tax system as a whole. One review at the beginning of the present century resulted in the adoption of the Wisconsin state income tax. The latest comprehensive study was made in 1950 by the Taxation Committee of the Legislative Council. The full fruits of this 1950 study have not yet found their way into legislation.

However, a brief review would seem to indicate that the Wisconsin "system" like the tax system of other states is mainly the general property tax plus various other taxes which have been added to the original property tax from time to time to reach taxable wealth which the general property tax does not reach or because of dissatisfaction with the application of the general property tax to a particular type of property. All these taxes are, however, part of a unified plan characterized by state supervision of those taxes collected locally, state collection of all but one of the major taxes and by extensive sharing by the state of state-collected taxes with local units.

In spite of the fact that the Wisconsin system is said to be merely a list of taxes, the Wisconsin tax structure is characterized by: (1) the extensive use of the general property tax for the support of county, town, village and city government and local schools;

(2) heavy reliance on taxes based on ability to pay; (3) growing use of selective sales taxes, particularly in the last 25 or 30 years.

It has already been noted that many changes have been made in the Wisconsin tax system over the years. Every session of the legislature changes the structure to some extent. Before attempting to illustrate or document the growth of the Wisconsin tax system, it might be well to keep in mind the conditions which give rise to changes in the tax system. Perhaps these conditions can be summarized under 3 heads: (1) changing economic conditions; (2) need for additional revenues on the part of state and local governments; and (3) mounting dissatisfaction with the way a particular tax or system of taxes is working.

### Classification of Taxes

There are many ways by which a system of taxes may be classified. Which classification is adopted depends upon the purpose for which the study is to be made. As one example, a classification could be made according to the purpose for which the various taxes are levied. However, if the purpose of the review is to study the over-all balance of the tax system perhaps the taxes should be classified according to the base upon which the tax is levied. According to this method, Wisconsin taxes will fall in general under 6 groups:

1. Taxes based on property.
2. Taxes based on net income.
3. Taxes based on sales.
4. Taxes based on transfers of property by inheritance or gift.
5. Taxes based on payroll.
6. Taxes based on units such as various licenses and fees on automobiles, businesses, occupations, etc.

*Taxes Based on Property.* In spite of all the objections that have been raised against it and all the attempts that have been made to reduce its burden, the general property tax continues to be the largest single source of tax revenue levied and collected by Wisconsin state and local governments. In 1953 general property taxes accounted for over half of all tax revenues.

All real and personal property in Wisconsin, unless specifically exempted by statute is subject to property taxation. The property tax is primarily a local tax used for the support of municipalities, school districts and counties. The state itself levies a tax on general property for forestry purposes only. The state levy is fixed by law at 20 cents per \$1,000 full value assessment. The remainder of the general property is used for the support of local governments. The 1952 property tax dollar, collected in 1953, was distributed by purpose as follows:

State .....	\$ .01
County .....	.27
Municipal .....	.25
School .....	.47

The property tax is the only major source of taxation which local taxing districts and school districts can adjust to meet their own local needs. In general, the levy is determined by the city council, village board, town meeting, school meeting or county board by adding up all the anticipated receipts from state-shared taxes, state aids and other revenues; deducting these from budgeted expenditures; and levying the difference as a general property tax.

Although the general property tax is the most important tax in Wisconsin, it is one of the most difficult taxes to justify in theory. In early days when real and tangible personal property were the main evidence of wealth, the property tax could be justified to some extent as a measure of benefits received from government and to some extent on the basis of ability to pay taxes. As the state grew and governmental services grew in number and complexity, the benefit theory could only be applied to the property tax to a limited extent. As wealth appeared in more widely diversified forms and as special kinds of property were exempt from taxation, the ability to pay theory could not be used to support the property tax.

Because of its many inequities and heavy burden the property tax has been under attack for many years. It is difficult to defend a tax which cannot be fully justified on the basis of either benefits received or ability to pay. Yet a total of \$268,439,322 in property taxes was levied in Wisconsin in 1952. Tax authorities who face this problem frankly must admit that expediency is largely the main justification for the property tax at the present time. Its yields are fairly stable and can be adjusted to meet local demands for tax revenue. Real property especially is ever present and cannot escape assessment.

Many attempts have been made to ease the burden of general property taxation. All of these attempts have proven more or less futile. The income tax was first enacted as a partial property tax relief measure. At about this time the property tax on intangible property was repealed. The original state income tax law contained a provision that the income tax payment could be "offset" by personal property taxes paid. However, this personal property tax offset was repealed in 1925 and we still have both the personal property tax and the income tax.

Other attempts have been made to ease the burden of property taxes by increasing state aids paid from other tax sources and by additional shared taxes. At one time it looked as if this Wisconsin system of sharing state taxes with local governments was accomplishing its purpose; at least in part. In 1944 property taxes had fallen to 40 per cent of all Wisconsin taxes, state and local, but by 1953, as has been noted, property taxes again amounted to more than half of all Wisconsin taxes.

*Other Taxes Based on Property.* Many people think of the general property tax as the only source of property taxes in Wisconsin. This is not quite the case. Ad valorem taxes are levied by the state on the property of certain public utilities and railroads. These property taxes are levied in place of the general property tax on these utilities. Each utility is assessed as a unit by the State Department of Taxation and taxes are paid to the state at the average state rate. The average state rate is determined by dividing the total general taxes on all general property by the state's full value assessment of all general property. The average state rate for 1953 was \$22.43 per \$1,000 valuation.

The taxes on railroads, sleeping car companies, and telegraph and express companies are retained by the state for general state purposes. Taxes on other types of public utilities subject to ad valorem taxes are shared with counties or local units of government. It should be pointed out that local public utilities operating within one taxing district are taxed locally as general property.

Included in the list of ad valorem taxes or taxes in lieu thereof might be included taxes on coal and grain in elevators, coal and scrap iron on docks which are physical turnover taxes based on bushels or tons, taxes on apiaries according to the number of colonies, the per farm tax on mink farms and the forest crop tax of 10 cents an acre plus a 10 per cent severance tax when the timber is cut.

*Based on Net Income.* Taxes based on net incomes rank second in size to property taxes from the standpoint of dollars collected. The yield of the net income tax varies considerably, from a low of 10 million dollars in 1935 to a high of 115 million dollars in 1953. The tax is paid to the state and after deducting the cost of collection, setting aside teachers' retirement fund contributions and \$3,500,000 for high school aids, the net income tax is distributed 40 per cent to the state and 10 per cent to the county; and 50 per cent to the town, village or city from which the income was derived.

Wisconsin relies as heavily or perhaps more so on the income tax as a source of tax revenue than any other state. Many tax authorities favor the net income tax because it is supposed to rest on the theory of ability to pay. This theory probably applies to the individual net income tax but will not hold for the income tax on corporate net income. The corporation may have a capacity to pay taxes, but these taxes must be shifted to labor in lower wages, to the consumer in the form of higher prices and to the stockholder in smaller dividends. As individuals, the laborer, the consumer and the stockholder may or may not have ability to pay taxes. An attempt to apply the benefit theory to corporation net income taxes also breaks down because a corporation with a net loss may receive as much benefit from state and local governments as one which shows a profit.

While students of taxation argue about tax theory, the main concern about the income tax for legislators and public officials in Wisconsin is the instability of the income tax yield. A slight drop in employment, earnings and profits causes income tax yields to fall sharply. With a serious falling off of business, income tax collections could decline in such proportions as to cause a problem in state and local finance.

*Based on Sales.* Wisconsin does not levy a general sales tax or retail sales tax such as was levied in 1953 by 32 states. However, the state does levy taxes based on selective types of sales. These taxes made up 14 per cent of all state and local taxes in Wisconsin in 1953. They consist of gross receipts taxes and selective sales taxes. The gross receipts levies are of 3 types: taxes on certain public utilities levied in lieu of property taxes; taxes on insurance companies; and taxes on boxing clubs. Selective sales taxes are levied on special commodities such as gasoline; cigarettes; malt beverages; liquor and wine; and oleomargarine. Wisconsin's 4-cent per gallon tax on motor fuel netted \$36,600,000 in 1953.

*Taxes Based on Units Such As Licenses and Fees.* The state and local governments impose many licenses and fees, some of which are in the nature of taxes and others are for purposes of regulation. Motor vehicle licenses and taxes on trucks amounted to about \$30,000,000 in 1953. These licenses together with net receipts from the gasoline tax are placed in the state highway fund and are used for state trunk highway construction and maintenance and as state aids for county highways and municipal roads and streets.

*Taxes Based on Other Measurements.* The list of taxes in the Wisconsin tax system would not be complete without mention of the taxes on inheritances and gifts. Also the unemployment compensation tax levied for unemployment compensation benefits.

#### Other Characteristics of the Wisconsin Tax System

In combination the Wisconsin state and local tax dollar in 1953 may be summarized as follows:

Taxes on property .....	\$ .53
General property .....	\$ .50
Other property taxes .....	.03
Net income taxes .....	.21
Taxes on sales .....	.14
Licenses and fees .....	.06
Inheritance and gift taxes .....	.02
Unemployment compensation .....	.04
	<hr/>
Total tax dollar .....	\$1.00

One other aspect of the Wisconsin tax system should be pointed out. It might be labeled "diversification." Wisconsin depends upon its county and local government for the direct administration of

many of its governmental activities. In turn the state has the responsibility for financing part of the cost of these services. It does this through a system of shared taxes and state aids. In 1953 the state returned about \$150,600,000 in shared taxes and in aids to counties and local units for financing state and local activities administered locally. These county and local units of government have a keen interest in so-called "state" taxes. The state also is heavily involved for these types of payments amounted to 72.4 per cent of the total tax revenues of all state operating funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953. And it might be added that in spite of these figures, general property taxes are the highest on record amounting to over half of all state and local taxes.

It thus appears that Wisconsin has a tax system although it is a complicated and highly diversified system. Recent sessions of the legislature have shown no inclination to overhaul the system in its entirety in spite of extensive studies of the over-all system. The 3 factors which seem to have led to major changes in the tax system seem to have been: changing economic conditions, demands for additional revenues and mounting dissatisfaction with principal taxes. The fact that property taxes are the highest on record at the very same time that net income taxes are also at peak yields is causing some concern among state and local officials. If there is a change in economic conditions so that the yield of these basic taxes declines, it will be necessary to re-evaluate the services of government or re-examine the tax structure or both.

## THE EVOLUTION OF TAX ADMINISTRATION IN WISCONSIN

The evolution of the administration of the Wisconsin tax system is not only an interesting story of the development of the tax structure of this state but a remarkable example of the continuous and persistent evaluation and re-evaluation of an administrative agency in Wisconsin state government with the view to improving its effectiveness. While Wisconsin has never had a full-blown "Little Hoover Commission" to revise the organization of state government at one fell swoop it has moved methodically in the direction of newer administrative techniques and organization on a piecemeal basis as the need became evident and the desire developed. No decade since the turn of the century has failed to provide some innovations in the administrative organization of Wisconsin state government and many of these improvements have been in the field of taxation.

The history of tax administration in Wisconsin may be divided into 3 eras or phases. The first is the period of decentralization prior to 1897. The second is the era of the tax commission from 1897 to 1939. The third is the period of unification of tax functions after 1939.

Prior to 1897 the state and its subdivisions depended very heavily on the general property tax. Only a few of the public utilities were outside the general property tax and were taxed either on an ad valorem basis or gross receipts basis by the state government. Thus the state level administration necessary to carry out the taxing process was very small, and it was scattered among the offices of the Railroad Commission, Insurance Commission, Attorney General, Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

Aside from levying the gross receipts tax against railroads from 1854 to 1903 and on street railways after 1895, and a license fee on miles of telegraph wire after 1867, the state's main taxing function in that period was to maintain an agency to determine the valuation of the property liable for the state levy under the general property tax. This agency, called the State Board of Equalization or State Board of Assessment, existed in one form or another after 1852. Composed originally of the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, it went through several reorganizations until it was composed of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General at the time that its duties were assimilated by the Tax Commission in 1901.

It is alleged that it was not until 1878 that this State Board of Equalization had sufficiently accurate and honest data from all the counties upon which to act in making a state tax levy. It was the duty of the Secretary of State to apportion the state tax among the counties, to certify the state tax to them and to supervise the collection of taxes due the state which were to be paid to the State Treasurer. In addition the Secretary of State was to gather records



on property sales, etc. in order to effectively equalize the tax burden for state purposes. Thus, as far as one existed, the Secretary of State was essentially the state tax officer in those days.

1897 marked the beginning of the second era in state tax administration. In that year, by Chapter 340, Laws of 1897, the first tax commission was created, primarily as a study group. It continued in existence until the end of December 1898, and submitted a report at that time for the legislature of 1899. This was the first systematic step in the direction of state supervision of the tax structure in Wisconsin. The commission's 3 members served without pay, and in 1899 the sum of \$897.32 was appropriated to cover its expenses.

In 1899 the legislature created the Tax Commission of 3 members consisting of a tax commissioner and first and second assistant commissioners, to hold office for 10 years. It was both an investigative and administrative agency and its reports of 1901 and 1903 were exhaustive jobs. The salary of the commissioner was set at \$5,000 and that of the 2 assistants at \$4,000.

In 1905, by Chapter 380, a permanent Tax Commission of 3 members was created, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Their salaries were set at \$5,000. The law establishing this permanent commission contained 15 paragraphs relating to its duties, all but 4 of which related specifically to the general property tax, which was still an important element in the state tax picture. In addition the commission was to investigate other tax systems with the view to making recommendations for the improvement of the Wisconsin system, to confer with the governor on the subject of taxation, to report to the Governor and to the legislature and to devise and prescribe a system of accounting of public funds for the subordinate units of government.

The new Tax Commission inherited the state taxation of the property of railroads, which had been set up by Chapter 315, Laws of 1903. It also took over a prior function of the Secretary of State to gather statistics and other information useful to the State Board of Assessments in arriving at the value of property of the various counties for state tax purposes.

In the period from 1897 on there was a gradual concentration of powers relating to the then limited field of taxation in the state tax agency. As early as 1899, by Chapters 111, 112, 113, 114, laws of that year, the assessment of express, sleeping car, freight line and equipment companies, respectively, was placed in the hands of the Tax Commission. By Chapter 237, Laws of 1901, the temporary Tax Commission was made the State Board of Assessments, a function previously performed by a separate state board of assessment composed of the State Treasurer, Secretary of State and Attorney General. The Tax Commission was authorized to review the property assessments made by county boards by Chapter 474, Laws of 1905, and to order reassessments by Chapter 259, Laws of

1905. As previously mentioned, railroads were assessed on an ad valorem basis by the state after 1903. Street railways and telegraph companies were also assessed and taxed by the Tax Commission as a result of Chapters 493 and 494, Laws of 1905. In 1911 the taxation of gas, electric light, water, power and heat companies was placed in the hands of the Tax Commission, and by Chapter 12 of that year, the establishment of an accounting system for towns, villages, cities and counties was authorized. In addition, in 1911 the inheritance tax and the income tax were placed under the Tax Commission, the first by transfer, the second by a new legislative enactment.

By 1911, therefore, the Tax Commission had gathered unto itself a substantial amount of authority and responsibility, particularly in the administration of taxes which time had shown could not be levied and collected successfully on the local level. During the 1920's and 1930's many refinements in the tax administration of Wisconsin occurred.

The third era in tax administration got a false start in 1937 when the special session of the legislature made major administrative changes in the alignment of agencies and substantial powers of reorganization of the administrative agencies were granted to the Governor. The office of the secretary of the Tax Commission was abolished, and the commission was authorized to appoint a director outside the classified service for an indefinite term based on merit. He was to be paid not to exceed \$7,000 per year and could be removed after public hearing at the discretion of the commission.

This change contemplated that the administrative and the quasi-judicial functions of the Tax Commission should be separated making the director responsible for the administration and the commission for the judicial functions of the agency. The judicial functions of the Tax Commission consisted of hearing appeals from the decisions of the administrative officers regarding tax levies.

In addition, under the broad reorganizational authority granted the Governor, the administration of the tax on fermented malt beverages and intoxicating liquors, the motor fuel tax and the annual license fees and emergency taxes on telephone companies were transferred from the State Treasurer to the Tax Commission. The inspection and enforcement functions of the Treasurer's office, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Public Service Commission and the Tax Commission were combined into a newly created state inspection and enforcement department within the Tax Commission.

In 1939 a change in the state administration resulted in the rescission of all of these transfers of functions and reorganization steps and all the tax collection processes which had been gathered in the Tax Commission were returned to their former locations. However, a major revision of the over-all organization of the tax collecting agency was made by Chapter 412 of that year. The 3-man commission was abolished and the agency, thereafter called the

Tax Department, was placed under the administration of a single commissioner appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate for a 6-year term. The department at that time was given the following duties:

1. The supervision of the assessment of all general property for taxation purposes.
2. The taxation of public utilities.
3. The administration of the inheritance and gift taxes.
4. The administration of the income and the privilege dividend taxes.
5. The supervision by audit and inspection of the fiscal accounting of the state's subdivisions.

Simultaneously, the quasi-judicial function of the old Tax Commission was separated from the Tax Department and assigned to a new department, called the Board of Tax Appeals, which was directed to hear all appeals on tax matters. It was composed of 3 members appointed for 6-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the senate.<sup>1</sup>

Four years after the single-headed Tax Department came into being, the first efforts to bring the taxing functions of the state under one head began. By Chapter 337, Laws of 1943, the collecting and refunding of motor fuel taxes were separated from the office of the State Treasurer and given to the Tax Department. In 1947 further reorganization occurred which transferred the post-audit and municipal accounting functions to a new Department of State Audit. This new department was created by Chapter 9, laws of that year, and the function of municipal auditing and reporting was transferred from the Tax Department to it by Chapter 300, Laws of 1947. In 1949, 4 important tax collection processes were transferred from the State Treasurer to the Department of Taxation. They included the taxation of beverages and cigarettes, the taxation of petroleum products, the administration of the inheritance tax and the collection of telephone fees. By 1951 only 2 major types of state taxes were outside the administration of the Tax Department — the motor vehicle registration fees and the unemployment compensation taxes.

Another development of the 1940's was the concentration of the enforcement of the antigambling laws in one division of the Tax Department. The collection of the liquor and cigarette taxes was originally a function of the State Treasurer's office and in carrying out this law a very strong unit of law enforcement was created. When the Thomson antigambling law was enacted in 1945, it was quite logical to assign its enforcement to this same unit, especially because the sale of intoxicants and gambling seem to bear some

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed story of the work of the Board of Tax Appeals see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1940, pp. 336-340.

relationship. In 1949 when the collection of taxes on intoxicants and cigarettes was transferred to the Tax Department, the enforcement of the antigambling law was transferred along with it. Subsequently the powers and duties of this division of the Tax Department were further expanded by legislation in 1951 and 1953.

By Chapter 10, Laws of 1953, a deputy commissioner of taxation was authorized to be selected from the top subordinates of the department to act in the absence or disability of the commissioner and to perform such other duties as the commissioner prescribes.

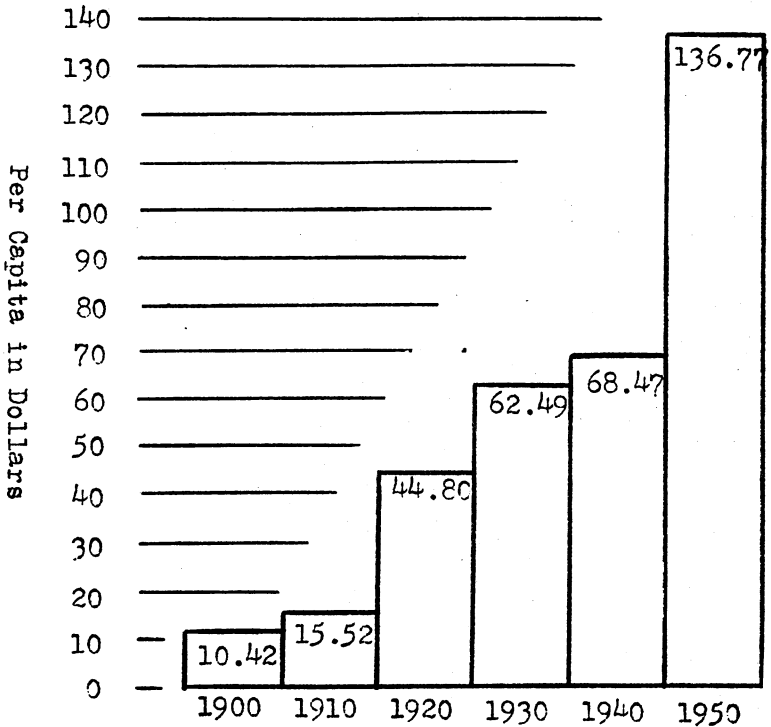
At various times in the history of the tax administration, substantial studies of the tax structure have been made by the department. In fact, the commission of 1897 which was the immediate predecessor of the permanent commission was primarily a study organization, and the commission of 1899 had the dual function of investigation and administration. A substantial survey of the income tax was made within the department in the 1930's. With the rise of the Legislative Council in 1947, however, the formal studies of the tax system were delegated to that agency, and in 1951 and 1953 voluminous analyses of various aspects of the tax system were prepared by a committee of that organization.

A gradual centralization of authority in the hands of the state tax agency created the perpetual problem of maintaining adequate supervision over the tax system. In 1901, by Chapter 445, each county was required to select a county supervisor of assessments, who would have supervision over the town, village and city assessors of that county, and be responsible to the State Tax Commission for the administration of the property tax. He was to direct and supervise the work of the assessors, visit them, test the validity of their work and report to the county board.

This plan did not work, however, so in 1911 when the income tax was adopted, the office of supervisor of assessments in each county was abolished, and a new position, known as the state supervisor of assessments was created, with the combined functions of supervising the property tax and the income tax. The statutory provisions created by Chapter 658, Laws of 1911, authorized the Tax Commission to divide the state into assessment districts of not less than one county in size under an assessor of incomes, employed by the state. Thirty-nine such districts were created at that time. By 1915 there were 41 such districts, of which 5 contained 3 counties; 20 contained 2 counties and 16 contained one county. The salaries of these assessors of income varied from \$1,000 to \$3,200. In 1933, by Chapter 222, the supervision of the property tax and income tax was separated, and by 1940 there were 10 property tax or supervisor of assessment districts and 12 assessment of income offices. By 1944 this had been reduced to 4 offices, which is the current number, located in Appleton, Eau Claire, Madison and Milwaukee.

This section seeks to point up a few of the highlights in the fascinating story of the development of tax administration in Wisconsin. They demonstrate beyond any doubt that tax administration in Wisconsin is a dynamic operation which has changed its entire complexion in the past half century and which will undoubtedly continue to change as the need for new approaches to the taxable wealth of the state arise.

Per Capita Taxes For State And Local Purposes  
1900 to 1950



## GENERAL PROPERTY TAX

By FORREST W. GILLET, *Director*  
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By far the most important tax historically in Wisconsin has been the general property tax. As we have previously stated as late as 1900 over 19 millions out of 21½ million dollars in total taxes levied by the state and its subdivisions came from the general property tax. More than half the state's tax of that year came from that source. In the last year, 1952-53, just 50 per cent of all the 536 million dollars in total taxes collected by the state and its subdivisions came from the general property tax although less than one per cent of this was levied by the state. In 1952-53, 40 per cent of all general property taxes went to the school districts and about 30 per cent each to the local units of government and the counties.

Although the general property tax composed only 50 per cent of all state and local taxes in 1952-53 as opposed to over 90 per cent in 1900, the total money value of the general property tax is now 268 million dollars as compared with 19 millions in 1900-01. The actual money value of the general property tax collected by the state itself today is greater than it was in 1900 although it represents only a much smaller fraction of the total tax bill today as it did in 1900.

General property, for all practical purposes, can be considered as all real estate and personal property subject to local assessment, and taxed at a local rate based on budget requirements. The Wisconsin Statutes defines "general property" under 2 headings, namely: real estate and personal property. The 2 headings would be misleading without clarification and both have been defined by statutes.

"Real estate," "real property," and "land" for assessment purposes consists of all lands and all buildings and improvements thereon, and all fixtures and rights and privileges appertaining thereto. Personal property consists of all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, and effects of any nature and description having any real or marketable value.

When considering real estate and personal property from a tax base or valuation standpoint, and as a source of producing tax revenue, recognition should be given to the many items of both classes that have benefit of statutory exemptions. The list of properties exempt from the general property tax includes many types of possessions which are taxed by other means such as motor vehicles; stocks and bonds; bank accounts; public utility property; property of governmental units such as the federal, state and local governments; property of educational and charitable agencies; and many specific items which the legislature has decreed shall be

exempt. Each session of the legislature finds new proposals for exemptions, some of which are generally approved, but seldom if ever is there a proposal to cancel any existing exemption.

The first basic step in the taxation of general property is the process of assessment, or determining the value of the property. Real and personal property is valued each year in the taxation district where it is located, according to its ordinary market value if real estate, and full cash value if personal property, as of May 1. Wisconsin operates under the local assessor system in determining value for assessment purposes whereby each city, village and town provides for the assessment of the property by an elected or appointed official.

### Assessment

There are 3 assessing bodies in this state: the local assessor, the county board and the state. Great responsibility rests on the local assessor since it is his duty to locate all property subject to assessment and to determine the relative or comparative worth of each piece within his tax district. Assessments are the groundwork of property taxation and the responsibility of an equitable distribution of the tax burden rests on the shoulders of the local assessor.

The county board is the second assessing body, and it has the responsibility of determining the relative worth of the several taxation districts within the county so that the county tax may be equitably distributed according to valuation between the several towns, villages and cities within the county.

The state is the third assessing body and its values are determined by the Department of Taxation. This phase of the Department of Taxation's work is performed by personnel who devote their entire time to the study and analysis of sales and price trends and from the studies, conclusions are drawn which pattern the basis for establishing a value of all general property by taxation districts. The final determination of values by the Department of Taxation is tabulated into a county and state assessment.

Close co-operation exists between the state department and county boards in the matter of determining values and between the state and local officials in the matter of instruction on assessment laws and procedure. The department presents to county boards their findings and facts to assist them in making the county assessment. A school of instruction for assessors is held annually in each county prior to the assessing season. The instruction covers explanation of the laws, procedure, use of assessing forms, preparing and filing of reports and data relating to values, and an analysis of the classification and assessment level in each district. An assessor's manual is furnished each assessor and its contents and use fully explained.

The 3 assessments referred to are used for varied but related purposes. The county and state assessment is used for over 25

purposes, the most important being its use for apportioning the state tax to the counties, for apportioning school taxes in joint school districts, for apportioning high school tuition and transportation costs, and for determining the average state rate used in railroad and utility taxation. The county board assessment is used to apportion to each taxing unit its proper share of the county budget and county special charges. The local assessment is used to apportion to each taxpayer his proportion of the cost of government for state, county, local and school purposes.

### Review

Assessments are subject to review and revision by appearance before the local board of review, by appeal to the Department of Taxation for specific revaluation and by appeal to the courts. Appearance before the local board of review in all instances is a prerequisite to contesting any assessment of either real or personal property.

Reassessment of the taxable property in any district may be obtained upon a written appeal to the Department of Taxation by owners of not less than 5 per cent of the assessed value of property in the district and upon public hearing and proof that the assessment is not in substantial compliance with law. In any case where the individual assessment does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of all property in the district, appeal on written complaint from the board of review findings may be made to the Department of Taxation. Such appeal must be made within 20 days of the final adjournment of the board of review, and a hearing held and a determination made before November 1 of the year of the assessment.

County board assessments are subject to review and revision upon appeal to the Department of Taxation by one or more taxation districts. A formal hearing must disclose substantial inequities which cannot be corrected by adjustment.

### Procedure

There are 3 steps in the Wisconsin system of general property taxation and the foregoing has been a sketchy outline of the first step or valuation and assessment process. The other steps cover the determination of the budget and rate to apply to the assessment and the collection and distribution of the tax. The second step covering budgets and levies can best be considered in 4 categories: state, county, local and school tax, as there are 4 tax levying bodies, the state legislature, the county board, the local governing body and the school district board.

The term "State Tax" as referred to in Wisconsin requires a word of explanation in that it differs substantially from the state tax applied to some states to defray the costs of state government operation. Our state tax is earmarked for reforestation purposes



and the rate is set by statute at 2/10 of a mill based on the state's county equalized value. The amount attributable to each county is certified to the county clerk as a state special charge and is apportioned within the county on the basis of the county board's county assessment.

The county tax is a variable tax based on the operating costs of the county unit of government. The principal items are state special charges upon the county, county school tax and other county taxes which include operating expenses. The latter item covers salaries, expenses, soldiers' relief, county bridge and highway costs, social security, county home and old age assistance costs and the costs of maintaining and operating the several county offices, including physical plant.

The local tax budget is made up of special state trust fund loan retirement and interest, special state charges, county special charges, highway taxes for local purposes, highway taxes for special benefits and county aid petitions, taxes levied for high school tuition and transportation (if not in a high school district), the city school system tax levied for school purposes and the amount of tax necessary to perform the local services of government.

The last group is the local school tax. It is considered under 2 headings: the levy to retire state trust fund loans or other loans if any exist; and the tax for raising funds to operate the local schools.

The 4 groups mentioned are not all the taxes borne by general property but are considered separately because the amount of tax is determined through the application of a rate to an assessed value. In addition there are special assessments for certain services such as sewer, paving, street improvement, sidewalks and curb construction, snow removal and other services charged to specific property owners based on services rendered. Other taxes not determined by valuation base are forest crop and occupational taxes.

### Reporting

In the interest of uniformity the legislature has imposed on the Department of Taxation the duty of prescribing or approving all forms used in assessment, tax levying and collection procedure. The various forms are printed by and furnished to local officials through the several county clerks.

A summary of the assessors' values as approved by the board of review is filed with the county clerk and the Department of Taxation on what is known as a statement of assessments. It shows by separate totals the assessed value of land and improvements by classes and the several items of personal property. The county clerk also furnishes a detailed apportionment of county costs attributable to each district within the county certified for collection. When the taxes have all been computed in the assessment roll and the tax

roll prepared for certification to the local treasurer for collection, a report of levies and rates, known as the statement of taxes and indebtedness, is also filed by each clerk. It is a general statement of all taxes for the fiscal year. All reports are carefully checked by the department for errors, omissions and irregularities. When approved they are summarized and tabulated into bulletin form for use of the public.

### Collection

Tax collection is a local function performed by the local treasurer. When the tax roll has been certified to the treasurer for collection, taxes become payable locally on or before February 28 without penalty. Wisconsin has the semiannual plan of paying real estate taxes should the taxpayer so elect. If a semiannual payment is elected, the first installment is payable to the local treasurer on or before January 31, and the second installment payable to the county treasurer without interest on or before July 31, next succeeding. Cities which elect to do so however, may through local ordinance provide for as high as 10 installment payments.

### Supervision

The Department of Taxation exercises general supervision over the administration of the property tax. Under the authority of Chapter 73 of the statutes, such supervision extends to local assessors, boards of review and the assessment work of county boards.

The department staff working in the general property field consists of the state director responsible to the tax commissioner, who co-ordinates the work of the field staff assigned to 4 district offices. Each district is held responsible for the supervision and compilation of data in all taxation districts within the assigned area. Municipal officials and the department's field staff freely exchange information and data in their combined efforts in the related assessment and tax distribution work.

#### Trend in General Property Tax Assessments, 1880 to 1950.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local Assessment</i>	<i>State Assessment</i>	<i>Pop. of Wisconsin</i>
1880	\$ 425,680,143	\$ 445,582,720	1,315,497
1890	579,839,542	592,890,719	1,686,880
1900	746,022,932	630,000,000	2,069,042
1910	1,680,811,386	2,743,180,404	2,333,860
1920	4,057,424,538	4,570,698,530	2,631,839
1930	4,657,046,036	5,896,431,628	2,930,282
1940	3,901,428,576	4,393,180,305	3,137,587
1950	5,631,264,738	8,489,903,730	3,434,575

## THE INCOME TAX

By H. D. KUENTZ, *Director*  
Income Tax Division, Department of Taxation

The movement which culminated in the adoption of a state income tax in Wisconsin on July 15, 1911 began almost a decade earlier. A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment authorizing such a tax was proposed in the 1903 session of the legislature and passed with but one dissenting vote. However, because of a defect in the publication of the amendment it became necessary to reintroduce and pass it in 1905. This resolution provided that Section I, article VIII of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"The rules of taxation shall be uniform and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. *Taxes may be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.*"

The amendment was ratified at the 1907 legislative session, again with only one dissenting vote, and in 1908 it was submitted to the people at the general election and was adopted by a decisive vote.

A tentative income tax bill was introduced in 1909. In 1911, after the adoption of a great number of amendments and after very exhaustive discussion and debate, the bill was finally passed. It became law by publication on July 15, 1911.

In signing this bill, Governor Francis E. McGovern said:

". . . . Those who formulated this measure are not blind to the fact that in a number of states income tax laws have failed of practical enforcement; but they are not thereby dismayed. On the contrary, they have faith in high ideals even in matters of taxation and they know that the plan of adjusting public burdens according to ability has been in successful operation for many years in Switzerland, Austria, Italy, France, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and the German States. They believe that here at the present time with the quickened public conscience characteristic of our state, and machinery for the administration of this law more perfectly devised than any ever thus far employed in this country, this measure, while not wholly free from defects, will prove a wise and prudent beginning in the work of devising an equitable system of taxation."

Soon after the effective date of the act the State Supreme Court took original jurisdiction in the case of *State ex rel Bolens v. Frear* to determine its constitutionality. The decision in that case fully sustained the constitutionality of the new Wisconsin income tax law.

The income tax law was originally administered by the State Tax Commission. Under the law at that time the incomes reported by taxpayers were not self-assessed, as is now the case, but they

were required to be assessed by the Tax Commission in the case of corporations, and by the assessors of incomes in the case of individuals, as soon as practicable after the income tax returns were filed. The state was at first divided into 39 assessment districts, and an assessor of incomes was appointed for each of such districts. It is interesting to note that under the original law the assessors of incomes held office only for a term of 3 years, and that in making such appointments the Tax Commission was required to give preference to residents of the respective districts.

Even more decentralized than the assessment of the incomes was the collection of the taxes, which until the year 1926 was handled by the more than 1,700 local treasurers throughout the state and from 1926 to 1933 by the county treasurers. This situation was eventually remedied by the gradual consolidation of the assessors of incomes' districts, until today there are but 4; and by the enactment of a law in 1933 which placed the collection of income taxes under the control of the Tax Commission.

Another major administrative change was made in 1939, when the 3-man Tax Commission was abolished, and in its place a Department of Taxation headed by one commissioner was created. At the same time the present Board of Tax Appeals was established, which took over the quasi-judicial functions previously exercised by the Tax Commission.

The Wisconsin income tax is, with certain exceptions, imposed on the net incomes of all persons residing within the state, and upon such income of nonresidents as is derived from property located and business transacted within the state. The term "person" as used in the law includes natural persons, fiduciaries, corporations, associations and common law trusts.

The so-called normal income tax rates have not varied greatly over the years. However, to provide the revenues to meet certain specific expenditures or emergencies, various surtaxes were imposed from time to time, including the following:

- Soldiers' cash bonus surtax — 1918
- Soldiers' educational bonus surtax — 1918-1922
- Teachers' retirement fund surtax — 1920-1952
- 1932 emergency relief tax — 1931
- 1933 emergency relief tax — 1932
- 1935 emergency relief tax on 1933 dividends
- 1935 emergency relief tax on 1934 incomes
- 60% pension & aids surtax — 1935-42
- Privilege dividend tax — 1935-51
- 25% surtax, for construction and educational aids — 1949-50

Effective with respect to income years ending after June 30, 1953 the normal income tax and the teachers' retirement fund surtax rates have, by legislative action, been integrated or combined into single rate schedules; that is, one for the corporate tax and one for the tax on persons other than corporations. The new integrated

rates for corporations range from 2 per cent on the first \$1,000 of taxable income to 7 per cent on income in excess of \$6,000. For persons other than corporations the range is from one per cent on the first \$1,000 to 8½ per cent on income in excess of \$14,000.

As a source of revenue the Wisconsin income tax has become increasingly more and more important over the years. It was at first regarded as a substitute for the tax on certain classes of personal property, particularly moneys and credits, the assessment of which had fallen into disrepute because of the tremendous difficulty of administration. The 1914 Biennial Report of the Tax Commission reveals that the total income tax levied ranged from \$3,482,000 in 1912 to \$4,140,000 in 1914. About one-half of these amounts was collected in cash, the balance being offset by personal property taxes paid. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 the net income tax collections amounted to over \$115,000,000.

Even more pronounced than the increase in taxes collected is the increase in the number of taxpayers. The 1914 Biennial Report of the Tax Commission reveals that the total number of taxpayers (other than corporations) reporting for the year 1913 was 60,800, or only 2.61 per cent of the total state population of 2,333,860. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 there were 1,134,725 individual income taxpayers. This represents 33.04 per cent of a total state population of 3,434,575 as determined by the 1950 census.

Under the income tax law as it was for a number of years prior to its amendment in 1953, the revenues from the normal income tax were distributed 40 per cent to the state, 10 per cent to the counties and 50 per cent to the towns, villages and cities; the distribution as between the several counties and taxing districts being determined on the basis of where the income taxed was derived. The teachers' surtax revenues went into the state's general fund and were used to provide the funds required to finance the teachers' retirement act. The integration of the normal tax and teachers' surtax in 1953 necessitated a revision of the formula for the sharing of the income tax revenues. The one adopted by the 1953 legislature is as follows:

From the new integrated tax collections there is first set aside for the state's general fund 14 per cent of corporate collections and 8 per cent of individual collections, these being in lieu of the former teachers' retirement fund surtax. Then, after setting aside certain specific items required by the statutes, the balance is distributed on the basis of the percentages previously specified, namely 40 per cent to the state, 10 per cent to the counties and 50 per cent to the local taxing districts.

INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS 1912-13 TO 1952-53<sup>1</sup>

Year	Normal <sup>2</sup>	Teachers Retirement Fund Surtax	Other Surtaxes	Total
1912-13	\$ 1,631,420	—	—	\$ 1,631,420
1913-14	1,902,988	—	—	1,902,988
1914-15	2,093,842	—	—	2,093,842
1915-16	1,959,882	—	—	1,959,882
1916-17	2,959,727	—	—	2,959,727
1917-18	6,161,068	—	—	6,161,068
1918-19	6,999,660	—	—	6,999,660
1919-20	6,310,230	—	\$ 8,824,532	15,134,762
1920-21	4,681,002	—	1,353,626	6,034,628
1921-22	7,365,525	\$ 1,504,391	1,524,356	10,394,272
1922-23	4,351,490	727,075	1,028,148	6,106,713
1923-24	6,669,040	1,473,694	1,410,156	9,552,890
1924-25	7,264,650	1,690,076	230,773	9,185,499
1925-26	12,122,223	1,588,854	109,261	13,820,338
1926-27	16,382,260	2,124,749	268,010	18,775,019
1927-28	2,376,235	360,430	24,407 <sup>3</sup>	2,761,072
1928-29	15,721,672	2,112,864	48,660	17,983,196
1929-30	18,761,273	2,597,382	88,831	21,447,486
1930-31	18,329,532	2,480,234	2,673	20,812,439
1931-32	15,235,035	1,986,529	37,648	17,259,212
1932-33	12,001,179	1,543,560	5,322,645	18,867,384
1933-34	10,743,265	1,353,436	2,164,964	14,361,665
1934-35	6,166,934	824,581	3,058,366	10,049,881
1935-36	8,932,130	1,204,507	2,443,706	12,580,343
1936-37	12,677,200	1,778,283	4,233,854	18,689,337
1937-38	12,000,195	1,667,833	4,486,157	18,154,185
1938-39	10,984,872	1,284,131	3,460,478	14,729,181
1939-40	11,686,761	1,530,656	4,441,021	17,658,438
1940-41	15,036,542	2,044,085	5,743,890	22,813,917
1941-42	25,837,688	4,125,214	7,855,467	37,821,369
1942-43	37,598,731	5,434,400	8,770,072	51,803,203
1943-44	51,383,899	7,259,498	3,770,689	62,424,086
1944-45	44,076,705	5,751,371	3,156,799	52,984,875
1945-46	40,917,676	6,054,351	1,905,279	48,877,306
1946-47	50,660,610	6,512,609	3,265,863	60,439,182
1947-48	64,666,137	8,364,613	3,805,032	76,835,782
1948-49	73,673,211	9,311,462	4,399,593	87,384,266
1949-50	65,159,528	8,037,864	12,176,025	85,373,417
1950-51	83,462,506	10,742,102	15,364,333	109,568,941
1951-52	98,259,835	10,840,795	5,964,892	115,065,522
1952-53	101,980,130	12,598,183	610,459	115,188,772

<sup>1</sup> Taken from Bulletin of the Department of Taxation No. 76, August 1936; and Taxes and Aids, 1936-1953.

<sup>2</sup> Includes individual and corporate.

<sup>3</sup> Variations in amount of collections between 1927 and 1928 occasioned principally by change in time of payment under 1927 law.

## TAXATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS

By C. M. CHAPMAN, *Director*

Division of Utilities Taxation, Department of Taxation

Almost from the time Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, certain types of property were excluded from the general property tax from time to time and taxed according to either a different method or at a different level of government. One such category of property was that of the so-called public service companies, such as railroads, electrical generating and transmission companies, telephone and telegraph companies, express companies and similar agencies.

The complex problem of determining the value of such properties made it difficult if not impossible for the local assessor to assess the property on any reasonably uniform basis. Many of these properties extended beyond the boundaries of a single municipality or even a single county and the valuation of the portions within each assessment district did not give a true picture of the total value of the properties. In some cases it was felt that an ad valorem tax was not a fair way of taxing the property.

Beginning in 1854 steam railroads were taken out of the general property tax and taxed at the state level on a gross earnings basis. With variations in the rates, this tax continued until 1903 when a state assessed ad valorem tax was substituted. Until 1895 street railways were assessed locally under the general property tax, but by Chapter 393, Laws of 1895, a license fee on gross receipts was imposed in lieu of all other taxes. By Chapter 493, Laws of 1905, the manner of taxation was changed to a state assessed ad valorem tax as in the case of the steam railways. From 1867 to 1907 telegraph companies paid license fees on miles of wire, but by Chapter 494, Laws of 1905, a state level ad valorem tax was substituted. The taxation of express, sleeping cars, freight line and equipment companies on an ad valorem basis by the state was provided by Chapters 111, 112, 113 and 114, Laws of 1899 which went into effect in 1903.

Taxes paid by public service corporations in Wisconsin roughly can be divided into 2 classifications: (1) taxes measured by the value of property (ad valorem taxation); and (2) taxes measured by gross revenue, gross receipts or gross earnings. The following types of companies are subject to ad valorem taxation:

Railroad companies  
Street railway companies  
Light, heat and power companies  
Telegraph companies  
Express companies

Sleeping car companies  
Conservation and regulation companies  
Pipe-line companies  
Air carriers (regularly scheduled carriers)

Taxes of telephone companies are measured by gross revenues, those of rural electric co-operatives by gross receipts, and those of freight line companies by gross earnings.

The ensuing discussion relates to principles and procedures followed in the administration and disposition of these taxes.

#### Ad Valorem Taxation

*The Standard of Value.* The Department of Taxation is directed by statute to determine the full market value of the property in this state of each company assessed "according to its best knowledge and judgment." In other words, the directive calls for the determination of a price at which the property can be sold in a competitive market. No specific procedures for finding market value are set forth in the statutes excepting a statement that the assessment "shall be made on the same basis and for the same period of time, as near as may be, as the value of the general property of the state is ascertained and determined."<sup>1</sup> If the property extends into more than one state, the department is directed to value only that part within the state.

In valuing the property of public service corporations as in valuing general property, bona fide sales prices of comparable property constitute the best evidence of value. However, sales of utility properties are rare, hence the state assessor must find some substitute tests of value which, in his opinion, would motivate buyers and sellers of the property. The value to be found is not the same thing as cost although the 2 tend to be equal at the time the cost is incurred. It is not the same thing as "value for rate making purposes," a term which is a misnomer for it is not value at all but a special type of cost concept used to measure a fair return. The rate base established by a regulatory agency tends to equal value if the utility is able to earn what the agency regards as a fair return and no more, and the agency's concept of a fair return coincides with that of the investing public. Fundamentally a property derives value from the expectations of investors as to its potential productivity.

*Valuation Under the Unit Rule.* In assessing general property, the assessor values each description of real estate, structure and item of personal property separately. The Wisconsin Statutes direct that utility property be valued under the unit rule. This means an appraisal of an integrated property as a whole without any reference to the value of its component parts. In other words, value is found in one lump sum. Long before the statute was enacted, a Wisconsin Supreme Court decision<sup>2</sup> dictated the unit rule requirement. To illustrate what the court so succinctly stated: suppose a strategically

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to this requirement, the effective date of assessment becomes May 1. The expression "as near as may be" is fortunate inasmuch as there are fundamental differences in the bases determining value, as will be pointed out later.

<sup>2</sup> Washburn v. Washburn Waterworks Co., 120 Wis. 575, 585, 98 N.W. 539 (1904).



located segment of railroad track was suddenly dismembered from the other parts of the system, it is quite likely that such dismemberment would materially reduce the value of the system as a transportation enterprise, and likewise that the dismembered section would lose all the value it possessed arising out of its transportation use and only retain salvage value. The unitary approach to value has another point of difference with the procedures in the assessment of general property. The definition of taxable property in Chapter 76 of the statutes includes franchises and other intangibles, whereas in general property taxation such intangibles are exempt.

In the case of a utility or railroad property which is interstate in character, the unit rule still applies. The state assessing agency finds a value of the system in all the states in which the property is located and by applying thereto generally-accepted interstate allocation procedures, it takes a share of this system value as the assessment within the state. Such allocation of system value has been repeatedly sanctioned by the courts as a practical application of the unit rule.

*Evidences of Value.* Previously it has been pointed out that sales prices of utility properties are for the most part nonexistent and hence with this test of value lacking, the state assessor must find some adequate substitute. In other words, he must through diligent study ascertain what factors would motivate buyers and sellers if the property were to be sold. Among these factors would be general economic conditions and especially those in the area being served by the utility; the potential for future business; the competitive position; trend of operating revenues, both gross and net; quality of present management; performance records and possibilities of improvement; rate base established by regulatory agency; depreciated original cost; depreciated cost of reproduction; and market prices of equities and indebtedness. Some of these factors are direct evidences of value; others assist the assessor in the interpretation of the direct evidences. The evidences of value that can be stated quantitatively which are generally used by the assessor in the absence of sales evidence are 4 in number: (1) capitalized earnings; (2) stock and debt market prices; (3) original cost less depreciation; and (4) reproduction cost less depreciation.

The staff of the division of utilities taxation compiles considerable statistical data relating to these direct evidences of value from reports filed by the company and from other sources. Primarily these data consist of capitalized net operating income for a period of years considered representative of future earnings potential, using a rate derived from the investment market, market value of stock and debt after deduction of estimated value of nonoperating property, and either depreciated original cost in the case of utilities or depreciated cost of reproduction in the case of railroads. With this data before him, the commissioner, with the aid and advice of the members of his staff, determines the assessments.

Occasionally a complaint is heard in these days of inflated prices that utility assessments have not kept pace with the advance of construction prices, whereas in the assessment of general property recognition has been given to such advance in construction costs. The underlying reason for this difference is apparently little understood. In Wisconsin, as well as in many other states, the rate base for electric, gas and water utilities is geared to depreciated original cost. Much of the property in service today was constructed or acquired when construction costs were much lower than they are today. The regulatory commission limits the utility to a fair return on original cost, not cost computed at today's prices. Market value primarily depends upon earnings, hence value for tax purposes cannot possibly approach cost of reproduction at today's prices. Furthermore, if a utility company does acquire another utility property at a price greater than original cost, the regulatory body requires that the excess cost be excluded from the rate base and written off against surplus or amortized over a period of years.<sup>3</sup> Should the time ever come when the rate base will be geared to present-day cost of reproduction, then earnings would be higher and market values would approximate depreciated cost of reproduction, providing the utility were able to earn a return considered fair by the investment market. But in passing, it should be pointed out that in such case consumers would at the same time be paying higher rates for utility service.

*Review Procedures.* Although the department makes it possible for the taxpayer to present evidence it deems pertinent before an assessment is made, the department cannot change its assessment once it has been made. Any review thereof must be had before the Board of Tax Appeals, and from its decision either the taxpayer or the department may appeal to the circuit court for Dane County and thence to the Supreme Court.

*Rate of Taxation.* All utility property assessed directly by the state is taxed at an equalized average state rate derived by dividing all taxes levied locally, excluding special assessments, by the full value of all property against which such taxes are levied.<sup>4</sup> The full value of such property is determined by the general property division of the Department of Taxation. In many states, the state assessing agency after determining the utility assessment has the further duty to equalize the assessment with the assessment of general property. The assessment in those states may be scaled down by using a state-wide equalization factor, or it may be apportioned to minor subdivisions of government where a local equalization factor (ratio of assessed to full value) is applied. In Wisconsin, by using full value instead of assessed value as the denominator of the fraction determining the average state rate, a state-wide equalization is effected through the tax rate.

<sup>3</sup> Original cost is the cost to the owner who first placed the property in service to the public. Note that this is not the same as historical cost.

<sup>4</sup> Utilities operating within a single taxation district are assessed locally.

Railroads, telegraph companies, express companies and sleeping car companies are assessed on or before June 15, and pay one-half of their taxes on or before July 10 and the remaining half on or before October 15. All other companies are assessed on or before August 15 and pay their taxes on or before December 1. All taxes are paid directly to the State Treasurer after the rolls are certified to the State Treasurer and the State Department of Budget and Accounts.

*Disposition of Taxes.* Taxes of railroad companies, express companies, telegraph companies and sleeping car companies are used for general state purposes with one exception. After railroads have been assessed, if any railroad terminal property such as docks, ore yards, piers, wharves, or grain elevators used in transferring freight or passengers between cars and vessels is included, the department is required to separately value such properties, apply the average state rate thereto and certify the taxes thereon to the lake-port cities in which such properties are located.

Sixty-five per cent of the taxes of street railway companies, light, heat and power companies, and conservation and regulation companies is remitted to towns, villages and cities in which the properties are located and business transacted in each municipality. To determine the amount of taxes payable to each municipality, depreciated original cost of the utility's property located in such municipality is added to prior year's operating revenues earned therein. This interpretation of the statute was established in 1916 by a Supreme Court decision.<sup>5</sup> Counties receive 20 per cent of the taxes under the same formula, and 15 per cent remains in the state treasury for general state purposes.

Taxes of oil pipe-line property used in transferring oil from pipe-line to vessels on the Great Lakes are paid to the municipality in which such terminal property is located. Sixty-five per cent of the remainder is apportioned to towns, villages and cities in proportion to the depreciated cost of property in each municipality, and 20 per cent is apportioned to the counties on the same basis. Fifteen per cent remains in the state treasury.

Twenty-five per cent of the taxes of natural gas pipe-lines is allocated to the areas served by the distributing gas companies in proportion to the wholesale sales of the pipe-line company to these distributing companies. The taxes thus allocated are paid to the towns, villages and cities served by the distributing gas companies in proportion to the retail revenues derived by these gas companies from customers in each municipality. The remaining taxes are distributed 65 per cent, 20 per cent and 15 per cent in the manner described above for oil pipe-line companies.

Chapter 542, Laws of 1953, provides that all taxes of air carriers shall be appropriated entirely to the State Aeronautics Commission.

<sup>5</sup>Burkhardt Milling and Electric Co. v. City of Hudson, 162 Wis. 361.

**Taxes Measured by Gross Revenue, Gross Receipts or Gross Earnings**

*Telephone Companies.* For purposes of taxation, the operating revenues, including miscellaneous operating revenues, are to be classified either as (1) exchange service revenues, or (2) toll service revenues. This distinction is important inasmuch as the rates of taxation and the disposition of the taxes are different.

In the case of exchange service, the tax rate depends on the total revenues from each exchange. When the amount of revenue in a given exchange is less than \$10,000, the rate is 2½ per cent. The rates are graduated so that the highest rate of 6 per cent is applicable to the entire revenue of any exchange exceeding \$500,000. Eighty-five per cent of the taxes on exchange service revenues is remitted to towns, villages and cities from which the exchange revenues are derived, with the remainder used for general state purposes.

The rate of taxation on toll service revenues likewise is graduated, commencing at 2½ per cent on toll service revenues of less than \$25,000 and the top bracket is 8 per cent where the revenues exceed \$800,000. Here, however, the rate is determined by total toll service revenues of the company. All taxes from toll service revenues remain in the state treasury for general state purposes. If any telephone company earns less than \$300 per year from all operating services, a minimum tax of \$5 applies, all of which is retained by the state.

The statutes designate these taxes as "license fees" and provides that the department shall issue a receipt when the license fees are paid and that such receipt "shall constitute a license to carry on its business" for the next year. This is the only tax levied by the division of utilities taxation which is also collected by the department. The division computes the tax (or license fee) and bills the company on or before the first of May. The company must pay within 15 days and the division certifies the apportionment to towns, villages and cities; to the State Department of Budget and Accounts; and the State Treasurer on or before June 15.

*Rural Electric Co-operatives.* The tax on rural electric co-operatives is also called a license fee and is measured by 3 per cent of "gross receipts" or operating revenues (retail and wholesale) for the preceding calendar year. Listed among the electric co-operatives is one whose sole business is generating and selling at wholesale, principally to member co-operatives. The chief business of all other co-operatives is retailing electricity to their members, although one of them generates some of its requirements. These taxes or license fees are paid on or before July 10 to the State Treasurer after a tax roll has been certified by the department.

Before an apportionment is made of these taxes, a sum sufficient to cover the cost of administering the law is deducted pro rata from the taxes paid by the several co-operatives. An amount equivalent to one per cent of depreciated cost of general structures and maintenance supplies and equipment is then allocated to the municipalities in which such property has situs. The apportionment of the

remainder after these 2 deductions is different for the co-operative engaged in generating from those whose principal business is retailing to their members. In the case of the distributing co-operatives, 80 per cent of the remainder of the taxes is apportioned to towns, villages and cities in proportion to the depreciated cost of property and retail business transacted in each municipality. Twenty per cent is allocated to the counties.

In the case of the generating co-operative, 20 per cent is apportioned to municipalities on the basis of value of transmission lines; 35 per cent on the basis of value of production and conversion property; and 15 per cent is apportioned to the counties. The remaining 30 per cent is allocated to the areas served by the distributing co-operatives.

The co-operative distribution law has one unique feature. In the case of the generating co-operative, no municipality may receive as its share of license fees an amount which exceeds three-fourths of one per cent of the last equalized value of the general property in that municipality.

*Freight Line Companies.* These companies own rolling equipment which is leased to railroad companies either to transport their own products or special products of others. In either case, these car-owning companies are paid a rental based on mileage traveled, empty or loaded. The railroads handling these cars are required by Wisconsin Statutes to withhold 6 per cent of the car mileage earnings on mileage traveled in Wisconsin when making payment to the owners of the equipment, to report the car mileage earnings of each freight line in this state to the Department of Taxation, and annually pay to the State Treasurer the amounts thus withheld after the tax roll has been compiled and certified to the State Treasurer and the State Department of Budget and Accounts. All such taxes are used for general state purposes.

#### The Scope of Taxation of Public Utilities<sup>1</sup>

<i>Ad Valorem Taxes</i>	No.	<i>Assessed Valuations</i>	
		1951	1952
Railroads .....	23	\$228,696,000	\$225,857,000
Telegraph .....	1	1,450,000	1,200,000
Sleeping car .....	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
Express .....	1	575,000	550,000
Street railways .....	1	12,825,000	11,500,000
Light, Heat & Power			
Privately owned .....	47	434,380,800	476,426,500
Municipals .....	77	2,683,100	3,065,000
Conservation & Reg. ....	2	3,180,000	2,985,000
Pipe line .....	2	9,800,000	11,100,000
Air carriers .....	5	1,810,000	2,050,000
		Total	\$696,399,900
			\$735,733,500
Gross Revenue Taxes			
Freight line .....	17		
REA .....	31		
Telephone .....	474		
	Total		682

<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Department of Taxation, Biennial Report, 1952, p. 20.

## TAXATION OF INHERITANCES AND GIFTS

By NEIL CONWAY, *Director*

Inheritance and Gift Tax Division, Department of Taxation

Included in the bundle of rights which are incidental to the ownership of property are the rights to transfer such property either by inheritance or gift. It is on these rights that inheritance and gift taxes are levied, the former being upon the right of transfer at death through inheritance, and the latter on the right of transfer during life by gift. Both taxes are of the same design, being assessed against each transferee at progressive rates upon the value of the property transferred in excess of the exemptions allowed. Although these taxes are entirely independent of each other, each being imposed and administered separately, they are essentially a part of the same tax pattern.

The Wisconsin inheritance taxes consist of the original tax, known as the normal tax, which has been in effect since 1903, and an emergency surtax enacted in 1933. Ninety-two and one-half per cent of the revenue derived from the normal tax goes into the general fund of the state, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent goes to the county in which the tax is collected. All of the revenue from the emergency surtax goes into a special state fund for veterans' rehabilitation and public works.

The inheritance tax rate is dependent upon the relationship of the beneficiary to the deceased and the amount of the inheritance. The rates of taxation are lowest for beneficiaries having the most direct family relationship to the deceased. Thus the husband, wife, parent, natural or adopted child, brother or sister are among those required to pay the minimum tax, while aunts, uncles or cousins, for example, pay a higher rate, and people having no blood relationship and classified as strangers in blood or corporations pay the highest rate.

As the taxable property increases in value the rate of taxation goes up. Thus the rates vary from 2 to 8 per cent for the various degrees of relationship for taxable property under \$25,000 in value, and increases by 2, 3, 4 and 5 times as the value goes from \$25,000 to amounts over half a million dollars.

In addition, certain exemptions are granted from the tax for persons of varying relationships to the deceased. Thus a widow receives an exemption of \$15,000, a widower an exemption of \$5,000 and a child \$2,000.

While it might seem to be relatively simple to levy this tax, a vast number of problems arise in determining whether the property transferred is liable for the tax. This involves such questions as whether insurance is taxable, whether both real and personal property are taxable, whether property located in another state is taxable, and whether various interests in property other than outright ownership are taxable.

The inheritance tax is administered through the county courts by reason of their probate jurisdiction. The court appoints a public administrator whose function it is to act on behalf of the county and the state in the settlement of the inheritance tax.

There is also one other form of death tax now in effect which is known as the state estate tax. This ordinarily applies only to estates that exceed several millions of dollars in value, and it merely diverts a portion of the federal estate tax from the federal government to the state. This diversion takes place where the state normal tax is less than 80 per cent of the federal basic estate tax, and is made possible by the federal tax law which allows credit to the taxpayers in an amount equal to 80 per cent of the federal basic tax for taxes paid to the state. The result of this tax is to diminish the amount paid to the federal government and to increase in an equal amount the tax paid to the state. The revenue derived from this tax is divided between the state general fund and the county where collected in the same proportion as the normal inheritance tax.

The state gift tax has been in effect since 1933, and the revenue derived from it goes into the same special state fund for veterans' rehabilitation and public works as the emergency inheritance surtax.

Because the inheritance tax and gift tax are dependent upon unpredictable factors, there is no way to guarantee the stability of the tax. Nevertheless it has followed a fairly consistent pattern showing a gradual increase within the year to year fluctuation.

#### Inheritance and Gift Tax Trends, 1905 to 1950

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total Tax of State and Its Political Subdivisions</i>
1904-1905	\$ 131,814	.54
1909-1910	306,559	.90
1914-1915	616,401	1.18
1919-1920	1,206,101	1.14
1924-1925	3,181,989	2.30
1929-1930	2,703,497	1.47
1934-1935	2,206,531	1.46
1939-1940	3,508,053	1.71
1944-1945	3,334,469	1.24
1949-1950	5,655,143	1.35

## BEVERAGE AND CIGARETTE TAXES

By D. H. PRICHARD, *Director*  
 Division of Beverage and Cigarette Taxes,  
 Department of Taxation

The beverage tax division was created by the 1933 Legislature for the express purpose of collecting the state occupational tax on liquor and beer. In 1939 the legislature created a new section under Chapter 139 of the Wisconsin Statutes providing for the taxation of cigarettes. The Thomson antigambling law was enacted in the year 1945. Until April of 1949 the functions of the beverage and cigarette tax division were administered under the direction of the State Treasurer after which date the duties were transferred to the Department of Taxation.

The beverage and cigarette tax division is entrusted with 3 major responsibilities: (1) collecting the state tax on cigarettes, liquor, wine and beer; (2) enforcement of the laws against prostitution; (3) enforcement of the Thomson antigambling law.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, the division collected \$9,542,415 in taxes on liquor and wine, \$10,649,530 on cigarettes and \$3,049,479 on beer. The occupational tax revenues were collected on consumption of these products within the state. For the same period of time the federal government collected approximately \$87,000,000 on the same 4 commodities. Therefore, the total tax paid by the people of this state on the consumption of liquor, wine, beer and cigarettes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 approximated \$110,241,424.

The tax rate on liquor other than wine is \$2 per gallon when the alcoholic content is 21 per cent or more by volume, and 50 cents per gallon when the alcoholic content is less than 21 per cent by volume. The tax rate on wine containing more than 14 per cent but not in excess of 21 per cent alcohol by volume is 20 cents per gallon, and 10 cents per gallon where the alcoholic content is 14 per cent or less by volume.

After deducting the costs of administering the liquor tax law and the costs of alcohol studies conducted by the State Public Welfare Department from the tax revenues collected on liquor and wine the remainder is split equally between the general fund of the state and taxation districts of the state. The distribution to the various cities, villages and towns of the state is made semiannually in January and July in proportion to their respective populations as indicated by the last federal census.

The state tax on a barrel of beer (31 gallons) is \$1. Revenue from this source is paid into the general fund of the state.

Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand are taxed at the rate of 1½ mills on each cigarette. If the weight exceeds 3 pounds per thousand cigarettes the rate of taxation is 3 mills per cigarette. In addition there is a small tax on cigarette



papers. The revenue from this occupational tax is paid into the state general fund, and is dedicated for the rehabilitation of veterans of World War II; construction and improvements at state welfare and educational institutions; for the repair, remodeling and fireproofing and for new construction of state buildings in general and public welfare buildings in particular; and postwar public works projects to relieve postwar unemployment.

The beverage and cigarette tax division is primarily a tax collection agency. The legislature, however, has placed with this division certain responsibilities relating to prostitution and gambling. The primary responsibility for enforcing these laws rests with local authorities and the department's authority is only a last resort or supporting enforcement unit available to any citizen or community in the state.

Considerable misunderstanding exists regarding the provisions of the Thomson antigambling law, which was enacted in 1945. The original antigambling laws of this state were enacted in 1839, 114 years ago, while Wisconsin was still a territory and Henry Dodge its Governor. It is interesting to note that the substance and wording of our antigambling laws as they appear in our present statutes are very much the same as they appeared in the laws of 1839. The enforcement of the antigambling laws prior to the enactment of the Thomson law was left entirely to local enforcement officers. The 1945 law extended the enforcement authority to this division and further provided for the automatic revocation of a liquor or beer license where gambling devices were found on the licensed premises. At the time of the enactment of the Thomson law the federal government reported 15,225 slot machines and 40,500 pinball machines federally licensed in Wisconsin. The same federal records today indicate no slot machines and no pay-off pinball machines licensed.

## REVENUES DERIVED FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor vehicles are a productive source of tax revenue in Wisconsin, but such revenue is used almost exclusively to make possible the efficient and safe use of the motor vehicle itself. A certain portion of the motor vehicle revenue is returned to local tax districts, where some of it is used for school fund purposes in lieu of the personal property tax on automobiles. In the main, however, motor vehicle revenue is used to support the building and maintenance of highways and to maintain other services and controls related to motor vehicle operation, on the local level as well as the state level. Thus motor vehicle owners can be said to be "paying their own way."

Motor vehicle taxes are levied on the privilege of operating the vehicle and also against the amount of use to which the vehicle is put. These taxes are in the form of an annual license fee and a state tax on fuel consumed. The fuel tax is administered by the Tax Department; the license tax is administered by the Motor Vehicle Department. Less productive, but nevertheless important are the drivers' licenses administered by the Motor Vehicle Department which produce half a million dollars a year. In addition permit fees for common and contract carriers of persons and property are collected by the Public Service Commission.

### Motor Vehicle Licensing

By MELVIN O. LARSON, *Commissioner*  
Motor Vehicle Department

Motor vehicles were registered for the first time in Wisconsin in 1905. The registration fee was \$1. In that year a total of 1,492 vehicles were registered and the sum total of registration fees collected was \$1,492. Before 1905 Wisconsin levied no specific taxes against motor vehicles although, presumably, the few of them in existence were subject to the general property tax. License numbers issued in 1905 were presumed to be permanent, but in 1909 another fee (\$2) was levied against all previously registered vehicles. In 1911, annual registration was begun and the fee was raised to \$5.

Early licensing procedures made no distinction between types of vehicles. Similar plates were provided at similar fees for various types: passenger cars, trucks, motorcycles and others. By Chapter 175, Laws of 1917, separate provision for motorcycles was made. The annual fee for passenger automobiles was raised to \$10 and the registration fee for motor cycles was set at \$4. Trucks were also given separate treatment in 1917 for the first time, being licensed on the basis of advertised carrying capacity. License fees for trucks ranged from \$15 to \$25 at that time.

Under Chapter 320, Laws of 1923, automobiles were licensed on a weight schedule with fees ranging from \$10 to \$26 on passenger vehicles the weight of which varied from less than 1,600 pounds to more than 5,000 pounds. A 25 per cent reduction in license fee was granted for vehicles more than 5 years old. Truck fees were revised on a gross weight basis and varied from \$10 on vehicles of less than 1½ tons to \$45 for vehicles of 5 tons, plus \$5 for each quarter ton thereafter. This law first recognized trailers, semitrailers, buses, tractors and municipally-owned vehicles as separate types of vehicles with their own licensing fees.

In 1931 a new license fee schedule for automobiles providing higher rates in the heavier weights was introduced, and in 1947 the whole fee system for automobiles was revised and a flat \$16 per vehicle fee was established. A further refinement came with the establishment of a staggered system for renewal of auto licenses. With about one-twelfth of the renewals coming due each month the heavy annual rush for plates was substantially eliminated. Wisconsin was the first state to employ this system which has since been adopted by several other states.

In 1927 a special tax based on ton-miles traveled was levied on trucks in addition to the regular license fee. In 1933 and 1937 the ton-mile tax was revised so that it was levied in the form of a flat rate based on gross weight of vehicles. Operators who preferred to pay on the basis of actual ton-miles operated were granted that option. In 1953 the ton-mile tax in either form was eliminated by incorporation with the regular registration fee.

Today the Wisconsin schedule of motor vehicle license fees contains a wide variety of rates covering various types of vehicles. From total receipts of \$1,492 in 1905, annual receipts from license fees have grown until they now exceed \$30,000,000.

Collection of these motor vehicle revenues has been administered by the Motor Vehicle Department since its creation in 1939. Before that the powers, duties and functions relating to motor vehicles were scattered among several departments, including the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Public Service Commission, Industrial Commission and State Highway Commission.

The cost of operating the Motor Vehicle Department amounts to less than 7 per cent of the receipts collected by the department. The larger portion of these receipts is turned over to the state highway fund.

To assure equitable distribution of a portion of this fund back to the local communities involved, the Motor Vehicle Department annually provides the Highway Commission with records of the total registrations and total registration receipts for each local tax district.

License plates are issued as evidence of proper registration and must be displayed as required by law. They also serve for purposes

of identification, with the Motor Vehicle Department standing by to provide round-the-clock identification service to enforcement officers throughout the state. And, incidentally, Wisconsin auto license plates tell the world that this is "America's Dairyland."

## Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes

By DWIGHT MACK, *Director*

Motor Fuel Tax Division, Department of Taxation

Taxes on motor vehicle fuels were first imposed by the state of Wisconsin in 1925. The tax was collected by licensed dealers and paid to the state on the basis of monthly sales of motor vehicle fuel which were made for the purpose of operating motor vehicles upon the public highways. Motor vehicle fuel which was sold for other purposes was sold on a tax-exempt basis. The state now levies a tax of 4 cents per gallon (since 1931) for the privilege of operating motor vehicles upon the public highways of this state.

Since 1933 wholesale distributors of motor vehicle fuel have been licensed for the purpose of acting as collection agents for the state. Each licensed wholesaler is bonded to the extent of his tax liability to assure the state the full collection of all taxes due.

During the past several years an increase in the use of combustible gases and liquids other than gasoline for the generation of power for propulsion of motor vehicles has taken place. These products consist of what is generally known today as diesel fuel and liquified petroleum gases. The increased consumption of these products as a motor vehicle fuel presented difficult problems in the administration of the motor vehicle fuel tax laws. In 1953 the motor vehicle fuel tax law was changed by separating the licensing of wholesale distributors of motor fuel (defined as the gasoline fractions of petroleum products) and the licensing of dealers or users of special fuel (diesel fuel and liquified petroleum gases).

The tax on motor fuel is based upon the number of gallons produced, refined, manufactured or received by the wholesaler in this state. The tax on special fuel is based on the number of gallons delivered into the fuel supply tanks of motor vehicles consuming special fuel. Special fuel dealers or users are also bonded to the extent of their tax liability to assure the state full collection of all taxes due.

Motor vehicle fuel taxes are paid monthly by licensed wholesalers and special fuel licensees. At the time of payment the licensed wholesalers and special fuel licensees file monthly reports setting forth a record of all receipts, disbursements and inventories of motor vehicle fuel. The monthly reports of these licensed persons are audited in the office and later verified to the records of these licensed persons at their places of business.

The motor vehicle fuel tax is ultimately paid by the user of the motor vehicle fuel. If the ultimate user consumes motor vehicle fuel for a nonhighway purpose he is privileged to claim a refund of the tax. Over 90 per cent of the refund claims filed are for agricultural purposes.

The motor vehicle fuel tax law also provides for the licensing of industrial users of motor fuel who use motor fuel for an industrial purpose other than the operation of motor vehicles upon the public highways. The privileges of such a license permit the industrial user to import taxable motor fuel on a tax-exempt basis for subsequent nonhighway use. Licensed industrial users of motor fuel file monthly reports of all tax-exempt purchases.

For the first few years following World War II the amount of motor vehicle fuel tax collected, as well as the amount of motor vehicle fuel tax refunded, increased very materially. However this increase has leveled off for the past several years to a point where the annual increase is about 3 per cent for both collections and refunds. The amount of motor vehicle fuel taxes collected for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 was \$42,051,896.31 and the amount of tax refunds for the same period was \$5,399,692.29 making a net motor vehicle fuel tax collection of \$36,652,204.02. The moneys collected are paid into the state highway fund in accordance with section 20.091 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

## FEDERAL AIDS AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE

More than 14 per cent of the total revenue of the state for 1952-1953 came from federal aids. This tidy sum of 52 ½ million dollars is one of the major sources of state revenue.

The sum from this source has increased substantially in the past 6 years. The total federal aids since 1947-48 are as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Federal Aids</i>	<i>% of Total Revenues</i>
1947-48	\$28,113,565.00	
1948-49	38,778,568.00	
1949-50	46,647,865.81	15.65
1950-51	45,017,417.00	13.40
1951-52	45,774,861.40	12.93
1952-53	52,476,194.59	14.13

By far the major portion of the federal aids are allocated to the general fund. In 1952-53, 32 millions out of the total of 52 millions was allotted to the general fund. The distribution of federal aids among funds was as follows:

General fund .....	\$32,657,782.69
Conservation fund .....	823,206.31
Reforestation fund .....	61,619.42
Highway fund .....	15,964,017.67
Unemployment compensation fund ....	2,969,568.50
Total .....	<u>\$52,476,194.59</u>

The federal aids allotted to the general fund in 1952-53 were for the following purposes:

Aids to airports ....\$	649,721.35	Indian main-tenance .....	\$ 19,870.00
GI on the job training .....	22,541.41	Dependent children .....	4,637,863.00
State armories .....	36,161.76	Blind pensions .....	459,199.00
Civil defense administration ..	145,679.84	Old age assistance .....	14,756,212.00
Civil defense aids to localities .....	37,332.34	Old age estates collection .....	835,347.00
Water pollution ....	8,778.00	County administration .....	1,104,171.00
Marketing research	44,000.00	Aids to needy Indians .....	17,514.88
Child welfare administration ..	185,718.33	Permanently disabled .....	362,895.00
Child welfare aids	7,116.67	Federal vocational workshop aid ....	60,304.00
General health administration ..	249,758.24	Crippled children ..	287,973.00
General health aids	9,200.00	School lunch .....	1,051,293.00
Cancer administration .....	46,915.00	Indian education ..	213,929.00
Cancer aids .....	10,000.00	School facilities survey .....	16,410.00
Mental health (Pub. Health) ..	32,000.00	Governor's Educational Advisory Committee .....	7,278.00
Heart disease .....	27,854.00	Board of Vocational Education .....	2,423,166.00
VD control .....	24,910.00	University of Wisconsin .....	2,816,737.00
TB control .....	67,480.00	G.A. Home for Veterans construction .....	72,399.00
Hospital construction .....	1,279,505.78	National forestry income .....	114,269.00
Child welfare .....	180,751.00		
Mental health (Pub. Welfare)	33,311.00		
Federal pension administration ..	276,043.00		

During the past several years some evaluation of the federal aid program has been initiated, particularly by the Governor's Conference of the Council of State Governments. There is some feeling that the federal aid program is not always efficient because the federal government is too remote from the people. It is also felt that the states receive less in aids than they pay out to the federal government in taxes.

The problem of federal aids has been highlighted recently by a specific proposal that the federal government abolish its 2-cent gasoline tax and then abolish its federal highway aid program. It has been pointed out that most states receive less in federal highway aids than they pay in federal gasoline taxes. In 1953 at least 25 state legislatures passed resolutions requesting congress to repeal the federal gasoline tax, and at least one state enacted a law providing that if and when the federal government does abolish its gasoline tax, the state tax will increase by that amount. In 1952 Wisconsin ranked 14th in payment of taxes to the federal government and 23rd in the federal grants-in-aids received.

If it were clear that grants-in-aids are an unmitigated evil, then it should follow that it is just as bad for the state to pay aids to its subdivisions as it is for the state to receive aids from the federal government. The theory of the grant-in-aid program presumes that those who have will pay so that those who have not may receive. Therefore the states best able to pay help those least able to pay, and those least able to pay are not very apt to favor the abolition of the aid program.

Aid programs may, even though costly, provide advantages which are worth the cost. They may raise the standards of some states to a level impossible for the state to reach through the sole use of its own resources. Aids may stimulate states to initiate programs which are needed, but beyond the means of the state. Aids, furthermore, facilitate uniform programs without which such things as interstate highways with uniform markings would be difficult.

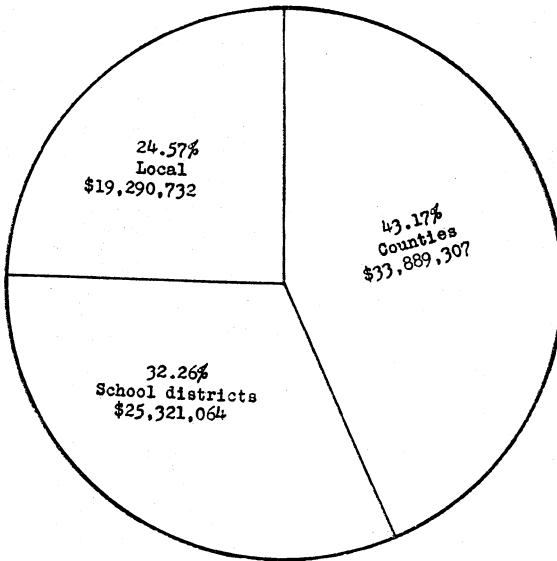
Normally aids set out a series of conditions which must be met before funds are made available. Some of the best known examples deal with the requirements in regard to the personnel of the public assistance programs and the operation of the vocational agricultural programs in high schools. These requirements sometimes necessitate that the program be completely reorganized with consequent repercussions on related programs. It is sometimes alleged that the federal government utilizes the aid system to impose requirements which are excessive and not directly related to the objective sought.

The current interest in federal aids has resulted in the initiation of a study of federal-state relations through the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. It is possible that with the present efforts to stem the expansion of federal activities, some specific proposals to reduce federal aids may be made. Some evidences of

reductions in federal aids for employment services, vocational education, health services and unemployment compensation administration have come forth in recent months, although the total federal aids projected for the next biennium gives no evidence of any major decline.

### State Aids To Counties, Local Units, School Districts, 1952-53

The state granted aids of \$78,501,103 as follows:





## LICENSING AS A SOURCE OF STATE REVENUE

As was pointed out in the second section of this article, not all state funds come from taxation. In the last fiscal year, less than 60 per cent of the total state revenues came from taxes. We have just discussed the federal aid system, which has accounted for about 14 per cent of the state revenues. Now let us turn to another nontax revenue of Wisconsin state government. It is licenses.

A license is a permit to do or not to do, a particular thing. The state may, in the interests of protecting the health, safety and general welfare of the people, prohibit its residents and anyone within the state, from doing certain acts or regulate the conditions under which such acts may be performed. To do these particular acts is presumed to be a privilege and the state may take away that privilege or set up particular conditions under which the privilege may be exercised. Thus, driving a motor vehicle on the public highways is considered not a right, but a privilege which the state may prohibit or grant to those who meet particular conditions.

Many years ago the number of nonregulated activities of man was relatively great because there were fewer things which man could do which infringed upon the health, safety and welfare of others. This was because man was more self-sufficient, lived farther from his neighbors and was dependent less upon the work and activities of others. Today when we depend far more on others for the necessities of life and when because people live close together the actions of the individual affect others to a greater extent, greater regulation of human activity is inevitable.

Today more than 350 different types of licenses are issued by this state. Doctors, lawyers, dentists, accountants, real estate brokers, boxers, plumbers, beauticians, barbers, watchmakers, cheese makers and scores of other occupations are licensed. One must have a license to drive a vehicle, to fish, to hunt, to trap, to sell on the street. Not only must individuals be licensed to engage in certain occupations, but particular places of business must be licensed before they may be used for particular purposes. Each session of the legislature sees a long list of new licenses proposed, because of the desire on the part of someone to regulate an additional aspect of human endeavor and almost every session of the legislature sees the list of licenses grow longer. Seldom if ever, are any licenses repealed. Twice in recent years efforts at repeal met with a great deal of opposition. In 1951 an effort was made to repeal the music broker's license law and in 1953 an effort was made to repeal the watchmaker's license. Both efforts were unsuccessful.

Licenses have 3 major purposes. First, they are established to prohibit certain acts or occupations. This is done by establishing requirements so stringent that no one will seek to meet them. A very high license fee or a long period of experience may be used to prevent people from applying for such licenses. The second purpose of a license is to regulate certain acts or occupations and

this is accomplished by periodic inspections of the occupation or the place of business. The third purpose of licensing is to provide revenues for the state.

Normally, the licensing function is expected to cover the costs of administration and the supervision of the occupation, but in some cases the license results in substantially greater revenues than are required to enforce that particular license. These excess funds are generally allocated for a specific purpose, but they may be returned to the general fund for general governmental operations.

The revenues resulting from licensing have increased consistently in the last 4 years, amounting in the last year to more than \$32,000,-000 or over 8 per cent of the total revenues of the state of Wisconsin. Following is a table showing the revenues for the last 4 years:

**Revenues from Licensing 1949-50 to 1952-53**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Per cent of Total Revenues</i>
1949-50	\$25,080,544	8.42
1950-51	28,303,313	8.42
1951-52	30,014,279	8.48
1952-53	32,149,745	8.66

By far the largest proportion of the license revenues collected in recent years in Wisconsin has come from the motor vehicle. In 1952-53 the licenses on automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, trailers and other vehicles classified as motor vehicles amounted to \$27,224,-982. This does not include the weight taxes levied on trucks. The second most important type of license are the licenses issued by the Conservation Commission including hunting, fishing, trapping licenses. While the individual fees for these licenses are not great, the sheer number of licenses issued, which exceeds a million and a half, accounts for the 3½ million dollars collected by the Conservation Department in licenses in 1952-53.

Few departments of the state government collect more than \$100,000 a year in license fees. However, the Board of Health collects approximately \$305,000, the Department of Agriculture about \$196,000, the Insurance Department, \$148,000.

Except for the Motor Vehicle Department, the agencies we have named thus far are not primarily licensing agencies. Licensing is only a small portion of their function. There are, however, some 12 or 13 state agencies which are primarily licensing agencies. They are the boards or commissions which license accountants, architects, boxers, engineers, lawyers, chiropractors, dentists, doctors, nurses, optometrists, pharmacists, real estate brokers and watchmakers. These agencies are established for the purpose of regulating a profession or occupation and not primarily as a means of procuring revenues. Therefore, the revenues approximate the expenditures. For example, the Board of Accountancy collected \$12,035 in 1950-51 and expended \$12,824. The Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers collected \$25,194 and expended \$23,907.

The Real Estate Brokers Board collected \$69,996 and expended \$49,986.

There are several methods whereby the revenues of the licensing agencies are handled. Among those agencies primarily concerned with licensing, it is typical for the statutes to provide that the moneys received for licenses be appropriated for the purposes of carrying out the functions. In at least one case, the State Bar Commissioners, a specific sum in addition to moneys collected is appropriated to the agency to enable it to carry out its work. In some cases where it is apparent that the examining agency does not need all of the moneys collected, only a portion of the revenue, such as 90 or 95 per cent, may be appropriated to it. In some cases, such as in the case of the Motor Vehicle Department, a specific sum is appropriated to the department annually to carry out its functions, regardless of how much it collects. In the case of the Motor Vehicle Department the collections from licenses are, of course, substantially higher than are the costs of administration. In at least one case, the Real Estate Brokers Board, provision is made that when the unexpended balance in the appropriation exceeds \$15,000, the excess reverts to the general fund.

License fees are established in 4 different ways. Most common is the flat fee set forth in the statutes. The driver's license, the motor vehicle license, hunting and fishing licenses are examples of this type of fee.

Another type of fee is the graduated fee. For example, the food processor's license is geared to the output in dollars, with the fee increasing as the dollar value of the output increases. This type of fee is used for process cheese plants, for ice cream plants and for condenseries.

Some fees are set by the licensing agency, with the statutes prescribing a top limit. Bank examinations, for example, shall not cost more than 8 cents per \$1,000 in resources for the first \$5,000,000 and 6 cents per \$1,000 in resources over \$5,000,000. Furthermore, the Banking Department may increase the maximum if it does not procure the sum of \$160,000, but any increase may not exceed 10 per cent. Finally, the fee may be geared to the cost of the total operations and be assessed in accordance with some formula. By and large, it may be said that license fees should carry the costs of issuing the licenses and supervising the license fees. This has been the prevalent trend in this state in recent years. In some cases, however, the actual cost cannot be determined with certainty because the duty of issuing and supervising the licenses and licensees is inextricably interwoven with other duties of the department. Therefore, the cost can only be approximated.

Licensing is administered in a variety of ways in the state. Best known, of course, are the examining boards and commissions which have licensing and supervision of licensees as their major or exclusive functions. These agencies are normally independent boards

which maintain small staffs at some specific point in the state, not always in Madison.

As we have said at the outset of this section, there are over 350 different types of licenses issued in Wisconsin. For example, in the boxing profession, there are 5 types of licenses issued, relating to the matchmaker, to the manager, to the referee, to the boxer, to the seconds and trainers. The fees vary from \$5 to \$15. In the licensing of barber shops, there are 6 types of licenses, relating to the shop manager, to the master barber, to the journeyman, to the apprentice, to the student and to the instructor. There are 8 types of licenses relating to oleomargarine, applying to the manufacture, to the wholesale dealer, to the retail dealer, to the hotel or restaurant proprietor, to the boarding house proprietor, to the bakery proprietor, to the confectionary proprietor and to the consumer. Until 1953, there were 10 types of hunting licenses.

Different licenses are applicable to automobiles, buses, buses used in war work, cabin trailers, farm trucks, interurban buses, mobile amateur radio stations, motorcycles, motor vehicle trailers or semitrailers used for special purposes, motor vehicles in transit, power driven cycles or motor bicycles, school buses, snowmobiles, state or municipal vehicles, tractors, trucks, trucks with well-drilling rigs or ditching machines and vehicles of veterans' organizations.

If certain legislative proposals had been enacted we would in addition have licenses applying to beer coil cleaners, canopy and awning installers, cider makers, dancing schools, egg breaking establishments, frog dealers, horseshoers, ice cutters, oil burner installers, sausage factories, sewer contractors, tree surgeons and waterworks operators.

## OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

To discuss each of the specific types of taxes or each of the general sources of revenue in detail would extend both the article and the reader's patience beyond endurance. It must suffice to deal with all the other interesting sources of revenue in a few benedictory remarks.

We have accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the state's revenue in taxes, federal aids and licenses. The next largest single source of revenue is the contributions received for retirement. This amounts to more than 16 million dollars. It represents the monthly deductions from wages and salaries of 5 or 7 per cent as the employe's contribution to retirement. Actually it is placed in the state coffers in anticipation of its subsequent use by the person as an annuity. This sum will be less in the future because the state employes now make part of their 5 or 7 per cent contributions to social security rather than to the Wisconsin retirement fund.

In 1952-53 the state received over 12 million dollars from services it rendered which were paid for. This includes such things as dormitory quarters at the various institutions of higher learning, payment for meals served at various state installations, payment for hospital care and many other services which the state provides for on a fee basis. This amount promises to increase as the state moves more in the direction of requesting payments for certain services from those who receive the services.

Just about 3 per cent of the total revenues of the state, or currently about 11 million dollars, comes from the investment of state funds. As we have previously pointed out, prior to the turn of the century the revenue from this source was negligible, and until 1951 it had not reached its present level. Following the creation of the Investment Commission a concerted effort to utilize the revenue-producing abilities of all state funds was stepped up, and very little idle state money exists today.

Registration fees at the state-supported institutions of higher learning, fees for inspections by the Banking Commission, Industrial Commission, etc., and similar moneys provide approximately 9 million dollars a year. Here again, the state places the burden upon those who benefit rather than on those most able to pay.

The state, in its institutions, provides services for many indigents whose ways are provided by the counties or localities of residence. This amounts to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars a year. Another 6 million dollars is derived from the sale of produce by the state. This includes the sale of the products of the penal institutions, the farms, and many miscellaneous publications of the state.

Finally, between 2 and 3 million dollars are received each year in gifts and donations. Probably most important among these are the sums granted to the university for research although substantial amounts of property are also given the state each year.

## STATE DEBT

During the adverse economic conditions of the 1830's which culminated in the panic of 1837 9 states defaulted on their long-term general obligations for the construction or organization of such things as canals, banks, roads and railroads. To prevent the recurrence of this inability of states to pay their debts, provision was made in the Constitutions of some 18 or 20 states admitted to the Union thereafter, largely during the 1840's and 1850's, to prohibit or greatly restrict the power of the state to incur debts backed by the credit of the state. Wisconsin, admitted to statehood in 1848, was one of those states.

Article VIII, Section 4 of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "The legislature shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided." Sections 6, 7 and 10 of that article provide the conditions under which a debt may be incurred. Section 6 permits a debt of \$100,000 to defray extraordinary expenditures of the state, to be paid within 5 years. Section 7 permits borrowing without limit to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war. Section 10 prohibits the state from incurring a debt for internal improvements.

Even today, more than a century after the disastrous experiences with state debts, Wisconsin is not alone in its stringent restrictions on long-term debt. Seventeen states have constitutional debt limits. In 16 other states the debt limit is controlled by the legislature as it is in the federal government. In the remaining 15 states the electorate must approve by referendum all debts proposed or those proposed above a certain limit.

Unlike Wisconsin, however, some states have long since abandoned the concept of operating state government without incurring debt. In 1952 the 40 states which had debts based on the full faith and credit of the state had just under 5 billion dollars in debts of which New York had almost a billion dollars in debt and California and Pennsylvania had almost a half billion dollars each. There are many who believe that long-range programs of construction should be financed by bonding in order that those who will benefit from the improvements may participate in the liquidation of the debt. In 1952 only 2 states, Nebraska and Utah, had a smaller total per capita debt than Wisconsin. At that time the Bureau of Census recorded that the per capita debt of Wisconsin was \$1.45 or a total of just over 5 million dollars. This debt, as we shall see, was not actually a general obligation of the state for which the credit of the state was pledged, and in reality Wisconsin had no general obligation indebtedness. At that time 8 states, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska and Wisconsin had no general obligation debt.

As we have said, Wisconsin was admitted to the Union in that period when state debt was frowned upon. Some of Wisconsin's neighbors, notably Illinois and Michigan, had saddled themselves

with burdensome debts. The popular trend was toward following the New Jersey pattern where in 1844 a debt limit of \$100,000 was established within the Constitution.

At the convention called to draw a Constitution for Wisconsin the committee delegated to write the financial provisions recommended a debt limit of \$200,000 with a 10-year limit on retirement of such debt. This was rejected, and the present provision limiting the debt to \$100,000 with a 5-year period for retirement was adopted.

Since 1858 a series of 33 attempts to amend the Wisconsin constitutional provisions regarding debt have been made, none of them successfully. Some of these proposals would have increased or abolished the maximum debt limit. Others would have permitted borrowing for specific purposes. Others would have expanded the exceptions in Article VIII, Section 7 for certain military operations to include other specific things.

Within the constitutional limitations Wisconsin has incurred 3 debts. In 1852, \$50,000 was borrowed to pay off the debt inherited from the territorial government, to build an asylum for the blind and to operate the state prison. In 1858, \$50,000 was borrowed to enlarge the Capitol and to erect a hospital for the insane. These debts were retired within the constitutional limit of 5 years. During the Civil War the state borrowed \$2,251,000 under the authority granted in Section 7 of Article VIII. It was not until 1943 that the last \$1,183,700 of this was retired.

Between the Civil War and the period after World War I the state operated on a pay-as-you-go principle. While there is much to be said for a government living within its current income in terms of normal operating costs, it is difficult under this program to accumulate enough money to make extraordinary expenditures. Wisconsin had laid aside no money to make major expenditures for capital improvements, and therefore the institutional buildings which had become obsolete and overcrowded could not be replaced. During prosperous times high costs prevented the initiation of a building program and during periods of economic recession, no money was available.

How could a state which had rigid debt limits incur a debt of \$5,000,000 as Wisconsin had done by 1952? It was made possible by the development of a new agency of government called the public authority which provided a device whereby debt limitations could be circumvented legally. It is based on the so-called "special fund doctrine" which states that there is a difference between debts which are based on the full faith and credit of the state and debts which do not have the credit of the state behind them but are paid out of revenues derived from the use of the structure for which the debt was incurred. Thus it is possible to build a football stadium without pledging the credit of the state because it can be paid for out of the revenues anticipated from gate receipts.

To carry out this idea a corporation is created to which the state leases land on which the corporation erects a building for the exclusive use of the state and the revenues of which are used to pay off the debt on the building. When the building is paid for, it is transferred to the state. At no time is the state under any general obligation to pay the debt so the debt limitation has not been violated.

In 1923 the legislature authorized the creation of the first such agency, the university building corporation, with power to buy, sell, lease or otherwise acquire and convey real estate and to construct, equip and furnish buildings or other permanent improvements for the exclusive use, purpose and benefit of the university. The law expressly provided that the state thereby incurred no indebtedness. For 14 years this was the only such agency created, but beginning in 1937 a succession of building corporations or public authorities were created and authorized to erect buildings at the Grand Army Home at King, at Stout Institute and at the state colleges. A similar organization to erect armories was created, and finally a state building corporation to erect general state buildings was created. To this time the use of this device, the building corporation, to erect general state buildings is in doubt because of the question of whether such buildings could be erected without placing the full faith and credit of the state behind them.

In 1953 a new type of public authority was created, the Wisconsin turnpike corporation, with authority, if the Turnpike Commission finds it feasible, to erect a turnpike or toll road to be paid for out of revenues derived from the operation of such a road. If this materializes the state will ultimately acquire a road valued at several hundred million dollars without incurring any debt. In 1953 an attempt was made to create a state public authority with power to erect school buildings. This proposal lost, but school districts were authorized to create similar authorities on a local level.

The public authority has become an accepted device throughout the country. In 1952 all but 3 states had some debt which was not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the state. Approximately 25 per cent of the 6.7 billion dollars of state debt existing in the 48 states in 1952 was of this type.

One more device whereby the state of Wisconsin avoids general indebtedness must be mentioned. Prior to 1908 the state could not expend money for roads. This restriction did not apply to counties and local units of government and thus, during much of the history of Wisconsin the major roads were built and paid for by the counties. Although the state has provided some financial assistance for highways since 1911 by which time the state had been authorized to expend money for roads, it was not until 1926 that agreement was reached with selected counties to use state funds for the retirement of county bonds to construct highways.



In 1931 the law required that certain state allotments to counties be used to retire bonds for the construction of roads in the state trunk highway system. Thus the state, which cannot incur a debt to construct highways, is able to get the highways built by using its funds to amortize the debts incurred by the counties for this purpose. At one time counties had bonded themselves for over 43 million dollars for the construction of state trunk highways. During the 1940's when construction was curtailed because of the war, this total debt declined to something over 3 million dollars, but in recent years it has risen again. Because this money is made available annually according to a formula, the county may either incur a debt to which the grant is applied, or it may accumulate the money in the state treasury to its credit for use at some future time.

The disinclination of the legislature and the electors to revise our state debt policy has resulted not only in the establishment of the so-called public authorities, but also in a plan for the accumulation of the necessary funds to effect the expenditures normally requiring the incurring of a debt. In 1943 a program of earmarking certain funds for construction of public buildings was begun. Subsequently a State Building Commission was created for the purpose of centralizing the proposals for new or replacement construction, to determine priorities and to authorize construction. In 1949 a plan was devised to set aside a sum equal to a certain percentage of the value of state buildings for their replacement. This percentage was ultimately established at 2 per cent. Such a fund properly earmarked and presumed inviolate in times of financial strain, would ultimately provide a source of revenue to tap for capital outlay without requiring the incurring of a debt.

The debt limitations of the state government are the most stringent of any level of government under which the people of this state live. The federal limitation is set by the congress, and is currently the highest that it has ever been in the history of this country. Counties and local units of government are restricted by section 3 of Article XI of the Constitution of the state which limits them to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property therein except in cities operating under a city school plan where the limitation is 8 per cent.

The combined total of the debt of the state and its subdivisions has fluctuated a great deal in recent years. The following table shows the total debt of the state and its subdivisions from 1942 to 1952.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Debt</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Debt</i>
1942	\$109,197,611	1948	\$ 71,362,415
1943	87,805,749	1949	88,971,189
1944	70,713,605	1950	108,464,884
1945	57,652,717	1951	131,518,672
1946	56,514,006	1952	163,902,654
1947	61,599,464		

As World War II progressed no additional debt was incurred because there was a lack of labor and of materials to use in the erection of buildings and other structures. Furthermore, the increased revenues of the war period made it possible to reduce existing debts so that a low of 56 million dollars was reached in 1946. After the war the expenditures for capital outlay increased because of the greater need resulting from the long delay and because certain factors such as a great rise in the number of motor vehicles and in children of school age created a demand for expanded facilities.

Prior to 1943 there was a state debt of \$1,183,700 incurred during the Civil War. Since then the entire debt has been confined to the subdivisions of the state. More than half the debt in 1952 was an obligation of the cities with counties and school districts next in that order. The total debt by levels of government excluding the federal in 1952 was as follows:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
State	\$ 0	0.00
County	39,008,351	23.80
City	85,490,888	52.16
Village	3,900,788	2.38
Town	3,415,426	2.08
School district	32,087,201	19.58
Total	<u>163,902,654</u>	<u>100.00</u>

For what purposes are these debts incurred? On the national level it is apparent that much of the debt was the result of military activities. On the local level, however, the erection of schools accounted for about 70 million dollars of the 164 million dollar debt existing in 1952. Public improvements was second with about 49 million dollars and public buildings was third with about 22 million. The distribution of the debt of the state and local units by purpose in 1952 was as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Schools	\$ 69,716,343	42.54
Public service enterprises	2,396,566	1.47
Public improvements	48,842,757	29.80
Public buildings	22,328,723	13.62
Parks	3,496,467	2.13
Airports	1,600,100	.98
Housing	3,389,000	2.07
Equipment	635,354	.39
Poor relief	41,000	.02
Metropolitan sewage	6,947,000	4.24
Refunding	2,067,332	1.26
Corporate purposes	79,993	.05
Miscellaneous	2,349,511	1.43
Total	<u>163,902,654</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Obviously all localities do not have the same debt burden. In 1952 the county per capita debt varied from \$63.24 in Grant County to zero in 38 counties. The city debt varied from \$165.82 in Chilton to zero in 137 cities. The per capita debt in villages varied from \$156.08 in Thiensville to zero in 157 villages. In towns the per

capita debt varied from \$115.06 in the town of La Prairie in Rock County to zero in more than a thousand of the 1,280 towns.

Measured in terms of the debt per \$1,000 of equalized valuation it varied from \$24.14 to zero; from \$43.79 to zero in cities; from \$33.58 to zero in villages and from \$71.14 to zero in towns.

There are those who argue with some merit that a reasonable constitutional restriction on debts is proper, but that a restriction of \$100,000 today is completely out of line with what it originally implied. In 1849 the assessed value of all taxable property in the state was about 25 million dollars. In 1952 it was 7 billion dollars. Thus a debt limit of \$100,000 in 1849 had the same relationship to property valuation as 28 million dollars would have today. On the other hand there are those who argue with equal merit that borrowing is extravagant and cite the fact that the interest paid on the Civil War debt to 1943 when it was finally paid off was 5 times the principal.

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# The State Government



# WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Includes all Amendments Adopted Through 1953

## ARTICLE I

### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

#### Section

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4. Right to assemble and petition.
5. Trial by jury.
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.
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## PREAMBLE

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

## ARTICLE I

## DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

**Right to assemble and petition.** Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

**Trial by jury.** Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.

**Excessive bail; cruel punishments.** Section 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**Rights of accused.** Section 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

**Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.** Section 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

**Remedy for wrongs.** Section 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

**Treason.** Section 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

**Searches and seizures.** Section 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

**Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.** Section 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

**Private property for public use.** Section 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

**Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.** Section 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

**Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.** Section 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

**Imprisonment for debt.** Section 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

**Exemption of property of debtors.** Section 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

**Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.** Section 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

**Religious test prohibited.** Section 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

**Military subordinate to civil power.** Section 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

**Writs of error.** Section 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

**Maintenance of free government.** Section 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

## ARTICLE II

### BOUNDARIES

**State boundary.** Section 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin

territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18, 1818.

**Enabling act accepted.** Section 2. The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

### ARTICLE III

#### SUFFRAGE

**Electors.** Section 1. Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature



may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

**Who not electors.** Section 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

**Votes to be by ballot.** Section 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

**Residence not lost.** Section 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

**Soldiers not residents.** Section 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

**Exclusion from suffrage.** Section 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

## ARTICLE IV

### LEGISLATIVE

**Legislative power.** Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

**Legislature, how constituted.** Section 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

**Apportionment.** Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

**Assemlymen, how chosen.** Section 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable.

**Senators, how chosen.** Section 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

**Qualifications of legislators.** Section 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

**Organization of legislature; compulsory attendance.** Section 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

**Rules; contempts; expulsion.** Section 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

**Officers.** Section 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor.

**Journals; open doors; adjournments.** Section 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

**Meeting of legislature.** Section 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

**Ineligibility to office.** Section 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

**Ineligibility of federal officers.** Section 13. No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

**Filling vacancies.** Section 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

**Exemption from arrest.** Section 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

**Privilege in debate.** Section 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

**Style of law; bills.** Section 17. The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

**Title of private bills.** Section 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

**Origin of bills.** Section 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

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

Section 21. Repealed April 1929, Jt. Res. 6, 1929.

**Powers of county boards.** Section 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

**Uniform town and county government.** Section 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

**Lotteries and divorces.** Section 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

**Stationery and printing.** Section 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price, no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

**Extra compensation; salary change.** Section 26. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

**Suits against state.** Section 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

**Oath of Office.** Section 28. Members of the legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

**Militia.** Section 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

**Elections by legislature.** Section 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

**Special legislation prohibited.** Section 31. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3rd. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

**General laws on enumerated subjects.** Section 32. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

**Auditing of state accounts.** Section 33. The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary.

## ARTICLE V

### EXECUTIVE

**Governor, lieutenant governor; term.** Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

**Eligibility.** Section 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

**Election.** Section 3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual [biennial] session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

**Powers and duties.** Section 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Section 5. Repealed November 1932, Jt. Res. 52, 1931.

**Pardoning power.** Section 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually [biennially] communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

**Lieutenant governor, when governor.** Section 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

**Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.** Section 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

Section 9. Repealed November 1932, Jt. Res. 53, 1931.

**Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.** Section 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign

it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

## ARTICLE VI

### ADMINISTRATIVE

**Election of secretary, treasurer and attorney-general; term.** Section 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

**Secretary of state; duties; compensation.** Section 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

**Treasurer; attorney-general.** Section 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

**County officers; election; terms; removal; vacancies.** Section 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

## ARTICLE VII

### JUDICIARY

**Impeachment; trial.** Section 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment

against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

**Judicial power, where vested.** Section 2. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

**Supreme court, jurisdiction.** Section 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

**Supreme court justices; terms; election; quorum.** Section 1. [4]. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice.

**Judicial circuits.** Section 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties [of] Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

**Alteration of circuits.** Section 6. The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall be the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

**Circuit judges; number; election; eligibility; term; salary.** Section 7. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

**Circuit court, jurisdiction.** Section 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgment and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

**Vacancies, how filled.** Section 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of ten years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges 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 thirty days either before or after such election.

**Compensation and qualifications of judges.** Section 10. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

**Terms of courts; change of judges.** Section 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

**Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.** Section 12. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

**Removal of judges.** Section 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the

charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

**Judges of probate.** Section 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

**Justices of the peace.** Section 15. The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections, except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in 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.

**Tribunals of conciliation.** Section 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

**Style of writs; indictments.** Section 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

**Suit tax.** Section 18. The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

**Testimony in equity suits.** Section 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

**Rights of suitors.** Section 20. Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

**Publication of laws and decisions.** Section 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

**Commissioners to revise code of practice.** Section 22. The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

**Court commissioners.** Section 23. The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.



## ARTICLE VIII

## FINANCE

**Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.** Section 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

**Appropriation; limitation.** Section 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

**Credit of state.** Section 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

**Contracting state debts.** Section 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

**Annual tax to equal expenses.** Section 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

**Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.** Section 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

**Public debt for public defense.** Section 7. The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

**Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.** Section 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

**Evidences of public debt.** Section 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt whatsoever, shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

**Internal improvements.** Section 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular

works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment.

#### ARTICLE IX

##### EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

**Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.** Section 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

**Territorial property.** Section 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

**Ultimate property in lands; escheats.** Section 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

#### ARTICLE X

##### EDUCATION

**Superintendent of public instruction.** Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

**School fund created; income applied.** Section 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purpose (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a university), and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled

"An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called the "school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

**District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.** Section 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

**Annual school tax.** Section 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

**Income of school fund.** Section 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

**State university; support.** Section 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

**Land commissioners.** Section 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

**Lands, how sold; payment.** Section 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

## ARTICLE XI

## CORPORATIONS

**Corporations, how formed.** Section 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

**Property taken by municipality.** Section 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

**Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.** Section 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation.

**Acquisition of lands by state and cities.** Section 3a. The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air and usefulness of such public works.

**General banking law.** Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regu-

lation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

## ARTICLE XII

### AMENDMENTS

**Constitutional amendment.** Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

**Constitutional conventions.** Section 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

## ARTICLE XIII

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**Political year; elections.** Section 1. The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be 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.

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

**Eligibility to office.** Section 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (post-masters excepted) or under any foreign power, no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

**Great seal.** Section 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

**Residents on Indian lands, where may vote.** Section 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified

to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

**Legislative officers.** Section 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

**Division of counties.** Section 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

**County seats removed.** Section 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

**Election or appointment of statutory officers.** Section 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

**Vacancies in offices.** Section 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

**Passes, franks and privileges.** Section 11. No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, or this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom

no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

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

## ARTICLE XIV

### SCHEDULE

**Effect of change of government.** Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well as of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

**Existing laws continued.** Section 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

**Territorial fines to accrue to state.** Section 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the state.

**Rights of action and prosecution saved.** Section 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have

been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

**Existing officers hold over.** Section 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

**Seat of government.** Section 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

**Local officers hold over.** Section 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provision of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

**Copy of constitution for president.** Section 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

**Ratification of constitution; election of officers.** Section 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes" and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state



legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

Section 10. This section apportioned the state temporarily into congressional districts, and is omitted as obsolete.

**First elections.** Section 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

Section 12. This section apportioned the state temporarily into senate and assembly districts, and is omitted as obsolete.

**Common law continued in force.** Section 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

**Officers, when to enter on duties.** Section 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

**Oath of office.** Section 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

## HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor					
									For	Against						
IV	4	Assemblymen chosen biennially ..	Ch.	95	1853	Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854	Nov.	1854	6,549	11,580	.....
IV	5	Senators chosen quadrennially ....	Ch.	95	1853	Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854	Nov.	1854	6,348	11,885	.....
IV	11	Biennial sessions .....	Ch.	95	1853	Ch.	89	1854	Ch.	89	1854	Nov.	1854	6,752	11,589	.....
V	5	Governor's salary change from \$1,250 to \$2,500 .....	Jt. Res.	4	1861	Jt. Res.	6	1862	Ch.	202	1862	Nov.	1862	14,519	32,612	.....
IV	21	*Legislator's salary changed to \$350 per annum .....	Jt. Res.	9	1865	Jt. Res.	3	1866	Ch.	25	1867	Nov.	1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary increased to \$5,000 .....	Jt. Res.	9	1868	Jt. Res.	2	1869	Ch.	186	1869	Nov.	1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. Governor's salary changed to \$1,000 .....	Jt. Res.	9	1868	Jt. Res.	2	1869	Ch.	186	1869	Nov.	1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
I	8	*Against grand jury system .....	Jt. Res.	7	1869	Jt. Res.	3	1870	Ch.	118	1870	Nov.	1870	48,894	18,606	146,953 <sup>1</sup>
IV	31, 32	*Prohibited private and local laws on 9 subjects .....	Jt. Res.	13	1870	Jt. Res.	1	1871	Ch.	122	1871	Nov.	1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court .....	Jt. Res.	2	1871	Jt. Res.	8	1872	Ch.	111	1872	Nov.	1872	16,272	29,755	..... <sup>2</sup>
XI	3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities .....	Jt. Res.	11	1872	Jt. Res.	4	1873	Ch.	37	1874	Nov.	1874	66,061	1,509	..... <sup>2</sup>
VII	4	*One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court .....	Jt. Res.	10	1876	Jt. Res.	1	1877	Ch.	48	1877	Nov.	1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Appropriations only by law .....	Jt. Res.	7	1876	Jt. Res.	4	1877	Ch.	158	1877	Nov.	1877	33,046	3,371	178,122
IV	4	*Biennial sessions .....	Jt. Res.	9S	1880	Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	5	*Assemblymen chosen biennially ..	Jt. Res.	9S	1880	Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	11	*Senators chosen quadrennially ....	Jt. Res.	9S	1880	Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Compensation of legislators changed to \$500 .....	Jt. Res.	9S	1880	Jt. Res.	7A	1881	Ch.	262	1881	Nov.	1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
III	1	*Suffrage to colored people registration authorized .....	Jt. Res.	26A	1881	Jt. Res.	5	1882	Ch.	272	1882	Nov.	1882	36,223	5,347	..... <sup>2</sup>
VI	4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms, filling vacancies .....	Jt. Res.	16A	1881	Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882	Nov.	1882	60,091	8,089	..... <sup>2</sup>
VII	12	*Clerk of court, term .....	Jt. Res.	16A	1881	Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882	Nov.	1882	60,091	8,089	..... <sup>2</sup>
XIII	1	*Political year, biennial elections ..	Jt. Res.	16A	1881	Jt. Res.	3	1882	Ch.	290	1882	Nov.	1882	60,091	8,089	..... <sup>2</sup>
X	1	State superintendent, legislature may prescribe qualifications and salary .....	Jt. Res.	34	1885	Jt. Res.	4	1887	Ch.	357	1887	Nov.	1888	12,697	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court" ....	Jt. Res.	5	1887	Jt. Res.	3	1889	Ch.	22	1889	Apr.	1889	125,759	14,712	211,111 <sup>3</sup>
IV	31	*Forbidding special incorporation of cities .....	Jt. Res.	4	1889	Jt. Res.	4	1891	Ch.	362	1891	Nov.	1892	15,718	9,105	371,559

## HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
X	1	Salary of state superintendent, removing limit of \$1,200 .....	Jt. Res.	10 1893	Jt. Res.	2 1895	Ch.	177 1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VII	7	*Circuit judges in populous counties .....	Jt. Res.	8 1895	Jt. Res.	9 1897	Ch.	69 1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572 <sup>3</sup>
XI	4	*Authorizing general banking law ..	Jt. Res.	13 1899	Jt. Res.	2 1901	Ch.	73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
XI	5	*Repeal of referendum on banking law .....	Jt. Res.	13 1899	Jt. Res.	2 1901	Ch.	73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
X	1	*State superintendent, nonpartisan election, term 4 years, salary limit removed .....	Jt. Res.	16 1899	Jt. Res.	3 1901	Ch.	258 1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XIII	11	*Prohibiting free passes .....	Jt. Res.	8 1899	Jt. Res.	9 1901	Ch.	437 1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
VII	4	*Seven justices of Supreme Court and 10 year terms .....	Jt. Res.	8 1901	Jt. Res.	7 1903	Ch.	10 1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468 <sup>3</sup>
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days .....	Jt. Res.	14 1905	Jt. Res.	13 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,958	27,270	449,656
VIII	10	*Appropriations for highways .....	Jt. Res.	11 1905	Jt. Res.	18 1907	Ch.	238 1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	449,656
VIII	1	*Income Tax .....	Jt. Res.	12 1905	Jt. Res.	29 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	449,656
III	1	*Suffrage only to full citizens .....	Jt. Res.	15 1905	Jt. Res.	25 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
IV	21	Legislator's salary changed to \$1,000 .....	Jt. Res.	35 1907	Jt. Res.	7 1909	Ch.	508 1909	Nov. 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census .....	Jt. Res.	30 1907	Jt. Res.	55 1909	Ch.	478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII	10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests .....	Jt. Res.	31 1907	None		Ch.	514 1909	Nov. 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
XI	3	*City and county indebtedness for lands .....	Jt. Res.	44 1909	Jt. Res.	42 1911	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc. ....	Jt. Res.	38 1909	Jt. Res.	48 1911	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII	10	**Time of payment of judges' salaries .....	Jt. Res.	34 1909	Jt. Res.	24 1911	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XII	1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 approval by one legislature .....	Jt. Res.	71 1911	Jt. Res.	17 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV	1	Initiative and referendum .....	Jt. Res.	74 1911	Jt. Res.	22 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII	11	State annuity insurance .....	Jt. Res.	65 1911	Jt. Res.	35 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
XI	3a	Home rule of cities and villages ..	Jt. Res.	73 1911	Jt. Res.	21 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430
VII	6	Decrease in judicial circuits .....	Jt. Res.	67 1911	Jt. Res.	26 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
VII	7	Increase of judges .....	Jt. Res.	67 1911	Jt. Res.	26 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
XIII	12	Recall of civil officers .....	Jt. Res.	41 1911	Jt. Res.	15 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430

## HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor					
									For	Against						
XI	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain .....	Jt. Res.	37	1911	Jt. Res.	25	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
XII	3	Constitution amended upon petition .....	Jt. Res.	74	1911	Jt. Res.	22	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	68,435	150,215	325,430
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$600 a year, 2½ a mile .....	Jt. Res.	66	1911	Jt. Res.	24	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
VIII	13	State insurance .....	Jt. Res.	56	1911	Jt. Res.	12	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law .....	Jt. Res.	23	1917	Jt. Res.	37	1919	Ch.	480	1919	Apr.	1920	126,243	132,258	..... <sup>a</sup>
VII	6	Decrease of circuit courts .....	Jt. Res.	20	1917	Jt. Res.	92	1919	Ch.	604	1919	Apr.	1920	113,786	116,436	..... <sup>a</sup>
VII	7	Increase of judges .....	Jt. Res.	20	1917	Jt. Res.	92	1919	Ch.	604	1919	Apr.	1920	113,786	116,436	..... <sup>a</sup>
I	5	*Trial by jury .....	Jt. Res.	58	1919	Jt. Res.	17	1921	Ch.	504	1921	Nov.	1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves .....	Jt. Res.	38	1919	Jt. Res.	36	1921	Ch.	437	1921	Nov.	1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
XI	3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations .....	Jt. Res.	53	1919	Jt. Res.	37	1921	Ch.	566	1921	Nov.	1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$750 per annum ..	Jt. Res.	28	1921	Jt. Res.	18	1923	Ch.	241	1923	Apr.	1924	189,635	250,236	344,137 <sup>a</sup>
XI	3	*Home rule for cities .....	Jt. Res.	39	1921	Jt. Res.	34	1923	Ch.	203	1923	Nov.	1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII	10	*Appropriations for forestry .....	Jt. Res.	29	1921	Jt. Res.	57	1923	Ch.	289	1923	Nov.	1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
VII	7	*Additional circuit judges .....	Jt. Res.	24	1921	Jt. Res.	64	1923	Ch.	408	1923	Nov.	1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials .....	Jt. Res.	73	1923	Jt. Res.	16	1925	Ch.	270	1925	Nov.	1926	205,668	201,125	552,912
V	5	*Salary of governor fixed by law ..	Jt. Res.	80	1923	Jt. Res.	52	1925	Ch.	413	1925	Nov.	1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$1,000 for session ..	Jt. Res.	33	1925	Jt. Res.	12	1927	Jt. Res.	12	1927	Apr.	1927	151,786	199,260	308,885 <sup>a</sup>
VIII	1	*Severance tax on forests and minerals .....	Jt. Res.	61	1925	Jt. Res.	13	1927	Jt. Res.	13	1927	Apr.	1927	179,217	141,888	308,885 <sup>a</sup>
IV	21	*Repealing \$500 a session for legislators .....	Jt. Res.	57	1927	Jt. Res.	6	1929	Jt. Res.	6	1929	Apr.	1929	237,250	212,846	397,912 <sup>1</sup>
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves .....	Jt. Res.	24	1927	Jt. Res.	13	1929	Jt. Res.	13	1929	Apr.	1929	259,881	210,964	397,912 <sup>1</sup>
V	10	*Approval of appropriation bills in part .....	Jt. Res.	37	1927	Jt. Res.	43	1929	Jt. Res.	43	1929	Nov.	1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Repealing salary of Governor .....	Jt. Res.	69	1929	Jt. Res.	52	1931	Jt. Res.	52	1931	Nov.	1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Repealing salary of Lt. Governor ..	Jt. Res.	70	1929	Jt. Res.	53	1931	Jt. Res.	53	1931	Nov.	1932	427,768	267,120	1,124,502
VII	1	*Correcting wording of impeachment section .....	Jt. Res.	72	1929	Jt. Res.	58	1931	Jt. Res.	58	1931	Nov.	1932	436,113	221,563	1,124,502
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for utilities .....	Jt. Res.	74	1929	Jt. Res.	71	1931	Jt. Res.	71	1931	Nov.	1932	401,194	279,631	1,124,502
III	1	*Suffrage for women and Indians ..	Jt. Res.	91	1931	Jt. Res.	76	1933	Jt. Res.	76	1933	Nov.	1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Relating to free passes .....	Jt. Res.	63	1933	Jt. Res.	98	1935	Jt. Res.	98	1935	Nov.	1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Instalment payment of real estate taxes .....	Jt. Res.	88	1939	Jt. Res.	18	1941	Jt. Res.	18	1941	Apr.	1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 <sup>1</sup>

### HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
									For	Against	
VII 15	*Justice of the peace in first class cities .....	Jt. Res.	27 1943	Jt. Res.	2 1945	Jt. Res.	2 1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192 <sup>3</sup>
VIII 10	*State aeronautical program .....	Jt. Res.	37 1943	Jt. Res.	3 1945	Jt. Res.	3 1945	Apr. 1945	187,111	101,169	381,192 <sup>3</sup>
VI 4	Removing limitation on terms of sheriffs .....	Jt. Res.	36 1943	Jt. Res.	47 1945	Jt. Res.	47 1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354 <sup>3</sup>
VI 2	*Auditing of state accounts .....	Jt. Res.	60 1943	Jt. Res.	73 1945	Jt. Res.	73 1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
IV 33	*Auditing of state accounts .....	Jt. Res.	60 1943	Jt. Res.	73 1945	Jt. Res.	73 1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
X 3	Transportation of school children ..	Jt. Res.	73 1943	Jt. Res.	78 1945	Jt. Res.	78 1945	Nov. 1946	437,817	545,475	1,040,444
XI 2	Municipal eminent domain .....	Jt. Res.	89 1945	Jt. Res.	48 1947	Jt. Res.	48 1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II 2	Repealing prohibition on taxation of federal lands .....	Jt. Res.	33 1947	Jt. Res.	2 1949	Jt. Res.	2 1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606 <sup>3</sup>
VIII 10	*Veterans' housing .....	Jt. Res.	1 1948	Jt. Res.	1 1949	Jt. Res.	1 1949	Apr. 1949	311,576	290,736	633,606 <sup>3</sup>
XI 3	*Increasing debt limitation of cities for school purposes .....	Jt. Res.	12 1949	Jt. Res.	6 1951	Jt. Res.	6 1951	Apr. 1951	313,739	191,897	515,822 <sup>3</sup>
II 2	*Repealing prohibition on taxation of federal land .....	Jt. Res.	11 1949	Jt. Res.	7 1951	Jt. Res.	7 1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822 <sup>3</sup>
IV 3, 4 & 5	***Method of reapportionment .....	Jt. Res.	59 1951	Jt. Res.	9 1953	Jt. Res.	9 1953	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860
VII 9	*Terms of justices and judges .....	Jt. Res.	41 1951	Jt. Res.	12 1953	Jt. Res.	12 1953	Apr. 1953	386,972	345,094	735,860

\*Ratified

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

\*\*\*Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court (State ex rel Thomson v. Zimmerman, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N. W. 2nd 416)

<sup>1</sup>Total vote for state superintendent<sup>2</sup>No state election<sup>3</sup>Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 TO 1953

Territorial

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

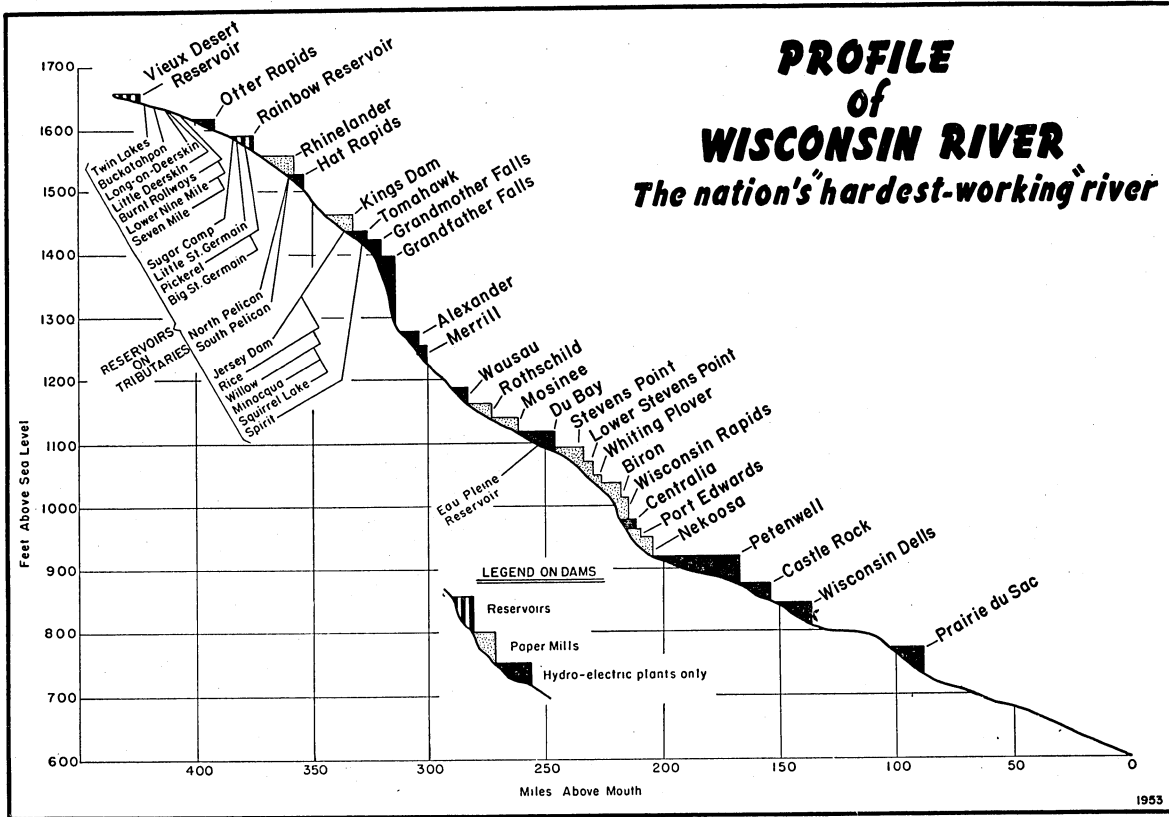
State

*Extending suffrage to colored persons† .....	Chap. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks .....	Chap. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law .....	Chap. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law .....	Chap. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
*Extending suffrage to colored persons .....	Chap. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law .....	Chap. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law .....	Chap. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations .....	Chap. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons .....	Chap. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations .....	Chap. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law .....	Chap. 143 1866	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
*Abolition of the bank comptroller .....	Jt. Res. 12 1867			
*Incorporation of savings banks .....	Chap. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Woman suffrage upon school matters .....	Chap. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
Revised banking law of 1897 .....	Chap. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
*Primary law .....	Chap. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems .....	Chap. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Woman suffrage** .....	Chap. 522 1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
*Soldier bonus law .....	Chap. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger) .....	Chap. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Volstead act, modification .....	Chap. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Repeal of the Severson enforcement act .....	Jt. Res. 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Modification of the Severson enforcement act .....	Jt. Res. 16 1929	Apr. 1929	350,337	196,402
County distribution of auto licenses .....	Jt. Res. 16 1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
*Sunday blue law repeal .....	Jt. Res. 11 1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Old-age pensions .....	Jt. Res. 114 1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
Teacher tenure law repeal .....	Jt. Res. 64 1933 Sp.	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
Property tax levy for high school aid .....	Jt. Res. 100 1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Daylight saving .....	Chap. 525 1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Sales tax for veterans bonus .....	Jt. Res. 4 1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
Four year term for constitutional officers .....	Jt. Res. 62 1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990
Apportionment of legislature by area and population .....	Jt. Res. 13 1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
	Chap. 728 1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092

\*Ratified.

†In Gillespie vs. Palmer, 20 Wis. 572 (Jan. term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 173, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

\*\*Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Chap. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.



# The State Government

Executive Branch and  
Constitutional Departments





# CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

*Governor:* WALTER J. KOHLER.

*Lieutenant Governor:* GEORGE M. SMITH.

*Executive Secretary:* PHILLIP T. DROTNING.

*Financial Secretary:* ARTHUR E. WEGNER.

*Director, Division of Departmental Research:* ROBERT D. SIFF.

Office: State Capitol.

The Governor is the principal executive officer of the state and is sworn to maintain the Constitutions of the United States of America and the State of Wisconsin. He is elected by the people for a term of 2 years. Terms begin on the first Monday in January following the general elections, which are held in November of each even-numbered year.

Under the State Constitution the Governor "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 matters as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Governor, thus, is the people's chief agent in the administration of their public affairs within the jurisdiction of the state government. They look to him for leadership in the making of the laws. In fulfilment of his duty to know and to report the condition of the state, he travels extensively and becomes acquainted with as many as possible of the citizens of Wisconsin.

In his message to the legislature at the opening of each session he offers a program and recommends its enactment into law. He also presents to each legislature his state budget for the biennium. His financial message must show a balanced budget, with revenues greater than expenditures, for the State Constitution forbids deficit financing.

The converse side of this legislative responsibility is the Governor's duty to act as the final check and balance in the process of legislation. He may veto any bill, and the whole or any separable part of appropriations bills, if he considers the bill detrimental or hazardous to the best interests of the state. In this case two-thirds majorities of both houses are required to enact such a bill over his veto.

In addition to the preparation of the budget, the Governor has other important financial responsibilities. No state expenditure for highway or airport construction, federal aid grants, or land purchase may be made without the Governor's written approval. He is ex officio the chairman of the Investment Board, which manages and invests the state's funds; of the Emergency Board, which al-

locates supplemental funds to departments when needed; and of the Building Commission, which plans and finances the state government's long-range building program.

The constitutional mandate upon the Governor to assure the faithful execution of the laws gives him some authority over local officials. He may, for proven malfeasance, dismiss from office county sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners and registers of deeds. He makes appointments to fill vacancies in these county offices, and also in the higher state offices and the judiciary.

He decides upon applications from other states for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses. As the exclusive source of executive clemency he may grant pardons, reprieves and commutations of sentence.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the militia, and all national guard officers are appointed by him.

The "necessary business" of the state government is performed by some 15,000 civil service employes and 65 departmental directors, who hold office on the merit system. Most department heads are appointed, when vacancies arise, by the Governor or by boards which are appointed by the Governor. Many of the appointive positions are subject to confirmation by the senate. The Governor exercises some measure of administrative control through his budgetary authority and through the advisory services of his office of departmental research.

The Governor is charged with the representation of Wisconsin at interstate governmental conferences. He is called upon also for numerous appearances at civic events and for speeches at important state meetings.

### **Lieutenant Governor**

It is the constitutional duty of the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor if the latter is incapacitated or leaves the state. In case the Governor dies or resigns the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office. He also presides over the senate during legislative sessions and casts a vote only in case of a tie.

### **Division of Departmental Administration**

There exists, within the Governor's office, a division of departmental research whose personnel are employed to supply the Governor directly with information pertinent to the organizational problems and operating methods of state departments. This division, in addition to reporting on the manner in which departments are utilizing tax dollars, recommends, when necessary, changes for the purpose of achieving the greatest degree of service with the least possible expenditure of public funds. The division operates at the direction of the Governor and reports directly to him. It was created by Chapter 30, Laws of 1939; in December 1944 it became inactive and was revived in 1949.

**STATE, SECRETARY OF**

*Secretary of State:* FRED R. ZIMMERMAN.

*Assistant Secretary of State:* ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN.

*Supervisor of Incorporation:* H. E. WHIPPLE.

*Supervisor of Election Records:* GAIGE S. ROBERTS.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Election Laws; Legislative Manual and Directory; Session Laws; Corporation Laws; Election Calendar; state and county official directory.

The Secretary of State, as prescribed by the Constitution, is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin, and is required to affix the seal and countersign all official acts of the Governor, his approval of the laws accepted, and shall record the same in his office. He is a member of the Commissioners of the Public Lands, and under the laws of this state a member of the Board of State Canvassers.

Domestic corporations, except banks, insurance, and other specialized companies, are formed by filing appropriate papers with the Secretary of State. Foreign corporations desiring to do business or hold property in Wisconsin, are licensed by his department. Such corporations are required to file annual reports.

The statutes make the Secretary of State the central election officer of the state, and as such he is the filing officer for all candidates seeking office whose districts are larger than one county. After the official canvass of an election is completed, certificates of election are issued by him to the successful candidates.

Additional statutory duties of the Secretary of State require the issuing and recording of school district and special loans; certification of the annual state tax levy; notary public commissions; issuing and recording of city charters; village incorporation and town organization papers; licensing of private detective agencies and lobbyists; recording and filing of railroad deeds, mortgages, and equipment contracts; registration of trademarks, marks of ownership, and brands of beverages; filing of appointments, bonds, and oaths of office; and issuing of certified copies of official documents on file for the statutory fee.

**TREASURER, STATE**

*State Treasurer:* WARREN R. SMITH.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Report; Report of the Financial Condition of the State (monthly).

The State Treasurer is elected for a 2-year term pursuant to provision in the Wisconsin Constitution. He has custody, by statute, of all state funds and receives weekly or oftener, from every state department, all moneys paid to the state as fees, taxes, etc., necessitating the issuance of 14,500 official receipts totaling \$823,000,000 in the past fiscal year. This money is deposited in working banks designated by the Wisconsin Investment Board and nearly one million checks are drawn covering all payments by the state. These checks amounted to \$825,000,000 during the 1952-53 fiscal year and included payments to the municipalities of the state covering apportionment of liquor tax, income tax, utility tax, school aids, highway money, etc. Securities representing investments of the various funds of the state are placed in the custody of the State Treasurer. He also holds securities deposited by banks or trust companies acting in a fiduciary capacity as well as deposits of securities made by insurance companies for the benefit of their policy holders, these deposits being made pursuant to statute. Moneys and other securities deposited in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Law are held by the State Treasurer. Estates which escheat to the state or escheated bank deposits are deposited and remain with the State Treasurer unless refunded as provided by statute. The treasurer is required to be in attendance at the State Fair to receive money and pay expenditures incurred during the operation of the fair. The Constitution directs that he act as one of the Commissioners of Public Lands and by statutory enactment he serves as a member of the Board of Canvassers and of the Wisconsin Wardens' State Pension Fund Committee.

A monthly financial statement is printed and reports are made quarterly and biennially to the Governor.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL

*Attorney General:* VERNON W. THOMSON.

*Deputy Attorney General:* STEWART G. HONECK.

*Assistant Attorneys General:* RICHARD E. BARRETT; STEWART G. HONECK; BEATRICE LAMPERT; MORTIMER LEVITAN; HAROLD H. PERSONS; WILLIAM A. PLATZ; WARREN H. RESH; MALCOLM L. RILEY; GEORGE SIEKER; GORDON SAMUELSEN; ROY G. TULANE; JAMES R. WEDLAKE; E. WESTON WOOD.

Office: State Capitol.

Publication: Opinions of the Attorney General (bimonthly in pamphlet form and an annual bound volume).

The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the state. He represents the state in all civil actions in which the state is a party, and in all state and federal courts including the state and United States Supreme Courts. He represents the state in all criminal

cases in the Supreme Court and appears in such cases in the trial courts when expressly authorized by statute or when requested to do so by the Governor or either branch of the legislature. He also represents the several commissions, boards, departments, and agencies of state government in proceedings to review their decisions in the circuit court and upon appeals therefrom to the Supreme Court. Under some circumstances he represents state employes in actions arising out of the official performance of their duties.

An important duty of the Attorney General is the rendition of opinions on questions of law to state officers, department heads, and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers and department heads may request opinions from the Attorney General upon any legal questions pertaining to the duties of their respective offices. He is required to furnish such opinions to the 71 district attorneys of the state. The Attorney General's opinions are given in writing. While they do not have the force and effect of court decisions, they may be relied upon by the persons to whom rendered, until the courts have rendered a contrary decision or the legislature has enacted legislation contrary to the opinion.

In addition, the Attorney General is required, upon request, to approve all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments or agencies, and he is required to approve the form of official bonds required under state statutes. He examines the title to real estate upon which loans are made from state funds and upon request, approves the form of instruments, such as notes, bonds, or mortgages for which such real estate is pledged as security. Counties and municipalities may submit bond issues to the Attorney General for examination and certification as to compliance with the statutes. He is charged with the investigation and prosecution of violations of the state anti-trust laws and with the enforcement of orders issued by the State Water Pollution Committee and the prosecution of arson cases.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the Attorney General is one of the 3 Commissioners of Public Lands. It is also provided by law that he or one of his staff shall serve as a member of the following committees: State Medical Grievance Committee, Judicial Council, Public Records Committee, Board of Canvassers and Board of Trustees of the State Library. The Attorney General is directed by law to advise and assist all of the various state examining and licensing boards and along with the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, he passes upon claims for refunds of money paid into the state treasury in error. He also investigates and prosecutes unfair discrimination in trade.

**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF**

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

*First Assistant Superintendent:* R. F. LEWIS.

*Assistant Superintendents:* VICTOR KIMBALL; ARTHUR R. PAGE; FRANK V. POWELL; WALTER B. SENTRY.

*Director of Aids:* H. T. JAMES.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial report; Departmental Newsletter (monthly); Official School Directory (annual); Official Wisconsin School Library List (biennial); Reading Circle Book List (annual).

**The Department and the Public**

One of the important duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction set forth in the statutes, section 14.57, is to report to the Governor and to the people of Wisconsin plans for improving the schools and advancing education. This duty is of utmost importance calling for vision and leadership. It implies a thorough study of the educational situation in Wisconsin, a look over and beyond the administrative duties set forth by the legislature, a sensitivity toward constantly improved education for Wisconsin's boys and girls. Wisconsin state superintendents welcome this challenge and, in the discharge of this duty, feel that they are being of fundamental service to the state.

It is easy to describe the work of the department as set up specifically in the law. It is much more difficult to write about the services to the public since the amount and extent of these services performed are bounded to some extent by the social imagination of department staff members. No one attempts to enumerate and classify such services. How then can we describe the work the department does directly with and for the public? Only, we think, by giving a few examples as they occur in retrospect to persons who take the doing of such jobs for granted.

One of the big jobs done continually upon solicitation is that of acquainting members of the public about the structure and operation of education in Wisconsin. All divisions of the department operate here. A farmer with children, living off the school bus line, wants to know how far his children must walk to the bus line. A citizen realizing the need for some school reorganization in his district wishes to know what the possibilities are. A parent of a mentally retarded child inquires as to what he can do; what attitude he should take toward his problem. Through face-to-face conferences, through letters, through telephone conversations members of the public are continually receiving information from the department. Dealing with specific problems justifying extended treatment, publications are prepared, giving orientation and help to citizens of Wisconsin.

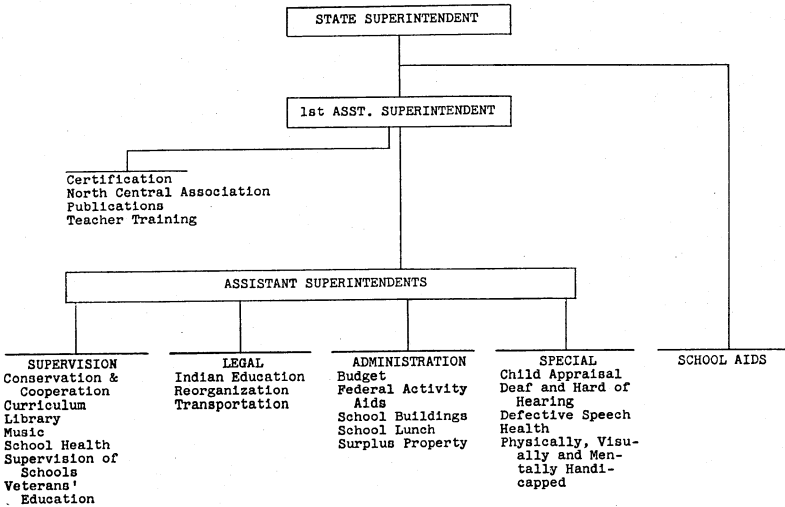
Space does not permit more than one descriptive illustration of how the department touches the public directly. For a moment we

will consider part of the hearing program of the bureau for handi-capped children. How does the bureau find which children in Wisconsin have hearing defects? It is obviously impossible for one or two specialists of the bureau to cover the whole state of Wisconsin. In the preliminary or screening tests, the bureau organizes a number of parents in a county or city to help do the initial screening of children by audiometric testing. Through this type of participation as many as 2,000 parents in one year assist in the job of finding children who have some degree of hearing loss. These parents come to learn to perform a worth-while service, learn of the existence of other services and act as information sources for other members of the public. And many handicapped children are found early enough so that they may be helped and may enter into their rightful heritage of useful citizenship and satisfying personal realization. Through services to mentally handicapped, speech defectives, visual handicapped, physically handicapped and others, many members of the public become acquainted with possible services and learn to help.

When one considers the whole gamut of departmental operations including certification of teachers, teacher training, curriculum, school libraries, supervision of schools, reorganization, transportation, school building, school lunch, surplus property, special education, publications, one can only imagine a small part of the actual ways in which the department touches and serves the public.

**Line and Staff Organization**

The following diagram shows the organization of administrators and staff members of the Department of Public Instruction.





**PUBLIC LANDS, COMMISSIONERS OF**

*Commissioners:* WARREN R. SMITH; VERNON W. THOMSON; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN.

*Chief Clerk:* T. H. BAKKEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Publication: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the Constitution. This department is headed by the Commissioners of the Public Lands, who under the Constitution are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and the Attorney General. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

The department has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds which consist of the common school fund, normal school fund, university fund and the agricultural college fund. There remain unsold 155,000 acres of timber or unimproved land belonging to these funds, which have a value of approximately \$3,000,000. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total over \$22,000,000 and are loaned to school districts and municipalities.

This department has the original record of the sale and conveyance of state lands and has on file copies of state patents issued and the field notes and plats of the original and subsequent federal surveys of lands in Wisconsin. Documents made by this office from these records are used by abstractors and lawyers, and the field notes and plats by surveyors in running and locating the original section lines and corners.

This department protects the interest of the state in lands under federal grants.

Under the Constitution escheated real and personal property is under the jurisdiction of the land department as well as penal fines and forfeitures.

# ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

March 1, 1953

## ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor .....	Walter J. Kohler ..	Kohler .....	1st Mon. Jan. 1955	\$14,000 per year
Lieutenant Governor ..	George M. Smith ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1955	7,500 per term
Secretary of State ....	Fred R. Zimmerman ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1955	8,000 per year
State Treasurer .....	Warren R. Smith ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1955	8,000 per year
Attorney General .....	Vernon W. Thomson ..	Richland Center .....	1st Mon. Jan. 1955	10,000 per year
State Superintendent of Schools .....	George E. Watson	Madison .....	1st Mon. July 1957	10,500 per year

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5&amp;6</sup>	
Accountancy, Board of .....	John H. Evans .....	Green Bay ....	June 25, 1954 ....	\$10 per day and expenses	
	John L. Sonderegger .....	Madison .....	June 25, 1955 ....	\$10 per day and expenses	
	L. E. Fontaine .....	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1956 ....	\$10 per day and expenses	
Adjutant General, The .....	Ralph J. Olson ....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	\$8,000 per year	
<sup>2</sup> Advertising, Committee to Review Expenditures for Promotional .....	Phillip T. Drotning .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None	
	<sup>1</sup> Aeronautics Commission .....	L. O. Simenstad ....	Osceola .....	April 30, 1955 ....	Expenses
		Douglas A. Taylor ..	Rhineland ..	April 30, 1955 ....	Expenses
		Gordon D. Leonard ..	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1957 ....	Expenses
		Howard A. Morey .....	Madison .....	April 30, 1959 ....	Expenses
Alvin G. Sell .....		Ashland .....	April 30, 1959 ....	Expenses	
<sup>1</sup> Agriculture, Board of .....	Harry C. Dix .....	Menomonie ..	June 2, 1955 .....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses	
	Paul C. Schmoldt ..	Medford .....	June 2, 1955 .....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses	
	John Scott Earll ....	Prairie du Chien .....	June 2, 1957 .....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses	
	Lyman McKee .....	Madison .....	June 2, 1957 .....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses	
	William E. Seffern ..	Van Dyne ....	June 2, 1957 .....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses	
	Waldo Freitag .....	New Glarus ..	June 2, 1959 .....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses	
	Kenneth Wallin ....	Shawano .....	June 2, 1959 .....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses	

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>1</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5&amp;6</sup>
<sup>2</sup> Armory Board 21.615	Col. Dan A. Hardt	Appleton .....	Indefinite .....	None
	Col. George C. Sherman .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
Athletic Commission 169.01	Joseph Leo Coughlin .....	Madison .....	August 20, 1953	\$5 per day } but not to exceed \$3,000 per year for entire board
	Gilbert H. Jackson .....	Racine .....	August 20, 1954	
	Harvey Buchanan .....	Superior .....	August 20, 1955	
	Joey E. Sangor .....	West Allis .....	August 20, 1956	
	Savior Canadeo .....	Green Bay .....	August 20, 1957	
<sup>1</sup> Auditor, State 15.21	J. Jay Keliher .....	Madison .....	June 30, 1955 .....	\$10,500 per year
<sup>1</sup> Banking Commissioner 220.02	Guerdon M. Matthews .....	Madison .....	June 30, 1959 .....	\$9,000 per year
<sup>1</sup> Banking Review Board 220.035	John E. Dickenson	West Bend ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1955	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
	John Rose .....	Green Bay .....	1st Mon. Jan. 1956	
	Gus Fondrie .....	Reedsburg .....	1st Mon. Jan. 1957	
	William A. Canary	Footville .....	1st Mon. Jan. 1958	
	Max Stieg .....	Clintonville ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1959	
<sup>1</sup> Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the 147.03	Michael F. Guyer	Madison .....	April 1, 1955 .....	\$10 per day and expenses
	William H. Barber	Ripon .....	April 1, 1957 .....	
	George G. Town .....	Waukesha .....	April 1, 1959 .....	
<sup>1</sup> Budget and Accounts, Director of 15.02	Elmer C. Giessel ..	Madison .....	June 30, 1955 .....	\$10,500 per year
<sup>2</sup> Building Commission, State 13.351 (2)	Arthur E. Wegne:	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Travel expenses
<sup>1</sup> Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in 147.23 (2)	H. M. Michler .....	Merrill .....	April 1, 1955 .....	\$10 per day and expenses
	E. M. Cardell .....	Kenosha .....	April 1, 1957 .....	
	E. J. Wollschlaeger	La Crosse .....	April 1, 1959 .....	
Civil Defense, Director 21.024 (5)	Ralph J. Olson .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Fixed by Governor
Civil Service Advisory Committee 16.051	Alfred W. Peterson	Madison .....	October 16, 1954	None
	Ernest F. Swift .....	Madison .....	October 16, 1954	None
	Voyta Wrabetz .....	Madison .....	October 16, 1954	None
	Harry W. Harder ..	Madison .....	October 16, 1955	None
	Donald N. McDowell .....	Madison .....	October 16, 1955	None
	John W. Tramburg	Madison .....	October 16, 1955	None
	Elmer C. Giessel ..	Madison .....	October 16, 1956	None
	Charles A. Halbert	Madison .....	October 16, 1956	None
A. E. Wegner .....	Madison .....	October 16, 1956	None	

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5&amp;6</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Conservation Commission ..... 23.09	Douglas Hunt .....	Wautoma .....	July 27, 1955 .....	Expenses
	John O. Moreland .....	Hayward .....	July 27, 1955 .....	Expenses
	Guido Rahr .....	Manitowoc .....	July 27, 1957 .....	Expenses
	Charles F. Smith .....	Wausau .....	July 27, 1957 .....	Expenses
	A. W. Schorger .....	Madison .....	July 27, 1959 .....	Expenses
	Leonard Seyberth .....	Eau Claire .....	July 27, 1959 .....	Expenses
<sup>1</sup> Consumer Credit Review Board ..... 220.037	Norman B. Critser .....	Madison .....	July 17, 1954 .....	Expenses
	Frank Luick .....	Milwaukee .....	July 17, 1955 .....	Expenses
	Francis J. Conway .....	Thorp .....	July 17, 1956 .....	Expenses
	J. H. Hendee .....	Milwaukee .....	July 17, 1957 .....	Expenses
	Harry E. Seidell .....	Merrill .....	July 17, 1958 .....	Expenses
<sup>1</sup> Credit Union Review Board ..... 186.015	E. I. Carr .....	Beloit .....	1st Mon. June 1954 .....	Expenses
	Joseph Hamelink .....	Kenosha .....	1st Mon. June 1954 .....	Expenses
	Walter G. Hicks .....	Superior .....	1st Mon. June 1954 .....	Expenses
	Albert G. Fahrenkrug .....	Neenah .....	1st Mon. June 1955 .....	Expenses
	Floyd A. Fuller .....	Cudahy .....	1st Mon. June 1956 .....	Expenses
<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> Crime Laboratory Board, State ..... 165.01	Everett Gleason .....	Wausau .....	2nd Mon. Mar. 1955 .....	Expenses
	William J. Gleiss .....	Sparta .....	2nd Mon. Mar. 1955 .....	Expenses
	Lyman B. Clark .....	Appleton .....	2nd Mon. Mar. 1957 .....	Expenses
	John W. Polcyn .....	Milwaukee .....	2nd Mon. Mar. 1957 .....	Expenses
	Bruce Weatherly .....	Madison .....	2nd Mon. Mar. 1957 .....	Expenses
Dental Examiners, Board of ..... 152.01	Byron D. Ising .....	Oshkosh .....	May 2, 1954 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
	John S. Semrau .....	Milwaukee .....	May 2, 1955 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
	S. F. Donovan .....	Tomah .....	May 2, 1956 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
	Harvey S. Huxtable .....	Mineral Point .....	May 2, 1957 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
	Florian J. Martin .....	Medford .....	May 2, 1958 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
Departmental Research, Division of, Director ..... 15.51	Robert Siff .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Fixed by Governor
Educational Advisory Committee, Governor's ..... 15.98	Chester Allen .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	Clair M. Blackely .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	J. P. Friederick .....	Milwaukee .....	Indefinite .....	None
	Clarence Greiber .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	Gordon Huseby .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	Le Roy Luberg .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	Eugene E. McPhee .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	William S. Middleton .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	W. B. Senty .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	Walter Simon .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
	William C. Van Cleef .....	Milwaukee .....	Indefinite .....	None
	George Vander Beke .....	Milwaukee .....	Indefinite .....	None
	George E. Watson .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
<sup>1</sup> Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin ..... 111.03	John E. Fitzgibbon .....	Milwaukee .....	May 12, 1955 .....	\$7,500 per year
	Laurence E. Gooding .....	Fond du Lac .....	May 12, 1957 .....	\$8,000 per year <sup>6</sup>
	Morris Slavney .....	Madison .....	May 12, 1959 .....	\$7,500 per year

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>†</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>‡</sup> & <sup>§</sup>
<sup>3</sup> Engineer, State ..... 15.76	Charles A. Halbert	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Not to exceed \$9,000 per year plus cost of living bonus
Fair Employment Practices, Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission .....	Harry G. Bragarnick .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
111.34	A. W. Cadwell ..	Beloit .....	Sept. 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
	James Dorsey .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
	George Hall .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
	Stanton Mead .....	Wis. Rapids ..	Sept. 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
	Thomas E. Sullivan	Fond du Lac	Sept. 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
	Gene Turman .....	Beloit .....	Sept. 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
<sup>2</sup> Fine Arts Commission .....	Charles Zadok .....	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1957 .....	Expenses
15.95				
Food Standards Advisory Committee ..	E. R. Krumbiegel ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1955 .....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
93.07 (20)	Mrs. Mildred Ryerson .....	Madison .....	Sept. 1, 1955 .....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	Henry Scott .....	Madison .....	Sept. 1, 1957 .....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	Flora Hanning .....	Madison .....	Sept. 1, 1959 .....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
	Anne Marshall .....	Menomonie ..	Sept. 1, 1959 .....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$500 per year and expenses
Grain and Warehouse Commission ..	Peter Skamser .....	Superior .....	1st Mon. Feb. 1954	\$4,500 per year
126.01	John Ostrom .....	Superior .....	1st Mon. Feb. 1955	\$4,500 per year
	Mrs. Lillian Crandall .....	Superior .....	1st Mon. Feb. 1956	\$4,500 per year
<sup>1</sup> Health, Board of .....	Stephen Cahana ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1955	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year
140.01	W. T. Clark .....	Janesville ....	1st Mon. Feb. 1956	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year
	Stephen Gavin .....	Fond du Lac	1st Mon. Feb. 1957	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year
	Woodruff Smith ..	Ladysmith ....	1st Mon. Feb. 1958	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year
	Carl Neidhold .....	Appleton .....	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year
	Samuel Lowell Henke .....	Eau Claire ....	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year
	Forrester Raine ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1961	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year
<sup>1</sup> Highway Commission .....	Harold L. Plummer	Madison .....	March 1, 1955 ....	\$10,000 per year <sup>§</sup>
84.01	Owain J. Hughes ..	Eau Claire ....	March 1, 1957 ....	\$ 9,500 per year
	Charles W. Ahner	Fond du Lac	March 1, 1959 ....	\$ 9,500 per year

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>1</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>2&amp;3</sup>	
Human Rights, Governor's Com- mission on ..... 15.85	Mrs. Ernest H. Anderson .....	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	T. A. Duckworth ...	Wausau .....	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	James Frechette ...	Keshena .....	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	Stanley Greene ...	Sturgeon Bay	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	Mrs. Harry Hamilton .....	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	Mrs. Harmon Hull .....	Waupun .....	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	V. J. Lucanelli .....	Kenosha .....	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	Peter Pappas .....	La Crosse ...	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	Walter Strong .....	Beloit .....	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	Mrs. Louis A. Weisfeldt .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1954 .....	None	
	L. H. Adolfsen .....	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Fred Babo .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Bruno V. Bitker ...	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Margaret Chenoweth .....	Janesville ...	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Mrs. Pauline R. Coggs .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	James W. Dorsey ..	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Sidney L. Goldstine .....	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Rev. T. Parry Jones	Sheboygan ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Father Franklin J. Kennedy .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Leonard J. Kleczka	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Donald W. Gleason .....	Green Bay ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	John A. Lawton ...	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	J. P. Mann .....	Appleton .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Rev. Francis McDonnell .....	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Arlie Mucks .....	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	L. F. Nelson .....	Kaukauna ...	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Selig Perlman .....	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Mrs. H. H. Ridgway .....	De Pere .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	S. P. Rigler .....	Rice Lake .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Rev. F. I. Schmidt	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Rabbi Manfred Swarsensky .....	Madison .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Mrs. George Thompson .....	Hudson .....	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Rev. Emanuel Vergis .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	Herman Weil .....	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	R. C. Williams .....	Whitewater ..	Sept. 15, 1956 .....	None	
	<sup>1</sup> Industrial Commission ..... 101.02	Voyta Wrabetz ...	Madison .....	June 1, 1955 .....	\$9,500 per year <sup>4</sup>
		Reuben G. Knutson	Stevens Point	June 1, 1957 .....	\$9,000 per year
		Arthur W. Enright	Milwaukee ..	June 1, 1959 .....	\$9,000 per year
	Industrial Develop- ment, Committee to Study ..... 13.50	W. A. Canary ...	Footville .....	1955 .....	Expenses
		C. W. Colby .....	Madison .....	1955 .....	Expenses
		Ernest L. Hiestand	Princeton .....	1955 .....	Expenses
		Charles W. Schultz	Milwaukee .....	1955 .....	Expenses
		Milo K. Swanton ..	Madison .....	1955 .....	Expenses
		Donald E. Tewes ..	Waukesha ...	1955 .....	Expenses
		Arthur E. Wegner	Madison .....	1955 .....	Expenses
	<sup>2</sup> Institute of Tech- nology, Wisconsin, Board of Regents ... 41.27	John P. Lacke .....	Cuba City ...	July 1, 1954 .....	None
		Harold K. Geyer ...	Platteville ...	July 1, 1956 .....	None
Institution Standards, Joint Committee on 49.50 (10)	Ellen Hemstreet ...	Elkhorn .....	Jan. 1, 1956 .....	None	
	Frank E. Panzer ...	Oakfield .....	Jan. 1, 1956 .....	None	
	William Ryhme ...	Portage .....	Jan. 1, 1956 .....	None	

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5&amp;6</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Insurance Commissioner ..... 200.01	John R. Lange .....	Madison .....	June 1, 1955 .....	\$9,000 per year
Interstate Compact for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision, Administrator of the ..... 57.13 (5)	Quentin A. Ferm ..	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	None
<sup>2</sup> Interstate Cooperation, Commission on ..... 14.75	M. G. Toepel .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Expenses
	M. W. Torkelson ..	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Expenses
	Arthur E. Wegner ..	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Expenses
Interstate Indian Council ..... 14.75 (4)	Gordon Dickie .....	Keshena .....	Indefinite .....	Expenses
	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr. ....	Superior .....	Indefinite .....	Expenses
<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> Investment Board, State of Wisconsin ..... 25.15 (2)	Frederick N. MacMillin .....	Madison .....	March 1, 1954 .....	\$25 per day and expenses
	Stanley Rewey .....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1955 .....	\$25 per day and expenses
	Carl Schmitt .....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1956 .....	\$25 per day and expenses
	J. C. Howdle .....	Madison .....	March 1, 1957 .....	\$25 per day and expenses
	Frank Graner .....	Madison .....	March 1, 1959 .....	\$25 per day and expenses
<sup>2</sup> Judicial Council ..... 251.181 (1)	Max Stieg .....	Clintonville ..	July 6, 1955 .....	Expenses
	E. Harold Hallows ..	Milwaukee ..	July 6, 1956 .....	Expenses
<sup>2</sup> Library Commission, Free ..... 43.09	Mrs. Laura Klinefelter .....	Adams .....	June 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
	Ella M. Veslak .....	Shawano .....	June 1, 1955 .....	Expenses
	John R. Barton .....	Madison .....	June 1, 1956 .....	Expenses
	Hilda Cavanaugh ..	Baraboo .....	June 1, 1958 .....	Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of ..... 147.13	Alvin G. Koehler ..	Oshkosh .....	July 1, 1955 .....	Not to exceed \$15 per day
	Jerry McRoberts ....	Sheboygan ..	July 1, 1955 .....	Not to exceed \$15 per day
	J. W. Prentice .....	Ashland .....	July 1, 1955 .....	Not to exceed \$15 per day
	Thomas M. Tormey, Jr. ....	Madison .....	July 1, 1955 .....	Not to exceed \$15 per day
	Edward C. Murphy ..	Eau Claire ..	July 1, 1957 .....	Not to exceed \$15 per day
	Clifford A. Olson ..	Baldwin .....	July 1, 1957 .....	Not to exceed \$15 per day
	John A. Schindler ..	Monroe .....	July 1, 1957 .....	Not to exceed \$15 per day
	Millard Tufts .....	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1957 .....	Not to exceed \$15 per day
Merit Award Board .. 15.71	Robert D. Siff .....	Madison .....	July 1, 1954 .....	Expenses
	John W. Tramburg ..	Madison .....	July 1, 1955 .....	Expenses
	Volmer H. Sorensen .....	Madison .....	July 1, 1956 .....	Expenses
<sup>1</sup> Motor Vehicle Department, Commissioner of ..... 110.01	Melvin O. Larson ..	Madison .....	Jan. 21, 1959 .....	\$9,000 per year

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup> & <sup>6</sup>
<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> Nursing, State Board of 149.01	Ruth Coe .....	Madison .....	March 1, 1955 ....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Sister M. Edith .....	Marshfield ..	March 1, 1955 ....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Monsig. Edmund J. Goebel .....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1955 ....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Janet Jennings .....	Madison .....	March 1, 1955 ....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Evelyn Mercer .....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1955 ....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Sister M. Regula ..	La Crosse ....	March 1, 1955 ....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Rev. A. H. Schmeuszer .....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1955 ....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Henry Sincock .....	Superior .....	March 1, 1955 ....	\$8 per day and expenses
Optometry, Board of Examiners in 153.03	Earle W. Johnson	Berlin .....	August 9, 1954 ..	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Peter O. Fox .....	Oshkosh .....	August 9, 1955 ..	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Augustus N. Abbott .....	Shawano .....	August 9, 1956 ..	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Newton E. W. Lenz	Waupun .....	August 9, 1957 ..	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Fred N. Harris .....	Milwaukee ..	August 9, 1958 ..	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
<sup>4</sup> Personnel, Board of .. 16.03	Clifford G. Mathys	Madison .....	July 1, 1955 .....	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Mrs. Jane Harvey	Racine .....	July 1, 1957 .....	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	William Ahrens ....	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1959 .....	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
<sup>4</sup> Personnel, Director of 16.01	Volmer H. Sorensen .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Not to exceed \$9,000 per year, plus cost-of-living bonus
Pharmacy, Board of .. 151.01	J. P. Lee .....	Menomonie ..	April 12, 1954 ....	\$20 per day and expenses
	Max N. Lemberger	Milwaukee ..	April 12, 1955 ....	\$20 per day and expenses
	Sylvester H. Dretzka .....	Milwaukee ..	April 12, 1956 ....	\$20 per day and expenses
	Edwin S. Schweger	Green Bay ....	April 12, 1957 ....	\$20 per day and expenses
	Milton Nichols .....	Reedsburg ....	April 12, 1958 ....	\$20 per day and expenses
Portage Levee Commission .....	Charles Clemmons	Portage .....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	Walter Harvey ....	Portage .....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	William Louis Mohr .....	Portage .....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
<sup>1</sup> Public Service Commission .....	Wildon F. Whitney	Madison .....	1st Mon. Mar. 1955	\$10,000 per year
	James R. Durfee ....	Antigo .....	1st Mon. Mar. 1957	\$10,500 per year <sup>6</sup>
	George P. Steinmetz .....	Madison .....	1st Mon. Mar. 1959	\$10,000 per year



## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5&amp;6</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Public Welfare, State Board of 46.012	Leo Jelske .....	Shawano .....	April 1, 1955 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Mrs. Karl Kleinpell .....	Cassville .....	April 1, 1955 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	William D. Stovall .....	Madison .....	April 1, 1955 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Mrs. C. R. Beck .....	West Allis .....	April 1, 1957 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Harold Story .....	Milwaukee .....	April 1, 1957 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Ralph Uihlein .....	Milwaukee .....	April 1, 1957 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Mrs. H. L. Garner .....	Madison .....	April 1, 1959 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Earl M. Hale .....	Eau Claire .....	April 1, 1959 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	William H. Studley .....	Milwaukee .....	April 1, 1959 .....	\$25 per meeting, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
<sup>2</sup> Purchases, Director of 15.55	F. X. Ritger .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Not to exceed \$8,500 per year, plus cost of-living bonus
<sup>3</sup> Radio Council, State 43.60 (2)	Ellsworth Coe .....	Whitewater .....	Indefinite .....	Expenses
	Mrs. Elizabeth Moore .....	Beloit .....	Indefinite .....	Expenses
	Milo K. Swanton .....	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Expenses
<sup>1</sup> Real Estate Brokers Board 136.03	Lester E. Grube .....	Sheboygan .....	July 12, 1955 .....	\$10 per day and expenses
	J. S. Miller .....	Madison .....	July 12, 1957 .....	\$10 per day and expenses
	Oscar A. Swenby .....	New Richmond .....	July 12, 1959 .....	\$10 per day and expenses
Retirement Fund, Wisconsin Board of Trustees 66.911 (4)	John L. Sonderegger .....	Madison .....	Jan. 1, 1955 .....	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5&amp;6</sup>
Retirement Fund, Wisconsin Board of Trustees 66.911 (4) Continued	Herbert F. Weckwerth .....	Kaukauna ....	Jan. 1, 1956 .....	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings
	I. F. Knoebel .....	West Allis ....	Jan. 1, 1957 .....	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings
	George F. Reinke ..	Madison .....	Jan. 1, 1957 .....	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings
	Henry J. Ahrens ....	La Crosse ....	Jan. 1, 1958 .....	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings
	Margaret L. Clark	Green Bay ....	Jan. 1, 1958 .....	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings
	Clyde M. Johnston	Madison .....	Jan. 1, 1959 .....	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings
	Frank E. Panzer ..	Oakfield .....	Jan. 1, 1959 .....	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings
*Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on .....	Frederick N. MacMillin .....	Madison .....	April 1, 1955 .....	Expenses
13.40				
Savings and Loan Advisory Committee .....	Fred Schulz .....	Racine .....	1st Mon. July 1954	\$10 per day and expenses
	Charles M. Pors ....	Marshfield ..	1st Mon. July 1955	\$10 per day and expenses
	A. C. Steinhauer ..	Madison .....	1st Mon. July 1955	\$10 per day and expenses
	Alois Fons .....	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1956	\$10 per day and expenses
	A. Helmuth Koepke	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1956	\$10 per day and expenses
	Arthur A. Abraham .....	Oshkosh .....	1st Mon. July 1957	\$10 per day and expenses
	Urban A. Pilon ....	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1957	\$10 per day and expenses
215.60				
Savings and Loan Department Commissioner of ...	Clyde P. Diggles ..	Madison .....	June 1, 1959 .....	\$8,000 per year
215.50				
Securities, Director, Department of .....	Edward J. Samp ..	Madison .....	May 1, 1955 .....	\$8,500 per year
189.01				
Soil Conservation Committee .....	George Nygaard ..	Chaseburg ....	July 1, 1954 .....	\$10 per day and expenses
	Orrie E. Shiffer .....	Eau Claire ....	July 1, 1955 .....	\$10 per day and expenses
	Harry Schuyler ....	Fish Creek ....	July 1, 1956 .....	\$10 per day and expenses
92.04				

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5&amp;6</sup>
<sup>1</sup> State Colleges, Board of Regents of 37.01	Harold G. Anderson .....	Whitewater ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1955	Compensation for specific service
	W. S. Delzell .....	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1955	Compensation for specific service
	Barney Barstow ....	Superior .....	1st Mon. Feb. 1956	Compensation for specific service
	Mrs. Helen Harkness Eby ....	Madison .....	1st Mon. Feb. 1956	Compensation for specific service
	Elton S. Karrmann	Platteville ....	1st Mon. Feb. 1957	Compensation for specific service
	Mrs. Betty Sherry ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1957	Compensation for specific service
	William D. McIntyre .....	Eau Claire ....	1st Mon. Feb. 1958	Compensation for specific service
	Eugene W. Murphy	La Crosse ....	1st Mon. Feb. 1958	Compensation for specific service
	Herman T. Hagestad .....	River Falls ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	Compensation for specific service
	Lewis C. Magnusen .....	Oshkosh .....	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	Compensation for specific service
<sup>1</sup> Tax Appeals, Board of .....	Clair L. Finch .....	Antigo .....	1st Mon. May 1955	\$5,000 per year
	William E. Thurston .....	Durand .....	1st Mon. May 1957	\$5,000 per year
	Rudolph M. Schlabach .....	La Crosse ....	1st Mon. May 1959	\$5,000 per year
	Arthur E. Wegner	Madison .....	July 1, 1959 .....	\$10,500 per year
Teachers Retirement Board, State .....	Arnold A. Christensen .....	Beloit .....	Nov. 15, 1955 ....	\$25 per day and expenses
	<sup>1</sup> Turnpike Commission, Wisconsin .....	C. K. Alexander ....	Madison .....	June 15, 1956 ....
Edmund Fitzgerald		Milwaukee ..	June 15, 1956 ....	\$25 per day and expenses
Bruce M. Jeffris ....		Janesville ....	June 15, 1956 ....	\$25 per day and expenses
W. A. Roberts .....		Milwaukee ..	June 15, 1956 ....	\$25 per day and expenses
Glen V. Rork .....		Eau Claire ....	June 15, 1956 ....	\$25 per day and expenses
<sup>1</sup> University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents .....	A. Matt Werner ....	Sheboygan ..	May 1, 1954 .....	None
	R. G. Arveson .....	Frederic .....	May 1, 1955 .....	None
	Charles D. Gelatt ..	La Crosse ....	May 1, 1956 .....	None
	Carl E. Steiger .....	Oshkosh .....	May 1, 1957 .....	None
	John D. Jones, Jr.	Mt. Pleasant	May 1, 1958 .....	None
	Helen C. Laird .....	Marshfield ....	May 1, 1959 .....	None
	Wilbur H. Renk ....	Sun Prairie ..	May 1, 1960 .....	None
	Oscar Rennebohm	Madison .....	May 1, 1961 .....	None
<sup>1</sup> Veterans Affairs, Board of .....	Chester C. Wanvig	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1962 .....	None
	James F. Burns ....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1955 ....	Expenses
	Gustav E. Denzine	Marinette .....	March 1, 1955 ....	Expenses
	Paul Bernard Clemens .....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1957 ....	Expenses

## STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department <sup>4</sup>	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation <sup>5</sup> & <sup>6</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Veterans Affairs, Board of 45.35 Continued	General Ralph J. Olson .....	Madison .....	March 1, 1957 ....	Expenses
	J. Evans Barnett ..	Boscobel .....	March 1, 1959 ....	Expenses
	F. L. Weston .....	Madison .....	March 1, 1959 ....	Expenses
<sup>1</sup> Veterans Affairs, Director of ..... 45.35 (5)	Gordon A. Huseby	Madison .....	Indefinite .....	Not to exceed \$8,500 per year
<sup>2</sup> Vocational and Adult Education, Board of ..... 41.13	John Last .....	Lake Mills ....	July 1, 1955 .....	\$100
	Robert L. Pierce ..	Menomonie ..	July 1, 1955 .....	\$100
	Elmer Wilkins .....	Platteville ....	July 1, 1955 .....	\$100
	Edgar J. Fransway	Wauwatosa ..	July 1, 1957 .....	\$100
	Morton Frost .....	Kenosha .....	July 1, 1957 .....	\$100
	Thomas E. Hamilton .....	Westfield .....	July 1, 1957 .....	\$100
	Mrs. Erna Cartwright .....	Oshkosh .....	July 1, 1959 .....	\$100
	Frank C. Horyza ..	Superior .....	July 1, 1959 .....	\$100
	Alfred A. Laun Jr.	Kiel .....	July 1, 1959 .....	\$100
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in .... 125.03	Ralph Young .....	La Crosse ....	May 15, 1954 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
	Erwin J. Metzke ....	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1955 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
	R. R. Meissner .....	Racine .....	May 15, 1956 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
	B. W. Heald .....	Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1957 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
	Clyde J. Cauwenburgh ....	Green Bay ..	May 15, 1958 .....	\$15 per day and expenses
<sup>3</sup> Waterways Commission, Wisconsin Deep ..... 30.22	William R. Bolton ..	Superior .....	July 1, 1955 .....	Expenses
	Hugo Wells .....	De Pere .....	July 1, 1955 .....	Expenses
	Harry C. Brockel ..	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1957 .....	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern ..	Madison .....	July 1, 1957 .....	Expenses

<sup>1</sup>Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

<sup>2</sup>These boards also have *ex officio* members.

<sup>3</sup>Subject to civil service.

<sup>4</sup>Numbers under each department refer to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizing the appointment of these officials by the Governor.

<sup>5</sup>Where a per diem is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

<sup>6</sup>Chairman.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES

One of the more formal devices for securing advice and assistance for the state in technical fields is the appointment of committees of laymen or experts. They may deal with problems peculiar to Wisconsin, problems involving several states in the immediate vicinity, or problems involving the application in Wisconsin of a national program or policy.

#### CHILDREN AND YOUTH, WISCONSIN COMMITTEE ON

*Members:* MRS. O. L. FALK, Wauwatosa, *chairman*; J. P. MANN, Appleton, *vice chairman*; VIOLA HUNT, Madison, *secretary-treasurer*; FRED DELLIQUADRI, Madison, *executive secretary*; MRS. REBECCA BARTON, Madison; CLIFFORD BERTAGNOLI, Hurley; MARGARET CHENOWETH, Janesville; REV. NORBERT DAHL, La Crosse; MRS. R. J. DOUGLAS, Juda; MARY FELDMAN, Kaukauna; MRS. IRVING J. HIBBARD, Jefferson; DR. AMY HUNTER, Madison; MORRIS HURSH, Madison; WILLIAM V. KELLEY, Milwaukee; REV. RAY KIELY, Wausau; BERNICE LEARY, Madison; LESTER LEVINE, Madison; RUSSELL E. LEWIS, Madison; JANE LIVINGSTON, Sturgeon Bay; PAUL NOLTE, Milwaukee; BJARNE ROMNES, Madison; DR. H. KENT TENNEY, Madison.

This state-wide voluntary citizen group was appointed by Governor Rennebohm in October, 1948 "to get underway activities in communities aimed at making each community fully conscious of its responsibility toward its children and youth, in preparation for the Midcentury White House Conference to be held in December, 1950". In January 1951 Governor Kohler asked the members to continue to serve and urged the group to coordinate planning among state and local agencies and organizations toward follow-up and implementation of recommendations growing out of the Midcentury Conference. It has sponsored Governor's Conferences on Children and Youth in 1949, 1951 and 1953; appointed and sponsored 90 Wisconsin delegates to the Midcentury Conference; and promoted informational surveys on children and youth problems in every county of the state on the basis of which Wisconsin's state report to the White House Conference was prepared. It publishes a quarterly informational bulletin to stimulate local committee and community council activity to implement Midcentury Conference recommendations.

#### CIVIL DEFENSE, ADVISORY COUNCIL ON

*Members:* ASSEMBLYMAN ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, Hartland; THOMAS J. MURPHY, Milwaukee; CARL N. NEUPERT, Madison; GEORGE PARKINSON, Milwaukee; SENATOR FOSTER B. PORTER, Bloomington; HARRY G. WILLIAMS, Camp Williams; RICHARD C. WILSON, Madison.

The State Civil Defense Advisory Council was created in 1951 to provide recommendations to the State Director of Civil Defense

regarding the expenditure of moneys for specific equipment for the use of mobile medical teams and the training of civil defense personnel in critical target areas.

#### FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS, STATE COMMITTEE ON

*Members:* ARTHUR E. WEGNER, Tax Commission, *chairman*; CHARLES W. AHNER, State Highway Commission; ARTHUR W. ENRIGHT, Industrial Commission; GEORGE M. KEITH, Department of Public Welfare; RUSSELL F. LEWIS, Department of Public Instruction; DONALD N. MCDOWELL, Department of Agriculture; ERNEST F. SWIFT, Conservation Commission.

In January 1954 Governor Kohler created this committee to work with the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations created by Public Law 109, 83rd Congress. Its purpose is to make recommendations to the federal group concerning overlapping and duplication of functions and administration between the federal and state governments in order to provide better service to the people and savings to the taxpayers.

#### HIGHWAY SAFETY, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE OF STATE OFFICIALS FOR

*Members:* SENATOR JESS MILLER, *chairman*; R. C. SALISBURY, Motor Vehicle Department, *secretary*; L. H. ADOLPHSON, university extension division; JUSTICE GROVER BROADFOOT, Supreme Court; JAMES DURFEE, Public Service Commission; JOHN GUY FOWLKES, University of Wisconsin school of education; CLARENCE GREIBER, State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; STEWART G. HONECK, Deputy Attorney General; ASSEMBLYMAN HARRY KEEGAN, Assembly Committee on Highways; R. G. KNUTSON, Industrial Commission; MELVIN O. LARSON, Motor Vehicle Department; EUGENE R. MCPHEE, Board of Regents of State Colleges; JUSTICE JOHN E. MARTIN, Supreme Court; HAROLD PLUMMER, State Highway Commission; E. L. ROETTIGER, State Highway Commission; EARL SACHSE, Joint Legislative Council; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; M. W. TORKELSON, division of regional planning; WAYNE N. VOLK, State Highway Commission; GEORGE E. WATSON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; VOYTA WRABETZ, Industrial Commission.

On February 1, 1952 Governor Kohler appointed a 14-member committee for highway safety. During 1953 the committee membership was increased to 21. The committee consists of Wisconsin state officials and works to coordinate Wisconsin's safety program with national safety activities.

**MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE,  
STATE COMMITTEE TO ADVISE WITH**

*Members:* VERNON THOMSON, Madison; GEORGE KEITH, Madison; GEORGE E. WATSON, Madison.

This committee of state officials was appointed in December 1953 by Governor Kohler at the request of the tribal planning commission of the Menominee Indian Tribe. Its purpose is to advise and confer with the planning commission during the transitional period between withdrawal of federal supervision and self-government and eventual tribal integration with state and local governments regarding the progress of the movement, the steps to be taken and other matters which require consideration.

**MIGRATORY LABOR COMMITTEE, INTERAGENCY**

*Members:* The director of local health services of the State Board of Health; representatives of the woman and child labor department and the state employment service of the Industrial Commission; the Board of Vocational and Adult Education; the Department of Public Instruction; the Governor's Commission on Human Rights; the division of child welfare and youth services and the division of public assistance of the Department of Public Welfare; and the Executive Office.

A committee to coordinate the work of a group of state agencies interested in the problems of migratory labor was created in May 1950 by Governor Rennebohm and continued by Governor Kohler, to consider ways to improve the lot of migratory farm workers in Wisconsin and to prevent the misunderstandings such as have occurred in other places in recent years.

One of the functions of this committee has been to encourage the formation of the State Migrant Committee, which has been placed under the auspices of the Wisconsin Welfare Council. The committee has about 35 members including members of the interagency committee, the agricultural extension division of the University of Wisconsin, community representatives, professional and lay workers, and employer representatives. Administrative functions have been assumed by the Wisconsin Welfare Council. Arlie Mucks of the agricultural extension division of the University of Wisconsin is the chairman.

**NORTHERN GREAT LAKES AREA COUNCIL**

*Members from Wisconsin:* GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER; J. H. H. ALEXANDER, Madison; H. L. ASHWORTH, Milwaukee; PHILLIP T. DROTNING, Madison; WILLIAM R. GILLET, Eau Claire; JACK R. OLSON, Wisconsin Dells; ROBERT L. ROTE, Monroe.

In July 1945 following the Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island, the then Governor of Michigan requested a meeting with the Governors of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the Province of Ontario to consider an organization for the cooperative publicity of this area in the noncompetitive aspects of recreation. As a result of this suggestion a meeting was held at Duluth in September of that year where the Northern Great Lakes Area Council was organized. It was financed by contributions its first year, but in 1947 the legislature provided an appropriation of \$5,000 for that year and a sum equal to that provided by the other participants but not to exceed \$10,000 a year thereafter. The actual appropriation has always been \$5,000 a year. During the first year a map of the area was developed in cooperation with Rand McNally. The council meets 2 or 3 times a year, alternating among the member states. Originally each state was represented by the Governor and 4 others. In 1950 the membership from each state was increased to 6 in addition to the Governor.

**PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE  
FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF**

*Members:* BEN E. KUECHLE, Wausau, *chairman*; A. L. BEIER, Madison, *executive secretary*; JOHN P. ADLER, Marshfield; SID BLISS, Janesville; ELLSWORTH S. COE, Whitewater; THOMAS J. DORAN, Madison; JOHN L. DOYNE, Milwaukee; ROBERT A. EWENS, Milwaukee; WILLIAM FAULKES, Madison; K. W. HAAGENSEN, Milwaukee; GEORGE HABERMAN, Milwaukee; ROBERT W. HANSEN, Milwaukee; SEWARD H. JACOBI, Madison; JOHN KUBIAK, Madison; DAVID LIPPERT, Madison; W. F. McCORMICK, Wausau; HARRY A. NELSON, Milwaukee; RALPH O'CONNOR, Madison; JOHN OSTER, Racine; CHARLES M. SCHULTZ, Milwaukee; WILLIAM H. SIEMERING, Madison; MILO K. SWANTON, Madison; ARTHUR F. TREBILCOCK, Madison.

Established in 1946 the committee was formed to work in conjunction with the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week as created by Public Law 179, 79th Congress. The committee was continued by Governor Oscar Rennebohm. It is a citizens' committee composed of management, labor, the public and interested groups and organizations. Representatives of state agencies work as consultants to the committee.

**ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT, GOVERNOR'S  
COMMITTEE FOR THE**

*Members:* H. C. BROCKEL, Milwaukee, *chairman*; FRANK E. BETZ, Eau Claire; C. E. BROUGHTON, Sheboygan; ROBERT FRIEND, Milwaukee; GEORGE HABERMAN, Milwaukee; ROBERT W. HANSEN, Milwaukee; CURTIS HATCH, Madison; JOSEPH HEIL, Milwaukee; KENNETH W. HONES, Chippewa Falls; HENRY R. KNUDSEN, Superior; RAY



LAUBENSTEIN, Green Bay; JOHN F. LEASON, Marinette; IRVIN MAIER, Milwaukee; LYMAN MCKEE, Madison; H. O. MELBY, Westby; HOWARD E. NORRIS, Madison; WILLIAM O. PERDUE, Fond du Lac; FRANK H. RANNEY, Milwaukee; GORDON W. ROSELEIP, Milwaukee; CHARLES M. SCHULTZ, Milwaukee; WILLIAM E. SEFFERN, Van Dyne; JULIUS SHERFINSKI, Ashland; NEIL SMITH, Superior; MILO K. SWANTON, Madison; WILLIAM D. VOGEL, Milwaukee; LEONARD S. ZUBRENSKY, Milwaukee.

Governor Walter J. Kohler, on January 29, 1952, announced the formation of a committee of 26 members, with the purpose of obtaining congressional approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway project under combined control of Canada and the United States.

#### SMALL BUSINESS, GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON

*Members:* L. D. HARKRIDER, Waukesha, *chairman*; ROLAND A. AMUNDSON, Superior; F. W. ANDERSON, Eau Claire; LYMAN BRETTING, Ashland; CHARLES G. CRABB, Milwaukee; RALPH W. EBBOTT, Fort Atkinson; GEORGE L. GILKEY, Merrill; WALTER E. GLASSOW, Wausau; FRED W. GRELE, Prairie du Chien; HALBERT W. HOARD, Milwaukee; OSCAR T. JACOBSEN, Racine; GEORGE KRESS, Green Bay; HELEN A. LILLEY, Kenosha; W. E. MACEachran, Manitowoc; JAMES FRED MALLAS, Milwaukee; CARL PICK, West Bend; GILBERT M. SCHUCHT, Sheboygan; T. D. SOLIE, La Crosse; JOHN W. SPEAKER, Milwaukee; M. W. SWENSON, Sheboygan; K. Y. TAYLOR, Beloit; DONALD E. TEWES, Waukesha; G. A. TREPTE, Milwaukee; HERBERT H. WEBER, Kiel; JESSEL S. WHYTE, Kenosha; CLARENCE W. ZACHOW, Clintonville; FRANK L. ZAUG, New London.

This committee appointed in October 1951 by the Governor was created to provide liaison between the many small businesses in the state and the National Production Authority in order that the local industries of the state might play a maximum part in the national production effort.

#### UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE

*Members from Wisconsin:* M. W. TORKELSON, Madison, *chairman*; H. T. J. CRAMER, Madison; ALFRED W. RICE, La Crosse.  
*Members from Minnesota:* E. V. WILLARD, St. Paul, *secretary*; A. STRONG, Minneapolis; R. J. VERCHOTA, Winona.

This committee took over the functions of the Upper Mississippi Valley Water Use Council which was dissolved in 1950 because of the lack of interest on the part of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The chief purpose of the committee is to see that proper water levels are maintained on the Mississippi River. Both the present committee and its predecessor were appointed by the Governor upon the urging of citizens.

# The State Government

## Legislative Branch

**Senate and Assembly Districts in Effect For the November 1954  
Elections Will Be Found at the End of This Section**



## THE LEGISLATURE

### *Officers of the 1953 Legislature*

*Senate:* LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GEORGE M. SMITH, *president*; SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER, *president pro tem*; THOMAS M. DONAHUE, *chief clerk*; HAROLD E. DAMON, *sergeant at arms*.

*Assembly:* ASSEMBLYMAN ORA R. RICE, *speaker*; ARTHUR L. MAY, *chief clerk*; NORRIS G. KELLMAN, *sergeant at arms*.

Offices: State Capitol.

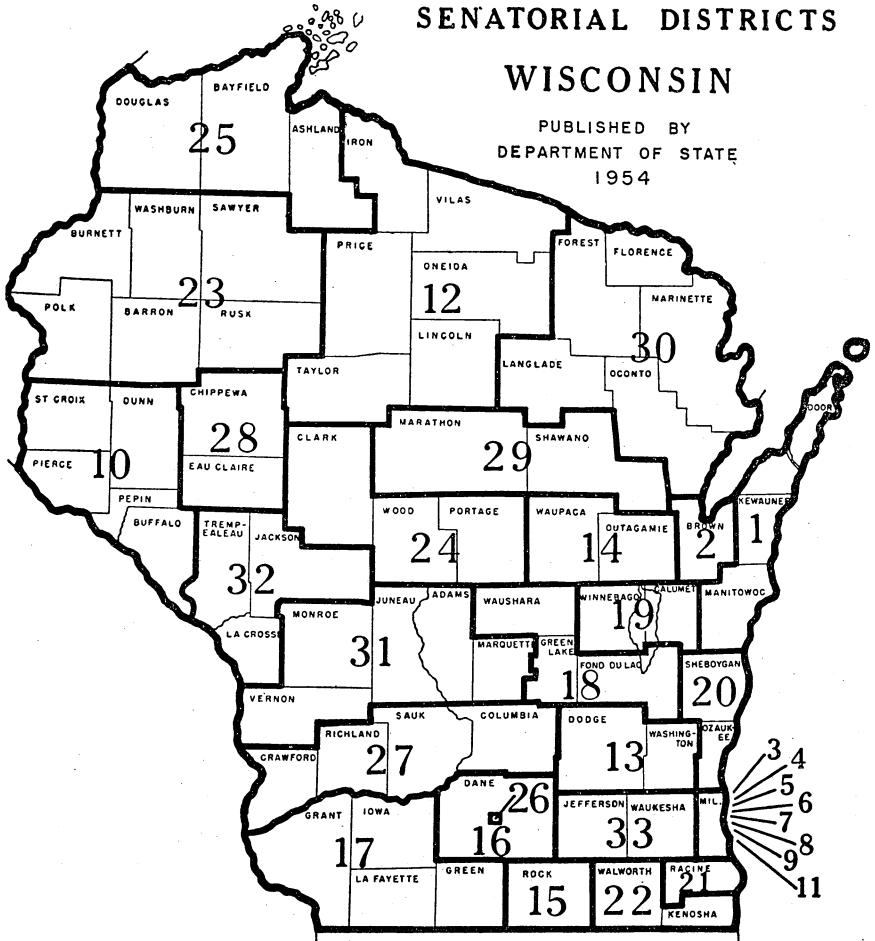
Total personnel, 1953: 133 members, 108 employees.

Publications: During the session the following are issued: Daily journals of each house; Manuals of each house, giving rules; Official Legislative Manual and Directory; Bulletins of Committee Hearings published weekly by each house; Bulletin of Proceedings published weekly during sessions after first 5 weeks and in bound form as an index to the journals after the close of the session; calendars issued daily during sessions; bills; joint resolutions; amendments to bills and joint resolutions; acts. Journals, Bulletin of Proceedings, committee hearing bulletins, bills, joint resolutions, amendments, and acts will be mailed as they are issued for \$35 per session paid to the Secretary of State for this service; or the acts alone, as published, for \$8. Single copies of these publications are available to the public and may be obtained from members of the legislature, chief clerks of both houses, mailing rooms of both houses or the Legislative Reference Library. The bound volumes of the daily journals, the index thereto, the bound volumes of session laws, and the biennial revised statutes are sold by the Bureau of Purchases.

The Wisconsin Legislature consists of 2 houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the qualified voters in the November general election from single-member districts into which the state is divided. The Constitution provides that the legislature shall make this division, called reapportionment, after each federal census.

The 33 senators are elected for terms of 4 years from single-member districts numbered one to 33. The 16 senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the 17 who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are 100 members in the assembly who are elected for 2-year terms. All members receive a salary of \$200 a month. In addition, members receive a weekly travel allowance of 6 cents per mile for the first 2,000 miles per month and 5 cents per mile over 2,000 miles per month; and they receive 10 cents

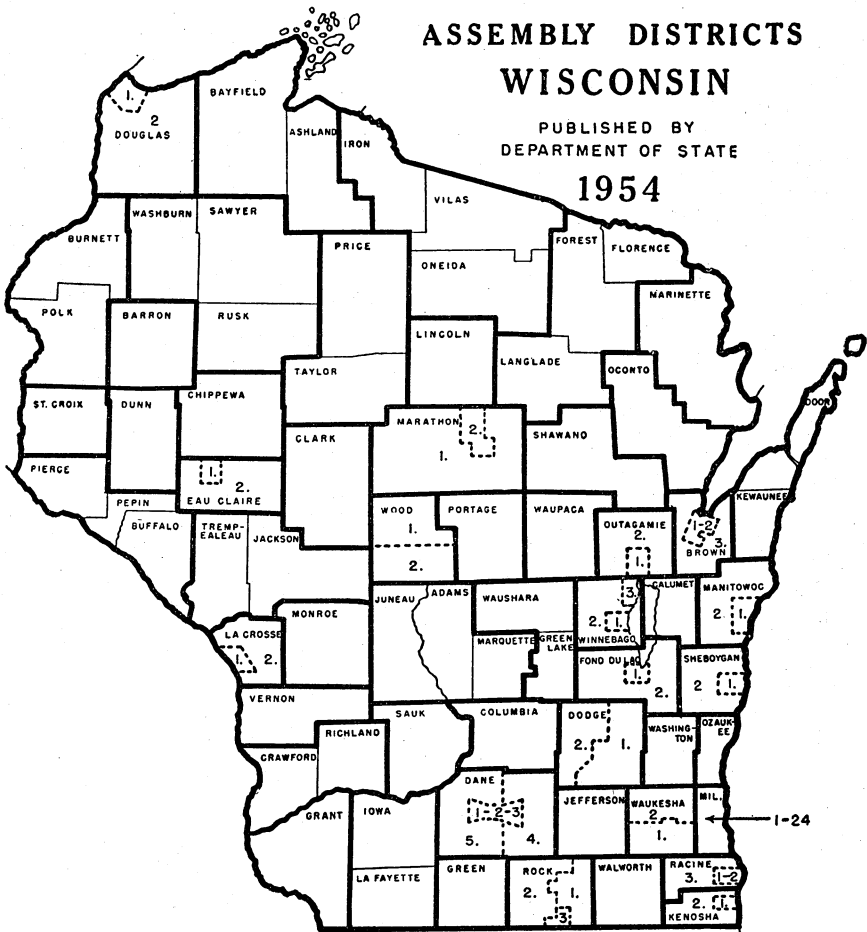
per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session. Legislators are also compensated for actual and necessary expenses while serving as members of interim committees.



Estimated Population — 1950 Census

1st .....	105,395	13th .....	91,513	25th .....	79,936
2nd .....	98,314	14th .....	116,778	26th .....	95,056
3rd .....	106,439	15th .....	92,778	27th .....	109,040
4th .....	110,911	16th .....	73,301	28th .....	97,026
5th .....	109,162	17th .....	103,379	29th .....	115,586
6th .....	102,152	18th .....	96,498	30th .....	97,154
7th .....	112,213	19th .....	109,943	31st .....	94,959
8th .....	117,437	20th .....	103,992	32nd .....	107,390
9th .....	103,776	21st .....	109,585	33rd .....	128,970
10th .....	96,875	22nd .....	116,822		
11th .....	107,706	23rd .....	108,661		
12th .....	95,760	24th .....	117,817		
				Total .....	3,433,324

Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year and begin on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about 6 months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. In 4 of the last 5 sessions the legislature has recessed for several months after completion of most of the work, in order to be able to pass on gubernatorial vetoes, approve appointments, correct errors and deal with a few substantive measures on which final action had not previously been taken. After adjournment of the regular session the Governor may call a special session which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been 14 special sessions, the longest of which lasted 2½ months.



Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the Constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and sergeant at arms in each house who are elected by the members. All the employes of the legislature are appointed under civil service rules. These employes are under the direction of the chief clerk and sergeant at arms of the respective houses.

Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. and they sometimes hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously from Monday through Friday.

The afternoons, until near the close of the session, are devoted to committee hearings. The senate has 10 standing committees and the assembly 23. In addition, there are 2 joint standing committees. Appointment to senate committees is made upon the recommendation of a Committee on Committees elected by the senate. The speaker of the assembly appoints the committees of that body. In the senate there is a rule that each senator must be appointed to one and only one of the committees to which bills are referred, except to Joint Committee on Finance and Committee on Veterans' Affairs; while in the assembly some members serve on more than one. The most important committee of the 2 houses is the Joint Committee on Finance to which are referred all proposals relating to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and which is made up of members from both the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. Committees dealing with related subjects in the senate and assembly may arrange joint hearings but act independently upon all measures.

All bills and some other legislative proposals when introduced in the legislature normally are referred to committees which conduct public hearings generally every afternoon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2 p.m. in a room in the state capitol assigned to the particular committee. Any interested citizen may attend these hearings and may appear before the committee in favor or in opposition to the proposal. These hearings are announced in the Bulletins of Committee Hearings which appear each Friday and list the hearings for the coming week.

In addition to the standing committees special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study special problems or conduct special investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session. Prior to 1947 one or more interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and made recommendations to the next legislature. Since

1947 almost all interim studies have been referred to the Legislative Council which co-ordinates the entire interim study and investigation program.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure after a bill has been referred it may have a public hearing. The committee then determines whether to recommend the bill for passage or indefinite postponement and whether to recommend it in its present form or with changes known as amendments. When this determination has been made the bill is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house in which it was introduced. Amendments may be offered by the committee to which the measure was referred or by a member. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same course in the second house. If concurred in by the second house, it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the 2 houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor has 6 days after receiving the bill, not counting Sundays, in which to act on the proposal. If he approves, this fact is reported to the house in which the bill originated and the original copy which carries his signature is filed with the Secretary of State. If he vetoes the measure, he sends a veto message to the house in which the bill originated. If the legislature is no longer in session, a veto kills the bill; but if the legislature is still in session, it may pass the measure over the Governor's objection by a two-thirds vote of each house in which case it becomes a law. After passage and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at a time specified in the measure. There are 2 other ways by which the Governor may act on a bill passed by the legislature. If the legislature should adjourn *sine die* (final adjournment) before the 6-day period has expired the Governor may kill a bill by not signing it. This is known as a "pocket veto". If, during the legislative session, the Governor does not sign a bill within the 6-day period, the bill becomes a law without his signature.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its actions known as the journal. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons appearing at committee hearings. A record is kept, however, of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings, which after the session is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon.

The acts passed by the legislature are published in the official state paper, now the Wisconsin State Journal. Later the session laws, which are a compilation of all acts passed by the legislature at that session, are issued in book form by the Secretary of State, and soon thereafter the Revisor of Statutes issues the biennial Wis-



consin Statutes in 1 or 2 volumes which contains all of the permanent general statutes of the state as amended by the laws enacted at the last legislative session.

Members of the Wisconsin Legislature are elected on a partisan basis, and a partisan organization is an integral part of the legislative machinery. Over the long pull most Wisconsin legislators have been members of one or the other of the 2 dominant political parties, Democrat and Republican. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1917 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. Since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of the 2 major political parties.

Party organization is maintained in the legislature through the party caucus which is composed of the members of the party in one house 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 times, such as weekly and in addition when called by the leaders of the parties.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader who, to a varying degree, direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to direct the action on every measure under consideration, and it is highly doubtful whether the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would favor the very stringent party controls exercised in some states.

Both parties normally nominate candidates for president pro tempore of the senate and speaker of the assembly, and the positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

*Agriculture and Conservation*—OLSON, chairman, KRUEGER, LEVERICH, OWEN, PRANGE.

*Committee on Committees*—MILLER, chairman, KNOWLES, LENROOT.

*Contingent Expenditures*—PORTER, chairman, DOWNING, NEALE.

*Education and Public Welfare* — ROBINSON\*, chairman, BLENSKI, CLARK, NEALE, NELSON.

*Highways*—MILLER, chairman, LAFOND, ROGAN.

*Judiciary*—KNOWLES, chairman, BUSBY, FLYNN, FRANKE, TRINKE.

*Labor and Management* — BUBOLZ\*\*, chairman; BICE, DOWNING, SCHMIDT, VAN DE ZANDE.

*Legislative Procedure*—PANZER, chairman; BUBOLZ\*\*, BUSBY, GETTELMAN, KNOWLES, LENROOT, LEVERICH, MILLER, OLSON, PORTER, ROBINSON.\*

\*Deceased December 26, 1953.

\*\*Resigned effective October 22, 1953.

*State and Local Government*—GETTELMAN, chairman, DEMPSEY, KENZORSKI, MAIER, O'BRIEN.

*Veterans' Affairs*—LEVERICH, chairman, MAIER, O'BRIEN, ROBINSON,\* TRINKE.

### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

*Agriculture*—PRITCHARD, chairman, BRUNER, COOK, KEEGAN, LARSEN (HARVEY), MONSON, PAULSON, PETERSON (CHARLES)\*\*, RUST, SYKES, WARD.

*Commerce and Manufacturers*—GENZMER, chairman, HAGEN, HUTNIK, JEWETT, LAMB, LANDOWSKI, MERTEN.

*Conservation*—TRAVIS, chairman, GRAASS, LA FAVE, LECLAIR, MERTZ, ROMELL, TOEPEL, WALLIN, ZELLINGER.

*Contingent Expenditures*—HALL, chairman, HAEBIG, LORGE, MERTZ, TOEPEL.

*Education*—KINTZ, chairman, CANE, GIESE, HALL, LORGE, PETERSON (ARTHUR), NORMAN, RAIHLE, WHEELER.

*Elections*—TIMMER, chairman, GIESE, LUEDTKE, NOWAKOWSKI, O'CONNELL, SENGSTOCK, WARD.

*Engrossed Bills* — LARSEN (LAWRENCE), chairman, PRITCHARD, WHEELER.

*Enrolled Bills*—PEABODY, chairman, KOSTUCK, STANGEL.

*Excise and Fees*—ABRAHAM, chairman, GENZMER, GILLEY, KOSTUCK, LECLAIR, REDFORD, SCHAEFFER.

*Highways*—KEEGAN, chairman, BERGERON, FALBE, GODAR, HUBER, LUECK, ROMELL, SATTER, ZELLINGER.

*Insurance and Banking*—ENGBRETSON, chairman, BELTER, CAVERS, GILLEY, NUERNBERG, PETERSON (RICHARD), RYCZEK, SENGSTOCK, TIMMER.

*Judiciary*—MOCKRUD, chairman, ABRAHAM, CATLIN, LANDRY, LESSEL-YOUNG, MCPARLAND, MAROTZ, MERTEN, PETRUS, REDFORD, REILLY.

*Labor*—COOK, chairman, BAKKE, BIDWELL, HUTNIK, LOURIGAN, O'CONNELL, PAULSON, REILAND, WALLIN.

*Municipalities*—LUEDTKE, chairman, CAVERS, HARDIE, HUBER, LAMB, LARSEN (LAWRENCE), REILAND, RYCZEK, SCHAEFFER, WACKETT, WICKLUND.

*Printing*—SYKES, chairman, MURPHY, NUERNBERG.

*Public Welfare*—RASMUSEN, chairman, BERGERON, CANE, LOY, LYNCH, MATHESON, NORMAN, RAIHLE, SOKOLOWSKI.

*Revision*—PETERSON (CHARLES)\*\*, chairman, LYNCH, TREMAIN.

*Rules* — ENGBRETSON, chairman, CATLIN, LUDVIGSEN, MCPARLAND, MATHESON, MOCKRUD, RICE.

*State Affairs*—GEHRMANN, chairman, BICE\*\*\*, BIDWELL, GRADY, LUECK, MURPHY, PERALA, PETRUS, SATTER.

\*Deceased December 26, 1953.

\*\*Deceased August 14, 1953.

\*\*\*Resigned April 22, 1953 after election to senate.

*Taxation*—NITSCHKE, *chairman*, GRADY, HAEBIG, KOSTUCK, LESSEL-YOUNG, PETERSON (RICHARD), REILLY, SCHMIDT, TRAVIS.

*Third Reading*—MONSON, *chairman*, LARSEN (HARVEY), SCHALLER.

*Transportation*—STONE, *chairman*, COGGS, FALBE, HAGEN, JEWETT, LAFAYE, NOWAKOWSKI, THOMPSON, TOEPEL.

*Veterans' and Military Affairs*—BAKKE, *chairman*, BELTER, GODAR, LANDOWSKI, LOY, PELLANT, PETERSON (ARTHUR), SCHALLER, WACKETT.

### JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

*Finance*—SENATORS: LENROOT, *chairman*, DRAHEIM, PADRUTT, PANZER, PORTER. ASSEMBLYMEN: LUDVIGSEN, *chairman*, GRAASS, HINZ, MOLINARO, PEABODY, PETERS, STANGEL, STONE, TREMAIN.

*Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws*—SENATORS: BUSBY, *chairman*, NELSON. ASSEMBLYMEN: MAROTZ, *chairman*, PETERS, WICKLUND.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEE CREATED IN 1953 FOR REPORT IN 1953

*Senate Rules, Special Committee to Revise* (Res. No. 18, S., 1953)

Members: SENATORS ROBINSON,\* *chairman*, BUSBY, *secretary*, MAIER.  
Appropriation: None.

Preliminary Report, Senate Journal, October 28, 1953; Proposed Revision of Senate Rules (tentative), 1953.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEE CREATED IN 1953 FOR REPORT IN 1955

*Bridge Between Minnesota and Wisconsin, Commission to Investigate the Construction of a Toll-Free Bridge and Confer with Similar Minnesota Commission* (Ch. 250, Laws of 1953)

Members: SENATORS LENROOT, OWEN. ASSEMBLYMEN BERGERON, HAGEN, PEABODY.

Appropriation: Expenses of members.

### EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE

#### Staff of the Chief Clerk

*Committee Clerks*: Marion A. Archer, Madison; Louise K. Cook, Mount Horeb; Anne C. Evans, Madison; Helen S. Grant, Madison; Esther Kaplan, Madison; Doreen A. Lund, Madison; Willetta Mitchell, Madison; Louise M. Shrake, Madison.

*Enrolling Clerks*: Lynn H. Ashley, Hudson; Thomas C. Johnson, South Wayne.

*Index Clerk*: Charles G. Riley, Madison.

*Journal Clerks*: Kenneth E. Cox, Kansasville; Hanford A. Wesley, Iola.

\*Deceased December 26, 1953.

*Mailing Clerks:* Reuben J. Raymond, Madison; Michael F. Timbers, Madison.

*Record Clerks:* Charles E. Mullen, Madison; Arthur E. Schiller, Prairie du Sac.

*Stenographers:* Beverly R. Aberle, Madison; Betty Ann Bailey, Madison; June A. Hadland, Madison, Wilma J. Hass, Madison.

*Typist:* Mary F. Feifarek, Madison.

#### Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

*Assistant Sergeant at Arms:* Anton J. Oelmiller, Madison.

*Document Clerks:* Paul J. Pierce, Madison; John P. Meredith, Evansville.

*Gallery Attendant:* Otto Schmidt, Madison.

*Messengers:* Lester H. Affelt, Portage\*; Hampton L. Aust, Marshfield\*; Nick Baldarotta, Madison; John L. Benson, Superior\*; Norman L. Boebel, Milwaukee\*; Jerry A. Elsinger, Hartford\*; Oswald M. Farrell, Madison; Lynn P. Gordon, Nelsonville\*; James J. Hyer, Waterloo\*; Raymond D. MacMichael, Milwaukee\*; Edward J. Podratz, Wausau\*; Julius J. Schadauer, Madison; Warren G. Siedschlag, Fox Lake\*; John M. Siemien, Kenosha\*; Winslow Wise, Madison\*; Frank D. Woodworth, Richland Center\*.

*Night Maintenance Workers:* Earl E. McMahon, Prescott\*; Donald R. Peterson, Madison\*; Jack D. Steinhilber, Oshkosh\*; Timothy Tierney, Superior\*.

*Night Watchman:* Phil F. Kessenich, Madison.

*Policeman:* Harry E. Baumgartner, Madison.

*Postmaster:* Fred G. Morgan, Madison.

#### EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY

##### Staff of the Chief Clerk

*Assistant to Chief Clerk:* Lois H. Vethe.

*Voting Machine Operator:* Robert H. Boyson.

*Committee Clerks:* Margaret Crucknell, Madison\*; Carnetta Gutzman, Madison\*; Betty Holtan, Stoughton; Jean Houttaker, Cuba City\*; Rose Juranek, Madison; Helen Lake, Madison; Elizabeth Penn, Madison\*; Lillian Quinn, Madison; Geneva Rode, Cambria\*; Ruth Ryan, Madison\*; Doris Servetas, Madison; Mildred Solheim, Madison; Grace Thompson, Madison; Mary Yanke, Madison.

*Enrolling Clerks:* George O. Bauman, Cudahy; Nelson D. Conners, Stone Lake; William J. Ennis, Madison\*.

*Index Clerk:* Maxine Hoge.

*Journal Clerks:* Harry Holmes, Lancaster; Herman Eisner, Cross Plains.

*Mailing Clerks:* Peter J. Leon, Milwaukee; Luella Kenzenberg, Madison; Dorothy Ottow, Madison.

*Messenger:* Thomas L. Bewick, Madison.

*Public Address System and Assistant Record Clerk:* Edward A. Fischer, Madison.

*Record Clerks:* Austin Johnson, Madison; Fred Wehmeier, Milwaukee.

*Speaker's Secretary:* Claudine Hammarlund, Whitewater.

*Stenographers:* Connie Peterson, Prescott; Dorothy Peterson, Madison; Marjorie Trapino, Madison.

*Typists:* Jean Danielson, Madison; Carolyn Palmer, Madison.

#### Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

*Clerk:* Earle J. Dalton, Madison.

*Cloak Room Attendant:* Walter S. Fauerbach, Madison.

*Document Clerks:* Forrest T. Kellman, Madison; Ronald E. Reeves, Abbotsford.

*Gallery Attendants:* Henry R. Ludwid, Madison; Raymond M. Nienaber, Madison.

*Messengers:* Harold Bayens, Sheboygan; Ronald A. Borland, Elkhorn; James F. Deloy, Madison; Alan C. Hess, Madison; Carmen S. Hesselberg, Rockland; Charles E. Jorgenson, Milltown; Robert H. Macke, Jr., Oshkosh; Jerome R. Martinson, La Crosse; Dean T. Massey, Madison; Frank G. Miller, Madison; James B. Ptaschinski, Beaver Dam; John L. Sodalski, Menasha; William A. Schneider, Madison; Sidney C. Ward, Neenah.

*Night Laborers:* Kenneth P. Johnson, La Crosse; James J. Skaff, La Crosse; James R. Welton, Beloit.

*Postal Clerk:* Jay F. Rose, Madison.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS AND RADIO

C. K. Alexander .....	Wisconsin Taxpayer
William J. Bollenbeck .....	Sheboygan Press
Richard Brautigam .....	Milwaukee Sentinel
Jack Buechler .....	WKOW
Jack Burke .....	Associated Press
Daniel F. Byrne .....	United Press
Arthur W. Bystrom .....	Associated Press
Lucille Bystrom .....	Milwaukee Sentinel
Cliff Conahan .....	WISC
C. H. Crownhart .....	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Hilton Curtis .....	WIBU
Jack Davis .....	WKOW
Robert Dick .....	WIBA
Robert Doyle .....	Milwaukee Journal
Harold A. Engel .....	State Broadcasting Service
Robert H. Fleming .....	Milwaukee Journal
Gregory Fosselman .....	United Press
Sanford Goltz .....	Wisconsin State Journal
Perry C. Hill .....	Milwaukee Journal
John Hunter .....	Capital Times

\*Part-time employes. Some of these were full-time employes for part of the session only.

Williams C. Jacobs .....	Wisconsin Chiropractic Journal
Rex Karney .....	Wisconsin State Journal
Roy E. Kubista .....	Wisconsin State Employee
David J. Lippert .....	Milwaukee Sentinel
Glen W. McGrath .....	Wisconsin Tax News
F. N. MacMillin .....	The Municipality
Everett K. Melvin .....	Chicago Tribune
Jack Newman .....	WIBA
William Norris .....	Milwaukee Sentinel
Aldric Revell .....	Capital Times
Gene Rochambeau .....	WKOW
Arnold Sawislak .....	United Press
Willard R. Smith .....	Milwaukee Journal
Fred A. Snyder .....	Associated Press
Ray Streeter .....	WKOW
James Taylor .....	WIBA
Thomas Westerlin .....	United Press
Havens Wilbur .....	Capital Times
John Wyngaard .....	Appleton Post Crescent, Green Bay Press-Gazette
Carl Zielke .....	Wisconsin Press Association

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21 .....	78	217	.....	.....	155
1849	Jan. 10—April 2 .....	83	428	.....	.....	220
1850	Jan. 9—Feb. 11 .....	34	438	.....	.....	284
1851	Jan. 8—Mar. 17 .....	69	707	.....	.....	407
1852	Jan. 14—April 19 .....	97	813	.....	.....	504
1853	Jan. 12—June 13 .....	153	1,145	.....	.....	521
1854	Jan. 11—April 3 .....	83	880	.....	.....	437
1855	Jan. 10—April 2 .....	83	955	.....	.....	500
1856	Jan. 9—Mar. 31 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	Sept. 3—Oct. 14 .....	125	1,242	.....	.....	688
1857	Jan. 14—Mar. 9 .....	55	895	.....	.....	517
1858	Jan. 13—Mar. 31 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	April 10—May 17 .....	116	1,364	157	342	436
1859	Jan. 12—Mar. 21 .....	69	986	113	143	680
1860	Jan. 11—April 2 .....	83	1,024	69	246	489
1861	Jan. 9—April 17 .....	99	857	100	235	387
1861	Spec. Sess. May 15-27 .....	13	28	24	23	13
1862	Jan. 8—June 17 .....	161	1,008	125	207	514
1862	Spec. Sess. Sept. 10-26 .....	17	43	25	37	17
1863	Jan. 14—April 2 .....	79	895	101	157	383
1864	Jan. 13—April 4 .....	83	835	66	141	509
1865	Jan. 11—April 10 .....	90	1,132	82	190	565
1866	Jan. 10—April 2 .....	93	1,107	64	208	733
1867	Jan. 9—April 11 .....	93	1,161	97	161	790
1868	Jan. 8—Mar. 6 .....	59	987	73	119	692
1869	Jan. 13—Mar. 11 .....	58	887	52	81	657
1870	Jan. 12—Mar. 17 .....	65	1,043	54	89	666
1871	Jan. 11—Mar. 25 .....	74	1,066	55	82	671
1872	Jan. 10—Mar. 26 .....	77	709	79	124	322
1873	Jan. 8—Mar. 20 .....	72	611	62	122	308
1874	Jan. 14—Mar. 12 .....	58	688	91	111	349
1875	Jan. 13—Mar. 6 .....	53	637	39	93	344
1876	Jan. 12—Mar. 14 .....	63	715	57	115	415
1877	Jan. 10—Mar. 8 .....	58	720	59	95	384
1878	Jan. 9—Mar. 21 .....	72	735	79	134	342
1878	Spec. Sess. June 4-7 .....	4	6	14	10	5
1879	Jan. 8—Mar. 5 .....	57	610	49	105	256

## LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1880	Jan. 14—Mar. 17 .....	64	669	58	93	323
1881	Jan. 12—April 14 .....	83	780	104	100	334
1882	Jan. 11—Mar. 31 .....	80	728	57	90	330
1883	Jan. 10—April 4 .....	85	705	75	100	360
1885	Jan. 14—April 13 .....	90	963	97	108	471
1887	Jan. 12—April 15 .....	94	1,293	114	60	553
1889	Jan. 9—April 19 .....	101	1,355	136	82	529
1891	Jan. 14—April 25 .....	102	1,216	137	91	483
1892	Spec. Sess. June 28-July 1 ..	4	3	7	7	1
1892	Spec. Sess. Oct. 17-26 .....	10	8	6	14	2
1893	Jan. 11—April 20 .....	100	1,124	135	86	312
1895	Jan. 9—April 20 .....	102	1,154	139	88	387
1896	Spec. Sess. Feb. 18-28 .....	11	3	10	15	1
1897	Jan. 13—Aug. 20 .....	220	1,077	155	39	381
1899	Jan. 11—May 4 .....	114	910	113	40	355
1901	Jan. 9—May 15 .....	127	1,091	81	39	470
1903	Jan. 14—May 23 .....	130	1,115	65	81	451
1905	Jan. 11—June 21 .....	162	1,357	134	101	523
1905	Spec. Sess. Dec. 4-19 .....	16	24	15	26	17
1907	Jan. 9—July 16 .....	189	1,685	205	84	677
1909	Jan. 13—June 18 .....	157	1,567	213	49	550
1911	Jan. 11—July 15 .....	186	1,710	267	37	665
1912	Spec. Sess. April 30-May 6 ..	7	41	7	6	22
1913	Jan. 8—Aug. 9 .....	214	1,847	175	79	778
1915	Jan. 13—Aug. 24 .....	224	1,560	220	79	637
1916	Spec. Sess. Oct. 10-11 .....	2	2	8	4	2
1917	Jan. 10—July 16 .....	188	1,439	229	115	679
1918	Spec. Sess. Feb. 19-Mar. 9 ..	19	27	22	28	16
1918	Spec. Sess. Sept. 24-25 .....	2	2	6	9	2
1919	Jan. 8—July 30 .....	204	1,350	268	100	703
1919	Spec. Sess. Sept. 4-8 .....	5	7	4	6	7
1920	Spec. Sess. May 25-June 4 ..	11	46	10	22	32
1921	Jan. 12—July 14 .....	184	1,199	207	93	591
1922	Spec. Sess. Mar. 22-28 .....	7	10	7	12	4
1923	Jan. 10—July 14 .....	186	1,247	215	93	449
1925	Jan. 14—June 29 .....	167	1,144	200	115	454
1926	Spec. Sess. April 15-16 .....	2	1	8	12	1
1927	Jan. 12—Aug. 13 .....	214	1,341	235	167	542
1928	Spec. Sess. Jan. 24-Feb. 4 ..	12	20	35	23	5
1928	Spec. Sess. Mar. 6-13 .....	8	13	9	17	2
1929	Jan. 9—Sept. 20 .....	255	1,366	278	185	530
1931	Jan. 14—June 27 .....	165	1,429	291	160	487
1931	Spec. Sess. Nov. 24, '31— Feb. 5, '32 .....	74	99	93	83	31
1933	Jan. 11—July 25 .....	196	1,411	324	157	496
1933	Spec. Sess. Dec. 11, '33— Feb. 3, '34 .....	55	45	160	53	25
1935	Jan. 9—Sept. 27 .....	262	1,662	346	190	556
1937	Jan. 13—July 2 .....	171	1,404	228	127	432
	Spec. Sess. Sept. 15-Oct. 16 ..	32	28	18	23	15
1939	Jan. 11—Oct. 6 .....	270	1,559	268	133	535
1941	Jan. 8—June 6 .....	151	1,368	160	109	333
1943	Jan. 13—Aug. 3, 1943 .....					
	Jan. 12—Jan. 22, 1944 .....	214	1,153	202	136	577
1945	Jan. 10—June 20 .....					
	Sept. 5—Sept. 6 .....	164	1,156	208	109	590
1946	Spec. Sess. July 29-30 .....	2	2	6	14	2
1947	Jan. 8—July 19 .....					
	Sept. 9—Sept. 11 .....	196	1,220	195	97	615
1948	Spec. Sess. July 19-20 .....	2	—	5	11	—
1949	Jan. 12—July 9, Sept. 12-13 ..	181	1,432	188	86	643
1951	Jan. 10—June 14 .....	155	1,559	155	73	735
1953	Jan. 14—June 12 .....	—	—	—	—	—
	Oct. 26—Nov. 6 .....	162	1,593	175	70	687

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JOINT

*Members:* ASSEMBLYMAN ARTHUR O. MOCKRUD, *chairman*; SENATOR JESS MILLER, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN RAYMOND A. PEABODY, *secretary*; SENATORS WILLIAM W. CLARK, WARREN P. KNOWLES, FRANK E. PANZER, FOSTER B. PORTER, WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT; ASSEMBLYMEN HARVEY ABRAHAM, B. M. ENGBRETSON, ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, LELAND S. MCPARLAND, GEORGE MOLINARO, ORA R. RICE, J. RILEY STONE.

*Executive Secretary:* EARL SACHSE.

Office: State Capitol.

*Publications:* Report, 1953 in 7 volumes. Vol. 1, Problems of the Aged; Vol. 2, Motor Vehicle Accidents; Vol. 3, Education: Revision of School Laws; Vol. 4, Conservation, Agriculture, Education, Labor and Management, State Budget; Vol. 5, Judiciary: Criminal Code; Vol. 6, Highways; Vol. 7, Taxation.

The Joint Legislative Council, commonly referred to as the Legislative Council, was created by the 1947 Legislature. The powers and duties of the council are set forth in section 13.35 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The council consists of 15 members: 6 senators and 9 assemblymen, appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses. At least one member is appointed from each of Wisconsin's 10 congressional districts. The president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the assembly must be included in the membership. The members of the Legislative Council and of the committees receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses.

The first council was organized late in 1947. During the 1951-1953 interim the council appointed 11 committees which conducted studies on a wide variety of subjects and made recommendations to the council. In addition, the council appointed subcommittees for 3 of its committees. The council then prepared bills based on the recommendations of the committees and introduced these measures in the 1953 Legislature. The council introduced 119 measures under its own name. In addition, the council prepared and introduced at the request of various state departments 62 bills. On these measures the council took no position either for or against and made no recommendation. Of the council bills, 73 became law, or slightly over 60 per cent. Of those bills which the council actively recommended for passage over 76 per cent passed. The final report of the council was submitted to the legislature and the Governor.

The principal function of the council is to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some problems are referred directly by the legislature to the council while others are brought to the attention of the council during the interim. The council is directed to maintain liaison with federal, state and local government officials and agencies.

The following projects have been assigned to the council for the



1953-55 interim. The membership of the committees in charge of these studies is set forth here. In the cases where the committee had elected its officers as of December 10, 1953 this information is shown.

**Administrative Rule Making:** Chapter 331, Laws of 1953, creating this committee contemplates a full and complete study of all of the rulemaking powers of all state departments and agencies. Work on the project was commenced in February 1953, after the adoption by the legislature of Jt. Res. No. 7, S. A preliminary report was submitted on May 20, 1953. Work has proceeded uninterruptedly since then. A detailed survey of the department files and records pertaining to their rules is now under way. Detailed reports on each department will be available from time to time as the research work is completed. Chapter 331 provides that copies of all rules issued by all departments after July 1, 1953, be filed with the council so that the rulemaking committee can review at firsthand the type and form of rule that is being issued. The chapter also confers upon the legislature the power to revoke any rule by joint resolution.

*Members:* ASSEMBLYMAN LAWRENCE R. LARSEN, *chairman*; SENATOR HARRY FRANKE, *vice chairman*; JOHN PETRUS, *secretary*; SENATORS EVERETT F. LA FOND and ALFRED VAN DE ZANDE; ASSEMBLYMEN FRANK N. GRAASS, LELAND S. MCPARLAND, JOHN PRITCHARD.

**Agriculture:** The committee was appointed pursuant to Joint Resolution 99, A. of the 1953 Legislature and directed to review the animal disease control programs jointly administered by the state and federal governments, particularly the Brucellosis program and in conjunction therewith the need for the maintenance of equal indemnity payments by both the state and federal governments in those counties where a program of compulsory slaughter is instituted; and to study the effect upon the Wisconsin livestock industry of the disease, leptospirosis.

*Members:* SENATORS CHESTER E. DEMPSEY, PHILIP DOWNING, WILLIAM E. OWEN; ASSEMBLYMEN EARL D. HALL, MARTIN O. MONSON, RUSSELL PAULSON, FRED RUST, CHARLES H. SYKES.

**Child Welfare:** Chapter 392, Laws of 1953, creating this committee contemplates a thorough study of all of the provisions of the children's code and a revision of Chapters 48 and 54 of the statutes to modernize them and bring them into conformity with present methods of treatment and care for children and youth. Specifically, the law directs that particular attention be given the following: (1) evaluation of the program at Wisconsin Child Center; (2) evaluation of the foster home program; (3) review of temporary care provisions for children and elimination of county jail detention; (4) review of all

direct care services for children; (5) responsibility of local and state agencies in child care; (6) review of methods of financing the public programs for child services; (7) evaluation of facilities for treatment of physically, mentally or emotionally handicapped children; (8) review of the adequacies of local community services for prevention of maladjustment in children. Joint Resolution 15, A., 1953, directing a study of the feasibility and advisability of continuing, abandoning, or moving the Boys School at Waukesha, has been referred to this committee for study.

*Members:* ASSEMBLYMAN HOLGER B. RASMUSEN, *chairman*; SENATOR CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER, *vice chairman*; MRS. HARRISON GARNER, Madison, public member, *secretary*; SENATORS HARRY F. FRANKE, JR. and OSCAR W. NEALE; ASSEMBLYMEN ARNOLD J. CANE and WALTER D. CAVERS; LEO BOEBEL, Platteville, and JUDGE E. J. MORRISON, Portage, public members.

**Conservation:** This committee was created pursuant to Joint Resolution 88, A., 1953, and directed to study the following subjects dealing with conservation: (1) financing the state park system; (2) revision and modernization of the conservation laws in Chapter 29 of the statutes; (3) safety in use of boats; (4) safe use of firearms; (5) public hunting and fishing grounds; (6) conservation department line budget.

*Members:* ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT S. TRAVIS, *chairman*; SENATOR MELVIN J. OLSON, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN EUGENE A. TOEPEL, *secretary*; SENATORS LEO P. O'BRIEN and WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT; ASSEMBLYMEN HARVEY R. ABRAHAM, ROBERT J. MATHESON, RODNEY J. SATTER.

**Criminal Code Advisory:** This committee was appointed pursuant to Chapter 623, Laws of 1953. It consists of 3 legislative members (all lawyers), appointed by the Legislative Council, and 16 judges and lawyers, appointed by various bench and bar groups, and is directed to review the entire Criminal Code and make recommendations for amendments if any are found to be necessary so that the report may be reviewed by the 1955 Legislature.

*Members:* JUDGE GERALD BOILEAU, Wausau, *chairman*; JUDGE DONALD W. GLEASON, Green Bay, *vice chairman*; BROOKE TIBBS, Milwaukee, *secretary*; SENATOR HARRY F. FRANKE, JR.; ASSEMBLYMEN ROBERT G. MAROTZ and DONALD E. REILAND; VINCENT J. COLLINS, Waukesha; W. E. DONLEY, Menomonie; DONALD L. FARR, Eau Claire; JUDGE ELMER D. GOODLAND, Racine; CLARENCE E. GOSENGNER, Neillsville; HENRY P. HUGHES, Oshkosh; EDWARD A. KRENZKE, Racine; JUDGE FRANK G. LOEFFLER, Wausau; WILLIAM A. PLATZ, Madison; DAVID PREVIANT, Milwaukee; FRANK REMINGTON, Madison; JOHN SCHLOSSER, Milwaukee; HERBERT J. STEFFES, Milwaukee.

**Higher Education:** This committee was appointed pursuant to Joint Resolution 78, A., 1953, which specifically directs that the committee pay particular attention to: (1) the feasibility of combining the administrative boards governing the institutions; (2) the feasibility of combining institutions within the system; (3) the elimination of inefficient operation; (4) use of available facilities to maximum capacity; (5) elimination of duplication of effort by the several institutions; (6) extending equal educational opportunities to all people in all parts of the state at reasonable cost.

*Members:* ASSEMBLYMAN ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, *chairman*; SENATOR J. EARL LEVERICH, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN G. H. BAKKE, *secretary*; SENATORS W. W. CLARK and GAYLORD A. NELSON; ASSEMBLYMEN EVERETT BIDWELL, RALPH J. LANDOWSKI, ARTHUR O. MOCKRUD.

**Highways:** This committee was appointed pursuant to Chapter 199, Laws of 1953, and is directed to continue the study of the highway system of Wisconsin, with particular emphasis upon classification and long-range planning and highway finance.

*Members:* SENATOR JESS MILLER, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN HARRY A. KEEGAN, *vice chairman*; DONALD C. MCDOWELL, Soldiers Grove, public member, *secretary*; SENATORS FRANK E. PANZER and PAUL J. ROGAN; ASSEMBLYMEN WILLIAM BERGERON, ROBERT T. HUBER, RAYMOND A. PEABODY, LOUIS C. ROMELL. Public members: RALEIGH W. GAMBLE, Milwaukee, and OTTO C. ROLLMAN, Green Bay.

**Industrial Development:** This study was authorized by Chapter 395, Laws of 1953, and is a continuation of the work which was begun by the committee during the 1953 session under Joint Resolution 42, A., 1953. The chapter specifically directs that the study include: (1) an inquiry into the factors which affect industry locating in Wisconsin; (2) methods and policies which will promote industrial development in the state; (3) an inquiry into the problems resulting from industrial expansion and problems resulting from failure to promote expansion; and (4) development of a sound program of industrial promotion.

*Members:* SENATOR FOSTER B. PORTER, *chairman*; SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER, *vice chairman*; C. W. COLBY, Madison, public member, *secretary*; ASSEMBLYMEN NICHOLAS J. LESSELYOUNG and WALTER L. MERTEN; WILLIAM CANARY, Footville, E. L. HESTAND, Princeton, CHARLES W. SCHULTZ, Milwaukee, MILO K. SWANTON, Madison, DON E. TEWES, Waukesha, ARTHUR E. WEGNER, Madison, public members.

**Judiciary:** This committee was created by resolution of the Legislative Council. Three of the members, it will be noted, are also members of the Criminal Code Advisory Committee. Three additional members have been designated as alternates to the

first 3 on the afore-mentioned committee. In addition to reviewing the Criminal Code, the committee has been directed by the council to undertake a number of important studies especially the one on the subdivision and platting of lands, as directed by Chapter 624, Laws of 1953.

*Members:* SENATORS ALLEN J. BUSBY, HARRY F. FRANKE, JR., WILLIAM F. TRINKE; ASSEMBLYMEN WARREN A. GRADY, WILLIAM K. HAEBIG, ROBERT G. MAROTZ, RICHARD B. NOWAKOWSKI, DONALD E. REILAND.

**Motor Vehicle Insurance:** This committee was created by Chapter 332, Laws of 1953, and was directed to investigate the subject of effective means of establishing financial responsibility for motor vehicle operators with special attention to: (1) compulsory motor vehicle insurance; (2) unsatisfied judgment funds; (3) the assigned risk pool; (4) the insurance of special risk cases.

*Members:* SENATOR ALFRED VAN DE ZANDE, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN VIC C. WALLIN, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN ARTHUR R. GODAR, *secretary*; SENATOR GERALD T. FLYNN; JUDGE MERRILL FARR, Eau Claire, public member.

**State Budget and Taxation:** This committee was created by council resolution and combines the committees on State Budget and Taxation which have operated in previous interims. There has been an interim Committee on State Budget since 1945, and it was the council's desire to continue this valuable work. Since expenditures are so closely related to state revenues the council decided to combine these 2 phases of government in one committee. The committee was specifically directed to: (1) develop and improve methods for legislative control over state government expenditures; (2) study methods of improving the preparation and presentation of the state budget to the legislature; (3) review the recommendations of the state auditor contained in his reports filed since January 1, 1953; (4) to study the assignment on taxation made by Joint Resolution 83, A., 1953, relating to the state tax structure; (5) study the assignment contained in Joint Resolution 89, A., 1953, relating to the occupational stamp tax on intoxicating liquor; (6) study the assignment contained in Joint Resolution 59, S., 1953, relating to taxes on oil, mineral and flowage rights.

*Members:* SENATORS ARTHUR A. LENROOT, JR., FRANK E. PANZER, FOSTER B. PORTER; ASSEMBLYMEN EMIL A. HINZ, CLYDE A. JEWETT, ELMER C. NITSCHKE, FRANK E. SCHAEFFER, JR., VINCENT J. ZELLINGER.

**University Policy:** This committee was created pursuant to Joint Resolution 31, S., 1953, and directed to study the fundamental and long-range policies of the state university and subordinate

agencies under its jurisdiction as well as such other matters as may be referred to it by the Legislative Council.

*Members:* SENATORS W. W. CLARK, WARREN P. KNOWLES, GAYLORD A. NELSON; ASSEMBLYMEN WILLIAM C. GIESE, MILFORD C. KINTZ, ORA R. RICE, J. RILEY STONE, FLOYD E. WHEELER. Three public members appointed by the Governor: NORTON E. MASTERSON; PETER PAPPAS; and MRS. ANITA WEBSTER.

#### RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

*Members:* SENATOR ARTHUR L. PADRUTT, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN PAUL A. LUEDTKE, *vice chairman*; J. R. WEDLAKE, assistant Attorney General, *secretary*; SENATOR HARRY F. FRANKE; ASSEMBLYMAN BYRON F. WACKETT; J. J. MCCORMICK, actuary, Insurance Department; FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN, member of the public.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Reports on bills referred to it appeared in 1953. Senate and Assembly Journals, various dates; compilation of reports on 1953 legislative proposals.

In 1947, by Chapter 376, the legislature created this committee, with a membership of 7: 2 members from the senate and 2 from the assembly are appointed as are standing committees; an assistant Attorney General; a member of the public appointed by the Governor; and the Commissioner of Insurance or an experienced actuary in his department.

No bill creating or modifying any system for the retirement of public employes shall be acted upon by the legislature until it has been referred to this committee, and the committee shall have submitted a written report on the bill. These reports shall pertain to the probable costs involved, the effect on the actuarial soundness of the retirement system, and the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy. The committee may also investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employes.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS, COMMITTEE TO VISIT

*Members:* SENATOR WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN JULIUS P. STANGEL, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN C. LUECK, *secretary*; SENATORS OSCAR W. NEALE and LOUIS H. PRANGE; ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT E. LYNCH; ASSEMBLYWOMAN SYLVIA H. RAHLE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publication: Report, 1953.

The 1947 Legislature, by Chapter 525, created this joint legislative committee consisting of 3 senators and 4 assemblymen appointed as are committees in each house. The committee visits public institutions and reports to the legislature as to the needs of any institution. A member of the committee is represented on the State Building Commission.

## THE WISCONSIN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS IN EFFECT FOR THE NOVEMBER 1954 ELECTIONS

The following enumeration of senate and assembly districts is based on Chapter 728, Laws of 1951, and Chapters 550 and 687, Laws of 1953, as interpreted by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

### Senate Districts

(Elections in odd-numbered districts will be held in 1954 according to the following descriptions, and in even-numbered districts in 1956)

- 1st District — Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties constitute the 1st district.
- 2nd District — Brown County constitutes the 2nd district.
- 3rd District — 11th, 12th and 14th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 3rd district.
- 4th District — Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; villages of Bayside, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay; 1st and 18th wards of the city of Milwaukee, city of Glendale constitute the 4th district.
- 5th District — 5th, 9th and 15th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 5th district.
- 6th District — 7th, 10th and 13th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 6th district.
- 7th District — Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek; and villages of Greendale and Hales Corners; 17th ward of the city of Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, St. Francis and South Milwaukee constitute the 7th district.
- 8th District — Villages of West Milwaukee; town of Wauwatosa; cities of West Allis and Wauwatosa constitute the 8th district.
- 9th District — 2nd, 3rd and 6th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 9th district.
- 10th District — Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix Counties constitute the 10th district.
- 11th District — 4th, 8th and 16th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 11th district.
- 12th District — Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor and Vilas Counties constitute the 12th district.
- 13th District — Dodge and Washington Counties constitute the 13th district.
- 14th District — Outagamie and Waupaca Counties constitute the 14th district.
- 15th District — Rock County constitutes the 15th district.
- 16th District — Dane County, except city of Madison, constitutes the 16th District.

- 17th District — Grant, Green, Iowa and Lafayette Counties constitute the 17th district.
- 18th District — Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Waushara Counties constitute the 18th district.
- 19th District — Calumet and Winnebago Counties constitute the 19th district.
- 20th District — Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties constitute the 20th district.
- 21st District — Racine County constitutes the 21st district.
- 22nd District — Kenosha and Walworth Counties constitute the 22nd district.
- 23rd District — Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer and Washburn Counties constitute the 23rd district.
- 24th District — Clark, Portage and Wood Counties constitute the 24th district.
- 25th District — Ashland, Bayfield and Douglas Counties constitute the 25th district.
- 26th District — City of Madison in Dane County constitutes the 26th district.
- 27th District — Columbia, Crawford, Richland and Sauk Counties constitute the 27th district.
- 28th District — Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties constitute the 28th district.
- 29th District — Marathon and Shawano Counties constitute the 29th district.
- 30th District — Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oconto Counties constitute the 30th district.
- 31st District — Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe and Vernon Counties constitute the 31st district.
- 32nd District — Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau Counties constitute the 32nd district.
- 33rd District — Jefferson and Waukesha Counties constitute the 33rd district.

<i>County</i>	<b>Assembly Districts</b>
Adams	— Adams, Juneau and Marquette Counties constitute an assembly district.
Ashland	— Ashland and Bayfield Counties constitute an assembly district.
Barron	— Constitutes an assembly district.
Bayfield	— See Ashland.
Brown:	
1st District	— 3rd, 6th, 12th to 20th and 22nd wards of the city of Green Bay constitute an assembly district.
2nd District	— 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th to 11th and 21st wards of the city of Green Bay and the towns of Allouez and Preble constitute an assembly district.

## Brown: (cont.)

- 3rd District — All towns, cities and villages in the county, except city of Green Bay and towns of Allouez and Preble constitute an assembly district.
- Buffalo — Buffalo, Pepin and Pierce Counties constitute an assembly district.
- Burnett — Burnett and Polk Counties constitute an assembly district.
- Calumet — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Chippewa — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Clark — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Columbia — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Crawford — Crawford and Richland Counties constitute an assembly district.

## Dane:

- 1st District — 6th, 7th, 12th, 15th to 18th wards of city of Madison constitute an assembly district.
- 2nd District — 1st to 4th, 8th, 9th and 14th wards of city of Madison constitute an assembly district.
- 3rd District — 5th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 19th and 20th wards of city of Madison constitute an assembly district.
- 4th District — Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York; villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Monona, Rockdale and Sun Prairie; and city of Stoughton constitute an assembly district.
- 5th District — Towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna and Westport; and villages of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Belleville (that part in county), Brooklyn (that part in county), Cross Plains, Dane, Maple Bluff, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Verona and Waunakee constitute an assembly district.

## Dodge:

- 1st District — Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa and Williamstown; villages of Brownsville, Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho and Theresa; and cities of Horicon and Mayville, and 5th, 6th, 13th and 14th wards of city of Watertown constitute an assembly district.



## Dodge: (cont.)

2nd District — Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton and Westford; villages of Lowell, Reeseville and east ward of Randolph; and cities of Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Juneau and 1st to 4th wards of city of Waupun constitute an assembly district.

Door — Door and Kewaunee Counties constitute an assembly district.

## Douglas:

1st District — 4th to 16th wards of city of Superior constitute an assembly district.

2nd District — Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior and Wascott; villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Poplar, Solon Springs and Superior; and 1st to 3rd, 17th to 20th wards of city of Superior constitute an assembly district.

Dunn — Constitutes an assembly district.

## Eau Claire:

1st District — 1st to 3rd, 5th to 10th and 13th wards of city of Eau Claire constitute an assembly district.

2nd District — All of county outside city of Eau Claire, but including 4th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th wards of city of Eau Claire constitute an assembly district.

Florence — Florence, Forest and Langlade counties constitute an assembly district.

## Fond du Lac:

1st District — Town of Fond du Lac; village of North Fond du Lac; and city of Fond du Lac constitute an assembly district.

2nd District — Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Eldorado, Empire, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Taycheedah and Waupun; villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, Oakfield, Rosendale and St. Cloud; and city of Ripon, and 5th and 6th wards of city of Waupun constitute an assembly district.

Forest — See Florence.

Grant — Constitutes an assembly district.

Green — Constitutes an assembly district.

Green Lake — Green Lake and Waushara Counties constitute an assembly district.

Iowa — Iowa and Lafayette Counties constitute an assembly district.

- Iron — Iron, Oneida and Vilas Counties constitute an assembly district.
- Jackson — Jackson and Trempealeau Counties constitute an assembly district.
- Jefferson — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Juneau — See Adams.
- Kenosha:
- 1st District — 1st to 3rd, 7th to 13th, 16th and 17th wards of city of Kenosha constitute an assembly district.
- 2nd District — Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers and Wheatland; villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes; and 4th to 6th, 14th, 15th and 18th wards of city of Kenosha constitute an assembly district.
- Kewaunee — See Door.
- La Crosse:
- 1st District — 1st to 16th, 19th and 20th wards of city of La Crosse constitute an assembly district.
- 2nd District — All of county outside city of La Crosse but including 8th, 17th, 18th and 21st wards of city of La Crosse constitute an assembly district.
- Lafayette — See Iowa.
- Langlade — See Florence.
- Lincoln — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Manitowoc:
- 1st District — Towns of Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids and Newton; and city of Manitowoc constitute an assembly district.
- 2nd District — Towns of Cato, Centerville, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Liberty, Maple Grove, Meeme, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks and Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville and Valders; and cities of Kiel (that part in county) and Two Rivers constitute an assembly district.
- Marathon:
- 1st District — Towns of Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Bevent, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Easton, Eau Pleine, Elderon, Emmet, Frankfort, Franzen, Green Valley, Guenther, Halsey, Hamburg, Harrison, Hewitt, Bolton, Hull, Johnson, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, McMillan, Marathon, Mosinee, Norrie, Plover, Reid, Rib Falls, Rib Mountain, Rietbrock, Spencer, Stettin and Wien; villages of Abbotsford (that part in county), Athens, Edgar, Elderon, Fenwood, Hatley, Marathon, Spencer, Stratford and Unity (that part in county); and cities of Colby (that part in county) and Mosinee constitute an assembly district.

## Marathon: (cont.)

2nd District — Towns of Maine, Ringle, Texas, Wausau and Weston; villages of Brokaw and Rothschild; and cities of Schofield and Wausau constitute an assembly district.

Marinette — Constitutes an assembly district.

Marquette — See Adams.

## Milwaukee:

1st District — 1st ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

2nd District — 2nd ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

3rd District — 3rd ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

4th District — 4th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

5th District — 5th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

6th District — 6th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

7th District — 7th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

8th District — 8th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

9th District — 9th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

10th District — 10th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

11th District — 11th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

12th District — 12th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

13th District — 13th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

14th District — 14th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

15th District — 15th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

16th District — 16th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

17th District — 17th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

18th District — 18th ward of city of Milwaukee constitutes an assembly district.

19th District — Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; villages of Bayside, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay; and city of Glendale constitute an assembly district.

20th District — 1st to 5th wards of city of Wauwatosa constitute an assembly district.

## Milwaukee: (cont.)

21st District — Town of Wauwatosa; and west ward (3rd) of city of West Allis constitute an assembly district.

22nd District — Village of West Milwaukee; and the 3 east wards of the city of West Allis constitute an assembly district.

23rd District — Towns of Franklin, Greenfield and Oak Creek; and villages of Greendale and Hales Corners constitute an assembly district.

24th District — Town of Lake; and cities of Cudahy, St. Francis and South Milwaukee constitute an assembly district.

Monroe — Constitutes an assembly district.

Oconto — Constitutes an assembly district.

Oneida — See Iron.

## Outagamie:

1st District — Towns of Center and Grand Chute; and city of Appleton constitute an assembly district.

2nd District — Towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Buchanan, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Freedom, Greenville, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour and Vandebrook; villages of Black Creek, Bear Creek, Combined Locks, Kimberly, Little Chute, Hortonville and Shiocton; and cities of Kaukauna, New London (3rd ward only) and Seymour constitute an assembly district.

Ozaukee — Constitutes an assembly district.

Pepin — See Buffalo.

Pierce — See Buffalo.

Polk — See Burnett.

Portage — Constitutes an assembly district.

Price — Price and Taylor Counties constitute an assembly district.

## Racine:

1st District — 1st to 6th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th wards of city of Racine constitute an assembly district.

2nd District — 7th to 9th, 12th and 15th wards of city of Racine constitute an assembly district.

3rd District — Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville; villages of North Bay, Rochester, Sturtevant, Union Grove and Waterford; and city of Burlington constitute an assembly district.

Richland — See Crawford.

## Rock:

1st District — Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, Harmony, La Prairie and Lima; village of Clinton;

## Rock: (cont.)

- 1st District — and city of Janesville constitute an assembly district.  
(cont.)
- 2nd District — Towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Fulton, Janesville, Milton, Magnolia, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Rock, Spring Valley and Union; villages of Footville, Milton, Milton Junction and Orfordville; and cities of Edgerton and Evansville constitute an assembly district.
- 3rd District — Town of Turtle; and city of Beloit constitute an assembly district.
- Rusk — Rusk, Sawyer and Washburn Counties constitute an assembly district.
- St. Croix — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Sauk — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Sawyer — See Rusk.
- Shawano — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Sheboygan:
- 1st District — City of Sheboygan constitutes an assembly district.
- 2nd District — All of county outside of city of Sheboygan constitutes an assembly district.
- Taylor — See Price.
- Trempealeau — See Jackson.
- Vernon — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Vilas — See Iron.
- Walworth — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Washburn — See Rusk.
- Washington — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Waukesha:
- 1st District — Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon and Waukesha; villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, Wales and North Prairie; and city of Waukesha constitute an assembly district.
- 2nd District — Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee and Summit; villages of Butler, Chenequa, Hartland, Lannon, Lac La Belle, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Sussex and Pewaukee; and city of Oconomowoc constitute an assembly district.
- Waupaca — Constitutes an assembly district.
- Waushara — See Green Lake.
- Winnebago:
- 1st District — 1st to 5th, 7th to 12th and 15th wards of city of Oshkosh constitutes an assembly district.
- 2nd District — Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Clayton, Nekimi, Nepeuskum, Omro, Oshkosh, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne and

## Winnebago: (cont.)

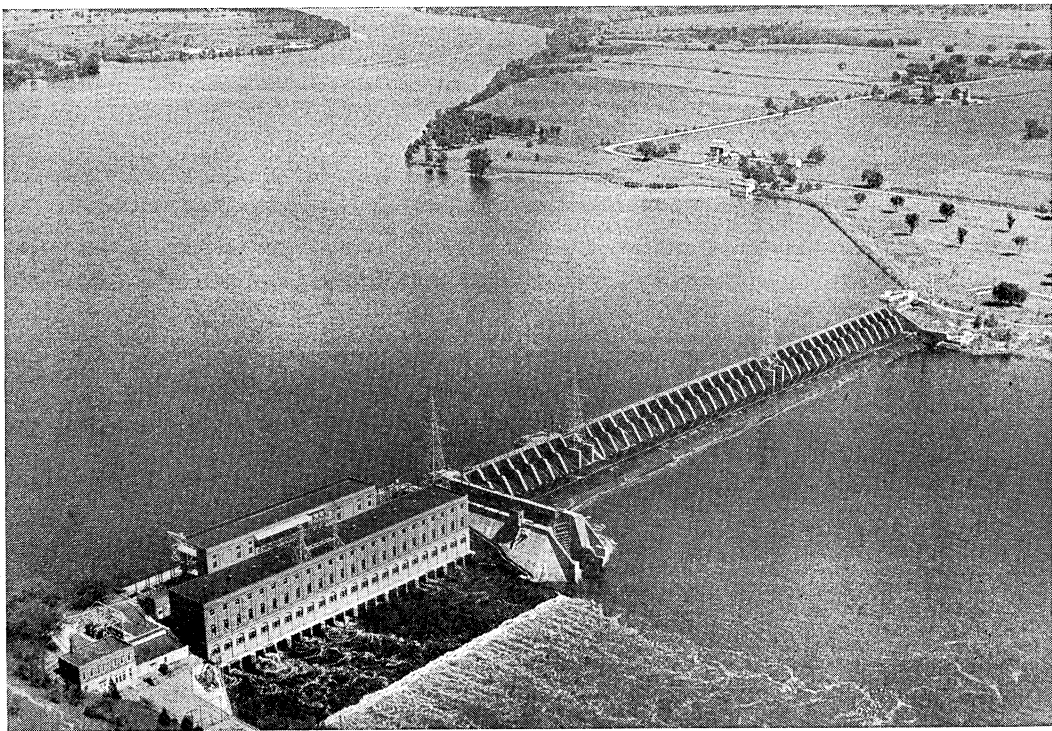
2nd District — Wolf River; village of Winneconne; and city of Omro, and 6th, 13th, 14th and 16th wards of city of Oshkosh constitute an assembly district.

3rd District — Towns of Menasha and Neenah; and cities of Menasha and Neenah constitute an assembly district.

## Wood:

1st District — Towns of Arpin, Auburndale, Cameron, Cary, Hansen, Lincoln, Marshfield, Milladore, Richfield, Rock, Rudolph, Sherry, Sigel and Wood; villages of Auburndale, Milladore and Vesper; and cities of Marshfield and Pittsville constitute an assembly district.

2nd District — Towns of Dexter, Grand Rapids, Granmoor, Hiles, Port Edwards, Saratoga and Seneca; villages of Byron and Port Edwards; and cities of Nekoosa and Wisconsin Rapids constitute an assembly district.



Prairie du Sac dam, serving south-central Wisconsin, the last power plant down stream, Wisconsin River. Total rated capacity 28,500 kw; net generation 131,841,630 kw-hrs. Built 1911-14.

# The State Government

## Administrative Branch

Arranged According to Subject Matter

Data on Number of Personnel in Administrative  
Agencies Will Be Found at End of This Section

List of Advisory Committees to State Agencies  
Will Be Found at End of This Section





## ADVERTISING, COMMITTEE TO REVIEW EXPENDITURES FOR PROMOTIONAL

*Members:* ERNEST F. SWIFT\*, Conservation Commission; DONALD N. MCDOWELL, Department of Agriculture; PHILLIP T. DROTNING, Executive Department.

Office: State Capitol.

The Committee to Review Expenditures for Promotional Advertising, created by Chapter 345, Laws of 1951, is charged with co-ordinating the promotional advertising policies of the state. Its members include the heads of the 2 state departments to which the legislature has appropriated funds for promotional advertising, and a representative of the Governor. The committee does not meet regularly, and its activities consist largely of informal negotiation between the Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture to assure maximum utilization of promotional funds and opportunities for the development of recreational and agricultural industries.

A typical example of the type of co-ordination implemented by the committee was the entry of a Wisconsin float in the 1953 Tournament of Roses Parade at Pasadena. The float stressed both recreational opportunities and dairy products, and was financed jointly from the dairy promotion and recreational advertising appropriations.

## AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

*Members:* HOWARD A. MOREY, *chairman*; L. O. SIMENSTAD, *vice chairman*; ALVIN G. SELL, *secretary*; GORDON D. LEONARD; DOUGLAS A. TAYLOR.

*Director:* T. K. JORDAN.

*Chief Engineer:* I. C. HERRIED.

*Operations Consultant:* F. E. WOLF.

*Education Consultant:* C. E. GUELL.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Badger Air News (monthly); Pilot's Guide; Wisconsin Aeronautics Laws (bi-annually).

### Administration

The Aeronautics Commission was created by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, and consists of 5 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The prescribed qualifications for commissioners are knowledge of, experience or interest in aeronautics. They receive no pay for their services but are reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The commissioners employ a director who is the administrative head of the commission and is responsible for the

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\*Resigned effective March 15, 1954.

execution of policies and exercises the powers of the commission in the interim of its meetings.

The commission is responsible for the general supervision of aeronautics in the state and its sound promotion and development and promotion of aviation training programs. It is also required to assist in the development of aviation and aviation facilities; safeguard the interest of those engaged in all phases of aviation; formulate and recommend and promote reasonable regulations in the interest of safety; and co-ordinate state aviation activities with those of other states and the federal government. It is especially charged with the duty of informing itself regarding all federal laws that affect aeronautics in the state and all regulations pursuant to such laws and all pending legislation providing for a national airport system in order that it may recommend to the Governor and the legislature such measures as will best enable this state to derive maximum benefits from such legislation.

### General Duties and Services

In addition to the commission's broad statutory duties, it is authorized to render service and assistance upon request to public officials and others interested in aviation education, airport design, development, operation, and management, and to furnish speakers on aviation subjects. It conducts studies and investigations with reference to the most effective development and operation of airports and all other aeronautical facilities and issues reports of its findings. With respect to aviation education, it provides assistance in curriculum planning to the various state educational institutions and supervises the flight training program under the G.I. Bill of Rights. It provides advice on airport operation matters and maintenance practices and provides current information on airport facilities and conditions to all. The commission handles civil defense for aviation and provides assistance to law enforcement officers on infractions of flying regulations of the federal and state governments. Information on aerial dusting and spraying of crops is co-ordinated between the various state agencies and the aerial applicators. Wisconsin's air marking system is second to none, with over 1,000 markers covering the state.

### Airport Development

The commission, with the approval of the Governor, extends state financial aid to communities developing public airports. The law requires that the commission act as agent for all public bodies in the development of municipal airports with state and federal funds, designating the state treasury as the depository for state, federal, and local funds appropriated for airport development and authorizes the commission to spend these funds under terms of the agency agreement.

The law also requires that before such requests shall be eligible for allocation the commission and the Governor shall approve all requests of municipalities for state and federal airport aid and no application for federal aid may be submitted to the federal government without such approval.

Three methods of raising funds to be used as the state's share of airport projects were provided by Chapter 542, Laws of 1953. They are: (1) registration of aircraft for a fee in lieu of general property taxes; (2) all moneys received after July 1, 1953, from taxes assessed, levied, and imposed on air carrier companies; and (3) motor fuel tax collected on aviation gas the preceding fiscal year which is in excess of the amount refunded during the same period.

### Registration of Aircraft

In 1953 by Chapter 542 all aircraft customarily kept in the state shall be registered with the State Aeronautics Commission and the registration fee shall be in lieu of the general property tax. This fee is established according to weight of the aircraft.

## AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF

*Members of the Board:* WILLIAM E. SEFFERN, *chairman*; PAUL C. SCHMOLDT, *vice chairman*; J. SCOTT EARLL, *secretary*; HARRY C. DIX; LYMAN MCKEE; WALDO FREITAG; KENNETH WALLIN.

*Director:* DONALD N. MCDOWELL.

*Divisions and Chiefs:* administration, director and central office staff; dairy and food, HARVEY J. WEAVERS; markets, W. L. WITTE; livestock sanitation, H. J. O'CONNELL; plant industry, E. L. CHAMBERS; agricultural statistics, WALTER H. EBLING; economic practices, C. L. JACKSON; fairs, WILLARD M. MASTERTSON.

*Offices and Laboratories:* State Capitol — Administration Division; Dairy and Food Division; Markets Division; Livestock Sanitation Division; Agricultural Statistics; Economic Practices Division; Plant Industry, 315 N. Carroll, Madison; Feed and Fertilizer Laboratory, Biochemistry Building, University of Wisconsin; Seed and Weed Laboratory, Agronomy Building, University of Wisconsin; Disease Control Laboratory, 2115 Linden Drive, Madison; Fairs, State Fair Park, West Allis, Wisconsin; Dairy and Food Laboratory, Chemistry Building, University of Wisconsin.

*Publications:* Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in co-operation with U. S. Department of Agriculture); Wisconsin Licensed Veterinarians; Commercial Fertilizers; Directory of Wisconsin Dairy Manufacturing Plants; Commercial Feeds; State Fair Premium Lists; Fairman's Handbook.

### **The Department — Its History and Functions**

In filling the food, feed and fibre needs of a constantly growing population, Wisconsin agriculture has undergone great changes.

Keeping pace with these changes, the State Department of Agriculture has also moved forward and its structure today is quite different from the original Dairy and Food Commission established in 1889. This commission served the people of Wisconsin for 30 years, carrying out the assignments given it by the legislature.

In 1919, a division of markets was added to the commission, and 2 years later the title was changed to the Department of Markets.

A 3-member commission was named in 1929, and the agency was then officially called the Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1938 a 7-member board replaced the commission and a department director was appointed. A year later, the present title, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, was given the agency.

The department's first function is the administration and enforcement of all agricultural laws and regulations. In addition, the department provides services and assistance to producers and consumers through guidance in production, processing, manufacturing, assembling, grading, advertising and merchandising of the state's farm products. Policies of the department are formulated by the Board of Agriculture composed of 7 Wisconsin men experienced in farming.

The director, as administrative and executive head of the department, is responsible for carrying out department policies and activities. For efficient, effective administration the department functions are handled by 8 divisions. Each division has several sections, each charged with responsibilities in specific fields of agriculture.

#### **Advisory Committees**

The success of any program as important and vast as the department's promotion work depends on the complete co-operation of all parties involved — producer, processor, retailer and consumer. To assume a successful program, the promotion section is advised by a Dairy Promotion Evaluation Committee representing each of the above-mentioned parties as well as the Wisconsin press. In regularly scheduled meetings present promotion projects are reviewed and discussed. Recommendation as to new methods of publicizing and promotion of Wisconsin farm products throughout the nation are presented and evaluated. As a result, a sound successful program encouraging greater consumption of state products is maintained.

#### **Administrative Division**

The administrative division assists the director in administration and policy matters and provides specific services for other divisions and many services for the public in general.

The executive section co-ordinates administrative functions, supervises department personnel, keeps all department records and handles all incoming mail.

The accounting and licensing section is in charge of budgets, requisitions, vouchers, collections, disbursements and licensing.

The legal section provides legal counsel, law interpretation and enforcement, promulgates administrative orders and does legal research.

The publicity section provides weekly press releases for all daily and weekly newspapers and sends information to all farm publications circulated in Wisconsin. Photographic service is also provided by the section.

### **Dairy and Food Division**

The dairy and food division services producers, processors, distributors and consumers of all food products produced, processed or sold in Wisconsin. The legislature, through the years, has delegated various activities to the division with but one objective in mind — the maintenance of the highest possible quality standards, from the farm through the processor to the consumer's table. Regular inspections of sanitary conditions are made on farms, in dairy plants and in establishments where food is processed, packaged, stored or distributed to the public.

In 1951 the Governor, in accordance with an act of the 1951 Legislature, named a 5-member Food Standards Advisory Committee. It was given the task of assisting the department in the formulation of food standards. This group of experts has been meeting regularly since December 1951. The members have put in long hours and much hard work in revising and supplementing existing, antiquated food standards, many of which have remained unchanged since enacted years ago.

The food inspection section actively meets any and all challenges which might in any way affect the health, welfare and economy of the consuming public. New enforcement problems are created by changing economic conditions such as trend from dairy to beef which developed in 1951 and 1952, the low-fat frozen desserts and flood-damaged foods.

The dairy section, in charge of the quality milk program, furnishes inspection services for farms and dairy plants. It also provides supervision for the grading of cheese and butter. The analyses of dairy and other foods for composition, adulteration, extraneous matter and bacteriological quality, is provided for in the Dairy and Food Control Laboratory. Reports indicate that food handlers of all types are providing greater protection for their food products and are becoming increasingly aware of the benefits derived from sanitary operation, accurate composition and complete labeling. The number of problem plants within the principal food processing industries is showing a steady decrease.

### **Division of Markets**

The division of markets, perhaps more than any other division of the department, functions almost entirely as a service organization

to Wisconsin agriculture. With farm prices dropping and a surplus of many farm products, this division's vast area of work in the development and maintenance of market outlets is more important now than during any of our recent years.

Although the division of markets does not sell or handle any farm products, the results of its program of work are benefiting practically all parties involved in the marketing channel from the original producer to the ultimate consumer. Assistance to producers in the development of new marketing organizations or in giving assistance to established organizations has long been an important phase of the division's work. Realizing, however, that modern merchandising and promotional assistance is essential to the wholesaler and retailer end of the marketing chain, considerable more attention has been devoted to this phase. It is evident that consumer reactions and demands must be known by the producer if his product is to receive favorable acceptance at the point of sale. Not only have training schools been conducted among wholesalers and retailers throughout Wisconsin but carefully developed promotional campaigns for various products have been conducted at the retail level both in Wisconsin and in several of the nation's major cities.

In addition to the markets division's services in the merchandising and promotion area, as well as in the assistance to producers' organizations, it also supplies daily, weekly and monthly market reports on dairy products, poultry, fruit, vegetables, livestock and tobacco. Assistance in poultry improvement and the grading and marketing of eggs is handled by the poultry and egg section. The Poultry Advisory Committee was appointed by the director in March 1952 to study poultry and egg laws and regulations. Inspection and grading of farm products at shipping and terminal points is done by the farm products grading section. Auditing for co-operatives, milk auditing, and accounting counsel are provided by the co-operative accounting section.

A unique service is provided by the markets division's tape recording service for radio stations. Interviews with agricultural leaders and farm specialists are recorded on tape. Sufficient duplicate copies are available to all Wisconsin radio stations. Thus the personal interviews on farm problems are brought to listeners in all parts of Wisconsin. About 250 such tapes are prepared by the department each year.

Since marketing problems are as numerous as the products involved and marketing situations constantly change, it is essential that the division of markets be alert to these changes and adjust its program so that it will be of the greatest benefit to all concerned.

#### **Livestock Sanitation Division**

The Wisconsin legislature has placed the responsibility for the prevention, suppression, control and eradication of communicable diseases among domestic animals with the Department of Agriculture. The department has had an unusually heavy load in this

respect during the last 2 years, because Wisconsin farmers have been confronted with several disease outbreaks which prior to that time had been of relatively little economic importance to the industry.

Included in the unprecedented disease outbreaks was the spread in Wisconsin of vesicular exanthema, a serious swine disease, with the first case reported on December 9, 1952. The ancient and dreaded disease, anthrax, has caused considerable concern for cattle and swine raisers with over 30 cases reported during the past 2 years. X-disease in calves has been responsible for a high mortality in some areas and disease control authorities are being alerted to another serious disease, leptospirosis, in dairy cattle.

This combination of events resulted in sizable financial losses for many Wisconsin farmers. In addition, the threat of new disease outbreaks has made necessary the expenditure of large sums of money to establish and maintain preventive and control measures.

It was also during this period that Wisconsin farmers were engaged in an all-out effort to eradicate brucellosis. On July 14, 1951 the new program became effective and since that time the 130,000 dairy herds in the state have been ring-tested at least 4 times, a million and one-half cattle have been blood tested annually and as a preventive measure Wisconsin farmers are vaccinating one-half million calves each year.

The bovine tuberculosis eradication program in Wisconsin began in 1924. The infection at that time ran as high as 40 per cent in some areas of the state and today it has been reduced to less than .2 per cent. To keep the disease in check, herds in each county are tested at intervals of 6 years.

Blood testing of individual animals, disease diagnosis and bacteriological analysis is done in the laboratory section. Office procedures, statistics, records and supplies are taken care of by the administrative section of this division. The enforcement section is concerned with the sale and movement of livestock, the enforcement of livestock dealers and truckers regulations and with general compliance with the disease control program.

The Livestock Sanitation Advisory Committee was named by the director of the State Department of Agriculture in November 1951. It replaced the State Brucellosis Committee. The committee evaluates the new Bang's disease program, advises on regulations for livestock health and makes recommendations to the state legislature for legislation on disease control.

The director was authorized by the State Board of Agriculture to appoint a Veterinary Advisory Committee to co-operate with and advise the director and state veterinarian on policies of livestock sanitation.

#### **Plant Industry Division**

The entomology section seeks to keep losses from plant diseases and insect pests at a minimum through large scale pest control



campaigns, plant quarantine enforcement, nursery inspection and regulating the movement of live insects and pathogens. Constant vigilance is maintained through annual surveys, a volunteer crop pest reporting service and continuous investigation of reported pest outbreaks.

The feed and fertilizer section enforces the statutes dealing with the regulation of commercial feeds, fertilizers, liming materials, legume cultures and livestock remedies. Laboratory analysis work is done on these products and also on commercial anti-freeze materials.

The seed and weed section operates the state seed testing laboratory, enforces the state seed laws, co-operates in the enforcement of the federal seed act and acts in an advisory capacity to local and county weed officials. The Seed and Weed Advisory Committee was set up to study, appraise and evaluate the department's program to help farmers obtain properly cleaned, tested and labeled seed, and to control weeds on Wisconsin farms. Members of this committee were recommended by various farm organizations of the industry in May 1952.

Honey bees are a valuable part of our diversified agriculture, both for the production of honey and wax and the pollination of many important crops. These include all legumes, most orchard fruits, berries and vine crops. To the bee and honey section has been assigned 2 major duties — the control of infectious bee diseases and honey grading and marketing assistance.

Two programs for the control of plant disease are carried on in co-operation with the federal government. One is eradication of common barberry to control black stem rust in grain. The second is the white pine blister rust control program through the elimination of Ribes or currant and gooseberry bushes.

This division administers the Economic Poison Law which was enacted in 1951. One of the chief purposes of this law is to assure delivery of materials that conform to the guaranteed analysis shown on the label. The administration of the law involves the registration of economic poisons, field inspection and label analysis.

#### **Agricultural Statistics Division**

With the growing complexity of agriculture, the need for basic information has increased greatly. Planning on the part of farmers and those working with farm products requires an over-all knowledge of what is going on in the industry as a whole. Since no farmer or farm leader can see all of agriculture from his own locality, a voluntary reporting service to provide the needed intelligence was developed early in American history. First it was a federal activity but later it became a joint state and federal program.

In Wisconsin, the Department of Agriculture publishes the basic data on changes in crops, livestock, dairying and prices through the agricultural statistics division. With the state's complex dairy

industry the need for dairy data, including milk production, dairy manufactures, trends and prices is of special importance. Work under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, to show trends and changes in marketing and prices of dairy products, livestock and crops has become important.

The work divides roughly into 2 main parts. First is the collection of the needed information from thousands of voluntary crop, livestock and dairy reporters who are mostly farmers and also from price reporters who are mainly buyers of farm products. Data from processors of farm products are also important. The second part of the work is the analysis and interpretation of the data which is collected and the preparation of reports to producers, processors and consumers. These are distributed through all media available for reaching the public. The total task requires that the basic information which is collected must be made available to those in agriculture and elsewhere who need it for making decisions and plans. Hence the twofold objectives: first, to bring together the basic intelligence — second, to publish it so widely that all those who need it in planning ahead are informed in time to make necessary decisions.

#### **Division of Economic Practices**

In December 1952 the State Board of Agriculture created a new division in the department, the division of economic practices. This division is charged with the enforcement of laws and regulations in the business practice field. Specifically incorporated are dairy plant, food processor and public storage warehouse security programs, the state weights and measures section, fair trade practice programs and special price and business investigations.

The dairy plant security program was initiated by the Legislature in 1939 to help insure payment to farmers for milk sold to dairy plants. Today it involves 1,885 plants and approximately 130,000 milk producers. In 1952 the total maximum milk payroll due and owing farmers during this year totaled 79 million dollars. While the state program is not a definite "guarantee" type of program whereby all plants would be bonded, it has helped organizations through financial difficulties and over the years has saved dairy farmers thousands of dollars.

The activities of the state weights and measures section operate in co-operation with 55 city weights and measures departments. Charged with the responsibility of insuring accurate weights and measures, the work of these departments affects the every day business transactions of millions. This section has recently added heavy scale testing equipment to test vehicle scales.

As we approach a period of more business competition the fair trade practice and business investigation activities have increased. This work is of value in helping promote sound, ethical business practices throughout the state.

### Division of Fairs

The State Fair and the scores of county and district fairs portray Wisconsin's greatness, each of them a show window through which producers and consumers can view the many reasons why Wisconsin has earned the title of the nation's number one agricultural state.

The fairs reflect Wisconsin's economic progress through its agriculture and industry as well as its social and cultural values which do so much to enrich the lives of our citizens.

The division of fairs administers the State Fair at Milwaukee and furnishes supervision for all county and district fairs.

The fiscal supervision and the checking of records, accounts, and tickets for the fairs is done by the audit section. The concessions section handles rentals, off-season storage contracts, and ticket sales for special events outside of fair week. Year around protection for property and personnel at the fair grounds is provided by the police section. The maintenance of buildings and grounds, track and grandstand operations and special construction is the responsibility of the grounds section. The county and district fairs section supervises state aid, inspections, and reports for fairs through the state.

### ARMORY BOARD, STATE

*Members: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON, chairman; Col. DAN A. HARDT; Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS; Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN; CHAS. A. HALBERT.*

*Secretary-Treasurer: Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.*

*Office: Adjutant General's Office: State Capitol.*

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. The board consists of the adjutant general, the chief quartermaster, the state engineer, and 2 members appointed by the Governor from the active list of the Wisconsin National Guard or its successor. The primary duty of the board is the construction or acquisition of armory buildings suitable for use by the Wisconsin National Guard. The board has corporate powers. It may borrow money and issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring building sites and buildings and constructing and equipping buildings and may lease any of its sites or buildings to the state or to any person or entity upon such terms as the board may determine. When property acquired or constructed by the board has been fully paid for and all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness incurred in connection therewith have been fully paid, the board is to donate and transfer such property to the state.

**ATHLETIC COMMISSION**

*Commissioners:* HARVEY C. BUCHANAN; SAVIOR CANADEO; WILLIAM B. GOODSITT; G. H. JACKSON; JOEY SANGOR.

*Secretary:* FRED J. SADDY.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Publications: Biennial report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The Athletic Commission was organized in 1913 to control and supervise all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin except those in colleges and universities. Both amateur and professional bouts are included. Rules and regulations have been adopted to govern all boxing contests. The commission licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must be sanctioned by it and it has an official representative at every boxing exhibition to see that all rules and regulations are observed. The department is more than self-supporting through license fees and a tax of 5 per cent on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state.

**AUDIT, DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

*State Auditor:* J. JAY KELIHER.

*Supervisor of Departmental Audits:* L. J. CARPENTER.

*Supervisor of Municipal Audits:* R. S. MALLOW.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Biennial report; report on annual audit of state's central accounting records; statements of recommendations submitted in audit reports on state government operations; bulletins on public debt; bulletins on governmental receipts and disbursements.

The Wisconsin Department of State Audit was created in 1947 to serve the financial interest of taxpayers by conducting independent post-audits and submitting factual, public reports on state government operations. It is a professional auditing agency which must of necessity be independent of the executive branch of government. In addition to its operations at the state level, the department provides auditing and other technical accounting services for local units of government upon request.

The director of this department, who is State Auditor, is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of 6 years. He may be removed by the Governor with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. The State Auditor is required by statute to be a holder of the certificate of a certified public accountant.

The State Auditor is charged with the responsibility of auditing the fiscal concerns of the state, reporting specific instances of illegal

or improper expenditures and submitting recommendations for improvement and efficiency. At least once each biennium he conducts a post-audit of all state revenues and expenditures in respect to each state department. At least once a year and at such other times as the Governor or legislature may direct, the State Auditor makes an examination to determine that all money belonging to the several state funds is in the vaults of the treasury or in the several state depositories. He annually audits financial records and transactions of the State Treasurer and accounts for the cash, bonds and other securities belonging to all public funds on deposit in the state treasury. He also annually audits the state's central accounting records and makes special examinations of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or office upon direction by the Governor or legislature. The State Auditor is directed by statute to attend all public hearings of the Joint Committee on Finance and give information requested by the committee relative to financial operations of the state and its several departments.

In addition to the above outlined duties, the State Auditor is required to devise uniform systems of accounts for towns, villages, cities, counties, school districts, drainage districts and boards of education, and to audit the records of said local units of government upon the request of the local governing body. He must annually audit records of all county mental hospitals, ascertain their compliance with the mandatory uniform system of accounts and verify their actual per capita costs of maintenance, care and treatment of patients. He is also empowered, on his own motion, to conduct audits of local units of government. Cost of all work performed for local units of government is charged to and paid by the unit receiving the service. Based on past experience, audits will be conducted of approximately 70 per cent of the state's counties and 35 per cent of the state's cities at the request of the local governing bodies.

It is now generally acknowledged throughout the nation that taxpayers—the stockholders in government—must have the protection of independent audits and reports on government operations. The Wisconsin legislature recognized its obligation to our taxpayers, and was one of the leaders in establishing a state post-audit agency on a sound basis.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

*Commissioner:* GUERDON M. MATTHEWS.

*Deputy Commissioner:* WILLIAM E. NUESSE.

*Chief Bank Examiner:* EARL H. ROTHE.

*Supervisor of Credit Unions:* ROSS S. RICHARDSON.

*Supervisor of Consumer Credit:* JOHN F. DOYLE.

*Banking Review Board:* JOHN ROSE, *chairman*; GUS FONDRIE, *vice chairman*; W. A. CANARY; J. E. DICKINSON; MAX STIEG.

*Credit Union Review Board:* FLOYD A. FULLER, *chairman*; E. I. CARR; ALBERT G. FAHRENKRUG; JOSEPH HAMELINK; WALTER G. HICKS.

*Consumer Credit Review Board:* FRANCIS J. CONWAY; NORMAN B. CRITSER; J. H. HENDEE; FRANK LUICK; H. E. SEIDELL.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Annual Report on Banks and Trust Companies; Annual Report on Credit Unions; Annual Report on Small Loan and Discount Loan Companies, Collection Agencies and Foreign Exchange Companies; Banking Laws.

The Banking Department is charged with administering the laws of Wisconsin relating to banks, credit unions and consumer credit agencies. In the discharge of its duties the department fosters the sound growth and development of these agencies in the interests of promoting stable financial institutions to service the needs of all Wisconsin citizens.

The Commissioner of Banks, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of 6 years, is aided and counselled in the responsibilities of his office by 3 review boards — each consisting of 5 persons specially qualified in their respective fields, and 3 consumer credit advisory committees.

#### Scope of Banking in Wisconsin

The state's prosperity is well reflected in figures on file in the office of the State Banking Department. Resources on December 31, 1952, of the 453 commercial banks, 4 mutual savings banks, and 5 trust company banks, reached an all-time high when the figure mounted to \$1,985,278,112, which represented an increase of \$148,000,889 over the preceding 12-month period. Deposits likewise showed an increase of \$139,895,211 for the same period, and loans increased a total of \$46,156,364. The banks have met a consistent demand for loans both in the rural and urban communities, the bulk of which was utilized for the building and purchasing of homes and for the financing of cars and of farm machinery. As a hedge against contingencies of the future banks also continue to increase capital, which increase during 1952 amounted to \$1,202,450. Surplus also showed a gain of \$3,510,970.

#### Credit Unions

The financial problems of citizens of limited means have been further served by credit unions which had their inception in Wisconsin in 1923. These credit unions, organized in groups of factory workers and store employes or in fraternal or in religious organizations, meet the credit needs of members by loaning funds to them for provident purposes at the lowest economical feasible rate, and they also promote thrift by paying savings members a good dividend rate on their shares. Thirty-one new credit union groups were chartered in 1952. As of December 31, 1952, there were 581 credit unions throughout the state with a total membership of 230,429.

149,118 personal loans totaling \$38,462,678 had been made and were outstanding on December 31, 1952, which was an increase over the previous 12-month period of 15,808 in borrowing members and an increase of \$7,907,899 in the amount of moneys borrowed.

#### Small Loans

A loan service is also provided for necessitous purposes in an amount not to exceed \$300 through small loan companies, 161 of which as of December 31, 1952 were licensed under Chapter 214 by the department's division of consumer credit. An order of the department in 1934 set a rate of interest on small loans which is considered the lowest rate of any state having a workable small loan law. 247 discount loan companies were also operating as of December 31, 1952, under Chapter 115, which permits under section 115.07 the making of secured loans in any amount and, in addition to the statutory interest rate, permits under section 115.04 the charging of a service fee of not to exceed 4 per cent per annum for a period not to exceed one year; and under section 115.09 permits the making of loans in amounts not to exceed \$2,000, exclusive of charges, and permits a discount from the amount loaned of not to exceed \$8 per \$100 per year on the first \$300 loaned and \$7 per \$100 per year upon the remainder in addition to a service fee of 2 per cent of the loan, which may not in any event exceed \$20. As of December 31, 1952, under section 218.01, 230 sales finance companies, which discount or purchase installment sales contracts from retail sellers of motor vehicles, were licensed, as well as 2,954 motor vehicle dealers who originate retail installment contracts on motor vehicles. Ninety-two collection agencies were licensed under section 218.04, which agencies are bonded to the state to protect creditors against any possible default on the part of the agencies in remitting to the creditors.

### BONDS, COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL STATE

*Members:* E. C. GIESSEL; JOHN R. LANGE; VERNON W. THOMSON.  
*Office:* State Capitol.

The Committee on Official State Bonds was authorized by Chapter 44, Laws of 1949. The members of the committee are the director of budget and accounts, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Insurance, or their designated representatives. The committee was directed by law to make a survey of all statutory provisions specifically requiring official bonds by state officers, employes, departments, or agencies.

The committee in accordance with the above directive ascertained as to each bond in force, the number of employes covered, the total coverage, and premium cost. It reported to the legislature and made recommendations as to needed statutory changes; the ad-

visability of providing for department blanket bonds in certain cases; as to what officers or employes should be required to secure individual surety bonds; and such other matters as the committee deemed necessary. The committee may require the use of department blanket bonds, and all department blanket bonds must be approved by the committee as to coverage, penal amount, premium, and form.

### **BOUNDARY SURVEY COMMISSION, JOINT**

*Members:* ERNEST F. BEAN; JOHN W. OCKERMAN; two members each from the states of Michigan and Minnesota.

*Office:* Science Hall, University of Wisconsin.

Pursuant to the ratification of the boundaries established on Lakes Michigan and Superior between the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, 2 engineers were appointed to survey the reference points on the shores of the lakes. Each shore point was precisely located by latitude and longitude. A bronze monument set in concrete was then placed along the 2 reference monuments. A detailed topographic map was made of each shore point area and photographs were taken of the monuments. The field notes, geodetic computations, maps and photographs are now in the office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State.

The boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota in the Duluth-Superior harbor has been defined and all computations made. It awaits the ratification of the 2 states. This segment, when approved, will complete the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

### **BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS, DEPARTMENT OF**

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

*Office:* State Capitol.

*Publications:* Biennial Wisconsin State Budget; and Annual Fiscal Report; supplied to each member of the legislature and filed in the Legislative Reference Library for public use.

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911 and succeeded by the Budget Bureau in 1929, was reorganized into the Department of Budget and Accounts by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Duties relate to the budget system of the state, pre-auditing, centralized accounting, check writing, financial statements and statistics, and administrative and budget analysis.

The director of budget and accounts is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a 6-year term. The director may be removed by the Governor but only by and with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. He is the



financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the director of budget and accounts but presents the recommendations of the Governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the 3 fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year, the department's requests for the next 2 years, and, in the preface, the appropriations recommended by the Governor.

With the budget the Governor also presents the executive budget bills. The budget bills, like the budget, are prepared by the director of budget and accounts under instructions from the Governor at the termination of the Governor's budget hearings.

The executive bills incorporate the Governor's recommendations for appropriations for the succeeding biennium. One bill covers each of the operating funds. Each appropriation in each bill except those for highway construction and aids to local units is divided into 3 allotments: personal services, other operating expenses, and capital outlay. Immediately after the delivery of the Governor's budget message to the legislature the bills are introduced without change into either house by the Joint Finance Committee and when introduced are referred back to that committee which also conducts hearings thereon and recommends such changes as it deems advisable. The legislature, in turn, may accept or reject these recommended changes and make such other changes as it wishes. The legislature is not bound to follow the Governor's recommendations, but the Governor may veto in whole or in part the budget bill which the legislature finally passes. The net result is that the biennial executive budget act is really a joint product of the Governor and the legislature.

No bill containing appropriations or increasing the cost or expense of state government and no bill decreasing state revenues may be passed by either house until the executive budget bill has passed both houses; except that the Governor may recommend the enactment of an emergency executive budget bill for the current biennium.

At any time during the regular session but not later than 5 days after passage by both houses of the executive budget bill, the Joint Committee on Finance must report to the legislature: The estimated condition of the general fund on the succeeding July 1; the estimated general fund revenues during the ensuing biennium; the total amount of appropriations in the executive budget bill; the estimated

condition of the general fund at the end of the ensuing biennium; the total estimated amount of appropriations in all bills other than executive budget bills pending; and recommendations as to fiscal policy, required surplus, the maximum total of all appropriations for the ensuing biennium.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the director of budget and accounts. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the director may not approve until he is satisfied that they will not exhaust, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department and that there will be sufficient revenues to meet such contemplated expenditures. If the director is satisfied that an estimate for any period is more than sufficient for the execution of the normal functions of a department, he may modify or withhold such estimate.

Among the duties delegated to the State Department of Budget and Accounts are the following:

1. Suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenues and expenditures.
2. Direct the collection of all moneys due the state.
3. Keep and state all accounts in which the state is interested.
4. Examine, determine and audit, according to law, the claims of all persons against the state; supervise preaudit of the university, state colleges, and charitable and penal institutions.
5. Draw warrants on the State Treasurer payable to claimants for amounts audited and allowed.
6. Approve departmental purchase orders prior to incurring liability thereon.
7. Prescribe the forms of accounts and other financial records to be used by all departments.
8. Prepare at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a condensed and popular account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenue and the purposes of its expenditures, including a comparison with the prior year.
9. Prepare at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 1, a statement of the condition of the general fund, showing the cash balance, the accounts receivable, the accounts payable, and the continuing unexpended and unencumbered appropriation balances on June 30.
10. Prepare biennial Wisconsin state budget report.
11. Allot, quarterly, departmental requests for appropriation expenditures.

The 1951 Legislature provided the Department of Budget and Accounts with sufficient additional funds to employ 5 administrative and budget analysts. Briefly, the administrative and budget analyst staff will perform the following duties:

1. Conduct research on techniques of revenue estimating.

2. Assist the director in analyzing budget requests.
3. Assist departments in formulating budget requests.
4. Make critical analyses of budget justifications by state agencies.
5. Conduct special financial studies or surveys of state agencies.
6. Provide organization and methods service to state agencies.
7. Prepare historical statistical data on state revenues and expenditures.

### BUILDING COMMISSION, STATE

*Members:* GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, chairman; SENATORS RAYMOND C. BICE; WARREN P. KNOWLES; ARTHUR A. LENROOT; ASSEMBLYMEN MARK CATLIN; PAUL LUEDTKE; JOHN PRITCHARD; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, citizen member.

*Technical Advisory Committee:* E. C. GIESSEL; CHARLES A. HALBERT; ROGER KIRCHHOFF; M. W. TORKELOSON.

Office: State Capitol.

The State Building Commission was created in 1949 by Chapter 563, now section 13.351 of the statutes. The commission consists of the Governor, 3 senators, 3 assemblymen, and one citizen member appointed by the Governor. The commission may be assisted by a technical advisory committee consisting of the director of budget and accounts, the state chief engineer, the state architect, the director of regional planning and others. It is authorized to prepare a long-range building program for the consideration of the state legislature and to accept all donations, gifts and bequests made to the state for public building purposes, including grants by the federal government for building purposes. The commission has the authority to determine what agencies shall be housed in state office buildings and to fix the rental therefor.

It also has direction of the state building trust fund — a reserve fund created in 1949 — consisting of an annual appropriation of 2 per cent of the value of all state buildings.

Chapter 168, Laws of 1953, authorizes the commission to proceed with the completion of the State Office Building at Madison. The funds for the construction and equipment of the Central Wisconsin Colony and Training School are provided for in the state building trust fund, by Chapter 432, Laws of 1953.

With reference to certain agricultural lands near the city of Madison, which are owned by the University of Wisconsin, Chapter 505, Laws of 1953, provides that the sale and purchase of these lands shall be subject to the approval of the State Building Commission.

All Conservation Commission building and improvement projects involving the expenditure of \$50,000 or more shall be approved by the legislature or by the commission.

A 1953 law provides that the commission shall report to the legislature the progress of all appropriations, including federal aid, to carry out the state's public building program.

### CANVASSERS, BOARD OF

*Members:* WARREN R. SMITH; VERNON W. THOMSON; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN.

*Office:* State Capitol.

The State Board of Canvassers is an *ex officio* board formed for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast for presidential electors, state officers, congressmen, legislators representing districts larger than one county, judicial officers, and constitutional amendments. The members are the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. The tabulating of the election returns is performed by the personnel of the Secretary of State's office on the basis of the certified statements received from the several county clerks in the state. The official certificates of determination are published and upon their authority, the Secretary of State issues certificates of election to the successful candidates.

### CIVIL DEFENSE, OFFICE OF

*Director:* Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON.

*Assistant Directors:* LAWRENCE L. BRAY; RICHARD C. WILSON.

*Air Defense Coordinator:* Maj. ALFRED T. SADLER.

*Co-directors:* RICHARD C. WILSON, administration; THOMAS J. MURPHY, communications; CARL N. NEUFERT, health services; GEORGE A. PARKINSON, safety services; Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS, transportation.

*Office:* State Capitol.

*Publications:* Wisconsin Civil Defense Plan; Civil Defense Report; Schools in Civil Defense; Facilities Self-Protection; Communications Standard Operating Procedure; Manual for Mobile Medical Teams; Civil Defense Bulletin (monthly).

### Background

State level civil defense administration has been placed in the hands of the Adjutant General, who also serves as state director of civil defense. Local civil defense authority rests with the chief executive of each political subdivision. At both state and local levels, a policy has been adopted whereby existing manpower, facilities and equipment are used where possible, thus keeping costs at a minimum and eliminating necessity for setting up parallel or duplicate organizations. Each community has the responsibility of appraising its situation realistically, and then building civil defense to meet its specific needs. Some communities are farther advanced than others in developing an adequate civil defense.

### Legislation

The basic concept of civil defense, as determined by the legislature, is that it is an emergency measure pertaining to enemy attack. State responsibility embraces mobile support, an attack warning system, emergency welfare services and public information and education. Local responsibility embraces primarily the development of protective services, a local alerting system, mutual aid, and training and education. The state is authorized to enter into mutual aid compacts with neighboring states. Negotiations are nearing completion for such a compact with Illinois. The Attorney General's staff has guided civil defense authorities in these negotiations. The 1953 Legislature revised civil defense laws by designating county clerks as civil defense liaison officers; making state aid available to target cities; expanding coverage of workmen's compensation; authorizing procurement of emergency supplies; restricting use of civil defense insignia to authorized persons; and clarifying certain administration procedures.

Appropriations for administering civil defense during the biennium are \$33,525 for 1953-54 and \$32,800 for 1954-55. Additional funds have been made available by the Emergency Board for purchasing medical supplies, blood plasma, litters and litter-cots, and radiological monitoring instruments.

### Manpower for Civil Defense

Because civil defense can be only as strong as its components, every community must make the best possible use of its resources. This includes manpower as well as facilities and equipment. For the most part, civil defense is a voluntary organization based on expanding existing public service agencies to meet an emergency. This embraces police and fire services, medical and hospital personnel and facilities, engineering services, communications and transportation systems, and other public employes. The numerous clubs, organizations, and formalized groups in every community are a reservoir of potential volunteer manpower which can be tapped. However, this source of manpower is not being used extensively as it might be in most communities.

In addition to protecting people and caring for those injured or left homeless by enemy attack, civil defense also has the responsibility of seeing that production is kept as near normal as possible. Programs of facilities self-protection are being developed for this purpose. The Wisconsin State Employment Service is assisting in keeping production going by inventorying manpower resources throughout the state and working out plans for matching jobs and men in post-emergency periods.

### Facilities Self-Protection

A booklet, "Facilities Self-Protection", has been published by the State Office of Civil Defense as a guide for Wisconsin businesses, industries and institutions to use in building an adequate civil de-

fense. The manual explains how to determine vulnerability and what to do in the way of organizing and training protective services, educating employes and preparing buildings to withstand the impact of attack.

#### **Attack Warning System**

Every citizen has the right to be warned of possible enemy attack. Accordingly, a plan for warning the people in the shortest possible time is being perfected. The Air Force sends attack warning messages to "key point" cities in each state. In Wisconsin, the State Office of Civil Defense has adopted and put into effect a plan for transmitting these messages to each of the 71 county seats. Periodic tests conducted by the Air Force and the State Office of Civil Defense have resulted in warning messages reaching all of the county seats in less than 2 minutes. Responsibility for disseminating the warning messages from county seats to political subdivisions and through them to the general public rests with county and local authorities. Only a few counties have completed arrangements for attack warning messages to be transmitted from county seats throughout their local jurisdictions.

#### **Ground Observer Corps**

Because of the technical limitations of radar, the Air Force depends upon volunteer ground observers to fill the gaps between radar installations and to report low-flying aircraft. Wisconsin is one of 27 border states that has been called upon by the Air Force to maintain 24-hours-a-day aerial surveillance. This state has been asked to operate 627 ground observer corps posts, located approximately 8 miles apart throughout the state. The State Office of Civil Defense, in co-operation with the Air Force, recruits and trains volunteers to man these posts.

In addition to the men and women who serve in their home communities, field personnel of several state departments also serve with the ground observer corps. The Conservation Department's forestry service has its tower-men serving as observers, and those who man radio-equipped vehicles of the forestry protection and law enforcement divisions serve as mobile observers. The Department of Public Welfare has arranged for a ground observer post to be operated at Waupun prison and at 5 prison farms. The Motor Vehicle Department's state highway patrol serves as mobile observers. It also aids in state civil defense communications. The Wisconsin Aeronautics Commission has assisted in developing air security programs in connection with the ground observer corps and in other phases of civil defense activity.

#### **Mobile Support**

If there is a major attack, no city or group of cities could possibly meet the impact without assistance from outside. This is especially true in fighting fires, caring for casualties and clearing away rubble

so emergency operations can be carried out. To meet this situation, the State Office of Civil Defense is perfecting a mobile support organization capable of bringing assistance to disaster areas anywhere in Wisconsin. Eight mobile support battalions are in varying stages of organization. They are made up of medical teams, fire fighting units, police, engineering equipment and communications for their operational control. Mobile support, upon reaching a disaster area, is absorbed by the local civil defense organization, thereby supplementing it instead of supplanting it. More than 300 communities are pooling their resources for this mobile support.

### **Medical Services**

Enemy attack anywhere in Wisconsin would result in so many casualties, that doctors and nurses would have to be brought to the disaster area from other parts of the state. That would mean in other communities, the usual minor ills and injuries would probably have to be cared for by nonprofessionals. That points up the need for at least one person in each family to be trained in first aid. Medical teams are being organized as part of the state mobile support organization. They are made up of doctors, nurses, dentists, radiological monitors, medical corpsmen and first aiders. Hospitals are preparing to expand their normal capacity to accommodate as many as double their normal number of patients in times of emergency. They also are arranging for auxiliary quarters in nearby buildings so they can serve an even larger number of casualties. The state hospital association has helped develop this plan. Plans for evacuating casualties from disaster areas to hospitals elsewhere are nearing completion.

A manual of procedure and care of casualties for use by medical teams has been published by the State Office of Civil Defense. It is serving as a pattern of action for both state and local medical authorities.

The State Board of Health and the state and county medical societies have co-operated closely with civil defense authorities in all matters relating to care of patients and procurement of medical supplies for civil defense purposes.

### **Supplies For Civil Defense**

The state is stockpiling supplies to be used by medical teams of the state mobile support organization. These supplies include blood plasma, litters, stacking litter-cots, medicine, instruments and bandages. The federal government is stockpiling medical supplies for use by state and local civil defense organizations. But because it will take several hours to transport these supplies from federal warehouses to disaster areas, state and local units must stockpile enough supplies to tide them over until the federal supplies can be received. Through a matching fund program, the federal government has contributed one-half of the cost of most medical supplies being purchased by state and local civil defense agencies. The

matching fund program has also covered half of the cost of communications, attack warning, rescue, training and education, and other civil defense equipment and supplies.

The State Office of Civil Defense, with the co-operation of the Bureau of Purchases, has developed a plan for requisitioning emergency supplies. The 1953 Legislature authorized this plan to cover all kinds of emergency supplies to be purchased after an enemy attack.

### **Emergency Welfare Services**

If there is an all-out attack, many thousands of people will be left homeless. They will need temporary housing, feeding and clothing. They will have to be moved to other communities where they can find temporary haven. This will have to be an orderly movement. There will have to be a registration and information service established so records can be kept of who has been sent where, and so broken families can be reunited. Through co-operation of the State Department of Public Welfare, the personnel and facilities of public welfare agencies in Wisconsin will be used for this purpose. A survey has been completed of facilities and sources of supply which can be used in this connection. Manuals to serve as guides in operating these emergency welfare services are being written.

### **Schools in Civil Defense**

The Department of Public Instruction is encouraging school administrators to set up first aid training in our schools, and to incorporate civil defense in classroom activities and studies. School shelter criteria have been brought to the attention of school administrators. Many have designated shelter areas and are conducting periodic air raid drills. The University of Wisconsin Extension Division and vocational schools in many cities are also aiding in local civil defense training programs.

### **Communications**

All types of communications are being incorporated into the state civil defense communications system. This provides back-up facilities and alternate routes. Being used are commercial and amateur radio, telephone, telegraph, private radio systems of public utilities and taxicab companies, public police and fire department radio systems and others. A state control center will serve as the nerve center of state level civil defense operations. It is being established in the state capitol building. An operating manual for all types of communications to use in emergencies is being prepared as a guide for both state and local civil defense operations.

### **Transportation Facilities**

The resources of the vast transportation industry in Wisconsin are being made available for civil defense purposes. Pools of trucks, buses and airplanes will be ready to be used where needed. Water



and rail facilities will be on a stand-by basis. Both public and private vehicles will be used. A communications system is ready to be used in assembling and dispatching transportation facilities in times of emergency.

### CLAIMS COMMISSION

*Members:* E. C. GIESSEL, director of budget and accounts; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; one additional member.

*Office:* State Capitol.

*Publications:* Report Senate Journal, October 28, 1953; Assembly Journal, October 29, 1953.

The Claims Commission, created by Chapter 592, Laws of 1953, consisted of the director of budget and accounts, the Attorney General, and the department head of the department of state government involved. The commission was requested to hold hearings on all claims presented against the state in the form of bills introduced in the 1953 legislature on which no final action was taken prior to the recess in June. The Commission was directed to report its findings, conclusions and recommended awards to the recessed 1953 legislative session.

### CONSERVATION COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* GUIDO RAHR, *chairman*; JOHN O. MORELAND, *secretary*; DOUGLAS HUNT; A. W. SCHORGER; LEONARD J. SEYBERTH; CHARLES F. SMITH.

*Director:* ERNEST F. SWIFT.\*

*Assistant Directors:* H. T. J. CRAMER; GEORGE E. SPRECHER; C. L. HARRINGTON, *state forester (acting)*; L. P. VOIGT, *chief administrative officer*.

*Comptroller:* C. A. BONTLY.

*Chief Clerk:* LULU M. KORN.

*Chief Engineer:* LAURENCE F. MOTL.

*Chief Ranger:* NEIL LEMAY.

*Chief Warden:* G. S. HADLAND.

*Superintendent of Fish Management:* EDWARD SCHNEBERGER.

*Superintendent of Cooperative Forestry (acting):* S. W. WELSH.

*Superintendent of Forests and Parks:* C. L. HARRINGTON.

*Superintendent of Game Management:* W. F. GRIMMER.

*Superintendent of Information and Education:* W. T. CALHOUN.

*Counsel:* EMIL KAMINSKI.

*Office:* State Office Building, Madison.

*Publications:* Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin (monthly); Activities Progress Report (monthly); Wisconsin Wildlife Research (quarterly); Biennial Report; hunting, fishing and trapping regulations.

\*Resigned effective March 15, 1954.

### Administration

The purpose of the conservation act as stated in section 23.09 in the statutes is "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin."

The Conservation Commission, a policy-making body consisting of 6 members appointed by the Governor for a term of 6 years, is the agency charged with the responsibility of carrying out the purpose of the conservation act. The commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations, inaugurate such studies, investigations and surveys, and establish such services as it may deem necessary to redeem its responsibilities.

The policies of the commission are executed by the director who is the administrative head of the State Conservation Department. Two assistant directors, a state forester and a chief administrative officer aid him in the administration of the department and its program. Also attached to the administration is a legal counsel.

### Game Management

The program of game management concerns itself chiefly with the growing of farm, forest and migratory game species. At the present time public demand has made necessary a budget of over a million dollars to preserve an adequate breeding stock, to create favorable wildlife habitats, and to propagate game artificially for later release in the wild. Game co-ordinators in charge of 5 administrative areas handle all field management activities. This policy, as a result of the game division reorganization in 1949-50, results in a closer contact with the public and a more efficient handling of local game projects.

In order to unite all phases of a management program into a general plan that meets the approval of the conservation-minded public, the game management division has been given the responsibility of recommending game and trapping regulations; propagating and stocking; land lease, and the purchase and development of hunting and fishing grounds; refuges and closed areas; game-research surveys and investigations; winter bird feeding; deer feeding and deer yard acquisition; administration of commercial game, deer and fur farms, and licensed shooting preserves; game and trapping harvest reports; exhibits; publicity; and miscellaneous game services. Total game disbursements for the years ending June 30, 1952 and June 30, 1953 were \$1,561,655.48 and \$1,347,981.44, respectively.

At the end of the fiscal year 1952-53, 236,146 acres of land well suited to serve the public were leased for public hunting purposes. A total of 63,274 acres of public hunting grounds lending themselves to development was purchased. Public hunting grounds disbursements for the biennium were \$750,784.92. The total of

299,420 acres of leased and acquired lands is found in 120 areas throughout the state. This acreage does not include the 4,462,793 acres of other lands open to public hunting, such as the Horicon Marsh (10,921 acres); Central Wisconsin Conservation Area (117,000 acres) located in Jackson and Juneau counties; and the other public lands managed mostly as county, state and federal forests.

Since 1943, revenue from 50 cents of each deer license sold is spent exclusively for the feeding of deer and the acquisition of deer yards. During the last 2 fiscal years, a total of 1,969 acres of winter deer yards has been acquired at a cost of \$56,513.08. Of this, 1,443 acres were acquired in the fiscal year 1951-52, and 526 acres in 1952-53. Deer were fed artificially in 13 localities throughout the northern range during the first winter of the biennium. During the 1952-53 yarding season, deer were fed at 8 sites. Because of the mildness of the winter, the decrease in the number of deer, good browse conditions and a heavy mast crop, it was not necessary to feed deer in the central area during the past 2 winters. Better yard conditions also accounted for the reduced feeding program during the past winter. The amount of feed distributed during the 2 seasons totaled 697 tons of U.S. No. 1 alfalfa hay, and 228 tons of grain concentrate. A new program of deer feeding through browse improvement work was inaugurated. Various species of trees and shrubs, for the most part only the palatable species which had grown beyond the reach of deer and which sprout and sucker readily, were cut for browse. Such deer browse improvement work was carried on on approximately 2,700 acres in problem deer yard areas.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, Wisconsin was allotted \$629,111.80 of federal funds under the terms of the Pittman-Robertson Act, as against \$378,370 in 1952-53 of which one-quarter was state funds and the remaining three-quarters federal moneys. The apparent reduction of funds in 1952 was due to the smaller excise tax collection on sporting arms and ammunition. Federal aid to wildlife restoration particularly moved toward the use of more funds for the acquisition of additional hunting grounds in view of public demand. In 1951-52 the land acquisition budget was \$27,000. The 1952-53 budget provided an increase of \$60,000. Funds were allocated for the maintenance of the 10,000-acre Horicon Marsh which had been purchased and developed previously with Pittman-Robertson funds.

One of the most important Pittman-Robertson projects in Wisconsin was the construction of a tree and shrub nursery at Boscobel to serve southern Wisconsin in game food and cover restoration, and particularly to assist farm owners in better land use. Included also in the development projects were the repair of duck hunting flowage dams and dikes in the Central Wisconsin Conservation Area, and the creation of flowages on the Totagatic Area in Sawyer

County and on the Crex Meadows Conservation Area in Burnett County. Nearly \$30,000 was budgeted for forest game habitat improvement in northern Wisconsin, such as winter deer range and ruffed grouse habitat improvement, as well as for bettering the environs for waterfowl and fur-bearers. Through the joint Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson federal aid projects, game management also undertook the Yellowstone Conservation Area project in Lafayette County. This makes necessary the flooding of nearly 500 acres in a region almost devoid of lakes.

Each spring the game management division undertakes an extensive program of tree and shrub planting for watershed control and for wildlife food and cover. Many planting projects are developed in close co-operation with the Soil Conservation Service, landowners, conservation clubs, 4-H clubs, Boy Scouts and other public-spirited organizations. White and Norway pine, white cedar, spruce, hardwoods and such shrubs as dogwood, high-bush cranberry, American plum, elderberry and multiflora rose, were planted. A total of 1,426,931 trees and shrubs was planted during the spring of 1952. More than a million woody plants were planted in 1953. The total number planted during the biennium totaled 2,551,852.

A winter bird-feeding program, mainly in southern and southwestern agricultural counties harboring pheasants, Hungarian partridge, and quail, is conducted annually by the game management division. Some feeding of grouse has been accomplished. During the past years, \$5,000-\$12,000 has been set aside annually for feeding operations.

At the close of the biennium, 339 licensed game farms, 528 fur farms and 50 deer farms were in operation in Wisconsin. In administering the commercial game and fur farms of Wisconsin, the game management division has had an opportunity to bring into use the latest research and game techniques for the most benefit to wildlife, to fur and game farmers, and to the public as well. Game division personnel actively supervising all fur farming operations have particularly encouraged muskrat farming as an economic weapon to remedy the adverse effects of unwise drainage.

A total of 937,709 game bird eggs was produced at the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm in Poynette during the biennium. Aside from the distribution of eggs, the farm distributed 405,450 day-old pheasant chicks to the co-operators. From these 327,898 pheasants between the ages of 8 weeks and maturity were stocked in the field. A total of 121,784 young and mature pheasants, including 21,000 cocks released on public hunting grounds, was also distributed. Few coon (327) were raised and released due to the high population of raccoon in the wild; however, ample excellent breeding stock is maintained to fulfill future needs should conditions in the wild merit a stepped-up production program.

Research in wildlife disease is carried on at the Poynette game farm. An investigation is made of any mortalities that occur among

our wildlife species, and attempts are made to find out the cause and incidence of the disease, the amount of spread and to determine the species of wildlife involved. Efforts are also made to determine if the disease is of the type that will affect livestock, and if the disease involves a public health problem such as tularemia. Wildlife carcasses submitted by anyone are examined to determine the cause of death. A complete pathology and bacteriology laboratory is maintained. The pathology section works in close cooperation with the public health laboratory, and with the Department of Agriculture disease control laboratory.

### **Fish Management**

It is the function of the fish management division to maintain and safeguard the fishery resources of the state so that an annual harvest of reasonable quantities of fish will be available for both sport and commercial fishing without danger of depleting the resources. Fishing is important to the economic and social welfare of Wisconsin. In addition to meeting the needs of Wisconsin residents who fish for pleasure and relaxation, fishing is a foundation of the tourist industry which is rated second in importance in the state; more than one million angling licenses are sold annually. From the commercial fishing standpoint, the Great Lakes waters under jurisdiction of Wisconsin produce 15 to 18 million pounds of food fish annually, and the Mississippi River and other inland waters produce an average of 5 million pounds of food fish each year.

### **Administration**

The program of the fish management division is administered on a geographic basis, with a supervisor in charge of all fishery activities in each of 5 conservation areas. This permits close supervision on a local level with more efficient utilization of equipment, funds and manpower. It also allows a much closer contact with the public and a more efficient handling of many of the services performed by department personnel at the community level.

The fish management program is financed to a large extent from the sale of fishing licenses. The only source of additional revenue comes from annual grants from the federal government under authority of the Dingell-Johnson Act of 1950. This act makes the 10 per cent federal excise tax collected on sport fishing equipment available for apportionment to the states and territories under the general administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The apportionment for Wisconsin for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1953 amounts to approximately \$190,000.

### **Fish-Culture**

The propagation and stocking of various sport fishes is one of the oldest and widely used tools of fish management. Wisconsin contains more natural muskellunge populations, perhaps, than all other states combined. Angling pressures for this species have

greatly increased in recent years. The invasion of muskie waters by northern pike in some instances has complicated the problem of management. Propagation efforts for this species is aimed at bolstering the natural reproductive capacities of suitable waters with annual stocking of 3- to 12-inch fish.

Yellow walleyes are also reared and stocked in suitable waters to maintain fishable stocks of this preferred sport fish. Because of the variability in success of natural propagation, stocking of this species may help to provide more fishing success in what might otherwise be lean years of the fishery.

The propagation of large mouth black bass has been discontinued and the minimum size limit removed. This procedure was adopted due to the accumulation of facts indicating that many lakes had abundant populations of slowly-growing bass which could not otherwise be legally harvested. In fast-growing bass populations, it has been shown that anglers take only a fraction of the population with many more dying of old age.

Wisconsin's trout propagation program is pointed toward 2 main goals. One of these is to increase fishing recreation for the less experienced angler by plantings of legal-sized trout in suitable waters as near as possible to centers of heavy fishing pressure. The success of this program can easily be attested to by the thousands of anglers who fished in a small artificial pond near Madison in the summer of 1953. The other goal is to plant trout of a proper size and species in lakes and streams where natural conditions favor the survival and additional growth of these fishes. Waters of this type are most abundantly located in the central and northern portions of the state and are not as heavily exploited as waters closer to major population centers.

#### **Rough Fish Removal**

Because of the large size and drainage pattern of many of the state's more important fishing lakes, the eradication of undesirable fish populations by chemicals or electricity is not a practical possibility. The control of rough fish populations is a continual problem involving a large investment in men and materials. Fortunately, due to the favorable market price of carp and sheepshead, the program has returned to the state about 80 per cent of the cost of operating this fish management procedure. Efforts to publicize the recreational values in spearing, angling and bow-and-arrow hunting for carp have had some local success in inducing the public to utilize this resource. An exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair in 1953, demonstrating the suitability of smoked carp as a food fish was well patronized and resulted in at least one dealer including this product in his line of merchandise.

#### **Great Lakes Fisheries**

The commercial harvest of food fishes from the Wisconsin waters of Lakes Michigan and Superior amounts to between 15 and 20

million pounds annually with a value of over 2 million dollars. Herring and chubs are by far the most abundant fishes in the catch with lake trout and whitefish bringing the highest price to the fishermen. During the past 5 years the lake trout catch from Lake Michigan declined steadily from 2½ million pounds per year to a low of 596 pounds in 1952. This collapse of the lake trout fishery has been blamed on the depredations of the parasitic sea lamprey. However, the plight of the commercial fishermen has been somewhat alleviated by a correspondingly rapid increase in the catch of chubs which jumped from a total of 2½ million pounds to nearly 7 million pounds annually. This is believed to be due to an actual increase in the chub populations, possibly because of low predatory lake trout populations, and also to increased exploitation of chubs by fishermen. There has been growing realization of the sport fishing values of the Great Lakes waters with emphasis on such fisheries as trolling for lake trout in Lake Superior. Small mouth black bass offers good fishing locally such as in Door County waters. Pier fishing for yellow perch in Green Bay and local harbors is very popular during the spring season.

#### Law Enforcement

Conservation progress is measured by how well the people appreciate that wildlife is their property and that no man has a better claim to it than any other. If this fact were universally accepted, there would be no arrests, and certainly no one would charge us with being a conservation failure. The goal of the law enforcement division is the maximum protection of resources and people, which calls for a condition where a minimum number of arrests would be necessary.

Financial restrictions usually limit the size of the law enforcement officers' force, but we believe quality rather than quantity is of first importance, and we ask that the public cooperate with us to the fullest extent. We inform the public that the fish, game and fur belong to them and it is to their advantage and gain to give us the proper support in helping to protect the natural resources of this state. By all persons interested working together as a team, the best results can be obtained.

A youth education program was inaugurated whereby we not only make contacts in the field with the youngsters, but we go to the schools and youth organizations such as Boy Scouts and Future Farmers of America and teach them the basic need for a sound conservation program. By so doing, we believe we are not only making better conservationists of them, but because of teaching law observance, we are also making better citizens of them as well.

Enforcement of the conservation laws and apprehending law violators is a big job, and that job involves long hours of patrol over rutted back roads, up and down hills, through valleys, and along stream beds for signs of illegal hunting, fishing and trapping.

The officer may sometimes spend most of a day just looking. Violations of the conservation laws are not as evident to our conservation officers as traffic and criminal code violations are to the policeman or sheriff, nor do they become so even after they are committed. After all, the fish, birds and animals concerned are not able to lodge complaints. Once the officer has apprehended the violator, his work has just begun. Then he must prepare his evidence and present it in court so convincingly and fairly that the judge or jury will find the charges justified and the violator deserving of his punishment. We have won over 99 per cent of the cases that were brought to court in the last 3 years.

New recruits must have basic formal education. They must qualify as to age, height, weight and pass a rigid physical examination by a physician of the department's choosing. We screen all our candidates carefully before we hire them. The conservation warden of today seeks and holds his position because he feels he has found a cause to fight for, a cause that he believes is worthy of his best efforts — one from which he can derive the utmost satisfaction in a job well done.

### **CO-OPERATIVE FORESTRY**

The co-operative forestry program may be divided into 5 principal phases, namely — county forest program, private woodland program, insect control program, the forest inventory and the forest crop law. A brief description of the activities of each follows:

#### **County Forests**

There are now 15 district foresters and assistants whose principal duties are to give technical forestry assistance to the 27 northern and central counties maintaining county forests. As of June 30, 1953, acreage of county forest lands entered under the Forest Crop Law totaled 2,155,395 acres. Entries by counties have been made at a reduced rate in recent years although there has been a slow but steady increase due to land purchases to improve blocking. Administration of the county forests is by a committee of the county board with the advice and counsel of the foresters. This work entails all phases of forest management including planning and activating planting programs and cultural cuttings, conducting timber sales with attendant marking of timber and timber sale areas with consideration given to wildlife and the other aspects of a well-rounded conservation program and maintaining accurate and proper records of the work accomplished. The district foresters in the northern and central counties also give considerable assistance to private landowners. This includes not only assistance with planting, cultural cutting and timber sales, but with marketing and utilization as well. The number of requests for such assistance on private woodlands is steadily increasing. Unlimited help to any one individual cannot be given, thus it is necessary to have a limit of 5 days assistance per request per year.



Planting is continuing at a rather uniform rate on the county forests. It reached a high in 1951 with 5,538 acres planted and in 1952 there were 3,937 acres established, bringing the total of successful plantations to 87,382 acres. Marinette County continues to rank first with 12,158 acres. Bayfield, Douglas, Jackson and Oconto Counties all have established in excess of 6,000 acres of plantation. Replanting is being done at a rate of about 200 acres per year for the past 2 years and totaled 17,452 acres to the close of 1952. A total of 7,078,240 bd. ft. of sawlogs was harvested from the county forests during 1951 and 1952, of which 80 per cent was hardwoods. Cordwood products totaled 168,433 cords for the same period, not including crossties, posts and poles. The total cord equivalent of all cut products was 92,832 cords in 1951 and 90,849 cords in 1952. There were 572 and 529 sales completed for the same years. Values, however, have shown an increase in that the total sales value for the first year of the biennium was \$257,570.03 and increased to \$317,671.81 for the second year, with a state-wide average income of almost 15 cents per acre.

#### Private Woodland Forestry

The private woodland or "farm" forestry program consists principally of assistance or technical service given to farmers and other owners in the forest management of their woodlands. Services include assistance in planting, cruising, marking, preparation of forest management plans, marketing, utilization such as home use of forest products and other forestry services. The aim is to improve forest practices on the estimated 6,600,000 acres of woodland held by private owners in small properties. This acreage is more than state, county and national forests combined. Most of these properties are, of course, located in the agricultural counties. Thirteen district foresters spend most of their time on this activity. For the fiscal year 1951-52, 1,145 owners were given management assistance and for 1952-53, 1,463 owners were given the same assistance. For the 2-year period the acreage involved totaled 82,955 acres on which 9,362,000 bd. ft. of sawlogs and 5,693 cords of timber was marked for cutting. The number of woodlands on which improved practices are being followed totals 1,916, on which 6,852 acres were reforested with trees from state nurseries. Harvesting under good forestry practices included 11,243,000 bd. ft. of sawlogs; 2,542 cords of pulpwood; 63,019 crossties; and 24,940 fence posts as well as fuelwood and other miscellaneous products. The estimated stumpage return to owners was \$181,722 in 1951-52 and \$185,252 in 1952-53, or a total of \$366,974 for the biennium. Estimated gross return to owners after they had done their own logging was \$356,587 and \$423,389 for the same years or a total of \$779,976 for the 2-year period.

### **Insect Control**

A forest insect survey and control program has been undertaken because of the increasing damage being done to our forests by insects. It has been estimated that the loss due to insects is greater than that due to fire. At present 2 forest entomologists are employed whose principal duties are to make surveys and recommend necessary control measures when required. Service is provided to industry, private owners and other agencies. In addition, a force of 90 to 100 department foresters and rangers and other public and private employes has been organized as co-operators to act as observers. These co-operators report weekly during the season insects are active and all outbreaks or dangerous increases in populations are investigated by the specialists.

Spraying operations from the air of 2,100 acres were carried on in 1952 in Marinette, Oconto and Vilas Counties to control the Saratoga spittle bug. Spraying by plane was also done in Sauk and Richland Counties during the same year to control Swaine's jack pine sawfly and the red-headed pine sawfly, 420 acres in all being covered. Using knapsack sprayers an additional 1,100 acres of small plantations were sprayed on the ground. Spraying from the air was on a reduced scale in 1953 as compared to the previous year. However, it was necessary for Marinette County to again spray to control the Saratoga spittle bug.

### **Forest Inventory**

The extensive forest inventory of 32 northern and central counties covering approximately 18,000,000 acres is now in its third year. This project is based on the use of aerial photography and sampling methods to determine the condition of our forests. Among other information to be learned is the volume of timber present by species and size of material, where it is located, rate of growth, volume being cut, volume which is recommended for cutting under good forestry practices, species of reproduction present and acreage in need of planting.

This is a co-operative project with private industry, the counties, U.S. Forest Service, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Conservation Department all contributing to the job with the last being charged with the responsibility for the actual making of the survey. Currently 22 foresters are engaged in the work. Intensive forest inventories of state and county forests are being carried on. Work has been completed on those for the Burnett, Marinette and Polk County forests and the Northern Highland and American Legion State forests with work currently being done on the Douglas County forest.

### **Forest Crop Law**

The principal function of the forest crop section is the administration of the forest crop law including entries, withdrawals, cutting notices and reports, payments to the towns, forestry aid payments

to the counties, transfers, lands under special classification and other related matters. Entries of both county and privately-owned lands are handled by this section.

### Forest Protection

Forest fires have played an important part in the history and development of Wisconsin. The state has come a long way in solving its forest fire problem, but the threat of forest fires remains, and there can be no letup in protection efforts if forest fires are to be kept under control. During the past 2 years a review of forest protection effort since the start of the program was undertaken and completed. Only fragmentary records of the early forest fires were available. There were, however, sufficient records to establish many sound, valuable tabulations over more than a 20-year period which will be invaluable for future planning and administration in forest fire control and equally valuable in evaluation of accomplishment. Department records show that fires can and do occur in Wisconsin at any time of the year when the ground is not snow-covered. The normal fire season, however, runs from the last of March to early November with peaks in April, July or August, and October. The cost of fire control in Wisconsin is shared by the state, the counties and the federal government. The department's records indicate that we are doing a better job today at about the same relative cost.

The forest protection division, charged with the responsibility of protecting and preserving, rather than a program of production, does not list its accomplishments entirely in terms of tangible assets. The public, as a partner in this enterprise, has, along with other factors such as weather conditions, improved mechanized equipment, and better-trained personnel, made possible Wisconsin's outstanding record in the field of forest protection.

The primary object of the forest protection division is to hold each fire to the smallest possible area; to limit the size of fires so that no more than 5 per cent of the total number of fires will reach 10 acres in size; and to hold the annual burn so that it will not exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  of one per cent of the total area under protection. A total of 16,115,000 acres has been included under a system of intensive fire protection. This system is divided into the northwest, northern, northeast and central areas, covering all or parts of 35 counties in the northern and central parts of the state. Each area unit is composed of either 2 or 3 protection districts for a total of 10.

The 1952 fire season was the most severe since 1948. The 1,246 fires were an increase of 166 per cent over last year's total of 464 fires. The 1,246 fires burned 4,962 acres, which represents a 142 per cent increase in total acres burned in 1952. The total damage increased from \$14,518 in 1951 to \$35,301 in 1952.

The 1951 fire season was the most favorable experienced since 1929 and the best in 23 years. The 464 fires that occurred

burned 2,036 acres and caused damage estimated at \$14,518. The 464 fires are a decrease of 31 per cent from the 669 fires in 1950, and the 2,036 acres burned are 12 per cent less than the 2,313 acres reported in 1950. An increase of 41 per cent from \$10,283 in 1950 to \$14,518 in 1951 is reflected in the class of damage values. For 1951 timber value increased \$630, reproduction value increased \$4,167 and other values decreased \$562 as compared to the 1950 values.

The 678 fires that occurred during the first half of 1953 burned 8,348 acres and caused damage estimated at \$51,436. This represents an increase of 24.8 per cent in the number of fires, an increase of 80.5 per cent in acres burned, and 78.6 per cent in reported damage, as compared with the same period in 1952. Of the total number of fires this year, about 8 per cent occurred during March, 49 per cent during April, 38 per cent during May and 5 per cent during June.

## FORESTS AND PARKS

### State Parks

The primary purpose of the state parks is to preserve the outstanding unique, scenic or historic places of state-wide significance for all time and to provide areas for public recreation and education in a manner consistent therewith. An area may qualify as a state park by reason of its scenery, its plants and wildlife, or its historical, archeological or geological interests. To provide a basis for common understanding of what general sort of area and development is associated with each park property; they are classified as to their most logical employment or greatest usefulness.

The state parks proper are relatively large scenic recreation areas. Each has a distinctive feature of state-wide significance. Thus, Devil's Lake (2,538 acres) is the most outstanding bit of mountainous scenery in Wisconsin; Pattison Park (1,160 acres) contains the highest waterfall (165 feet) in the state. Wyalusing Park (1,671 acres) at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers affords magnificent views of river and bluff scenery. The facilities for picnicking, camping and most other outdoor activities reach their highest development in these areas.

The state historic and memorial parks are strictly what the name implies. They are relatively small in size but each possesses a distinctive and interesting historic story. These sites represent an important element in the cultural background of the entire state; their preservation in the case of notable sites is a public, rather than semipublic or private responsibility.

The roadside parks are of lesser acreage and are intimately associated with the main permanently located trunk line highways. They constitute places where the traveler can turn off the pavement

and find a safe and attractive spot for a picnic lunch, for a rest or for an overnight stop with tent or trailer. For relatively short stops, one will find adequate sanitary facilities, picnic tables, fireplaces, good drinking water and similar improvements.

State parks fill a definite need in the complicated life of today in that they provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities for all of the people. During the 1952 season visitors at the state parks totaled more than 3,750,000. This represents an increase of 14 per cent over the previous all time high reached in 1950 when 3,290,000 persons visited the state parks. Although the vast majority of the attendance is made up of day visitors, there were 149,542 overnight visitors.

### State Forests

State forests are areas set aside primarily for timber production but managed under the principle of "multiple use." They are composed of lands submarginal for agriculture because of low fertility, excessive stoniness, poor drainage or rough topography. Although the primary use of state forests is the growing of recurring forest crops, scenic values, scientific and educational values, outdoor recreation, public hunting and fishing and stabilization of stream flow are important extra benefits. Under the principle of multiple use, forests contain special use areas such as recreation sites, wilderness areas, scientific areas, game refuges and canoe ways within which the specific uses take precedence over timber production. The extensive lake and river frontage retained by the state, the hills, marshes, and other geographic, historic and natural features embraced within the forests, provide many recreational opportunities. Throughout the year the state forest properties see rather heavy public use for a wide variety of recreational pursuits such as camping, picnicking, swimming, canoeing, fishing, hunting, hiking, winter sports, field trials, archery meets, photography, nature study, etc.

### State Forests

Name	Location (County)	Size in Acres 6-30-53	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Manager
American Legion	Oneida	37,637	Purchase	1929	Boulder Junction
Brule River	Douglas	18,933	Gift & Pur.	1906	Brule
Council Grounds	Lincoln	278	Gift	1938	Merrill
Flambeau River	Price, Rusk & Sawyer	71,753	Purchase	1930	Phillips
Kettle Moraine	Fond du Lac Jefferson Sheboygan Walworth Washington Waukesha	17,239	Purchase	1936	Campbellsport
Northern Highland	Iron & Vilas	125,973	Purchase	1925	Boulder Junction
Point Beach	Manitowoc	1,978	Purchase	1938	Two Rivers

### State Forest Nurseries

Designed to encourage reforestation and the planting of trees for forestry purposes on both public and privately-owned lands in Wisconsin, the Conservation Department has been annually producing planting stock since 1913. More than 50,500,000 seedlings and transplants were distributed by the 5 state nurseries during 1951 and 1952. Of this number approximately 72 per cent were planted on private lands while 28 per cent were planted on lands in public ownership. In excess of 7,000 landowners carried on forest planting in 1952. The principal demands for forest trees from the state nurseries continues to be as follows: (1) for reforestation of publicly owned lands; (2) for planting by farmers and other landowners; (3) for demonstration and educational purposes among schools, 4H groups and extension forestry projects; (4) for highway and other planting by official state agencies.

### Engineering

The great diversification of activities carried on by the department requires a rather extensive engineering service embracing several of the different engineering fields. In order to provide such services, this division exists under provisions of sections 15.77 (6) and 15.78 of the Wisconsin statutes. It consists of a chief conservation engineer and approximately 12 engineers, surveyors, draftsmen and technicians. Engineering activities of the Conservation Department can be divided into the 5 following general categories; engineering administration, mechanical, electrical and communications, structural, and topographic and hydrology. In consequence, the engineering division is organized into 4 sections identified by the last named 4 classifications of engineering work. Each of these sections has a chief reporting to the chief engineer. The chief conservation engineer administers and co-ordinates the engineering activities of the 4 engineering sections. He must also, as necessary, co-ordinate departmental activities with the State Bureau of Engineering, the Public Service Commission, the Industrial Commission, the Board of Health, related federal aid engineering offices, and such other outside engineering agencies as may be required.

The mechanical engineering section provides services in connection with selecting, maintenance, utilization, and further development of all mechanical equipment in the department. This includes approximately 435 trucks, 145 tractors, several hundred various types of trailers, plows, fire pumpers and much other mechanical equipment used in the various conservation activities. The electrical and communications section provides needed engineering service required by the ownership and operation of over 2,000 miles of telephone line along with 12 fixed, 131 mobile and 107 portable 2-way radio stations.

The structural engineering section provides planning for new building requirements, building modifications and maintenance, dam

construction and any other structural needs. The magnitude of the task in this connection can be best indicated by pointing out that the Conservation Department has approximately 1,500 buildings with a present valuation in excess of \$5,400,000. The topographic and hydrology section carries on a continuous mapping program required by the several divisions. It also provides land survey service as required for the continually changing land holdings of the department which presently are about 406,600 acres. Federal aid provides approximately \$600,000 in the form of Pittman-Robertson funds and another \$150,000 of Dingell-Johnson funds. The development of these areas requires extensive engineering work of a topographic, hydrological and also structural nature. Continuous water table and supply studies are conducted to provide data on which to base plans for fish propagation developments and fish and game habitat developments.

### Information and Education

All activities of the information and education division have as their objective the production and dissemination of reliable factual information and conservation matters to the public. To carry out those functions the division has (1) an information section, (2) an education section and (3) a recreational advertising section.

The information section compiles and prepares material for release to the daily and weekly press, radio stations and the out-of-state press. An average of 5 informative articles weekly is maintained. In addition the "How's Fishing?" information based upon telegraphic reports is released weekly during the spring and summer fishing season. The Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, edited and published monthly, carries conservation articles to a mailing list of 73,500, including all school libraries in the state. The Activities Progress Report summarizing meetings of the Conservation Commission, Conservation Congress and other important occasions is now distributed to department personnel and key conservationists throughout the state. Its mailing list now numbers 4,100.

The education section functions in co-operation with all divisions of the Conservation Department, with other state departments and federal agencies, with the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, with all state colleges, county normal schools and other educational institutions. Speaking engagements and meetings in which personnel of the information and education division took an active co-operative part numbered 220 during the past year. Of 55 exhibits featuring basic conservation and the numerous educational activities of the department, the 2 largest were presented at the Milwaukee Sentinel Sports and Outdoor Show and at the Wisconsin State Fair.

In the field of visual aids new motion picture films were added to the film library to bring the total to 72 subjects. Total film showings last year numbered 10,970. The still photographic file contains

13,333 black and white and 3,500 color transparencies readily available to newspapers, magazines and other publications without charge.

Wisconsin's recreational advertising and publicity program "to attract tourists from outside the state to this state" is in its 18th year of operation. Extensive use of newspaper and magazine advertising, outdoor recreational news releases, calendars of events, exhibits at outdoor travel expositions, photographic features and television programs combined to bring 98,326 inquiries with requests for Wisconsin literature, travel information and assistance in making vacation plans during the past year.

### CRIME LABORATORY, STATE

*Members:* VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General, *chairman*; IRA L. BALDWIN, University of Wisconsin; EVERETT GLEASON, Chief of Police, Wausau; WILLIAM J. GLEISS, District Attorney, Monroe County; BRUCE WEATHERLY, Chief of Police, Madison; LYMAN B. CLARK, Sheriff, Outagamie County; JOHN W. POLCYN, Chief of Police, Milwaukee.

*Superintendent:* CHARLES M. WILSON.

*Office:* 917 University Avenue, Madison.

*Publications:* Semimonthly bulletin (distribution restricted to law enforcement agencies).

The State Crime Laboratory was created in 1947 by Chapter 509, Laws of 1947. It operates under the supervision of a board of 7 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Governor and a majority of whom shall be actively engaged in law enforcement work. The two ex officio members are the Attorney General and a staff member of a Wisconsin University department to be designated annually by the president of the university. Members receive no compensation but are reimbursed for their necessary expenses.

The purpose of the State Crime Laboratory is to maintain and operate at a state level a criminalistics laboratory to provide the necessary modern technical assistance to local enforcement agencies in criminal matters. It is not intended to replace or to duplicate any of the normal functions performed by enforcement agencies at a local level, but rather to supplement the efforts of local agencies with the necessary modern technical assistance which in major cases is so important. The laboratory and its functions might be considered as a pooling or collection of modern tools and methods to aid the local agencies with their enforcement responsibilities where criminal offenses are under investigation.

This State Crime Laboratory is unique among all such laboratories in that it has no police power, has no direct connection with any enforcement agency, and it functions only when requested by local agencies or courts in a very close relationship to the requesting local agency.



The laboratory has very little direct contact with the public; its contact, through the invitation of local enforcement agencies, the district attorneys, or the courts, is indirect but far-reaching. When called upon to assist a local agency with a criminal investigation, the laboratory is able to bring to the community's problems such modern scientific investigative processes and aids as firearms identification, ballistics, chemical and microanalytical examinations, handwriting comparisons, comparative micrography, lie-detector or deception-test examinations and fingerprinting, which can best be provided if large-population areas are served. All phases of any criminal matter referred are examined at the same time under one roof, which enhances and broadens the advantages to be derived from the laboratory processing of case materials. These procedures quickly eliminate irrelevant materials, thereby saving time-consuming investigation by the local agencies. In addition ascertainment of facts in criminal matters are made more certain by independent technical corroboration which is subject to critical review and therefore often the strongest kind of proof that can be developed.

In addition to bringing technical assistance to local agencies when called upon for such aid, the laboratory has endeavored through an informational campaign to acquaint the local agencies with on-the-scene procedures which should be followed in such matters as the preliminary evaluation, collection, preservation and marking of evidence, so that the laboratory receives the proper materials collected in such a manner that their evidentiary value has not been destroyed. In this way the maximum service may be rendered by the laboratory in a criminal proceeding. In major cases, when requested by a local enforcement agency, the laboratory mobile field unit is dispatched to the scene to aid the local agency in the preliminary evaluation, collection, proper recovery and preservation of physical evidence found at the scene of such investigations. These field trips by the mobile field unit to crime scenes serve an educational purpose as well, since the local enforcement personnel work with the field unit and thereby become familiar with the best and most modern methods of evaluating, recovering, and handling of evidence to obtain the maximum assistance from such evidence and the laboratory's services.

As an additional effort of the laboratory in the direction of familiarizing personnel of enforcement agencies, district attorneys, the courts, and members of the bar in all parts of the state with the proper use of the services offered by the laboratory in criminal cases, and also for use as a textbook and source of reference material to the proper procedures in handling physical evidence when the laboratory is to be consulted on a case, a 234-page manual, *Scientific and Laboratory Methods of Judicial Proof*, has been prepared and widely distributed to law enforcement agencies in the state. This manual, which is available to law enforcement agencies for a nominal sum (at cost), was originally prepared for the first of a series of

3-day institutes for district attorneys, their assistants and judges sitting in courts of record having criminal jurisdiction. These institutes were held in 1951 and 1953 and have since become a biennial informational session to be given every odd year. The institutes were jointly presented by the State Crime Laboratory, the Attorney General's office, the extension division of the University of Wisconsin, the medical and law schools of the University of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association, and the Wisconsin County Board's Association.

A confidential, Law Enforcement Bulletin, is published semi-monthly and is distributed to law enforcement agencies in the state and surrounding areas. The bulletin carries wanted notices with photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, notices of details of various types of offenses, lists stolen property and contains other information of value to enforcement agencies in their investigation of crime. It is an illustrated bulletin and every effort is made to utilize the bulletin not only as a confidential media of exchange of intelligence between enforcement agencies, but also to incorporate informational data which will be helpful to local law enforcement officers.

The laboratory has established and maintains a central worthless check file in which worthless checks passed in Wisconsin and adjacent areas are classified by the *modus operandi*, handwriting, etc. and linked to other worthless checks passed by the same individual in two or more localities. Information regarding the identity of the passer, if known, or description and other pertinent information regarding his activities if his identity is unknown, is reported directly to the interested and submitting agencies and is also carried in the bulletin.

The laboratory has initiated a plan under which the results of research and development, either of existing techniques or new techniques, are recorded in a bound manuscript form. These manuscripts or formal reports will be available in the library of the laboratory, the University of Wisconsin Library, and the Wisconsin State Law Library for perusal by members of the bar, the judiciary, university faculty or the general public.

The laboratory has devised and given wide circulation to a comprehensive missing persons data sheet which is the starting point for the assembly of information regarding persons reported missing on a thorough systematic basis. The laboratory is in the process of perfecting a method of cross-indexing and cataloguing such information in connection with missing persons investigations which is unique in its completeness and which has been adopted by other similar state agencies. The start of a missing persons investigation, as far as the laboratory is concerned, commences with the completion of a 4-page missing persons form, either by a responsible relative of the missing person or the enforcement agency of the community from which the missing person disappeared. This compre-

hensive questionnaire covers details sought by the laboratory and incorporates many plans in the U. S. which were studied before this form was prepared. The information in the forms is digested and cross-indexed in the laboratory files. It is correlated with information in criminal investigations which are referred to the laboratory to details published in confidential law enforcement bulletins published by other states and received by the laboratory on an exchange basis, so that this systematic assembly of information pertaining to missing persons extends far beyond the state boundaries of Wisconsin.

The services of the State Crime Laboratory are available through local enforcement agencies or officials. The laboratory is prohibited from accepting cases from individuals who might wish to refer a matter to the laboratory. The laboratory is prohibited from processing materials solely to answer questions arising from civil litigation, although the findings of the laboratory, when such findings are no longer useful to the referring agency, may be made available to the courts or any interested party to a civil matter who acts through his attorney.

The laboratory findings are privileged and not available to anyone except officials connected with a referral agency until the criminal matter in which such findings are a part has come before a court of record. Then, and then only, the entire laboratory findings and files may be made available on an order of the court when requested by either the state or a defendant. This is unique among such laboratories and tends to keep the laboratory's findings on a thoroughly objective plane. The laboratory has no direct interest in the outcome of a criminal proceedings and is only interested in the establishment of the facts in any criminal matter. The laboratory, under provisions of the statutes, will undertake examinations for a defendant in a criminal action if the request is directed to the laboratory through the courts. In this way the services of the laboratory are available to both defense and prosecution in criminal matters.

### DAMAGE AWARD COMMISSION

*Members:* E. C. GIESSEL, director of Budget and Accounts; J. JAY KELIHER, State Auditor; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General.  
*Office:* State Capitol.  
*Publications:* Report in Assembly Journal, March 25, 1953.

This commission was established by Chapter 439, Laws of 1951. Membership consisted of the Attorney General, state auditor and director of budget and accounts. It took testimony as to any negligence in the construction or operation of the power plant serving the Wisconsin State Prison and Central State Hospital in

the city of Waupun. Petitions for claims were filed with the Attorney General. The findings of fact concluded that no petitioner had been damaged by negligence attributable to the state, and no awards were recommended to the 1953 session of the legislature for action.

## EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, GOVERNOR'S

*Members:* GORDON A. HUSEBY, Madison, *chairman*; WALTER B. SENTRY, Madison, *secretary*; CHESTER ALLEN, Madison; CLAIR M. BLAKELY, Madison; J. F. FRIEDRICK, Milwaukee; CLARENCE GREIBER, Madison; LEROY LUBERG, Madison; EUGENE R. MCPHEE, Madison; WILLIAM S. MIDDLETON, Madison; WILLIAM C. VAN CLEAF, Milwaukee; GEORGE VANDER BEKE, Milwaukee; G. E. WATSON, Madison; WALTER F. SIMON, Madison; and LAURIN P. GORDON, Madison.

This committee was first appointed by the late Governor Goodland in November 1944. Its purpose was to act as an approving agency for educational institutions desiring to train veterans in Wisconsin under the provisions of U. S. Public Laws 16 and 346. In 1950 Congress passed Public Law 550, which granted benefits to Korean veterans similar to those granted under Public Law 346. The committee was given legal status by the 1953 Legislature and the present members were appointed by Governor Kohler.

All courses in institutions must be approved by the committee before veterans may be enrolled and receive benefits. It decides on matters of policy and is responsible for the continued observance of the law by the institutions training veterans. The committee also serves as the Educational Advisory Committee to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

## EMERGENCY BOARD

*Members:* WALTER J. KOHLER, *chairman*; ARTHUR A. LENROOT, JR.; ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN.

*Office:* Executive Department, State Capitol.

The Emergency Board was organized in 1915 and reorganized in its present form in 1929. It consists of the Governor and the senate and assembly chairmen of the Joint Committee on Finance. The board has no employes but it was authorized by the 1933 Legislature to employ help if necessary. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board and calls meetings at least once each quarter. The 2 legislative members are reimbursed their expenses and receive \$10 per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the Governor.

The main function of the Emergency Board is to take care of

unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. For this purpose appropriations of \$2,500,000 for the biennium 1953-1955 were made to the board to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient. The detailed appropriations are as follows:

\$1,500,000 for general emergencies in all funds.

\$1,000,000 for state educational, charitable and penal institutions.

Under section 20.746 of the statutes, the Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding 25 per cent of the appropriations for each year, except that appropriations for aids to political subdivisions of the state and for highways may not be reduced.

### EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD, WISCONSIN

*Members:* LAURENCE E. GOODING, *chairman*; J. E. FITZGIBBON; MORRIS SLAVNEY.

*Executive Secretary:* ARVID ANDERSON.

*Assistant Secretary:* WALTER KWAPIL.

General office: State Office Building, Madison; Regional office: 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee.

Publications: Annual report; Employment Relations Law and Rules; Digest of Board and Court Decisions.

The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board administers the provisions of Chapter 111, Subchapters I and III of the Wisconsin Statutes, which is commonly known as the Employment Peace Act.

Subchapter I was enacted by the 1939 Legislature and became effective on May 5, 1939. The declaration of policy of the Employment Peace Act recognizes 3 major interests involved in industrial relations. "That of the public, the employe and the employer. These 3 interests are to a considerable extent interrelated. It is the policy of the state to protect and promote each of these interests with due regard to the satisfaction and to the rights of others."

The members of the board and its staff have been mindful of this direction of policy in dealing with each of the 3 groups. The administration of the statute brings the board annually in contact with thousands of persons and the impact of these activities are felt keenly by many thousands of additional persons. In the event of a strike there is a loss of earnings by the employe and the employer. The employe's family and every merchant with whom he does business suffers a loss of income. Likewise the employer, his customers and suppliers feel the economic impact of the strike and the state and federal government notices the strike in terms of lost tax revenues due to the decreased earnings of employers and employes. Because of the serious consequences of industrial dispute

the board makes every effort to render whatever assistance is desired or required as promptly as possible.

The legislation which the board administers deals with the following subjects: collective bargaining relations between employers and employes, the establishment of collective bargaining units; the conduct of elections to ascertain employes' wishes as to the union representations; the holding of all-union referenda to determine whether employes may be compelled to maintain union membership as a condition of employment; the regulation of employer and employe conduct by the establishment of unfair labor practices and provisions for preventing such activities, whether they be on the part of the employer, employe, or labor organization; the mediation of all types of labor disputes throughout the state; and the arbitration of grievances and interpretations of collective bargaining agreements. The majority of board actions are subject to appeal to the circuit court for the county in which the parties of a labor dispute are involved. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, a total of 543 cases involving 34,356 workers were filed with the board. In addition to these cases approximately 1,500 dispute notices were filed with the board in compliance with the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, advising us as to the status of labor negotiations with various employers and unions throughout the state.

If a union establishes the fact that a majority of the employes in a plant wish it to represent them, the employer is required to bargain with that agency. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, the board conducted a total of 69 representation elections involving 887 employes. Labor organizations were certified as the collective bargaining representatives in 54 of the elections conducted. In the remaining 15 elections "no union" was selected as the bargaining representative.

In the case of an all-union shop, the employer need not grant such demand even though the required number of employes have voted in favor of it. The law then merely gives the employer permission to include such provision in a collective bargaining agreement if he so chooses. During the fiscal year, the board conducted a total of 180 referenda involving 18,031 employes. In the 180 referenda conducted, "All-Union Agreements" were approved in 151 cases affecting 16,914 employes, rejected in 27 cases involving 957 employes, and dismissed in 2 cases involving 160 employes.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, a total of 60 complaints involving 3,847 employes were filed with the board alleging that unfair labor practices had been committed. Of this total 39 complaints alleged unfair labor practices on behalf of employers and 21 complaints on behalf of employes or labor organizations. The board issued cease and desist orders in 21 cases, affirmative action orders in 20 cases, and dismissed a total of 45 cases either on the merits, after adjustment, on the motion of the complainants, or for lack of jurisdiction.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, the board received 20 requests for arbitration involving 283 employees. In the majority of these cases the arbitration is conducted by either a commissioner or the board or one of its staff members. Generally the requests for arbitration are filed jointly by the employer and the labor organization involved and the issues concern themselves with interpretation of various clauses in the collective bargaining agreements existing between the parties.

Much of the activity of the board today is devoted to mediation. Its purpose is to aid disputants to resolve their controversies before they become so acute as to result in a work stoppage or if a work stoppage occurs to terminate the strike at the earliest possible date. The mediation services are constantly in demand and require almost the full-time service of one board member and one staff member. A satisfactory liaison has been developed between the federal mediation service and this agency to prevent the duplication of mediation efforts where such efforts would be wasteful of time and effort. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, the board received 177 mediation cases involving 607 employers and affecting 10,738 employees.

Subchapter III, relating to labor disputes in public utilities was enacted by the 1947 Legislature and became effective on July 26, 1947. It provides settlement procedure for labor disputes between public utility employers and their employes, through the appointment of conciliators and arbitrators in cases where the collective bargaining process has reached an impasse and stalemate, and as a result thereof the parties are unable to effect such settlement and which labor disputes, if not settled, are likely to cause interruption of the supply of an essential public utility service. The board has made no attempt to administer Subchapter III since February 1951 at which time the U.S. Supreme Court, in the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Transport Company case, found that Subchapter III was in conflict with the federal Labor Management Relations Act (340 U.S. 383).

On the present board, Chairman L. E. Gooding, Fond du Lac, is an attorney and was previously district attorney of Fond du Lac County; J. E. Fitzgibbon, Milwaukee, was general manager of Phoenix Hosiery Company of Milwaukee; Morris Slavney, Madison, is an attorney and was previously employed by the National Labor Relations Board as an attorney and hearing officer. Commissioners' terms are for 6 years and appointments are subject to senate confirmation.

The advisory committee, appointed by the Employment Relations Board under section 111.13 of the statutes consists of an equal number of representatives of employes and employers. Representatives of employes include organizations representing labor unions both affiliated and nonaffiliated. Representatives of employers include employers in agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits.

The board may refer to such committee for study and advise any matter having to do with the relations of employers and employes. The committee gives consideration to the practical operation and application of the employment relations law. It may make recommendations regarding amendments to the law and report to the proper legislative committee its view on any pending bill relating to this law.

## ENGINEERING, BUREAU OF

*State Chief Engineer:* CHARLES A. HALBERT.

*State Architect:* ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.

*Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds:* MALCOLM L. BROWN.

*State Power Plant Engineer:* A. C. BESSERDICH.

*Planning Division Director:* MARTIN W. TORKELESON.

Office: State Capitol.

The state engineering department was established in 1915. Subsequent to that time the duties of the department have been frequently enlarged by legislative enactment. The state chief engineer is the executive officer. He has civil service status and is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term.

The Bureau of Engineering has charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction for the state, of its sewerage and water supply systems, of its power plants, and other improvements. It prepares specifications and supervises the work done under contracts. During the biennium ending June 30, 1953 a substantial portion of the engineering and architectural work for the state was done by private firms. In this period there were completed approximately 370 contracts for new construction and maintenance work amounting to over \$15,528,000, and approximately 380 contracts were awarded totalling \$19,757,200. On July 1, 1953, 250 contracts were incompleted. At that time work involving over \$28,300,000 was under construction.

The Bureau of Engineering operates the capitol power plant and has general supervision of all other state-owned plants. It conducts a machine shop for rebuilding and repairing machinery and renders other maintenance and construction services at the state schools and institutions at cost to the department served. The bureau handles the purchase of coal for 30 state institutions. The coal is tested and paid for on a heat unit basis.

A biennial budget report is prepared by the bureau, which recommends maintenance expenditures for state-owned buildings, structures, and equipment. A biennial appraisal of all state-owned buildings and structures is made in connection with the long-range building program.

The bureau has charge of the operation and maintenance of the Capitol Building, the State Office Building, and the Executive



Residence and the grounds on which they are located. In addition to legislative personnel, the Capitol houses 750 employes of 27 state departments. The State Office Building accommodates 20 departments, with approximately 1,450 employes. Chapters 563 and 604, Laws of 1949, direct that buildings constructed or leased by the State Building Commission shall also be operated by the bureau. By this authority the state acquired the Milwaukee State Office Building at 794 N. Jefferson Street in Apr. 1950. This building has been remodeled and operated by the bureau since its acquisition. The building houses 7 state departments and approximately 175 employes.

Chapter 397, Laws of 1951, assigned to the bureau the functions of the former State Planning Board, the personnel of which now comprise the state planning division of the bureau. During the biennium the staff has assisted local governments (towns, villages, cities, and counties) in their problems, which largely concern city planning, including the programing of public works, zoning, and the development of recreational facilities. Recommendations with respect to solutions of vexing traffic problems are often sought. The approval of the director of regional planning of land division plats outside of incorporated places (except in counties having a planning agency employing permanently at least one registered civil engineer) being required by law as a prerequisite to recording with the register of deeds, he is required to check from 125 to 150 such plats each year for compliance with the statutes.

The planning division has completed a long range site planning program for the 9 state colleges and is now making similar studies for the Department of Public Welfare institutions. The staff and its members have also co-operated with a number of state agencies, among them the Legislative Council, the Aeronautics Commission, the Highway Commission, the Conservation Commission, the Division of Departmental Research, the Commission on Interstate Co-operation, and others, in connection with projects where its services were deemed desirable. The director of regional planning, who is the state planning division representative on the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies, is very active in its work as executive secretary.

### FINE ARTS COMMISSION

*Members:* LA VERA POHL, director, Milwaukee Art Institute; JAMES S. WATRUS, art faculty member, University of Wisconsin; Mrs. HERBERT V. KOHLER\*, member of State Historical Society Board of Curators; CHARLES ZADOCK, citizen member; ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF, state architect.

*Office:* State Capitol.

\*Deceased, March 7, 1953.

This commission was created by Chapter 450, Laws of 1951, to approve the design, structure, composition, location and arrangement of all monuments, memorials and works of art which are to become the property of the state. Works of art which are the property of the University of Wisconsin and the State Historical Society are excluded.

The commission consists of the state architect, the director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, a member of the art faculty of the University of Wisconsin, a member of the board of curators of the State Historical Society; and a citizen of the state of recognized standing in the fields of fine arts, architecture or landscape architecture appointed by the Governor. The commission receives an appropriation of \$5,000.

### GEOGRAPHIC BOARD, STATE

*Members:* ERNEST F. SWIFT\*, *executive secretary*; GEORGE F. HANSON; C. A. HALBERT.

*Office:* Conservation Department, State Office Building, Madison.

The State Geographic Board, established under Section 23.25 of the Wisconsin Statutes, consists of the following membership: the conservation director, the state geologist, and the state chief engineer. The conservation director is the secretary and executive officer of the board, and requests from the public should be directed to him.

The board was established to serve the general public in determining the correct and most appropriate names for lakes, streams, places and other geographic features in Wisconsin. Requests received from the public for the establishment of specific names for geographic features are carefully checked in the field, are considered by the board in co-operation with those concerned, and are submitted to the respective county boards for their recommendation or approval. The chief purpose of the board is to change unsuitable or duplicated names and to accord names to those features which are unnamed.

The board serves as the state's representative to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and co-operates with the latter in eliminating conflicts between state and federal designations of geographic features within the state.

### GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* PETER SKAMSER, *chairman*; JOHN OSTROM, *vice chairman and treasurer*; LILLIAN CRANDALL, *secretary*.

*Office:* Board of Trade Building, Superior.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905

\*Resigned effective March 15, 1954.

and functions in the city of Superior. Green Bay and La Crosse warehouses are also served by this commission. It is composed of 3 members appointed by the Governor for 3-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts. Earnings in excess of the permitted working surplus of \$60,000 go into the state general fund.

The commission is requested by statute to service all grain warehouses in the city of Superior. The commission may extend its services to warehouses in other cities, except to Milwaukee.

The principal duties of the commission are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; to inspect grain shipped to Superior if the shipper requests it; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and, on request, to analyze at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. These duties apply only to grain received and shipped from Superior public grain warehouses. The purpose of this service is to develop the grain trade of Wisconsin by insuring a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain.

### HEALTH, BOARD OF

*Members:* STEPHEN E. GAVIN, *president*; SAMUEL L. HENKE, *vice president*; CARL N. NEUPERT, *secretary*; STEPHEN CAHANA; WILLIAM T. CLARK; CARL D. NEIHDOLD; FORRESTER RAINE; WOODRUFF SMITH.

*State Health Officer:* CARL N. NEUPERT.

*Assistant State Health Officer:* E. H. JORRIS.

*General Administration Section:* E. H. JORRIS, *assistant state health officer*; preventable disease, MILTON FEIG, *director*; environmental sanitation, O. J. MUEGGE, *state sanitary engineer*; maternal and child health, AMY LOUISE HUNTER, *director*; local health administration, ALLAN FILEK, *director*.

*General Office:* State Office Building, Madison.

*District Health Offices:* No. 1, 602 Insurance Bldg., Madison; No. 2, Municipal Bldg., Elkhorn; No. 3, 146 Fourth Ave., Fond du Lac; No. 4, Rusk Avenue at Montgomery, Sparta; No. 5, City Hall, Wisconsin Rapids; No. 6, City Hall Annex, Green Bay; No. 7, 417½ N. Bridge St., Chippewa Falls; No. 8, City Hall, Rhineland.

*Publications:* Biennial Report; Health, a quarterly bulletin.

### Subordinate Boards and Committees

*Barbers Examining Board:* HEINZ DIEHL; JOSEPH LANDREE; GEORGE SCHOENFELDT.

*Cosmetology Examining Board:* MRS. ANN MOCKROSS; MRS. ZELMA SIEBERT; LYDIA SCHNEIDER.

*Funeral Directing and Embalming, Committee of Examiners in:* DONALD L. GOODRICH; E. J. OVERTON; LESTER F. THIELEN.

*Plumber Examiners, Board of:* WILLIAM BAUMANN; HAROLD MORGAN.

*Public Health Nurses, Examining Committee for:* A. L. SCHMICH, *chairman*; ALLAN FILEK; WM. C. KAHL.

*Advisory Hospital Council:* PAUL BJERKE; WM. L. COFFEY; HAROLD M. COON; GRACE CRAFTS; MRS. OTTO FALK; LEIGH HUNT; E. R. KRUMBIEGEL; CARL N. NEUPERT; W. R. PLATER; FRED PROCTOR; MRS. JOHN RAMSAY; H. A. SIMCOCK; JOHN W. TRAMBURG; HERBERT VONIER.

### **Background**

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin legislature in 1876 with prescribed powers of regulation and enforcement in matters pertaining to public health. It was the 11th such agency in the nation and the 3rd in the middle west.

The official Board of Health has the responsibility for determining the policies to be followed by the department and for the approval of programs to be developed or in operation. Its 7 members are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate for 7-year terms. The board elects a secretary, who is also the State Health Officer. Powers of the board include that of making and enforcing rules and regulations, holding hearings, and issuing orders on subjects under its jurisdiction as established by statute.

Specific functions are performed by the following 5 main sections: general administration, preventable diseases, environmental sanitation, maternal and child health, and local health administration. The work of the board and of the department is supplemented by local boards of health and health officers in all towns, villages and cities of Wisconsin. The staffs of the 8 district health offices keep in touch with the local boards and officers and assist them in any problems which may arise.

### **GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SECTION**

The section on general administration co-ordinates the activities of the entire department and directs the divisions of staff services, personnel, statistical services, fiscal services, internal services, laboratories, vital statistics, dental education, health education, hospitals and related services, cosmetology, barbering, and funeral directing and embalming.

### **Staff Services**

Beginning on July 1, 1952, 4 major operational services were brought together under the division of staff services. Their functions, until that time performed either by independent units or by divisions themselves, were co-ordinated to provide for more effective control of personnel, materials, funds, equipment and business methods.

By assisting in gathering, processing and analyzing facts relating to vital events, activities of public health workers, and other kinds of data concerned with the health of Wisconsin citizens, the

activities of the statistical services division are directed toward the answering of 3 basic questions in the field of medicine and public health: What are our health problems? What are we doing about them? What progress are we making? More and more stress is being placed upon careful planning for and wise use of data gathered for statistical study. This too is an area in which the service division tries to be of help to both lay and professional workers.

### Laboratories

The State Laboratory of Hygiene is a university laboratory obtaining its budget through the board of regents of the university, but the law requires that it perform the tests that are incidental to the programs of the State Board of Health. This makes it at the same time, then, a Board of Health laboratory as well as a university laboratory. The Board of Health, in co-operation with 7 cities, maintains co-operative health laboratories in various parts of the state.

### Vital Statistics

The registration of vital statistics became a statutory obligation in 1852 even before the State Board of Health was created. Original birth, death, marriage and divorce records are collected, processed and filed in a fireproof vault in the State Office Building. This serves 2 essential functions: (1) to preserve such documentary evidence as is necessary to protect the legal rights of individuals; such as establishing identity, proving parentage, settling of estates and life insurance claims, substantiating payments to veterans for benefits arising out of previous military service, etc., (2) to provide statistical data used in defining problems and developing improvement programs in the fields of public health, medical science, social welfare and government.

The microfilm laboratory develops all 70 mm X-ray films of the tuberculosis division, microfilms records, prepares photo-copies and produces other types of photographic work at cost for governmental agencies.

### Dental Education

The division of dental health education carries on a state-wide program for the prevention and control of dental caries with emphasis on school and preschool groups. Dental surveys are made to determine the present instances of dental decay and to show the improvement in dental health following the fluoridation of public water supplies.

Ninety Wisconsin communities have adopted a program of water fluoridation. Surveys are also carried on in connection with the research program of the topical application of sodium fluoride. The dental division supervises public health dental hygienists employed at the local level.

### Health Education

To live a longer and healthier life, each of us must know what needs to be done for our own health and for the health of our families and our community. Then we must do it. This is the objective the division of health education helps people to achieve. In co-operation with various other divisions, folders, leaflets, and pamphlets are published by the department to meet specific health education needs. Copies are available without charge to Wisconsin residents. A quarterly bulletin, Health, is sent to 15,000 persons and organizations with some special interest in public health in Wisconsin.

This division also maintains one of the most active film libraries in the country, and makes these visual aids available without charge to all residents of our state. In addition to sound motion pictures in color, the library includes sound and silent filmstrips, and transcriptions for radio broadcasting. Rural demonstrations of health visual aids are conducted in selected counties by the district health offices. They loan projectors and health films to rural schools and adult groups in a round-robin circuit.

### Hospital and Related Services

The 3 major functions of this division involve the surveying, planning, and construction of hospitals and related institutions; the approval of 160 general and allied special hospitals as to their maintenance and operation; and licensure of approximately 400 nursing homes and homes for the aged which care for the aged, infirm, and chronically ill. An inventory of hospitals and related institutions is regularly made to obtain current information for the annual revision of a long-range state hospital plan. A 14-member State Advisory Hospital Council assists in the annual revision of this plan for general hospitals, chronic disease and mental hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, public health centers, and related facilities. Public health engineers, dietitians, hospital nursing consultants, an accountant, and a hospital consultant assist communities eligible for federal grants-in-aid with the planning and construction of hospitals.

The licensure of nursing homes and homes for the aged assures the public that standards are being maintained in the operation of such homes. Visits are made as required by engineers and nurses to determine compliance with standards established with the advice and consultation of a 9-member advisory committee on nursing homes, relating to (a) care, treatment, health, safety, welfare, and comfort of patients; and (b) construction, general hygiene, maintenance and operation which, in the light of advancing knowledge, will promote safe and adequate accommodation. A denial, suspension or revocation of a license is authorized only when there is substantial failure to comply with the minimum standards. A provisional license may be granted for not more than one year to a

facility in use which is temporarily unable to conform with all of the established rules. The need for this special type of sheltered care is growing steadily with waiting lists in almost every existing facility.

Although maternity departments of general hospitals have been licensed for many years, after July 1, 1953, general hospitals in their entirety will need to obtain approval by the board. An advisory committee of 5 members is to be consulted in the development of standards necessary for the adequate care of individuals in hospitals.

### **Cosmetology**

This division assists Wisconsin beauty salons in maintaining high standards of safety, sanitation, and skill in serving the women of the state and the feminine visitors. Emphasis on this begins with the regulation and supervision of schools of cosmetology. Before being licensed, operators, manicurists, managers, instructors and electrolysists must pass practical demonstrations and written tests. These are conducted by the committee of cosmetology examiners. In addition a continuous educational program on the importance and value of good sanitary methods is carried out by the field inspectors in their work with the beauty salons and schools.

### **Barbering**

The division of barbering is helping to assure those who patronize Wisconsin barber shops that these shops are clean and sanitary and that the persons employed in them are skillful and competent. This is accomplished primarily by periodical inspections of all such establishments. Courses of study are also prescribed for classes in barbering at 3 vocational schools in the state: Eau Claire, Green Bay and Milwaukee. The examination and licensing of applicants who wish to practice barbering in this state is another function of the division which helps to maintain the high standards which the people of Wisconsin have a right to expect.

### **Funeral Directing and Embalming**

The examining and licensing of funeral directors and embalmers and the inspecting and licensing of funeral homes are the main functions of this division, together with the close supervision of apprentices from the time of registration through their training period. The committee of examiners for funeral directors and embalmers consists of 4 members appointed by the State Board of Health, 3 representing the practicing funeral directors and embalmers, and one representing the Board of Health. In-service training is encouraged through participation in a "school of instruction" held each year for funeral directors and embalmers.

### PREVENTABLE DISEASES SECTION

The section on preventable diseases co-ordinates the work of infectious and degenerative diseases that is carried on by the following divisions:

#### Bureau of Communicable Diseases

The control of communicable diseases is a basic, legal responsibility of local health officials, supervised and aided by the bureau of communicable diseases. The effects of its activity are far-reaching. In local communities immunization programs are organized on a routine basis by the official local and county public health nurses and the county medical societies with State Board of Health advice and co-operation. Emergency immunization programs are established as the need arises. Development and revision of communicable disease regulations for adoption by the Board of Health, and interpretation to local health officials; investigation and research in the transmission and control of communicable diseases; and aid to physicians in the diagnosis of communicable diseases are among the other services of this bureau. The bureau also develops, prints and purchases much visual aid material for educational purposes; and publishes and distributes the communicable disease rules and regulations. It is also responsible for the distribution of gamma globulin for the prevention of poliomyelitis, infectious hepatitis and measles.

#### Tuberculosis Control

Impressive gains have been made in controlling tuberculosis in Wisconsin through the co-operation of many people. But the task will not be completed until the record shows "no deaths due to tuberculosis; no patients hospitalized or needing to be." The division of tuberculosis control is working towards this goal. Three mobile X-ray units are available at recurring intervals in rural and suburban areas and X-ray about 150,000 people annually. Other units are assigned without personnel to the City of Madison and Dane County, Milwaukee County, and the City of Milwaukee. The division aids local health authorities in the follow-up of suspected cases for diagnosis and hospitalization.

This division is also responsible for the general supervision of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium at Wales and Lake Tomahawk State Camp. The former is a center for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. Originally intended as a hospital for early cases of the disease, its function has now been broadened to allow the admission of all stages and all types of tuberculosis. Lake Tomahawk State Camp is devoted to the rehabilitation of individuals who have completed their cure of tuberculosis, but are not yet ready for full-time employment. The work activity is jointly planned by the individual, the vocational director and the physician. It is designed to fit the patient's personal needs and prepare him to return to the work of his choosing.



Fourteen X-ray units are loaned to hospitals, almost all of which have over 100 beds, as a demonstration of the value of routine X-raying of all general hospital admissions.

#### **Heart Disease Control**

The reports of deaths filed by the state's physicians show year by year that an increasing percentage of all deaths are caused by various forms of heart disease — especially as more and more of our residents are reaching the middle and later years of life. Facts learned from studies of such statistics are used in planning information programs on the control of heart disease for the general public. These programs include the distribution of leaflets and articles on the subject, and the circulation of films on heart disease for use with lay audiences and others on technical aspects of heart disease reserved for professional groups.

Other functions of the division involve case-finding in connection with chest X-ray surveys, sessions of postgraduate education on heart disease control and rheumatic fever, and consultation services on the public health aspects of heart disease control.

#### **Venereal Disease Control**

The major activities of the division are directed toward the prevention of new cases and the occurrence of venereal disease sequelae, particularly those necessitating institutional care, through the removal of infectious foci and the requirement or provision of adequate treatment. Known infectious and active cases are brought to treatment. Contacts and suspects are investigated to uncover previously undiagnosed cases, for subsequent care and spread prevention. The division also carries out other statutory requirements and provides medical consultation services to doctors and institutions. It works closely with other public health and welfare groups, private doctors, medical societies and hospitals to accomplish its goals.

#### **Cancer Control**

The activities of the division are directed toward the prevention of cancer cases and deaths. Greater survival rates are dependent upon the obtainment of earlier diagnosis and treatment of cases. The major activities of the division are predicated upon this fact and involve health educational programs for lay and professional groups, the provision of needed diagnostic laboratory services, the provision of public health nursing services, the prevention and correction of environmental carcinogenic hazards, the analysis of reports for measuring state-wide changes in cancer resulting from control efforts, and the promotion and co-ordination of control activities by and with other groups. The division works closely with other public health groups and agencies, medical societies, doctors and hospitals.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION SECTION

The section on environmental sanitation exercises general supervision and guidance over public health engineering activities in the state.

### Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

The bureau provides general supervision over the public water supplies and sewerage systems insofar as their sanitary and physical condition affects health or comfort. It reviews and approves, prior to their construction, plans for new systems and improvements to existing ones requiring sewage treatment to be incorporated in every new sanitary sewer system. Routine surveys are performed on the water and sewerage plants in the interest of assuring public health protection through proper sanitary operation.

Advisory milk sanitation service is made available to local health departments desirous of improving the sanitary quality of the milk supply. For the purpose of indicating the sanitary quality of the milk, all Grade A milk supplies shipped inter or intra state and that used by common carriers are certified following the required survey procedure. Considerable educational activities are carried on through seminars, in-service training schools and lectures to varied groups.

Numerous general sanitation activities are supervised including public bathing places, garbage and refuse disposal, and industrial, recreational and trailer camps. Advisory service is given to the public and municipalities on insect and rodent control, housing and miscellaneous sanitation problems.

### Plumbing

In 1913, the state legislature, realizing the close connection between plumbing and public health, gave favorable action to a legislative bill which created Chapter 145 of the statutes, known as the State Plumbing Law. This law provides for the examination and licensing of qualified persons as plumbers; also for the registration and supervision of plumbing apprentices. It also gives the Board of Health the authority to adopt minimum rules and regulations governing plumbing and drainage installations, and to employ necessary personnel to enforce the law and the rules and regulations. Inspectors are assigned to specific districts where they inspect all plumbing and drainage installations on a routine basis, and investigate any nuisances and health hazard complaints upon requests.

### Well Drilling

The State Board of Health is charged with the responsibility of prescribing, publishing and enforcing minimum reasonable standards and rules and regulations for methods to be pursued in the obtaining of pure drinking water for human consumption and the establishing of all safeguards deemed necessary in protecting the

public health against the hazards of polluted sources of impure water intended or used for human consumption.

In keeping with this responsibility, the well drilling division of the State Board of Health registers well drillers and pump installers; conducts investigations of alleged faulty constructions; inspects unsafe wells on request; inspects and certifies water supplies to the Federal Housing Administration; prepares written educational material and illustrations of approval exhibits for the general public; conducts educational meetings and gives consultation to well drillers, pump installers, educators, dairy fieldmen and inspectors, sanitarians, sanitary engineers, and the general public; reviews plans of proposed private water supply systems; prescribes remedial construction of wells; selects new well sites; and enforces the code regulations.

In conformance with the Wisconsin statutes, the division also reviews applications for approval of high capacity wells, many of which first require a formation test of the area to determine the possible effect of the proposed well on public utility wells.

#### **Rendering and Slaughtering**

It is the aim of this division that all slaughterhouses and rendering plants be maintained in a proper sanitary condition at all times. To achieve this goal the division supervises the construction of all slaughterhouses and rendering plants in the state and promotes sanitary operation and maintenance of such establishments. The division also issues licenses to these establishments under provisions of the Wisconsin statutes.

Annual inspections are made at existing plants, chiefly by the district public health engineers. A report is then submitted with the needed recommendations, if any, to place the establishment in a sanitary condition. Inspections are also made at establishments in case of transfer of ownership. Under change of ownership provisions the slaughterhouse or rendering plant must be in a completely sanitary condition before a license is issued to the new owner or operator. New sites for slaughterhouses and rendering plants are inspected by representatives of the board and plans are then submitted for approval. It is essential that the plans be examined and approved before construction is started so as to assure that the plant will meet the sanitary requirements. Upon completion of the construction of the plant, a re-inspection is made to determine if the facilities have been properly installed.

#### **Water Pollution Control**

Under the administrative control of the State Board of Health this division conducts basin-wide surveys to determine sources of pollution and condition of receiving waters. It studies trade wastes and treatment methods, supervises aquatic nuisance control pro-

cedures and renders other services for the Committee on Water Pollution. The major purpose of the work is the elimination of surface water pollution to protect a natural resource which is becoming more and more important as population grows and the need for clean water for domestic, agricultural, industrial and recreational uses is increased. The activities have led to the utilization of certain industrial wastes with manufacture of a number of by-products from wastes which formerly destroyed the usefulness of Wisconsin streams.

### **MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SECTION**

Foundations for good physical and emotional health are laid early in life. The activities of this section are therefore directed toward helping communities to provide services promoting optimum physical and emotional health, encouraging wholesome family living, and preventing deaths of mothers and children. Consultation and advisory service by the professional staff and educational literature and visual aids are made available to doctors, hospitals, nurses, teachers, community groups and parents.

#### **Maternal and Child Health**

The bureau staff is constantly reviewing new developments in programs for maternal and child health and studying needs throughout the state. Statistical data is analyzed and interpreted and new methods and techniques demonstrated. With the increased trend toward hospital care, a hospital nursing consultant has been made available to visit hospitals and review maternal and child health problems. The increase in deliveries of premature infants has made it necessary to continue loan of incubators to hospitals in selected areas. Use of these incubators is demonstrated and special training in the care of premature and newborn infants offered to local hospital nurses.

Community activities are encouraged and co-ordinated with the hospital service through a public health nursing consultant in maternal and child health. In-service training activities for public health and hospital nurses are carried on. Nurses are encouraged to make use of every opportunity to teach parents about child development and guidance. Expectant parent classes are a popular and effective means of reaching more people in the community. These are now being held in about 40 communities with the approval and support of local medical groups. Parent study groups are encouraged to help parents in meeting the needs of the older child. Physicians and hospitals are encouraged to refer individuals needing special help to the public health nurse for home visits.

The bureau works with the State Medical Society in developing postgraduate programs in obstetrics and pediatrics and to increase medical interest in community and hospital staff projects. Doctors, hospitals and nurses play an important part in helping parents to

provide the best possible care to their children.

Since the school-age years of 5-19 are significant in developing desirable health habits and attitudes toward health, as well as planning for protection of school children against illness and disease, the bureau of maternal and child health incorporates school health activities in its program. A consultant in school health is available to assist school administrators, supervisors and teachers in planning and carrying out effective health education programs, school health services and programs for healthful living in our schools. Health supervision of the preschool child is encouraged through the promotion of "readiness-for-school" programs. Ways and means of improving the health of the school-age child are stressed through individual conferences, teachers' institutes and meetings, and classes in teacher training institutions. Materials for use in the Wisconsin Co-operative School Health Program are developed and widely distributed. Reference lists and educational aids are made available to junior and senior high school teachers of infant and child care and family life education courses. Assistance is given in planning and staffing health education workshops in the teacher colleges and 2 universities. Through the State School Health Council there is planning and co-ordination with other agencies and groups interested in health of the school child.

#### Nutrition

Current information on nutrition is made available and its application promoted in home, school and community. In-service and pre-service education in nutrition is provided for professional staff of health and welfare agencies and schools through group conferences, workshops and individual consultation on nutrition activities and special problems. Public health nurses are aided in improving the diet of expectant mothers and children. School administrators and teachers are assisted in improving nutritional quality of school lunches and more effective use of the lunch as a means of improving food habits. Assistance is given in planning dietary departments in hospitals. Consultations are held with administrators in small hospitals, tuberculosis sanitariums, children's institutions and camps on problems of food planning and service. Organized community groups are assisted in studying community needs and in planning for dietary improvements.

#### Child Guidance

This division promotes preventive mental health programs in local areas and assists communities to establish their own clinical and educational mental hygiene services. Work needed to encourage prevention, early recognition, diagnosis and treatment of emotional or mental disturbances is demonstrated through integration with well-child centers, "readiness-for-school" programs, and professional

daily contacts. In-service training is provided through courses, consultations, case conferences and participation in teaching programs for nurses, teachers, social workers and physicians. Training facilities for professional workers are supported and co-ordinated with university resources. Lay education for parents and other interested individuals is provided through literature, films and discussion guides, radio transcriptions, and assistance in organizing programs. Advisory service on mental health matters is made available to all interested agencies and organizations.

### **LOCAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SECTION**

The section on local health administration is the channel of communication between all the local health units and the various bureaus and divisions of the State Board of Health and supervises the work of the following divisions.

#### **Division of Local Health Administration**

To provide better service to the citizens of Wisconsin, the state has been divided into districts where help with any public health problem can be readily obtained. Most districts have a health officer, who is a physician specially trained in public health; an advisory public health nurse; a public health engineer and a hotel and restaurant inspector.

Problems in connection with communicable disease control or other preventable diseases are best handled on the district level. Epidemiological investigations are made on the most serious diseases such as smallpox, tularemia, typhoid fever, brucellosis, rabies, infectious diarrhea of the newborn and poliomyelitis. Recalcitrant tuberculosis cases are followed up. Efforts are directed at securing a high level of protection against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus early in life.

The district health officer is a member of the health committee and, as such, has a part to play in directing the work of the county public health nurses.

Supervision is provided over all public water supplies and public sewage disposal systems; water supplies where trains and boats have their supplies replenished; hotels, restaurants and other establishments of that kind; industrial camps and other sanitation activities. Some of these include such items as swimming pools, bathing beaches, recreational camps, well drilling, slaughterhouses, rendering plants and school sanitation. The districts may give help to trailer camps, to communities which have problems in connection with their public dumps and with many other sanitation problems.

The advisory nurse helps local nurses and their employing bodies develop the public health program of such nurses. These employing bodies may be the county health committees which employ county public health nurses, city boards of health which employ city nurses

or school boards which employ school nurses, who generally function as community nurses.

Districts employing nutritionists, dental hygienists and other personnel can provide more service in the respective fields of such personnel.

#### **Public Health Nursing**

The bureau of public health nursing functions in co-operation with the advisory nurses of the 8 district health offices in assisting all local public health nurses to keep abreast of new trends and developments in nursing practice. Institutes or work conferences emphasizing the promotion of both physical and emotional health are planned to meet the needs of local health workers in order that they may give a high quality of service to the public. Students of public health nursing are placed in local health agencies for field experience in co-operation with university instructors and with the assistance of district personnel.

Standards of performance are constantly studied and encouraged, and public health nurses are assisted in obtaining adequate preparation in programs of study at universities where public health courses have been approved by the national accrediting agency. In addition, nurses are counseled by personnel of the bureau in securing the positions best fitted to their abilities. Employing bodies of public health agencies in both rural and urban areas apply to the bureau of public health nursing for referral of qualified applicants to fill staff vacancies.

#### **Industrial Hygiene**

This division is concerned mainly with safeguarding the health of the industrial workers. Its facilities include industrial nursing consulting, engineering studies and laboratory analyses. Engineering studies are made in plants to determine the amount of exposure of employes to toxic materials used in manufacturing processes. The laboratory's chief function is to analyze the air samples collected by field engineers during plant studies. It also does chemical analyses of body fluids and solvents for toxic substances. The industrial nursing consultant assists industrial nurses in improving and expanding in-plant health services and correlating these services with local, district and state health agencies. The division promotes medical and nursing programs which include pre-employment and periodic physical examination of employes, as well as clinical procedures used in the early detection of occupational diseases. Yearly clinics are held among practicing physicians in various state regions.

#### **Hotels and Restaurants**

Fieldmen of this division are assigned to district health offices and carry on a continuous program of inspection of hotels and restaurants. Summer resorts, tourist rooms and cabins, roadside

stands, taverns that serve food, and eating places at carnivals and fairs, and similar gatherings are also inspected. In addition, institutes for food service employes are held throughout the state to further the sanitation program. A variety of methods are used to present the story of proper procedures. Movies are shown, talks are given, skits and demonstrations are put on. Pamphlets also help in educating operators and their employes.

## HIGHWAY COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* HAROLD L. PLUMMER, *chairman*; C. W. AHNER, *vice chairman*; O. J. HUGHES, *secretary*.

*Central Office Staff:* E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer*; W. L. HAAS, *director of administration*; W. B. BLAIR, *director of finance*; B. R. L'HOMMEDIEU, *director of planning and research*.

*General Office:* State Office Building, Madison.

*District Engineers' Offices:* No. 1, State Office Building, Madison; No. 2, 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee; No. 3, 1276 Main St., Green Bay; No. 4, Wisconsin Theater Building, Wisconsin Rapids; No. 5, Hoeschler Building, La Crosse; No. 6, 105-107 Grand Ave., East, Eau Claire; No. 7, Court House, Rhinelander; No. 8, 1517 Tower Ave., Superior; No. 9, Lancaster.

*Publications:* Biennial Report; Highway Map (annual); Statutory Distribution of Total Motor Vehicle Revenues (annual).

### History

Service to the growing number of motorists in the first decade of the century led to the establishment in 1907 of a Highway Division in the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Increasing importance of the motor vehicle to the enjoyment of its citizens and to the economy of the state caused the 1911 Legislature to establish the administration of highway matters as a full-scale state activity under the commission form of organization.

A per diem 5-man commission served until 1929, when growth of highway activities and service to the public had become so extensive that the legislature reorganized the commission to 3 full-time commissioners, a form that has not been changed since.

The administration of highway service can be characterized in one word—growth. Whether the criterion be number of vehicles, miles of travel, demand for service, highway revenue, expenditure for improvement, scope of design, or cost of facility, the problem, and frequently the solution, is growth.

### Present Picture of Highways

Highways, roads and streets are an intimate part of the day-to-day living of every man, woman and child in the state. Their use, improvement, maintenance and condition are subjects of constant discussion at home, at the street corners or wherever people gather.



This is natural, because no business, industry, agriculture, recreation, school, religious or social activity exists today without intimate relation to the public highway.

Wisconsin's 3,434,575 persons own 1,294,000 motor vehicles and operate them a total of nearly 13 billion vehicle miles a year. By any standards one wishes to apply, this amounts to big business.

Wisconsin has 95,475 miles of public roads and streets. Local roads and streets account for 65,086 miles, county trunk highways 18,696 miles, state trunk highways and their connecting streets 11,219 miles, and park, forest and Indian reservation roads 474 miles.

### What the Highway Commission Does

The State Highway Commission, in performing its statutory duties in connection with these several and separate classes of road, functions in 3 distinct capacities: first, as a certifying agency; secondly, as a trustee; and finally, as an operating agency of state government.

*Aids.* Under the law, state aids for roads and streets are to be paid to all local units and the amount to be paid to each county, town, city and village is determined by certain factors as set out by the statutes. It is the function of the commission to make the required computations and to then certify to the State Department of Budget and Accounts the amount to be paid each unit. The commission has no discretion in the matter, nor has it any control over the funds paid to the local units. In relation to these payments, therefore, the commission functions solely as a computing and certifying agency and does so by legislative direction.

*County Allotments for State Trunk Highways.* It is in connection with the moneys allotted to the counties for the construction of state trunk highways (\$8,027,274) that the Commission acts in the capacity of a trustee. The legislature has provided that a sum of not less than \$8,000,000 be allotted annually among the 71 counties for the construction of state trunk highways. The allotment for each county is to be used first for retiring any county highway bonds maturing, the proceeds of which were used in improving the state trunk highway system, and the allotment not required for such purpose is available for the improvement of the state trunk highway system within the county. No county shall receive less than \$40,000 nor less than the amount required for retiring state trunk highway bonds maturing. This last provision accounts for the amount in excess of \$8,000,000. With the exception of the amount required by the counties to retire bonds, and which is paid them in cash, the portion of the \$8,000,000 allotted to each county is carried on the Highway Commission books as a credit to the county. These funds can be used only on those state trunk projects approved jointly by the State Highway Commission and the counties. They are non-

lapsing funds, and may accumulate or, conversely, may be advanced one or several years in anticipation of allotment.

*State Fund.* The moneys remaining in the state highway fund after all aids have been paid and after all other statutory provisions have been fulfilled represent the sum total of the funds available to the commission for its use as an operating agency of state government for maintenance, traffic service and improvement of the state trunk highway system. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, these moneys totaled \$20,141,850 and represented only 29.9 per cent of the total amount of \$67,341,953.90 paid into the segregated highway fund by the motorists of Wisconsin during the fiscal year. About \$10,400,000 of these moneys were required to provide traffic services, to remove snow, and to maintain the state trunk highway system, leaving about \$9,741,850 for the construction of those improvements most needed from a state-wide basis.

#### **Commission Departmentalization—1953**

From its earliest days and throughout its history, highway administration has always been and will continue to be a field in which engineering is the backbone of all activities. The field of highway engineering, however, is always associated intimately with 3 other closely allied categories without which there would be no point to the engineering. They are public administration, financing, and planning and research. Because of the many ways in which these associations are tied to engineering they have long been regarded as a function of engineering itself. The demand for highway service and the resultant growth, expansion and complexity made it desirable and necessary to separate these functions into interrelated divisions within the commission during the past biennium. This was done in order that the many duties and services in connection with highways can each be undertaken in the most practical and efficient manner.

Heretofore, many of these additional or supplementary duties were performed by the commission's engineers along with their engineering; appearances before county boards and city councils; processing of county reports on maintenance and day-labor work; permit processing required for excavations in or driveways to highways; digging out facts and figures for the press; paper work in city, county and federal relationships; correspondence with the general public; special studies, investigations and reports; and review of complaints. All these and many more side issues have been handled by the engineers in addition to their surveys, design and supervision. Even for strictly engineering duties there are not enough engineers to go around. While the commission has been fortunate in recruiting its share of engineers from the pitifully short supply encountered by all prospective employers, that share has not been sufficient to supply all its needs. Thus because of expanded growth in desirable service and required duties the 1952-53 biennium brought forth a further departmentalization of the commission's staff.

*Commissioners.* The 3 commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate form the State Highway Commission. The commission as a body is charged with all matters pertaining to the expenditure of state and federal aid for the improvement of highways, with conducting the affairs of the organization, interpreting and applying the policies set forth in the statutes, making further policy, controlling operations of the district offices and the activities of the staff divisions and conducting public relations.

The chairman, as the chief administrative officer, is charged with the administration of the commission functions and executing policy determined by the commission, within the limitations imposed by the statutes.

*Engineering Division.* As a staff member of management, the state highway engineer, as chief engineer of the engineering division, is charged with advising the commission and with furnishing functional guidance to the districts on design, specifications, construction, traffic service, inspection and maintenance of roads, bridges and expressways; with the design, manufacture, installation, operation, and maintenance of traffic signs and control devices; with the issuance of permits for oversize and overweight vehicles, the testing of materials and supplies, highway equipment operation, and the provision of all related engineering and technical services.

*Planning and Research Division.* The director of planning and research, as a staff member of management, is charged with advising the commission and furnishing functional guidance to the staff divisions and districts on highway planning, programs, highway systems and classifications, economic, financial, and legislative research, and related matters.

*Finance Division.* As a staff member of management, the director of finance is charged with advising the commission on financial matters and legislation and furnishing functional guidance to the staff divisions and districts on accounting, auditing, the budget, payrolls, financial and highway fund administration, project status, and related matters, and with conducting such activities for the staff divisions.

*Administration Division.* As a staff member of management, the director of administration is charged with advising the commission and furnishing functional guidance to the heads of the organizational components by advising and assisting in the development, maintenance and improvement of plans of management, with developing and applying sound plans and practices for personnel administration, with the management of office services, and with the direction of public information services on highways. The director is also charged with the administration of right of way, access control, roadside use and development, waysides, landscaping, and related matters.

*District Engineers.* As a line member of management, the district engineer is charged with the surveys, design, construction, main-

tenance, and traffic services of roads and bridges, the testing of materials and supplies, highway equipment operations, and the provision of all related engineering and technical services of his district. As the official representative of the commission, he is charged with advising the commission, establishing and maintaining mutually satisfactory relations with the counties, cities, towns and villages, and acting as the principal public relations officer of the commission in his district.

*Expressways.* As a line member of management, the engineer of expressways of the engineering division is charged with advising the chief engineer, with providing all services in connection with the planning, engineering, design and construction of the Milwaukee expressway system and with representing the commission in matters relating to the development thereof.

### **Highway Information is Public Information**

In addition to using the highways of the state for transportation, and expecting efficient service in all matters concerned with the physical road network, most persons are extremely interested in informing themselves about roads. Inquiries include requests from grade school children writing themes, property owners hearing rumors of a relocation, research analysts needing scores of tabulations to ferret out some now scarcely perceptible trend that may become of major control a decade hence. Foreign highway officials visit the department regularly, some staying as long as 3 months to pick up details and procedures of value to them for application in their home country. There is a tremendous store of historical background on highways in the commission's records as well as current information on traffic, road use, finances, status of work and plans. General highway statistics on a state-wide basis are available at the main offices of the commission at Madison. Following are the best sources for information of a specific nature regarding some individual piece of road.

For detailed information about construction, maintenance, or right of way concerning any town road, see the town clerk or town chairman of the town in which the road lies. For matters concerning any specific county trunk highway, see the county highway commissioner. These, together with the streets in villages and cities are strictly local facilities over which the State Highway Commission has no jurisdiction.

For detailed information about state trunk highway matters at any specific location, including permits for driveways, right of way, controlled access, plats abutting state trunks, or questions whether the state trunk is to be relocated, or details about construction or maintenance or detours, refer to the district office of the commission, for it is in the district offices that surveys originate, plans are prepared, and construction and maintenance are handled in detail.

## HISTORICAL MARKERS COMMISSION

*Members:* HAROLD L. PLUMMER, *chairman*; CLIFFORD L. LORD, *secretary*;  
ERNEST SWIFT\*; MARTIN TORKELSON; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Office: 816 State Street, Madison 5.

The Historical Markers Commission was created by Chapter 192, Laws of 1953. Members are the director of the State Historical Society, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, chairman of the State Highway Commission, the director of the Conservation Commission, and the director of regional planning. The commission shall plan, develop and publicize a uniform official system of marking for state historical, archaeological, geological and legendary sites in the state. Such sites are to have markers of standard design, selected and approved by the commission, with an inscription setting forth the facts of interest. The commission may accept the aid, support and cooperation of local public or private agencies and of individuals.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, STATE

*Director:* CLIFFORD L. LORD.

*Assistants to the Director:* DONALD R. McNEIL, HARRY HUNTER.

*Chief, American History Research Center:* GEORGE M. WALLER.

*Chief, Administrative Services:* HERBERT O. PHILLIPS.

*Librarian:* BENTON H. WILCOX.

*Archivist:* JESSE E. BOELL.

*Curator of Museum:* JOHN W. JENKINS.

*Chief of Research:* ALICE E. SMITH.

*Publications Supervisor:* LIVIA APPEL.

*Coordinator, McCormick Collection:* HERBERT A. KELLAR.

*Supervisor of School Services:* MRS. MARY T. RYAN.

*Supervisor of Sites and Markers:* RAYMOND S. SIVESIND.

Office: 816 State Street, Madison 6.

*Publications:* Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Badger History (monthly September-May); Wisconsin Public Documents, a Checklist (quarterly); What's Going On (monthly); Wisconsin Historical News (monthly); Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter (monthly September-May).

The Historical Society was established in 1846 during the state's first constitutional convention. It was reorganized in 1849 and was chartered by the legislature in 1853. It is governed by a Board of Curators consisting of 36 members, 12 of whom are elected at each annual meeting. They select the officers, including the director, who is the administrative head of the society. The Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the president of the university are permanent *ex officio* members of the board. Though

\*Resigned effective March 15, 1954.

it is a membership corporation with a considerable endowment fund of its own, it is also an official state agency and serves some 145,000 citizens of the state annually. It is now one of the largest state historical societies in the country with a membership of approximately 3,300.

The society is directed by law "To serve as trustee of the state in the preservation and care of all records, printed, written, filmed, or otherwise recorded, and all articles and materials of historic interest and significance placed in its custody, and to interest itself constructively as the agent of the state in the preservation and care of all such materials wherever they may be. To collect by gift, exchange, or purchase, books, periodicals, pamphlets, records, tracts, manuscripts, maps, charts, papers, artifacts, relics, paintings, photographs, and other materials illustrative of the history of this state in particular and of the West in general. To conduct research in the history of Wisconsin in particular and of the West generally. To inculcate through publications, museum extension services, and other media a wider and fuller knowledge and appreciation of their history of Wisconsin and its significance."

Under this mandate and with liberal state support, the society has collected one of the finest and largest libraries of American history in the country. It is the 3rd largest in size of collections and number of users in the state. Its 350,000 bound volumes and 363,000 pamphlets constitute an unusually good reference collection in American and Wisconsin history. Recently enhanced by the acquisition of the noted McCormick Collections, its manuscript collection of 3,572 bound volumes and over 2,000,000 pieces is unusually rich. Its newspaper collection of 50,000 bound volumes and 15,000 reels of microfilm is rated the 6th best collection of American newspapers in the country. It boasts an almost complete file of Wisconsin dailies and weeklies from their respective beginnings. Its collection of labor publications, started by the late John R. Commons, America's first historian of organized labor, and currently being augmented by the manuscript records of organized labor in Wisconsin, is said to be the richest and most extensive in the entire country. Its public documents collection — federal, state, and local — rates 7th in the nation, and serves as the depository and central exchange agent for the publications of all state agencies. The 1953 Legislature authorized the society to pioneer in setting up a state-wide loan service of its federal depository items, in an experiment welcomed by Washington and by depository libraries the country over. Its collection of American, Canadian, and British patents is a welcome service to Wisconsin businesses and patent lawyers. Its genealogical reference collection is the best west of the Alleghenies.

This collection serves the university as its library of American history and has some 60,000 annual users. Its books, except for rare books, books held on reserve for university classes, and bound

issues of newspapers, may be borrowed directly or through the traveling library of the Free Library Commission and the bureau of information and program services of the University of Wisconsin.

The library is the nucleus of the American History Research Center, which places the emphasis on its research projects on state and local history. Under way in the research division are several business histories, the Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography and a survey of medical records. Recently completed are the Guide To Business Records and the County Agricultural History essays currently appearing in the Department of Agriculture's county crop reports. The society offers the annual D. C. Everest prize for \$1,000 for the best book-length work in Wisconsin economic history, and conducts an annual summer institute for local history.

The museum, now in the process of reorganization, traces visually for youth and adult alike, the development of Wisconsin from the days of the Indians down to the present time. It is visited annually by some 80,000 people, including some 25,000 school children. Its special exhibits on the first floor of the society's building are changed every 2 months. The museum is a supporter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey and the depository for the finds of those survey expeditions headed by University of Wisconsin men. It furnishes study collections to the anthropology departments at the University of Wisconsin and other Wisconsin colleges. It conducts an annual photographic competition for documentary shots of the contemporary Wisconsin scene. It annually prepares a series of circulating exhibits to be sent on loan to the schools as part of a state-wide extension service.

The society is also the official depository for the public records of the state. Under the society, the Committee on Public Records, consisting of the director of the society, the Attorney General, and the state auditor, pass upon all requests from other departments or agencies for the destruction of any public records. This committee is specifically charged by law with safeguarding in its records the legal, financial, and historical interests of the state. The committee may approve an application for disposal of state records or may order the records transferred to the society for preservation in the state archives. Certain types of county records, deemed of permanent historical importance must be offered to the society prior to destruction by a county official. Such records, together with local public records, business records and other manuscript materials are deposited by the society in the regional depositories it is establishing throughout the state, particularly in the libraries of the state colleges. Court records which have been filmed or which have been on file for 75 years or more may be transferred to the society's custody on court order.

The society publishes quarterly the Wisconsin Magazine of History, and irregularly various hard-bound books on Wisconsin material. Six volumes are scheduled for appearance in the next 2 years. In

preparation is a series of biographies of Wisconsin leaders. It also issues, in the fall of each year, an annual historical desk calendar and date book. In addition it prepares mimeographed bulletins of information and a monthly sheet of historical fillers for the newspapers of the state, and publishes annually on microcard a selection of these in American history.

For the past 7 years the society has promoted through the schools of Wisconsin the largest state-wide junior historian's movement in the United States. The 20,000 odd participants in this program receive the monthly magazine *Badger History*, the monthly Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter, charters, membership buttons, and membership cards. Participating schools have priority in showing the circulating museum exhibits available through the society. The society has published a textbook on Wisconsin history for the intermediate level, and has available a series of 5 film strips in full color on the history of the state.

The society is co-operating with the Highway Commission and the Conservation Commission in erecting historical markers on state lands throughout Wisconsin. It is co-operating with the Conservation Commission in the preservation and administration of historic sites. It operates the historic Wade House at Greenbush, one of the show places of the entire region. It is developing the state farm and craft museum as part of the restoration of Stonefield at Nelson Dewey State Park.

Regional meetings of those interested in history, a very active women's auxiliary, special exhibits on special occasions around the state and at the state fair, radio work, speeches, historic flights for history-minded Wisconsin pilots, and the work of its 47 affiliated county and local historical societies complete the program of this service institution — a program which was voted in 1951 a special award by the American Association for State and Local History as the outstanding program of any state historical society in the country.

## HUMAN RIGHTS, GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON

*Members:* JAMES W. DORSEY, *chairman*; PETER G. PAPPAS and SELIG PERLMAN, *vice chairmen*; MRS. HARMON HULL, *secretary*; LEONARD J. KLECZKA, *treasurer*; L. H. ADOLFSON; MRS. ERNEST ANDERSON; BRUNO V. BITKER; FRED BOBO; MARGARET CHENOWETH; MRS. PAULINE COGGS; T. A. DUCKWORTH; JAMES FRECHETTE; JUDGE DONALD W. GLEASON; SIDNEY L. GOLDSTINE; STANLEY GREENE; MRS. HARRY HAMILTON; REV. T. PARRY JONES; FATHER FRANKLIN J. KENNEDY; JOHN A. LAWTON; V. J. LUCARELI; J. P. MANN; FATHER FRANCIS L. McDONNELL; ARLIE MUCKS; L. F. NELSON; MRS. H. W. RIDGWAY; S. P. RIGLER; REV. F. I. SCHMIDT; WALTER STRONG; RABBI MANFRED SWARSENKY; MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON; FATHER E. N. VERGIS; HERMAN WEIL; MRS. LOUIS WEISFELDT; ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.



*Director:* REBECCA CHALMERS BARTON.

*Office:* State Capitol.

*Publications:* Annual report on cases of alleged discrimination; monthly newsletter.

On April 4, 1945, Governor Goodland appointed a Governor's Commission on Human Rights consisting of 18 members. Two years later the 1947 Wisconsin legislature put its stamp of approval on this move by passing a law to establish the commission. Governor Oscar Rennebohm then appointed a total of 35 members to a 3-year term. Operating as a large voluntary group, this commission carried out its statutory duties for 2 years as best it could without funds until the 1949 legislature voted an \$18,000 biennium appropriation for its work. The commission was then able to initiate a state-wide program through its committees and through a central office and a director. In 1951 Governor Walter J. Kohler, made some new appointments and included in his executive budget passed by the legislature an increased biennium appropriation of \$24,500. In 1953 the Governor allowed for a 50 per cent increase to enable the director to have an administrative assistant. The Joint Finance Committee concurred with his judgment in submitting their budget bill which was subsequently passed by the legislature.

Traditionally the field of human rights had been occupied by the "reformers" or by the teachers and preachers. It was a comparatively new idea that social engineering should guide social reform, that scientific techniques should supplement humanitarian impulses and that planning should precede action. All the more significant is it, then, that friends were found in state governmental circles. Leaders of vision in the legislative and executive branches of Wisconsin's government saw the possibilities in this new concept and accepted the responsibility of developing it by means of a new state agency. In return for their trust in a constructive outcome the Governor's Commission on Human Rights has always felt for such leaders a special debt of gratitude and a special sense of obligation to perform its functions properly and effectively. This obligation would include the usual ones incumbent on any branch of state government to perform its duties with dignity and responsibility and to utilize honest and above-board methods, beyond reproach from a moral as well as an administrative point of view.

Encouraged by the support and belief of thousands of citizens of good will, the commission has formulated a positive program and philosophy. Along the way it has passed through several progressive stages which might be described as: embarking on an initial struggle to survive in the face of skepticism to a new idea; establishing itself on a sound governmental basis; pioneering with a variety of projects and methods in order to carry out its statutory duties faithfully and fully; and taking initiative and leadership in establishing constructive methods of approach to the settlement of human rights problems.

It is the growing conviction of this particular state agency that its greatest contribution to the welfare of the state and all its citizens will come through its expression of belief in the fundamental decency of people and its enlistment of their good will in a voluntary and co-operative achievement of human rights.

It is evident from the wording of the law that the commission was set up as an educational agency. Section 15.85 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1947 as amended in 1953 reads: "There is created the governor's commission on human rights to consist of not to exceed 35 members who shall be appointed by the governor for terms of 3 years each without the advice or consent of the senate. Members shall be appointed from the entire state and shall be representative of all races, creeds, groups, organizations and fields of endeavor. They shall receive no compensation for their services. It shall be the duty of the commission to disseminate information and to attempt by means of discussion as well as other proper means to educate the people of the state to a greater understanding, appreciation and practice of human rights for all people of whatever race, creed, color or national origin, to the end that Wisconsin will be a better place in which to live.

This is a large assignment, and one apt to discourage the faint-hearted. But the commission chose to accept it as a challenge and proceeded to give concrete meaning to its abstract terminology. Rather than regarding such a phrase as "other proper means" as vague and indefinite, the commission felt that the legislators had meant to give a certain leeway to the members. By use of their creative imagination they could discover a variety of suitable means toward the end of making Wisconsin "a better place in which to live." Without sanctions, without enforcement powers, the commission believed that by exercising its ingenuity it was still possible substantially to further the practice of human rights in the state.

With this approach in mind, the commission has initiated a many-sided educational program, involving research and fact-finding; publication and distribution of materials on human rights' issues; personal interviews and correspondence; public speaking; conferences and workshop; the use of audio-visual aids and radio and press; co-operation with interested organizations (public and private, local, state and national); conciliation and mediation in cases of alleged discrimination; community organization for problem solving; and the development of good public relations. It has upheld that there is no valid line of demarcation between education and legislation, and that sound education and sound legislation are inseparable parts of one process towards one goal. For this reason it has at need initiated and supported remedial legislation of an educational nature in the field of human relations.

This early-established pattern of co-operation continues today with increasing effectiveness. Offers of help in carrying out programs come from civic and religious, business and labor, govern-

mental and educational groups. People on all sides are in agreement with the declaration of the commission that human rights is crucial "unfinished business" and, as such, "everybody's business." By becoming aware and concerned with the problem, individuals and groups find themselves identified with the need to seek solutions. The commission has sought to systematize, co-ordinate and act as a clearing house for their good will and good work. Up to the present time 10 local committees on human rights have been formed to improve human relations on the community level.

Through commission activities, thousands of citizens in this state during recent years have been educated for the first time in relation to certain discriminatory practices extant in the fields of public recreation and accommodations. It is only by a forthright presentation of the discrepancies between our democratic theory and practice that we can hope to influence this immeasurable but potent factor of social change.

The commission is not and could not be a law enforcement agency. It would be misleading to picture it as a policeman wielding a huge stick. Rather, it might be likened to a watchdog, alerted to maintain the constitutional rights of minority groups and to inform the proper authorities when those rights are being jeopardized. Yet even that term is too pugilistic to describe the role it plays. The commission feels a duty, it is true, but germane to this duty is the belief that the average citizen will respond to an appeal to his decency, his sense of fair play, his common sense, and eventually, to his self-interest. The man who holds another down in the ditch must remain there himself.

It is possible to reconcile two functions of the commission: (1) to operate as a responsible state agency in co-operation with other departments of government; and (2) to operate as a unique agency with a pioneering role in society. Ordinarily these two functions might seem to be antithetical. There might even be a danger that they would cancel each other to the point where nothing constructive could be accomplished. However, a dynamic interplay can be established between these two functions. Knowing that both the checkrein and the spur are essential to sound and creative policy, the Governor's Commission on Human Rights has the opportunity to run its appointed course with beneficial results for those who look to it for help. Operating in a highly controversial field, it believes that the greatest hope for solution lies in enlisting the thoughtful co-operation of the people themselves. The real problem is not the color problem nor the clash of creed but the problem of finding ways to call forth the resources for good in human nature itself.

**HYGIENE, STATE LABORATORY OF**

*Members of Administrative Committee:* E. B. FRED; STEPHEN E. GAVIN;  
WM. S. MIDDLETON; CARL N. NEUPERT; W. D. STOVALL.

*Director:* W. D. STOVALL.

*Office:* University of Wisconsin.

The State Laboratory of Hygiene was created in 1903 and has been located on the campus of the university since that time. By statute it is the laboratory for the State Board of Health. It is administered by a committee composed of the president of the university, the dean of the medical school, the president and secretary of the State Board of Health and the director of the laboratory. The laboratory's budget is part of the university's budget and its staff is selected by the Board of Regents of the university, upon the recommendation of the dean of the medical school of the university and with the approval of the administrative committee.

The laboratory assists physicians and health officers in the diagnosis, control and eradication of communicable diseases. The laboratory receives specimens from health officers, public health nurses, sanitarians, veterinarians, public officials, physicians, sanitary engineers and epidemiologists for the purpose of sanitary control of the environment in which people live, the diagnosis of disease, the recognition of diseases of animals which are transmissible to people, for the study of the occurrence, spread and distribution of unusual communicable diseases, for the early recognition of certain chronic diseases. Water specimens from all parts of the state are analyzed for purity.

**INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION**

*Commissioners:* VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman*; A. W. ENRIGHT; REUBEN G. KNUTSON.

*Secretary:* HELEN E. GILL.

*Apprenticeship Department:* W. F. SIMON, *director*.

*Employment Service:* AUSTIN T. ROSE, *director*.

*Fair Employment Practice:* VIRGINIA HUEBNER, *administrative assistant*.

*Safety and Sanitation:* O. T. NELSON, *director*.

*Statistical Department:* ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician*.

*Unemployment Compensation:* PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director*.

*Woman and Child Labor Department:* MAUD SWETT, *director*.

*Workmen's Compensation:* H. A. NELSON, *director*.

*General Office:* State Office Building, Madison; Milwaukee office: 794 N. Jefferson St.; Unemployment Compensation Division, 137 E. Wilson St., Madison.

*Publications:* Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Report; The Wisconsin Labor Market; Farm Labor Bulletin; reprints of the laws administered by the commission.

### History

The Industrial Commission is the labor department of the state. Since the first labor law was passed in 1867, new laws on the subject have been enacted at every session of the legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in 1887 to enforce all labor laws, but in 1911, when the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed, it was replaced by the Industrial Commission. This commission is composed of 3 persons appointed by the Governor for 6-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The commission's activities are carried out by the following divisions:

#### Apprenticeship Division

The Wisconsin apprenticeship law, enacted in 1911, is designed to encourage employment and training of young people in the skilled trades and to protect interests of apprentices during their term of training. This state considers trade training, like education, a matter of public concern. Through its apprenticeship program Wisconsin has been able to keep pace with the greatly increased demands for skilled workmen.

A written contract is entered into between the learner and the employer on standard forms issued by the Industrial Commission. This agreement, or indenture, specifies all the conditions of the apprenticeship, such as term of training, schedule of processes or parts of the trade to be learned, part-time school attendance and a progressive wage rate. Each such indenture is first passed upon and approved by the apprenticeship division before it can be considered binding on the parties to it. Thereafter, the apprenticeship division supervises the apprentice periodically and upon completion of training issues a certificate of journeymanship to the graduate.

Because the administration of the apprenticeship program must be concerned with wages, ratio, qualifications of individual employers, related instruction, etc., the apprenticeship division constantly works with trade unions, employers, associations of employers, educators, and joint apprenticeship committees. There are presently about 250 local or area committees in the state. These committees are composed of an equal number of employers and employes. In the construction trades, for example, most of the apprentices are indentured to these committees. To enable acquirement of diversified training and to keep apprentices steadily employed, these committees assume the responsibility of transferring the apprentice from one employer to another during the term of training.

#### Employment Service

The purpose of the employment service is to facilitate full employment and to promote employment stability in communities throughout the state, as well as to administer the "work test" to claimants for unemployment compensation.

By applying the principles of a "six point program", which includes the placement of job seekers, special services to veterans, employment counseling and selective placement, labor market information, industrial services and co-operation with local groups, the employment service gears its activities to the needs of workers, employers and the community. At the present time the Industrial Commission maintains 26 district employment service offices in as many of the state's key cities. Over 100 other Wisconsin communities are extended a part-time employment service through the itinerant service program.

Key operating divisions of the employment service include: the farm placement section which is responsible for the recruitment and placement of year-round farm workers and seasonal agricultural and food-processing workers. In connection with this activity, this section publishes a weekly farm labor bulletin and a bi-weekly inventory of farm job openings. The farm placement section is also responsible for the approval and certification of out-of-state migratory and foreign workers. The teachers' placement section, since its inception in 1934, has steadily increased its referral and placement service to members of the teaching profession, school boards, and hiring principals and superintendents. The technical services section provides such specialized employer and job applicant service as testing, job analysis, counseling and labor market information.

#### **Fair Employment Practices**

The Wisconsin Fair Employment Act was enacted by the 1945 Legislature and became effective on July 25 of that year. It is administered by the Industrial Commission which established the fair employment division in Milwaukee for that purpose. The act is aimed at eliminating "discrimination because of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, by an employer individually, or in concert with others, against any employe or any applicant for employment, in regard to his hire, tenure or term, condition or privilege of employment, and by any labor organization against any member or applicant for membership . . ."

By virtue of the Fair Employment Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to receive and investigate alleged complaints of discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, and in this connection has the right to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, take testimony and give publicity to its findings. The act also provides for the appointment of a 7-member advisory committee to which the Industrial Commission may refer for "study and advice on any matter relating to fair employment." In addition, the advisory committee "shall give consideration to the practical operation and application" of the fair employment chapter, "and may report to the proper legislative committee its view on any pending bill relating to the subject . . ." The 7 members are subject to appointment by the Governor. The term of members is 3 years.

### Safety and Sanitation

Wisconsin's interest in the safety of its people in public buildings and places of employment dates back to 1883. In that year a Bureau of Labor Statistics was created with one commissioner, who was required to "visit and examine factories and all other establishments where people are employed at any kind of labor, to see that all laws for the protection of the health and lives of operators in work shops and factories are enforced." The present Industrial Commission was created in 1911 and among the many responsibilities delegated to the commission by the legislature is one providing that all employments, places of employment and public buildings be made safe for all occupants and frequenters. The division of safety and sanitation was organized at that time, with the specific duty to supervise such places to see that they are safe.

The provisions of Chapter 101 of the Wisconsin Statutes, as they apply to safety and sanitation are relatively simple. They are merely enabling legislation to permit the Industrial Commission to enact its own standards and regulations. A portion of this chapter is commonly known as the "safe place statute," and can be called the core or basis of all safety requirements as far as an employer or owner of a public building is concerned. This section places the responsibility for safety on each employer or owner.

Among its many duties, the commission was directed by the legislature: (1) to investigate, ascertain, declare and prescribe what safety devices, safeguards or other means or methods of protection are best adapted for providing safe employment and safe places of employment; (2) to ascertain and fix such reasonable standards and to prescribe, modify, and enforce such reasonable orders for the adoption of safety devices and safeguards as may be necessary to carry out all laws and lawful orders relative to the protection of the life, health, safety and welfare of employes and frequenters; (3) to ascertain, fix and order such reasonable standards, rules or regulations for the construction, repair, and maintenance of places of employment and public buildings as shall render them safe; and, finally, (4) to require the submission of proper plans and specifications for places of employment and public buildings as well as for elevators, toilets and other permanent equipment of such buildings.

### Safety Codes

On the basis of authority thus granted, the Industrial Commission, since 1911, has enacted regulations comprising 26 separate safety codes. The general orders covered by these codes relate to: boilers; building; cleaning and dyeing; dusts, fumes, gases and vapors; electric fences; electricity; elevators; existing buildings; explosives; fire prevention; flammable liquids; heating, ventilation and air conditioning; industrial lighting; liquefied petroleum gases; manufacture of acetylene gas; mines; motor vehicle lights; quarries and pits; refrigerator plants; safety; safety in construction; school

lighting; sanitary facilities in railroad terminals; sanitation; spray coating; tunnel, caisson and trench construction. One or more of these codes is constantly being revised to conform to existing conditions and to take advantage of changing methods of work. The orders thus promulgated have the same force and effect as statutes enacted by the legislature, except that statute laws can only be changed by the legislature while orders of the commission can be repealed, amended or modified by the commission itself.

The statutes also empower the Industrial Commission to appoint advisors who, without compensation, shall assist the commission in the execution of its duties. This authority is applied to the preparation and revision of all codes. As a result, every code which is issued or revised is the work of an advisory committee selected for this purpose. This means that every code has its own individual committee whose membership is composed of persons directly interested in the special problem at hand and particularly qualified along the lines needed for each individual regulation and standard. In its selection of committee members, the commission is careful to secure representation from all interested organizations, including industry, labor and the public in general. Each organization is requested to submit a list of 2 or more names from which the commission can appoint the committee members to represent each individual group. The committee thus selected meets as often as it deems necessary, and no order is recommended to the commission for adoption until the committee has unanimously agreed that such an order is reasonable as well as necessary.

When the order has been recommended by the advisory committee, the Industrial Commission arranges for public hearings in various cities throughout the state to which all interested persons are invited to be present and to submit any comments or criticisms on the proposed orders or revisions. At the conclusion of the hearings, the material thus gathered is referred to the advisory committee for its consideration and evaluation of all suggestions received as the result of the hearings. When this work has been completed, the code is then submitted to the commission with a recommendation for adoption which usually follows without any further question. Then, as required by statute, the new and revised orders are published in the official state newspaper and become effective 30 days after such publication.

This method of code preparation has proven exceedingly satisfactory over the more than 40-year period it has been in use. This is due especially to the fact that all interested organizations feel that they have had a part in the work and the public realizes that it also has had an opportunity to express its ideas. As a result, these various orders are recognized not only on a national basis but have, on request, been transmitted to many foreign countries.



### **Boiler, Building, Elevator, Electrical and Factory Inspection**

The enforcement of the safety orders thus prepared is vested in the safety and sanitation division which, for this purpose, is subdivided into 8 sections or subdivisions. These sections are: boiler, building, elevator, electrical, factory, fire prevention, mining and quarrying, and safety education.

The boiler section, composed of 3 qualified boiler inspectors, is entrusted with enforcement of the boiler code and the refrigeration plant code. All steam boilers operated in Wisconsin are required by law to be inspected periodically, both internally and externally. In providing for such inspections, the statutes permit the commission to also accept inspections of boilers by qualified inspectors of insurance companies. This, however, is done only after an insurance company inspector has passed a rigid examination to ascertain his qualifications and has been issued a card certifying his eligibility. Refrigerating plant machines are inspected by the boiler section, as often as deemed necessary.

The building section consists of 4 engineers and 7 inspectors, whose duty it is to enforce the building code, general orders on existing buildings, heating, ventilation and air conditioning code, as well as other codes pertaining to the design and construction of all public buildings and places of employment. All buildings erected or occupied in Wisconsin, except for single and 2-family residences, come within the jurisdiction of this section as far as examination and approval of plans and follow-up inspections are concerned.

The elevator section has 2 elevator inspectors. They are required to enforce the elevator code and to make inspections of all elevators, escalators and dumb-waiters not specifically inspected by approved insurance company elevator inspectors, as provided for in the statutes. Here again the insurance inspectors are subjected to a rigid examination before they are certified by authorization cards issued annually.

The electrical section is manned by one electrical engineer who is responsible for the state electrical code, the industrial lighting code and the school lighting code. This engineer is assisted by other sections of this division.

The factory section is comprised of a supervisor, an industrial safety analyst, and 13 factory inspectors whose duties are primarily centered on inspections and reinspections of places of employment, and on investigation of accidents. The code publications mainly involved in this work are general orders on safety, sanitation, safety in construction, dusts, fumes, vapors and gases, and spray coating. Investigation of accidents by factory inspectors during the last several years reveals that less than 2 per cent of the industrial accidents occurring in Wisconsin are the results of failure to comply with Industrial Commission safety orders.

### **Fire Prevention**

The fire prevention section is at present made up of 2 men whose duties involve the enforcement of the codes on fire prevention, cleaning and dyeing, flammable liquids, and general orders on liquefied petroleum gases. This enforcement requires examination and approval of plans for bulk-storage installations and dry-cleaning plants as well as inspections of such installations, mercantile establishments and fire department facilities throughout the state. Under the statutes all local fire chiefs are deputies of the Industrial Commission, and are required to make periodic inspections of all conditions liable to cause fire, and to enforce all regulations concerning fire hazards and prevention of fires.

### **Mining and Quarrying**

The mining and quarrying section is currently composed of one mining engineer and one inspector, who are responsible for the enforcement of the general orders on explosives, mines, quarries and pits, and tunnel, caisson and trench construction. All persons conducting blasting operations must hold a certificate of competency issued by the Industrial Commission on the basis of fitness as revealed by a written examination.

### **Safety Education**

The safety education section is staffed by one man, whose duty it is to promote safety education throughout the state. For nearly 30 years the Industrial Commission, through this section, has sponsored annual regional safety conferences throughout the state. At the present time 6 such conferences are held each spring. Also, the commission is sponsoring and assisting 25 local safety councils which hold periodic meetings throughout the year. Through this section, also, the commission co-operates with the Wisconsin Council of Safety in conducting 3 or 4 safety and health clinics throughout the state, as well as in the promotion of a 2-day state-wide annual safety conference.

Inspectors are specialists in their respective fields and are not only called upon for inspection work, but are also required to present safety talks and demonstrations in various industries, at vocational schools, and at local council and other meetings within their respective jurisdictions. A considerable amount of time is also spent in plant conferences in order to promote safety education within the individual plants. This, in itself, is very essential due to the fact that less than 2 per cent of the injuries reported to the commission each year are caused by failure to comply with the adopted safety regulations.

### **Statistical Department**

Through its statistical department the Industrial Commission collects, analyzes and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics on employment, industrial accidents and

child labor. Index numbers of the volume of employment and payrolls are compiled monthly from reports voluntarily made by many employers, which are the best gauge of industrial conditions obtainable.

### Unemployment Compensation

Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932 — 3 years earlier than any other state. The present law covers 23,000 employers of 6 or more persons, and about 800,000 workers. Contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934. Unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible workers since August 1936. Through August 1953, benefit payments had totaled \$112,962,039.

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register for work and report weekly at a public employment office. Benefits due under the law, for weeks of unemployment, are paid by check, mailed to the worker at his home address. Each unemployed worker's weekly benefit is based on his own average weekly wage. The resulting weekly payments for total unemployment range from \$10 to \$30. How long a worker may draw benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employment. Based on 38 or more weeks of covered employment within the past year, he may draw up to 26½ weeks of benefits, if he stays jobless and eligible.

Each employer's contributions are credited to his separate account in the state's unemployment reserve fund. Under Wisconsin's experience rating system, each employer's contribution rate depends on his own experience, as shown by the contributions credited and the benefits charged to his separate account. Steadier employment means lower contribution rates. Wisconsin's unemployment fund as of August 30, 1953 amounted to \$255,892,434. By state and federal law, this fund can be used for only one purpose — to pay unemployment benefits to Wisconsin workers. The Industrial Commission's expenses in administering the state law (collecting contributions, receiving claims at employment offices, and paying benefits) are financed separately, from federal funds granted under the Social Security Act.

Wisconsin's advisory committee on unemployment compensation assists the Industrial Commission in administering and carrying out the purpose of the unemployment compensation law.

### Woman and Child Labor; Wage Collection

This division administers 8 laws which affect employment of men, women and children. They are: Woman's hours, minimum wage, home work, one day of rest in 7, child labor, street trades, wage payment and collection, and private employment agency laws.

The woman's hours law regulates the hours of work in the places of employment named in the law; namely, manufacturers, mechanical or mercantile establishments, beauty parlors, laundries, restaur-

rants, confectionery stores, telegraph or telephone offices or exchanges, express or transportation establishments, and hotels. In places of employment not named, the hours of labor of women 18 years of age or over are not regulated.

The minimum wage law makes it the responsibility of the commission to determine, fix, and enforce wage rates payable to women and minors which are not less than a living wage. The last minimum wage order which became effective February 10, 1947 set the following rates.

In cities and villages with a population of	
3,500 or more .....	45¢
In cities and villages with a population of	
1,000 or more but less than 3,500 .....	40¢
Elsewhere in the state .....	38¢

The home work law provides that a permit to engage in home work manufacture shall be secured from the Industrial Commission.

The one day of rest in 7 law provides that employes of factories and mercantile establishments with exceptions named in the law shall receive at least 24 consecutive hours of rest in every 7 consecutive days.

The child labor law requires permits for the employment of minors under 18 years of age except in agricultural pursuits and work usual to the home of the employer during vacations and outside the hours during which the full-time schools are in session. The law fixes a minimum age of 14 years for gainful employment, regulates hours of work, and lists the employments and places of employment deemed to be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of minors or females under the ages specified.

The street trades law which regulates the employment of minors in the distribution of newspapers, magazines, periodicals and other street trades work fixes the minimum ages of employment at 13 years for boys and 18 years for girls. During the war emergency permits may be issued for boys 12 years of age in house to house street trades in residential areas. In its administration of the child labor and street trades laws the commission has designated approximately 475 permit officers to assist in the issuance of permits. Permit officers are located in cities and villages having a population of 1,000 or more and in less populous communities which offer employment opportunities to minors.

Under the wage payment and collection law the commission may investigate and attempt to adjust wage controversies between employers and employes if the work was performed for a person, firm or corporation engaged in enterprise or business for pecuniary profit with specified exemptions and if the claims are not in excess of \$100.

Before engaging in the business of an employment agent the person, firm, corporation or association is required to obtain a license from the Industrial Commission.

### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act provides for payment of compensation and for all necessary medical treatment to injured employes of employers subject to the compensation act, also for compensation to dependents of employes whose injuries result in deaths. During the year ended June 30, 1950, 54,000 industrial accidents and diseases were reported, of which 50,000 were found to call for payment of compensation over and above medical benefits. In about 90 per cent of these cases payments were made without formal order of the commission. In about 10 per cent, which involved more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission made formal order, either upon agreement of the parties or following hearing. Hearings are held in or near places where accidents occur or where the injured person resides. These hearings are conducted by examiners of the commission who draw orders, from which appeal may be taken to the commission as a body.

The advisory committee on workmen's compensation legislation advises with the commission on legislation affecting the workmen's compensation law. The committee consists of representatives of labor, employers, and compensation insurance groups. It is appointed by the Industrial Commission and meets upon call of the commission.

## INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

*Board of Regents:* JOHN P. LACKE, *president*; HAROLD K. GEYER, *secretary*; GEORGE E. WATSON.

*Officers of Administration:* MILTON A. MELCHER, *president*; GERALD H. PETT, *dean of Mining Engineering*; C. W. OTTENSMAAN, *dean of Civil Engineering*; W. A. BROUGHTON, *registrar*.

*Location:* Platteville.

*Publication:* Bulletin of the Wisconsin Institute of Technology.

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology was established by act of the legislature of 1907 as a mining trade school with a 2-year course of instruction. The course was increased in length and scope in 1915 and again in 1939.

Control and management of the institute is in a board of regents. The board consists of 3 members, 2 residents of the mining district in the southwestern part of the state, appointed by the Governor; and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*. The appointments are for terms of 4 years; one each in alternate bienniums.

The functions of the Institute of Technology as given in the statutes are twofold: to train students in practical and theoretical general engineering; and to collect, maintain and classify a complete collection of the minerals of the lead and zinc region of Wisconsin.

### Courses of Study

The statutes provide that courses of instruction shall be 3 and 4 years. The 3-year curricula in mining and highway engineering are available to both high school and non-high school graduates. A diploma is the present certificate awarded upon completion of either of these courses. The 4-year curricula are restricted to graduates of high schools or equivalents. A Bachelor of Science degree is conferred upon a student who meets the requirements of the 4-year courses in mining or civil engineering. The 4-year courses conform to the requirements of most university curricula for parallel work. A student who completes one or 2 years of the 4-year curriculum may transfer to another school to obtain his degree; or, if he desires he may have his credits transferred to another branch of engineering.

### College Year

The Wisconsin Institute of Technology year consists of 2 semesters of 18 weeks each. There are 6 instruction days per week. Because of the specialization not very much flexibility is permitted; hence the average academic load is 17 to 19 credit hours per semester.

### Tuition and Fees

The tuition of residents of Wisconsin is \$10 per term. Non-resident tuition is fixed at \$70 per term. In addition all students pay nominal laboratory and other fees.

## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

*Commissioner of Insurance:* JOHN R. LANGE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Annual reports; insurance laws.

For 8 years following the beginning of the Insurance Department in 1870, the Secretary of State was *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner. From 1878 until 1911 the commissioner was an elective officer. Since that time he has been appointed by the Governor for a 4-year term, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The Insurance Department administers the laws relating to fire, marine, life, disability, liability, steam boiler, fidelity, title, credit, burglary, plate glass, sprinkler leakage, elevator, livestock, automobile, workmen's compensation, medical payments, and other casualty insurance, which comprise the 18 forms recognized by the Wisconsin Statutes.

In 1952 there were 281 Wisconsin companies licensed. A program of examining these companies every 3 years has been established. Also 483 foreign companies were licensed to do business in this state during the year 1952. Special examinations of either

foreign or domestic companies may be made whenever the commissioner deems it advisable.

All companies file annual statements which are examined in detail prior to licensing or relicensing. When a foreign company has been determined unsound or has violated any laws of the state its license can be revoked by the commissioner, and if a similar situation arises in regard to a domestic company, proceedings may be started to take over its business.

All insurance policy forms used in the state and the methods for computing reserve liabilities must be approved by the commissioner. The department licenses rating bureaus, insurance adjusters, and resident and nonresident agents numbering over 60,000. Approximately \$6,674,000 in fees, insurance taxes, and fire department dues are collected each year. The fire department dues which amount to more than \$582,000 a year are distributed to cities, towns and villages for the support of their fire departments. The department may investigate, either on complaint or its own initiative, to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; and it may revise rates, rules and classifications, if they are unreasonable or discriminatory.

The State Insurance Fund established in 1903 and the State Life Fund established in 1911 are managed and operated by the Insurance Department. The State Insurance Fund insures state-owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which wish to insure with it. The State Life Fund insures citizens of Wisconsin after satisfactory evidence of insurability is furnished.

In 1911 the Commissioner of Insurance was also made *ex officio* State Fire Marshal, and at the present time the staff consists of 7 deputy fire marshals who are located in various districts throughout the state. The duties of the deputies are to investigate fires of suspicious origin, to assist in the apprehension and prosecution of arson cases, and to collect statistics on fire losses.

In 1933 a law was passed abolishing the Compensation Board and its functions were transferred to the Insurance Department. These added duties include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks, investigation as to the solvency of all companies in this field, and prevention of discrimination between employers through checking all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks which the companies must file with the department. The commissioner consults with the Industrial Commission but the legal responsibility in the discharge of his duties remains with him.

To conform to the provisions of Public Law No. 15 as passed by Congress on March 9, 1945, the 1947 Legislature enacted legislation which requires the Commissioner of Insurance to regulate rates for fire and casualty insurance to the end that they shall not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. A fair trade practices act was also enacted by the 1947 Legislature which is applicable to the insurance business transacted in this state.

A law passed by the 1949 Legislature which became effective on May 1, 1950 provides that new life insurance agents must pass a written examination. A law passed in 1951 provides that after November 1, 1951 fire and casualty agents of all such companies except town mutuals shall be required to hold a license issued by the Commissioner of Insurance. Previously they held only a certificate of authority issued by the appointing company and representatives of mutual companies organized in Wisconsin were exempt from even this requirement.

The advisory board for life insurance agents' qualifications consists of 3 officers or employes of Wisconsin life companies; 3 general life insurance agents and 3 other agents, one of whom shall be an industrial life agent.

## INTERSTATE COOPERATION, COMMISSION ON

*Members:* SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER, *chairman*; M. W. TORKELSON, Bureau of Engineering, *secretary*; SENATORS WARREN P. KNOWLES AND J. EARL LEVERICH; ASSEMBLYMEN FRANK N. GRAASS, ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN, ROBERT J. MAROTZ; M. G. TOEPEL, Legislative Reference Library; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, Executive Office; GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

The Commission on Interstate Cooperation was created by Chapter 273, Laws of 1937. It consists of 3 senators and 3 assemblymen appointed as are standing committees of the respective houses, at the beginning of each legislative session, and 3 state officials designated by the Governor. The Governor serves as an *ex officio* and nonvoting member. The functions of the commission are to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments; to encourage and assist the legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial officers and employes of the state to develop and maintain friendly relations with officials and employes of other states, the federal government and local units of government; to promote co-operation between this state and other units of government in various ways specified in the statutes; all with a view of enabling this state to do its proper part in forming a more perfect union among the various governments in the Union. The commission has an annual appropriation of \$7,500 for the execution of its functions.

Chapter 387, Laws of 1951, created within the commission a committee of 2 members, one an Indian, to represent the state on the Governor's Interstate Indian Council.



**INVESTMENT BOARD, STATE**

*Members:* WALTER J. KOHLER, *chairman*; STANLEY L. REWEX, *vice chairman*; E. C. GIESSEL, director of budget and accounts, *ex officio*; FRANK M. GRANER; J. C. HOWDLE; FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN; CARL A. SCHMITT.

*State Investment Commission:* ALBERT TRATHEN, *chairman*; CHARLES F. JACOBSON, JR., *vice chairman*; JOHN C. LOBB, *secretary*.

Office: State Capitol.

Prior to 1951 the investment of most state funds and trust funds rested in the hands of the Annuity and Investment Board which also administered the teachers' retirement system. By Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, the legislature abolished the Annuity and Investment Board and divided its functions between 2 agencies. The administration of the teachers' retirement system was assigned to the State Retirement System Administration Board which thus acquired much the same position regarding the operation of the teachers' retirement system as the Wisconsin Retirement Fund occupies in the operation of the several public employes' retirement systems. The investment function was assigned to a newly-created State of Wisconsin Investment Board.

The Investment Board is a part time policy-making body composed of the Governor as *ex officio* chairman, the director of the budget as an *ex officio* member, and five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate for terms of six years. Of these, one shall be an active teacher in the state school system and a member or former member of the state retirement system, one shall be a participating employe or former participating employe under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, and the other three shall be persons with at least 10 years experience in making investments. The State Treasurer is *ex officio* treasurer of the board.

The principal duty of the Investment Board is to invest the balances of the various funds of the state other than those under the control of the Commissioners of Public Lands and the regents of the university, in authorized securities and to dispose of and reinvest when, in the judgment of the board, it is in the best interests of the funds to do so. In addition to the funds of the teachers' retirement system and the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, it has the duty of investing some 24 other state funds including the life fund, the state insurance fund, postwar rehabilitation trust fund, postwar construction and improvement fund, general fund, conservation fund, and others. As of August 1, 1951 the total investments under the control of the board was \$347,000,000.

The Investment Board has also assumed the duties of the Board of Deposits of Wisconsin which was abolished by Chapter 511, Laws of 1951. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly fees to the state deposit funds, based on the average deposits in banks, at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent, fixed by

the Investment Board, provided that such part of each deposit which is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be exempt from any payment. In return the state deposit fund is to reimburse the governmental units for losses resulting from bank failures. About five million dollars are now in the fund.

Under the Investment Board is the State Investment Commission, made up of three members selected by the board from the classified service with a two-year probationary period. The executive and administrative functions of the Investment Board are vested in this commission.

### JUDGMENT DEBTOR RELIEF COMMISSION

*Members:* GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER; SENATOR ARTHUR A. LENROOT, JR.; ASSEMBLYMAN ALFRED E. LUDVIGSEN; JOHN W. TRAMBURG.  
*Office:* State Capitol.

This commission was created by Chapter 621, Laws of 1953, and consists of the Governor, the 2 chairmen of the Joint Committee on Finance and the director of the State Department of Public Welfare. The commission is empowered to grant relief in situations where a state law enforcement officer is faced with a judgment for damages, court costs and attorney's fees resulting from some act committed by him in the good faith exercise of his official duty. Any such officer may file with the executive officer a petition for relief addressed to the commission setting forth the relevant facts. The commission holds a hearing on each petition. If it finds that the officer acted in the good faith exercise of his duty, it awards the amount of the judgment, costs and fees, but not to exceed \$5,000. If the limitation precludes an adequate award, the commission reports the amount of difference to the legislature for its action. The findings, conclusions and awards of the commission are subject to judicial review pursuant to Chapter 227 of the statutes.

### LIBRARY, STATE

*Board of Trustees:* GROVER L. BROADFOOT, TIMOTHY BROWN, GEORGE CURRIE, EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD, OSCAR M. FRITZ, EDWARD J. GEHL, JOHN E. MARTIN, JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT; VERNON W. THOMSON, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

*State Librarian:* GILSON G. GLASIER.

*Assistant:* EDWIN C. JENSEN.

*Location:* State Capitol.

The library is often referred to as the "law library," because, from the beginning it has specialized in the acquisition of law books. Because of its early beginning, it is especially rich in early English, English Colonial and American court reports, session

laws, statutes, legal treatises and periodicals. This material has been carefully added to and kept up to date so that the library is now reputed to be one of the most complete law libraries in the Middle West. It consists of about 100,000 volumes. Its books are loaned and circulated only within the state departments at Madison.

#### Service to the Public

The library serves the public by collecting and shelving in one central location a large number of books, magazines and pamphlets touching on every conceivable phase of the law; indexed, cataloged and systematically arranged; and making it available for use by the public.

"All men are presumed to know the law" is one of the more familiar legal presumptions, universally recognized in the courts; yet it is well known that "all men" are notoriously ignorant of the law, except in a very general way. Even lawyers can know only a small part of the law. When it comes to specific problems they must in most cases check the authorities to make sure of the law as applied to their specific problems. A comprehensive law library is essential to meet all the needs of the lawyer in advising his clients, preparing cases for argument in court and in helping judges and juries to decide legal questions correctly.

The State Library is such a library and may help in some slight measure to offset or counterbalance the discrepancy between the knowledge called for by the above quoted presumption and the lack of such knowledge by the public in general. It at least affords the layman the opportunity to familiarize himself with principles or rules of law which may apply to his particular problem if he chooses to take the trouble to run them down for himself.

However, the main service rendered by the library to the public is not to the layman directly but rather through its use by lawyers in serving their clients. Because of its complexity the law is to most laymen a "closed book." Therefore, the approach of the layman to the law must necessarily be largely through the aid of those specially trained in the law and therefore able to read and interpret it intelligently.

The State Library is used largely by the officers of the state and their legal advisors, by judges of the supreme, circuit, county and inferior courts, by the Attorney General and his staff, and by many others whose work requires frequent reference to the law as laid down by Congress and the state legislatures and as interpreted by the federal and state courts in their decisions. We find in this library not only the federal and state statutes and court decisions, but those of England from the earliest times, from which most of our law was originally taken. These are explained and commented on in textbooks, legal periodicals and other auxiliary material, all intended to make the law more clear, definable and understandable.

It is the proud boast of this country that we have a government

of law and not of man. It is the function of the Law Library to make available to the legal profession, including the judiciary, every tool that will help them in their work, the ultimate purpose of which is to bring equal justice to bear in all controversies between citizens in their relations with each other and with the federal, state and local governments. This is one of the most important services that can be rendered to the public.

### LIBRARY COMMISSION, FREE

*Commissioners:* LAURA M. KLEINFELTER, *chairman*; GEORGE E. WATSON, *vice chairman*; LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON; JOHN R. BARTON; HILDA CAVANAUGH; CLIFFORD L. LORD; ELLA M. VESLAK.

*Secretary:* Walter S. BOTSFORD.

*Legislative Reference Library:* M. G. TOEPEL, *chief*.

*Traveling Library and Extension Department:* ORRILLA T. BLACKSHEAR; ELIZABETH BURR; HELEN KREMER; HANNIS S. SMITH.

Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library: State Capitol; Traveling Library and Extension Department: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Library Bulletin (bimonthly); Wisconsin Legislative Newsletter (monthly); Blue Book (biennial).

#### The Commission

Since its organization in 1895 the major objective of the Free Library Commission has been to assist in the development of public and legislative library service for all the people of Wisconsin. The commission consists of 7 members appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms; the president of the university or his designated representative; the director of the Historical Society; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

#### Service Program and Organization of the Traveling Library and Extension Department

In its work the commission has used 2 principal methods. Through its "traveling" library it serves the state departments and to some extent supplements the collections of books and other materials held by the 312 public libraries in the state. In addition it directly serves some of those 680,000 people who are without any local public library service. It may be interesting to note that local libraries circulated 14,419,666 books during 1952, and the books loaned included the many thousands of books sent these libraries from the commission. The university and the historical libraries generously loan their materials to this library of the state to supplement its collection.

The work of the other commission library is equally important and it should be emphasized here that the Legislative Reference Library not only serves the Governor, the individual legislators,

the state departments and officials, but also serves the local libraries, citizens without library service, and other citizens and groups within the state. This aspect of the work is naturally coordinated between the 2 libraries.

The second method employed by the commission relates to the field advisory services extended to those librarians, trustees, officials and others interested in library development. A staff of consultants is maintained to provide such services. They assist local people and groups in working out their plans for establishing new libraries, enlarging and improving the services of existing ones and generally working toward the goal of good library service for everyone in the state.

In its work to assist the public libraries, the commission emphasizes the desirability of co-operative library services in order that the local libraries can extend their services to the small communities and to rural areas. It is in such areas that the large majority of the 680,000 people live who are without any local library service. To illustrate one method by which rural areas can be adequately served, a 3-year demonstration of regional library service was co-operatively financed and organized in Door and Kewaunee counties and lasted from the beginning of 1950 to the end of 1952. A report on the findings and lessons learned was recently issued under the title of *The Idea in Action*.

The task of assisting in the improvement of this form of public educational services takes many forms. Consultant services assist public officials, local library boards and librarians in planning new services or enlarging and improving old ones. In order to promote a wider program of public education in public libraries, the commission has co-operated with many agencies and people in promoting local discussion groups. One project of this kind was entitled the American Heritage Project. This was financed with a \$10,000 grant from the American Library Association in 1952-53 and 21 public libraries over the state participated. An additional grant of \$8,444 was received in 1953-54 and the program was expanded to still more libraries, and at the same time a new type of program was developed for the out-of-school youth in the 17-23 age group. The program was actively participated in by over 400 Wisconsin adults during its first year, and it is expected that this number will grow much larger in addition to the youth who will participate. At present it is open to the membership of any library in the state within the limitation of the funds available. It is believed that local libraries will soon entirely finance such a program from their own budgets in the same manner that they finance the Great Books and other educational programs for local citizens.

In still another direction, the commission co-operates with the Wisconsin University bureau of visual instruction, and together they have organized a library film circuit which provides member public libraries with a rotating collection of educational motion

pictures at nominal cost. This film circuit entered its third year in the fall of 1953, with 14 of the state's public libraries receiving films regularly. The circuit is open to new members at all times.

In 1953, 312 public libraries in Wisconsin served 771,951 of the 2,754,456 residents of the municipalities in which these libraries were located. About 5,200,000 volumes were available to these people. Only about 680,000 people reside in localities which are without any tax-supported local library services. Because Wisconsin has 680,000 citizens without local library services and because some existing local library service is inadequate, the librarians, public officials, trustees and the commission constantly work together to achieve this important goal of adequate services for all the citizens of the state.

On the basis of national studies in 1952 the commission recommended a minimum per capita expenditure for library services of \$1.65, an expenditure of \$2.45 for adequate service and an expenditure of \$3.30 for superior service. Actually the costs were as high as \$4.31 in one urban community and \$1.53 in one rural community with a median of 84 cents in urban and of 37 cents in rural communities.

During 1952 the commission loaned a total of 190,588 items. 43,274 loans were directly to patrons and 150,053 were to libraries to be recirculated. 155 public libraries were visited by commission consultants during the year. In addition, personnel of the commission participated in an institute on public library management and American Heritage discussion groups in 21 libraries; the co-operative operation of the film circuit for 12 libraries; the planning of 2 new library buildings; the establishment of the Shawano City-County Library; the analysis of the Door-Kewaunee Library demonstration; and the publications of the report thereon entitled *The Idea in Action*; as well as other projects.

#### **Program and Organization of the Legislative Reference Library**

In 1901 the then secretary of the commission proposed the establishment of a reference service for legislators which under the dynamic leadership of its first chief, Charles McCarthy, gained national recognition for the assistance it provided lawmakers. Organized as a small working library, it expanded until today it provides 4 services to the legislators, administrative departments and citizens of Wisconsin and the United States generally.

The services include the maintenance of a highly specialized library devoted primarily to materials relating to state government and the correlated reference service, the preparation of comprehensive summaries and reports, the drafting of legislative proposals requested by legislators and administrative departments and the editing of the *Blue Book* which is published every 2 years.

The work of the legislative reference library is governed by several guiding principles which have become traditional. Its services are impartial, presenting all of the available facts and facts alone. Requests are held confidential. The facilities are available to all on an equal basis. Surmounting all of these principles is that of service. Every effort is made to provide information quickly and to provide some information in response to every question submitted. The library is geared to providing such assistance because of its unique system of cataloging and the special training of its staff. In recent years the concept of service has been further implemented by the broader distribution of its reports through publication.

Most of the legislators use one or more of its services, and many inquiries from public libraries, students and adult citizens of Wisconsin and other states are answered each year. Annually visitors from foreign countries, particularly those which are seeking to establish a form of democratic government, come to observe the operation of this agency.

### MEDICAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, STATE

*Members:* CARL N. NEUPERT, *chairman*; A. G. KOEHLER; VERNON W. THOMSON.

*Office:* State Office Building, Madison.

The State Medical Grievance Committee was created by Chapter 70, Laws of 1935. The members are the state health officer, the secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and the Attorney General or deputy Attorney General. The state health officer is designated as chairman. The committee is authorized to investigate, hear and act upon practices by persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery that are inimical to the public health. The committee has the power to warn and to reprimand and to institute criminal action or action to revoke licenses when they find cause therefor.

### MENTAL HEALTH, INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMISSION ON

*Members:* W. D. STOVALL, *chairman*; W. T. CLARK; E. H. JORRIS; JOHN TRAMBURG; G. E. WATSON.

*Office:* State Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

The 1947 Legislature, by Chapter 170, created the Interdepartmental Commission on Mental Health. The law directs that the commission shall consist of the director of the Department of Public Welfare, the state health officer, the Superintendent of Public In-

struction, or persons designated by these officials. In addition, members shall include one member of the Board of Public Welfare elected by the board and one member of the Board of Health elected by that board. The commission shall elect a chairman. It shall meet at the call of the chairman but not less than once each fiscal year, for the purpose of reviewing the needs and resources for mental health services, making recommendations to the legislature or any department administering such services, and to determine the allocation of federal grants-in-aid.

## MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

*Commissioner:* MELVIN O. LARSON.

*Director of Registration:* DAN F. SCHUTZ.

*Director of Enforcement:* (vacancy)

*Director of Highway Safety:* R. C. SALISBURY.

Offices: General Office: State Office Building, Madison; branch: 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee.

Publications: Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Laws (published after each session of legislature), Official Motor Vehicle Department Bulletin (monthly publication for enforcement officers), Manual for Motorists, Driver Education Procedure, Driver Education Bulletin, Catalogue of Traffic Safety Films, School Bus Regulations, Digest of Safety Responsibility Law, Manual for School Safety Patrols, Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual), Comparative Report on Traffic Fatalities (monthly), New Car Registration List (daily).

When you take a ride on the highway, you probably say frequently, "Boy, what traffic!" And you have a right to say so. If all of us who live in Wisconsin wanted to ride in automobiles at any certain hour of the day or night, we could easily find the transportation to do so.

### Registration and Licensing

In the last 10 years we have had a 33-1/3 per cent increase in registrations. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, we had only 863,042 motor vehicles in our state, whereas in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, we had 1,293,654 motor vehicles. The latter count includes 1,042,903 autos, 206,974 trucks, 16,007 publicly-owned vehicles, 15,994 trailers, 9,170 motorcycles and 2,606 buses.

All of these vehicles must be registered with the Motor Vehicle Department. Annual registration fees are paid, except in the instances of certain trucks for which quarterly fees are paid. A record-breaking total of \$31,099,127.76 in gross revenues was collected by the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Except for a very small percentage of the fees kept for operating costs of the department, the registration and driver



licensing moneys collected go into a highway fund which provides the dollars needed for constructing and maintaining our highway system.

The registration fee for an automobile in Wisconsin is \$16 a year. Registering trucks and buses costs much more because of their heavier weights and their greater use of public roadways.

Whenever there is a change in ownership of a vehicle, the department must be notified. A motorist who changes cars 2 or 3 times during a single year keeps his auto registration plate number for that year, transferring both front and rear plates from the car he sells to the one he buys. In some states, the plates remain with the car rather than with the owner.

A tremendous array of business machines can be seen in your Motor Vehicle Department, at work doing much of the routine labor formerly done by hand. Car owners whose auto registration is due receive a renewal card notice. The owner returns the card with his license fee. It is important to make sure the department is advised as to where the vehicle is kept, since a portion of the fee paid goes back to the city, village or township for streets and roads.

When the department receives the returned card and fee, the check or money order will go to the accounting section, the stub of the card will be sent with license plates or insert tags to the car owner, and the remaining portion of the perforated card will go into the department's registration file. The card stub is retained by the vehicle owner as proof of registration.

About 100,000 such notices go out monthly, under Wisconsin's system of staggering renewals of auto registration on a cycle-billing principle, the first state in the union to adopt such a modern technique in vehicle registration.

Under Wisconsin law, a dealer who buys and sells motor vehicles must possess a special license, he must provide a showroom for display, he must offer service facilities and his salesmen must be licensed. In 1953 this state had 2,861 dealers and 8,135 licensed automobile salesmen.

### Drivers' Licenses

About 1,600,000 persons in Wisconsin are licensed to drive. Drivers' licenses must be renewed once every 4 years. Licenses must be carried by the license-holders when operating a motor vehicle. When a motorist changes residence, or if a woman changes her name, such changes must be declared to the Motor Vehicle Department. About 95,000 new drivers are licensed each year in Wisconsin. Before one can be licensed as a driver, he must pass a written test in knowledge of the laws and safe driving practices, he must prove ability to distinguish various highway signs, he must pass minimum vision requirements and he must pass a road test. For purposes of learning to drive, a temporary instruction permit is granted, good for 60 days. This entitles the holder to operate a

motor vehicle while in company with a licensed driver, only during daylight hours.

The department considers driving a privilege, not a right. This principle is upheld by state law. Persons who get into serious trouble with the law are in danger of losing their licenses. In 1952, 21,493 motorists had their driving privileges revoked or suspended. That total included 10,810 suspensions under the safety responsibility law, dealing with accident damages; 5,980 one-year revocations; 4,243 suspensions following court convictions; and 460 suspensions resulting from bad driving records.

### Financial Responsibility

Under the safety responsibility law, motorists who become involved in accidents resulting in death, injury or total property damage of \$100 or more must prove ability to settle damages. Usually this is done by having one's insurance company file a notice with the department, stating that the assured is protected by a policy. If a driver involved in an accident cannot settle damages or obtain a release of liability from other parties involved, within 60 days of the accident, he will be advised by the Motor Vehicle Department to surrender his driver's license until claims in the mishap are settled. Effective January 1, 1954, the liability limits under this law have been raised from \$5,000 for one injury or death to \$10,000; from \$10,000 for all injuries or deaths to \$20,000; and from \$1,000 property damage coverage to \$5,000.

Persons whose licenses are suspended under the safety responsibility law may have their licenses returned upon satisfactory settlement of their cases, either by posting security in the amount sufficient to cover damages in the accident, or obtaining release of liability from others in the accident. Revocation of one's license is mandatory under state law following conviction on charges of drunken driving, hit-run, manslaughter or negligent homicide in connection with use of a motor vehicle, commission of a felony in connection with use of a vehicle, or false statement regarding vehicle ownership or driver's license. Motorists guilty of driving while intoxicated may apply for special occupational licenses 90 days after conviction, but such licenses restrict travel to that needed in making a living.

Conviction in court on serious traffic violations such as reckless driving, excessive speed and failure to yield right of way may lead to suspension of license for a period varying from 30 days to a full year. Some drivers lose their licenses when review of their central driver record file at Madison indicates a high frequency of accidents, violations resulting in convictions or combination of both. The length of suspensions ordered in these instances varies according to seriousness of the record. The average is 30 days' suspension.

### Inspection and Enforcement

The enforcement division of the Motor Vehicle Department consists of a director, 9 persons in the administrative section, 28 in communications and 70 uniformed officers of the state traffic patrol. Included in the administrative personnel is a reciprocity section which makes reciprocal agreements with other states governing operation of vehicles in interstate commerce. In the main, however, the chief function of administrative personnel is to aid the director in supporting, maintaining and directing the activities of the uniformed force in the field.

The state is divided into 6 districts, each in charge of a patrol captain. In 2 of these districts the captain is assisted by a lieutenant. Wisconsin patrol officers furnish their own uniforms, but drive or ride in state-owned vehicles. Transition from personally-owned to state-owned vehicles was completed in 1953. The division operates 61 patrol cars and 2 panel trucks, all radio-equipped.

The Motor Vehicle Department's officers patrol the highways, enforcing traffic laws and highway restriction orders. They conduct investigations of accidents and handle investigations involving driver license revocations and suspensions, registration matters, items involving the authority of common and contract carriers to operate granted by the Public Service Commission and violations of the state transportation act. They make arrests for traffic law violations and other specific violations coming under their jurisdiction, but do not exercise general police powers. They are not, in the full sense of the term, a state police force. State patrol officers enforce general orders of the Motor Vehicle Department, State Highway Commission, and Public Service Commission when such orders affect the operation of vehicles. They weigh trucks and enforce weight limitations, conducting their weighing operations at 5 state-owned weighing stations, and also by using portable scales.

New and used school buses, before sale, must be submitted to inspection by a state patrol officer. The officers also inspect, once a year, more than 3,000 school buses.

Special traffic control details and escort duty are also functions of the patrol. Recruits frequently have several years of traffic law enforcement work behind them, but they are given additional in-service training. All officers attend a one-week training session each year at Camp Williams.

The state patrol radio network serves Wisconsin in many ways. It consists of FM stations at Baraboo, Black River Falls, DePere, Hayward and Tomahawk — with remote control stations at Crandon, Delafield and Menomonie. Contact with Madison headquarters is maintained by teletype between Madison and Baraboo. In addition to covering the state, the patrol network is in contact with 43 other states through its 9-channel police radio-telegraph station at Baraboo, and also serves city and county enforcement departments, making it possible for them to quickly obtain information from

the Motor Vehicle Department files. The radio network also serves patrol units of the Conservation Department's enforcement division, the State Crime Laboratory, the FBI, and the U. S. Wild Life Service. Employees are kept on duty 24 hours a day in the central office in Madison to provide information on vehicle ownership and driver license records.

### Highway Safety Promotion

The safety division of the Motor Vehicle Department collects accident facts, analyzes them and issues publications, posters, press releases and radio reports on the extent of accident involvement on Wisconsin streets and highways. An annual compilation of all reportable accidents is published. Each month, a comparative report on fatal accidents of the previous month is sent to 3,000 persons and agencies in the state. Various folders, leaflets, bookmarks, and other promotional material are published by this division to acquaint citizens with accident facts and safety rules.

In co-operation with the Department of Public Instruction, the division actively promotes driver education in the high schools. Of Wisconsin's 450 high schools, 372 offered a course in driver education during the 1952-53 school year. Wisconsin has won numerous awards for high ranking in the field of safety education.

Representatives of the department co-operate with the National Safety Council in visiting cities over 10,000 population once a year to present an analysis of the city's traffic safety program. The analysis is based on study of the city's submitted records and exhibits in the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities, a National Safety Council service for cities and states.

Motion pictures on traffic safety, reviewed by the safety division, are available to schools, police departments and civic groups on low rental basis from the University of Wisconsin's Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction.

In co-operation with the Wisconsin Division of the American Automobile Association, the Safety Division each year holds a Congress of School Safety Patrols. Meeting at Wisconsin Dells, about 3,000 delegates each year engage in a busy program of safety instruction and fun. The outing is a reward for work well done during the school year. Delegates are enabled to attend because of the great interest and financial support of civic and business groups in the various communities.

The safety division arranges with other state agencies and civic groups for stressing various traffic safety matters at conference programs, training schools and conventions. Speakers from the division have addressed many high school assemblies. Encouragement now is being given to strengthening the teacher-preparation program, so that future teachers will be better equipped to teach safety education and driver education. The first such course for credit given at the University of Wisconsin was held during the

summer session of 1953, with visiting professor J. Duke Elkow of Brooklyn College in charge.

An exceptionally varied program of public information activity is conducted by the safety division. Utilization is made of newspapers, radio stations, television stations, outdoor advertising, display advertising, exhibits, driver testing devices and other means to impress upon citizens the importance of being alert to avoid getting hurt in traffic.

Visitors to the Motor Vehicle Department are welcomed. Groups from schools and other organizations can be taken on tour of the department by appointment, to acquaint them with the scope of work rendered by this agency of our state government.

## NATIONAL GUARD, WISCONSIN

*Commander in Chief:* GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER.

### The Adjutant General's Department

*The Adjutant General:* Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON.

*Assistant Adjutant General:* Col. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

*Executive Office:* (vacancy).

*Administrative Assistant:* THOR H. HANSON.

### Quartermaster Corps

*Chief Quartermaster:* Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

### Medical Department

*Chief Surgeon:* Col. MARC J. MUSSER, JR.

The Adjutant General's office and Chief Quartermaster's office, State Capitol.

State Military Reservation: Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas).

Publications: Biennial report: Roster of units and commissioned officers.

### The National Guard

The Wisconsin National Guard came into existence in 1894. The present organization functions under articles of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended. The National Guard is basically a civilian organization composed of commissioned officers and enlisted men who volunteer to serve the State of Wisconsin and the United States during their appointment or term of enlistment. Each officer and enlisted man must meet the same qualifications for membership in the National Guard as are required for the regular army. They are required to attend periods of armory training one night of each week and to attend a 15-day summer training period each year. The Federal Government is responsible for furnishing pay, uniforms, arms and equipment, ammunition and summer training sites. The state furnishes armory facilities and personnel.

The units of the Wisconsin National Guard consist of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 32nd Infantry Division, the 128th Fighter Interceptor Wing, and the 128th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron. The 128th Fighter Interceptor Wing was returned to state control on December 1, 1952 after having been in active federal service for 21 months. The 128th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron returned to state control September 1, 1953 after having been on active federal service for 24 months. The authorized strength of the 32nd Infantry Division is 944 officers, 169 warrant officers, and 13,604 enlisted men. The actual strength as of September 1, 1953 was 703 officers, 137 warrant officers and 7,351 enlisted men.

The 15-day summer training camp for Wisconsin Army National Guard was held at Camp Ripley, Minnesota, during the period August 16-30, 1953 with more than 97 per cent of the strength in attendance. The 128th Fighter Interceptor Wing held its annual summer training at Camp Williams, Wisconsin, during the period July 28 to August 8, 1953. The camp strength of that unit was 64 officers, 2 warrant officers and 518 airmen.

Although the National Guard is fundamentally a civilian and democratic military organization, its efficiency is comparable to that of a professional military machine. Most of its commissioned officers and many of the enlisted men are veterans of World War II. Their pride in the organization dates back to actual achievements. The National Guard always stands ready to carry out instructions of the Governor, its commander in chief, and to fulfill any duty which federal laws and Wisconsin statutes may call upon it to perform.

Camp Williams, which is located near Camp Douglas in Juneau County, is the Wisconsin military reservation. It serves as headquarters for the United States Property and Disbursing Officer, and as a summer training ground for the Air National Guard. Camp McCoy, near Sparta, and Truax Field, in Madison, are bases for the U. S. Army and the U. S. Army Air Force, respectively.

### **The Adjutant General**

The Adjutant General is chief of the military staff of the Governor and quartermaster general of the Wisconsin National Guard. The Adjutant General keeps the military records of the state and through the Chief Quartermaster has charge and control of all armories provided for the National Guard use and all military supplies and equipment. He is responsible for meeting emergencies when the National Guard is called into service by the Governor in case of war, riot or great public calamity. He is an ex officio member of the Armory Board which is in charge of the construction and acquisition of armories.

## NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF STATE AGENCIES

*Members:* GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, *ex officio*, *chairman*; GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, Public Service Commission, *vice chairman*; M. W. TORKELESON, Bureau of Engineering, *secretary*; WALTER H. EBLING and E. L. CHAMBERS, Department of Agriculture; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; GEORGE E. SPRECHER, Conservation Commission, and one vacancy; O. J. MUEGGE, Board of Health; WILLIAM F. STEUBER, Highway Commission; SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER and ASSEMBLYMAN HARVEY R. ABRAHAM, Legislative Council; WARREN OAKLEY, Public Service Commission; HARRY M. SCHUYLER, State Soil Conservation Committee; HARRY W. HARDER, Department of Taxation; VICE PRESIDENT IRA L. BALDWIN and PROF. RAYMOND J. PENN, University of Wisconsin.

Office: State Office Building.

Publication: Report to the 1953 Legislature.

Chapter 203, Laws of 1951, created this committee, with the purpose of providing a method of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information and of making recommendations to the several state agencies on matters relating to the soils, waters, forests, fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the state and to co-ordinate activities in these fields.

The members of the committee are the Governor, who is chairman; and 2 members of these state agencies: Department of Agriculture; Conservation Commission; Joint Legislative Council; Public Service Commission; and the University of Wisconsin; and one representative from: Attorney General's office; Board of Health; Highway Commission; state planning division; State Soil Conservation Committee; Department of Taxation.

The committee shall report to each regular session of the legislature and upon request additional reports shall be made to the legislature and to the Joint Legislative Council. If the committee desires it may make reports to other state departments and agencies.

## NURSES, STATE DEPARTMENT OF

*Members of Board of Nursing:* RUTH COE, *president*; SISTER M. REGULA PONGRATZ, *vice president*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; SISTER MARY EDITH BERTRAM; MONSIGNOR EDMUND J. GOEBEL; JANET JENNINGS; EVELYN MERCER; CARL N. NEUPERT; HENRY SINCOCK; REVEREND A. J. SCHMEUSZER.

*Director of Nursing Education:* ADELE STAHL.

*Assistant Director of Nursing Education:* JOSEPHINE BALATY.

*Committee of Examiners for Nurses:* ELLEN EVANS, *chairman*; SISTER M. CLARELLA LAVERDIERE, *vice chairman*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; FLORENCE CHARLES; ALICE D. SCHMITT.

*Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses:* MRS. DORIS HANSON, *chairman*; MRS. RUTH MACKENZIE, *vice chairman*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; MRS. ETHEL McTRUSTY; GERTRUDE PIEFER; T. D. SMITH; SHIRLEY WATSON.

Office: 119 Monona Avenue, Madison.

Publications: Nursing, Is It Your Career?; Requirements and Recommendations for Accredited Schools of Nursing and for Registration of Nurses; Requirements and Recommendations for Accredited Programs in Practical Nursing and for Licensure as Trained Practical Nurses.

The State Department of Nurses, established in July 1949, is the administrative body for the State Board of Nursing, the Committee of Examiners (for Graduate Nurses) and the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses. The staff gives consultant service to citizens contemplating the establishment of professional or practical nursing schools (programs); to existing accredited schools and other health agencies offering educational experiences for students of nursing; to potential students and their parents in the selection of desirable schools of nursing; and to registered nurses planning for advanced education. Evaluation of credentials of those seeking licensure by examination or endorsement; the issuing of licenses and their annual renewal; investigation of individuals who are misrepresenting or misusing their abilities and skills; and the surveying of schools of nursing and allied health agencies, are the major functions of the department. The State Board of Nursing establishes minimum standards for schools of nursing, professional or practical, and places schools which qualify on the accredited list. Enrolees in accredited schools are assured of a basic educational program in nursing which will prepare them for the licensing examinations in Wisconsin and recognition of their educational preparation by licensing authorities in other states.

The professional education of graduate registered nurses is promoted through the granting of scholarships for advanced study. Approximately 100 nurses have had additional educational opportunities through awards of the State Board of Nursing.

The Committee of Examiners (for Graduate Nurses) administers registered nurse examinations to about 750 candidates each year. The examinations given are recognized by the licensing authorities in all states, U.S. territories and several foreign countries. In addition, licenses are granted to between 400 and 500 registered nurses who have been licensed previously in other states.

The Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses gives examinations to graduates of accredited programs in practical nursing and to practical nurses who have had comparable preparation to that given in an accredited program. Licenses are granted to trained practical nurses holding out-of-state licenses if their preparation is equivalent. The statutory provision by which schools are accredited and individuals licensed is permissive at the present time.



## PERSONNEL, BUREAU OF

*Members of Personnel Board:* CLIFFORD G. MATHYS, *chairman*; MRS. JANE B. HARVEY; WILLIAM AHRENS.

*Director:* VOLMER H. SORENSEN.

*Staff Coordinator:* FRANCIS J. WALSH.

*Chief, Examination and Recruitment Division:* MRS. HELEN MORGAN.

*Chief, Classification and Compensation Division:* WILLIAM A. MATSON.

*Chief, Administration Division:* THOMAS M. DONAHUE.

*Merit Award Board:* ROBERT D. SIFF, *chairman*; ROY E. KUBISTA; VOLMER H. SORENSEN.

*Office:* State Capitol.

*Publications:* Biennial reports; Civil Service Law and Rules.

The Bureau of Personnel is a service department responsible for administering a variety of functions in the state's personnel program. These functions include recruiting applicants for state jobs in the classified service; developing and administering examinations to insure that appointments are made on a basis of merit and fitness; processing appointments to state service; promotions; transfers and separations to check for adherence to law and regulation as well as the protection of the rights of individuals; classifying positions in state service to maintain the principle of equal pay for equal work; administering the state's pay plan; and conducting personnel research in a continuing effort to improve personnel practices.

The Wisconsin civil service law, (Chapter 16 of the statutes) was originally enacted in 1905. It provided for a Civil Service Commission, a part-time body employing a full-time secretary and chief examiner. In 1929 the commission was reorganized as the Bureau of Personnel within the Executive Department under the direction of a full-time director of personnel.

The director of personnel, who is the administrative head of the department, is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term from a list of eligibles obtained through competitive examination. He is subject to removal by the Governor with the approval of the Personnel Board.

The Personnel Board consists of 3 members appointed by the Governor for 6-year terms, with the approval of the senate. Board members must be Wisconsin residents who have a recognized sympathy for and knowledge of the application of merit principles in public employment. The board serves part-time, holding meetings an average of twice a month. It is responsible for adopting and amending rules for the administration of the civil service law on the recommendation of the director, and subject to the approval of the Governor; for investigating matters touching the enforcement and effect of the civil service law; and as a quasi-judicial body, for hearing appeals from personnel actions taken by operating state departments and the bureau.

In practice the Personnel Board considers and rules on questions affecting the state's civil service policies. Revisions of salary ranges, the granting of interim salary increases, the extending of a register or list of eligible applicants beyond its normal 6-month life, the establishment of new classifications or major revisions of existing classifications are some of the matters which require Personnel Board approval before adoption.

The Civil Service Advisory Committee, created by Chapter 611, Laws of 1947, meets with the Personnel Board at least once each month. It consists of 9 department heads appointed by the Governor for overlapping 3-year terms. The purpose of the committee is to represent the several state agencies and to advise the Personnel Board and the director on matters which affect personnel administration.

The work of the Bureau of Personnel is divided into 4 categories: examination and recruitment, classification and compensation, administration, and staff services.

#### **Examination and Recruitment**

Whenever a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the department head requests the Bureau of Personnel to certify a list of eligible applicants. He must make his selection from among the highest on the appropriate civil service list prepared from the results of competitive examinations. It is the responsibility of the examination and recruitment division to perform the various duties associated with filling the position. These include such recruiting activities as the development and promotion of a positive program to attract the most able and best-qualified potential applicants into state service, and the preparation of examination announcements and related recruitment publicity. This division reviews applications for examination to insure that applicants possess the necessary qualifications for the work, and prepares, administers, and scores the examinations. Examinations are given in Madison and in other centers throughout the state. For a few highly technical positions non-assembled examinations are given. Oral examinations to test suitability and aptitude for the job may be given in addition to written tests for certain high level positions and positions involving contact with the public. Lists of eligible applicants in rank order by examination grade are prepared and applicants are notified of the results of the tests.

Through this division, the Bureau of Personnel provides examination services to Wisconsin cities and counties or other local government units.

#### **Classification and Compensation**

There are approximately 13,000 classified positions in the state service. Each of these positions is allocated to one of approximately 685 classifications representing different kinds of work or work differing in requirements, responsibilities, or authority. The classification and compensation division is responsible for activities af-

fecting the classification and pay of state positions. It prepares and revises class specifications or descriptions which set forth the nature of work, necessary knowledges and abilities for its performance and the desirable training and experience. Studies of individual jobs and groups of jobs are made, either at the request of the state departments or as part of a continuing survey program to insure that state jobs are properly classified. On the basis of this work, positions are allocated to the proper classifications and new classes are established as the needs of the state service require.

All classified positions are allocated to salary ranges, each with a minimum and maximum rate of pay. The establishment and revision of salary rates and ranges is an important responsibility of this division. Each biennium the Bureau of Personnel must submit for approval a schedule of state salary ranges to the Joint Committee on Finance of the legislature. The bureau's recommendations for changes in salary ranges are based upon detailed studies and careful analysis of the factors which the legislature has specified be considered in state salary administration. These considerations are: experience in recruiting the service, prevailing market rates, costs and standards of living, the state's employment policies, the state's financial resources and needs, and the relationships that exist between comparable classes in state service.

Through this division the Bureau of Personnel provides assistance to Wisconsin counties and cities wishing to set up local civil service plans. This service is available to local units of government under the provisions of section 16.055 of the statutes. Charges made to local government units are limited to the actual costs of the services rendered. Services include position surveys, preparation of civil service rules, salary schedules, and position classification plans.

### **Administration**

The administrative division is responsible for a variety of activities related to the hiring of state employes, the changing of an employe's status or rate of pay, and the separation of an employe. These responsibilities include the certification of eligibles to job openings, the approval of applicants for custodial or labor positions for which formal written examinations are not required, the processing of transfers, leaves of absence, and disciplinary actions including suspensions, demotions, and reductions in pay, and the processing of actions related to separation from the service, such as resignations, layoffs, and dismissals.

The Wisconsin civil service law requires that the Bureau of Personnel certify all payrolls of the state classified service to insure that employes have been hired according to law and that their salary rates are within the salary ranges established. This function, as well as the maintenance of a complete roster of the classified service, also required by law, is an administrative division responsibility.

All Bureau of Personnel internal office management operations such as budget control and bookkeeping, mail distribution, procurement of supplies and services, and the maintenance of records and files are handled in this division.

#### Staff Services

The Bureau of Personnel provides special personnel services to state departments performing a variety of personnel research and development activities. Important among its responsibilities is the planning, organization, and direction of state-wide in-service training programs. The staff services activities assist operating departments in determining needs for training and stimulates the establishment of such specific training programs as orientation, advancement, refresher, procedural, and supervisory training activities. Assistance to the departments in planning and operating the actual training program are made available through this program.

Continual alertness to discover the personnel needs of the departments, to find ways of improving personnel practices and procedures and to suggest solutions to personnel problems is needed if the bureau's objective of service is to be obtained. Through this program studies of Bureau of Personnel activities are conducted and recommendations for changes in procedures, forms, and practices, in accordance with the changing needs of the service are made. The development of handbooks, manuals, and general information materials, the administration of the annual salary merit increase program, the investigation of special problems concerning personnel actions, grievances, and appeals, and the administration of the state-wide program for the evaluation of the job performance of state employees are all part of the bureau's staff services program.

#### Merit Award Board

The Merit Award Board was created within the Bureau of Personnel by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953. The purpose of this board is to encourage and reward unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes promoting efficiency and economy in the functions of state government. The board is empowered to make awards of cash, certificates, medals and other appropriate means. The 3 board members are appointed by the Governor for 3-year terms. The first appointments were: Volmer Sorensen, director of personnel; John Tramburg, director, Department of Public Welfare; and Robert Siff, director, division of departmental research.

### PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* WILLIAM L. MOHR, *chairman*; CHARLES CLEMMONS,  
WALTER HARVEY.

*Office:* Portage.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the operation and maintenance of the system of levees on the Wisconsin River in

Columbia and Sauk Counties in the vicinity of Portage. The system includes about 8 miles of earth levees on the north side of the Wisconsin River which protect not only a part of the city of Portage and the low-lying lands immediately adjacent to the levees, but also the entire Fox River Valley from Portage to Lake Winnebago from flood waters of the Wisconsin River, and 9 miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of property, highways and bridges between the Baraboo and Wisconsin rivers.

### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

*Commissioners:* JAMES R. DURFEE, *chairman*; W. F. WHITNEY; GEORGE P. STEINMETZ.

*Secretary:* EDWARD T. KAVENY.

*Administration Department:* EDWARD T. KAVENY, *chief*.

*Legal Department:* WILLIAM E. TORKELSON, *chief counsel*.

*Transportation Department:* A. WILFORD LARSON, *chief*.

*Engineering Department:* WARREN OAKLEY, *chief*; RALPH E. PURUCKER.

*Accounts and Finance Department:* A. R. COLBERT, *chief*.

*Rates and Research Department:* HENRY J. O'LEARY, *chief*.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Commission reports of opinions, decisions, and orders; biennial reports; weekly calendar of hearings (includes publication of motor carrier certificates, licenses, and assignments granted without hearing); the following statistical bulletins: Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities, Revenue and Consumption Ratios of Electric Utilities, Revenue and Consumption Ratios of Gas Utilities, Expense Ratios of Electric Utilities, Expense Ratios of Gas Utilities, Comparison of Residential Electric Rates, Comparison of Commercial Electric Rates, Comparison of Residential Gas Rates, Comparison of Water Rates, Comparison of Wholesale Electric Rates, Recent Trends in Rural Electrification, and Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Utilities.

#### The Citizen's Purse

The telephone bill, the water bill, charges for gas and electricity, bus fare — all are based on rates regulated by the Public Service Commission. The commission also has jurisdiction over intrastate freight rates which, in turn, influence the price consumers pay for many commodities.

Because competition in the public utility business would involve wasteful duplication of millions of dollars of capital investment required by such industry, the public is more economically served by monopolies operated by government or subject to governmental control and supervision.

The main problem in rate regulation is to secure for the public adequate service at reasonable rates and at the same time recognize

the constitutional right of the utility to an adequate return on its invested capital. It is, moreover, to the public's advantage that a company providing a service as vital as gas, electric, water, telephone, or transportation service, be a financially sound company capable of maintaining safe and efficient service and of expanding, if necessary, to meet public requirements.

A utility requesting a rate increase must show a corresponding need represented by an increase in its cost of doing business. In spite of the utilities' requirement of more income to meet the effect of inflation on their expenses, their rates are substantially below general price levels, as shown in the following table:

	<i>Index Numbers</i>	
	<i>December</i>	<i>December</i>
	<i>1939</i>	<i>1952</i>
Electric rates .....	100	96.6
Gas rates .....	100	109.3
Telephone rates .....	100	165.18
Water rates .....	100	116.7
Cost of living .....	100	191.5
Food prices .....	100	242.0
Weekly wages in Wisconsin industry .....	100	281.1
Weekly wages in Wisconsin industry (after taxes) .....	100	253.8

The commission also protects purchasers of stocks, bonds and notes issued by Wisconsin public service corporations by the regulation of such securities, which are authorized only after study of the company's financial condition and operation warrants commission approval.

The commission encourages public service corporations to maintain a substantial proportion of their securities in common stock, thus bringing about direct ownership of the proprietary interest in the utilities by individual citizens. This policy also offers greater security for bonds and preferred stock.

### **The Citizen's Convenience**

A phrase frequently found in commission orders is: "in the public interest and required by public convenience and necessity." In this concept of "public convenience and necessity" resides the concern that, insofar as conditions permit, the community, that is, the majority of the people, receive the service they require.

As the concept is applied to particular cases, it involves consideration of not only the absolutely necessary service, but also the most suitable service obtainable, with respect to public requirements and welfare, without interfering with already existing service. For example, only with commission authorization or consent may an interurban bus company discontinue a route or a railroad company discontinue particular trains or cease service at any station.

This is not to say that the commission has not, on occasion, sanctioned cessation of service, but — and this is the point — both

the citizens and the company requesting the change have opportunity to present their evidence and arguments. Public Service Commission staff experts study the cases, and great care is taken to insure the best service possible under the circumstances. "Circumstances" are often complicated, as is well illustrated by the following quotation from a commission order:

"In an application by a railroad to abandon certain passenger-train service, the following factors should be considered: (1) present and prospective use of their service; (2) the extent of the carrier's loss on the operation involved; (3) relation of that loss to the carrier's operation as a whole; (4) balancing of the carrier's loss with the inconvenience and hardship to the public if the service is discontinued; and (5) the availability and adequacy of other service and substitute service."

Abandonment of utility service (telephone, gas, water and electricity) is decided in similar manner. In cases of proposed or requested extension of service, the rights and advantages of old and new customers, the community and the utility are all considered.

For example, population shifts and extension of urban trade areas have altered the requirements of many telephone subscribers. The commission has solved these problems, each on its own merits, sometimes by ordering extended-area service or by connection, at premium rates, to a telephone exchange other than the one in whose service area the subscriber resides. Another instance has been the necessity to regulate the use of the limited supplies of natural gas.

#### **The Citizen's Safety**

Much of the commission's work in protecting the public is undramatic, back-of-the-scenes vigilance: a process of establishing equipment and operating standards for gas and electric utilities and for railroad companies, periodic plant inspections and checking on interim complaints.

In consideration of postwar increases in highway traffic, railroad grade crossing protection has received special attention in recent years. Besides the 821 grade separations (highway overhead or railroad overhead bridges) there are about 8,000 grade crossings in Wisconsin, 6,500 of which have only the minimum protection required by law. Though many, in open country, need no additional protection, many others are hazardous. However, with automatic crossing protection costing from \$5,000 up to \$25,000 a crossing, only a few installations can be ordered each year.

In 1952 the commission ordered the railroad companies to number crossings and to give accurately detailed reports of every crossing accident. Study of this information aids in placing protection where it is most needed.

#### **The Citizen's Concern for State's Natural Resources**

The commission has jurisdiction over the level and flow of 8,676 lakes and more than 12,000 miles of navigable rivers and streams.

In exercising this jurisdiction, as occasion requires, the commission balances the conservation of natural resources, protection of private riparian property and the use (recreational, industrial and agricultural) of the streams and lakes. Allied duties include regulation of construction, maintenance and operation of dams (there are over 1,000 dams in the state); establishment of shore and dock lines; and the removal of obstructions to navigation.

The commission is represented on the Water Pollution Committee which supervises enforcement of the laws relating to pollution of surface waters, and on the Natural Resources Committee, which makes recommendations to state agencies on matters relating to soils, waters, wild life and other natural resources.

### Citizen Participation

A dangerous railroad crossing, difficulty in obtaining connection to a water utility's system, dissatisfaction with telephone service — these and a great variety of other problems are the concern of both the individual and the community. It is, therefore, fitting that many of the commission cases have their beginning in letters and petitions such as these from directly interested parties who are prepared to give evidence:

"We, as owners and occupants of adjoining residential properties in the village of North Fond du Lac, are writing this letter in an effort to obtain clarification on a problem dealing with local water mains. . . . The lack of water, at times, creates a definite health hazard . . ."

"The undersigned residents of the town of East Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin, hereby petition the Public Service Commission and the State Highway Department to cause the Soo Line Railroad to install, operate, and maintain a more adequate automatic signal at the crossing of . . ."

"The undersigned residents of Dodge County, Wisconsin, do hereby respectfully petition . . . hearing relating to the damming of Beaver Dam River . . ."

"The undersigned, all subscribers to the Rudolph Telephone Company, do hereby respectfully petition . . ."

In some cases personal complaints can be directed to the attention of the utility involved. A formal hearing may or may not be necessary, depending on the nature of the complaint and the utility's attitude.

Hearings are usually held in the community where the problem originated. Due notice is given to all interested parties who may appear to testify personally or be represented by an attorney before the commission examiner appointed to conduct the hearing. The individual's right to appear as a witness or to attend a hearing applies equally to those cases instigated by a company requesting a rate increase, permission to alter service, issue securities and so on; to hearings in response to customer complaints; and to investigations on the commission's own motion.



### Citizens Meet the Commission

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin is composed of 3 full-time commissioners, a secretary, and a staff of about 120 persons. The secretary and staff members serve under civil service. The commissioners are appointed by the Governor subject to senate confirmation, for 6-year terms expiring consecutively in March of each odd-numbered year. One of their number is designated as chairman by the Governor.

The scope of the commission's jurisdiction and the workload thus entailed are indicated by the following data:

Common motor carriers of passengers and property	367
Contract motor carriers of property .....	10,098
Dams in the state .....	1,066
Electric railways .....	2
Electric utilities .....	131
Express companies .....	1
Heating utilities .....	5
Gas utilities .....	22
Steam railways .....	20
Telephone utilities .....	498
Telegraph companies .....	1
Common carriers of property by water .....	3
Sleeping car companies .....	1
Urban trackless-trolley systems .....	1
Water utilities .....	401
	12,617

Jurisdiction involving the businesses listed above, and other matters, chiefly water power cases, resulted in the following workload for 1951-1952 (July 31, 1951 to June 30, 1952).

	<i>Formal cases*</i>		<i>Hearings</i>	<i>Orders issued</i>
	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Closed</i>		
Railroad .....	138	159	156	222
Utility (total) .....	376	390	295	447
General .....	235	235	249	
Securities .....	37	41	—	—
New plants and additions ..	104	114	46	—
Water power .....	39	46	43	66
Motor carriers .....	2,440	2,458	697	3,099
Totals .....	2,993	3,053	1,191	3,834

### ORGANIZATION OF COMMISSION

The distribution of the work is briefly indicated by a description of the duties of each department and section within the Public Service Commission.

#### Administration Department

Main Office Section: The administrative office and general information bureau of the commission.

\*In addition to the formal cases, there were 1,019 informal railroad, utility, and water power cases.

**Cost Accounting Section:** Prepares assessments (against the utilities and railroads involved) of regulatory expense; maintains internal records of commission finances and personnel.

**Filing Section:** Keeps all files and records of commission work except finance and personnel; employs a follow-up system on files and correspondence; handles mailing and distribution of commission notices and orders.

**Reporting Section:** Records official word-by-word proceedings at hearings; makes written records of hearings for use of commission, its staff and interested parties.

#### **Legal Department**

Advises and assists in matters of procedure and presentation of evidence in cases before the commission; conducts formal hearings; prepares notices of hearings; prepares orders as directed by the commission; assists in commission participation before federal agencies; and prepares index and digest of commission decisions. Examiners from this department and commissioners sit as members of U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission joint boards.

#### **Transportation Department**

**Motor Carrier Section:** Handles preliminary work in connection with motor carrier authorities and complaints; maintains liaison with other sections of commission and state departments involving motor carrier regulations.

**Tariffs Section:** Investigates transportation rates and fares; maintains rate file; represents state in U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission rate proceedings; investigates telegraph rates; audits bills on request.

**Statistics and Accounts Section:** Audits books and analyzes costs of railroads and motor carriers; maintains files of general transportation statistics; prepares economic data for matters before the commission and other state and federal bodies.

#### **Engineering Department**

Provides engineering services for commission in transportation, water power and utility matters; and for other state departments upon request; investigates complaints concerning and makes periodic inspections of utility and transportation service and safety of equipment; investigates water power and navigation matters such as lake levels, obstructions in navigable waters and plans for proposed water power structures; maintains continuing property records of utilities; prepares and presents testimony and makes reports and recommendations on the foregoing matters.

#### **Accounts and Finance Department**

Audits books of utilities; prescribes uniform accounting systems for all but extremely small utilities from which only a simple annual report is required; studies utilities' applications to issue securities; investigates financial practices of utilities; determines reasonable

depreciation rates applicable to property of all larger utilities in the state; makes special accounting investigations in connection with rate cases.

#### Rates and Research Department

Investigates utility rates and rules and analyzes costs of utilities; prepares technical reports and recommendations and presents testimony in connection with formal utility cases; handles complaints involving utilities' rates, rules and extension of service, often conferring with representatives of the utilities and with customers; prepares data on utility industry and economic conditions affecting it and issues periodic bulletins of such studies; collects and analyzes information on and maintains file of electric, telephone, gas and water rates.

### PUBLIC WELFARE, STATE DEPARTMENT OF

*Members of Board:* WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *chairman*; HAROLD W. STORY, *vice chairman*; MRS. C. R. BECK, *secretary*; MRS. H. L. GARNER; EARL M. HALE; LEO T. JELINSKE; MRS. KARL KLEINPELL; WILLIAM H. STUDLEY; RALPH A. UHLEIN.

*Director:* JOHN W. TRAMBURG\*.

*Acting Director:* GEORGE M. KEITH.

*Deputy Director:* GEORGE M. KEITH.

*Director of Business Management:* WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

*Director of Children and Youth:* P. FREDERICK DELLIQUADRI.

*Director of Corrections:* RUSSELL G. OSWALD.

*Director of Mental Hygiene:* LESLIE A. OSBORN.

*Director of Public Assistance:* THOMAS J. LUCAS.

*Superintendents of State Institutions:*

Mendota State Hospital: W. J. URBEN, Madison.

Winnebago State Hospital: JOHN T. PETERSIK, Winnebago.

Central State Hospital Superintendents (acting): MICHEL SKAFF, R. WARMINGTON, Waupun.

Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School: J. H. MURPHY, Chippewa Falls.

Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School: HARVEY A. STEVENS, Union Grove.

Wisconsin State Prison: JOHN C. BURKE, *warden*, Waupun.

Wisconsin State Reformatory: SANGOR B. POWERS, Green Bay.

Wisconsin Home for Women: MRS. MARCIA SIMPSON, Taycheedah.

Wisconsin School for Boys: MARVIN R. MCMAHON, Waukesha.

Wisconsin School for Girls: MISS MARY C. BERAN, Oregon.

Wisconsin Child Center: JOHN F. HOLMES, Sparta.

Offices: State Capitol and Public Welfare Building, Madison; district offices in Ashland; Eau Claire; Fond du Lac; Green Bay; La Crosse; Madison; Milwaukee; Rhinelander; Stevens Point and all institutions.

\*On leave for one year to serve as U.S. Commissioner of Social Security, beginning November 23, 1953.

Publications: Biennial Report; Handbook of Laws and Rules; Monthly Population Reports; quarterly reports.

The State Department of Public Welfare consists of a State Board of Public Welfare comprised of 9 members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate, and a director of the department, together with his staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body. The director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is administrator of the department.

The department is a body corporate charged with responsibility for more than \$30,000,000 worth of state property and has varied responsibility and authority in the expenditure annually of approximately \$65,000,000 of federal, state and local funds. It exercises managerial control over 11 state penal, curative and correctional institutions, and also has inspectional powers over 37 county hospitals, one county mental institution, 36 county homes and the various county jails and police lockups. All of the powers, functions and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Control, the Pension Department, and the Public Welfare Department are vested in the director, subject to the policies adopted by the State Board of Public Welfare. Divisions of the department are business management, corrections, mental hygiene, public assistance, and children and youth. The objectives and duties of the department are to secure the just, humane and economical administration of the laws concerning the charitable, curative, correctional and penal institutions and services of the state and administration of the laws concerning old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind and relief.

#### DIVISION OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

The division of business management provides facilitative services for the entire department in the fields of accounting, budgeting, engineering, farm management, personnel, purchasing and general business enterprises. It attempts to co-ordinate all of the financial activities of the department in the budget process. In doing so, the division acts as both a control and service agency of the department for the purpose of achieving the greatest return for each welfare dollar spent, assisting other operating divisions in the department to meet program requirements within the money available and with a minimum of delay and preventing illegal use of state appropriations or violations of department rules and regulations. This process assures that the department's biennial plan of operations is in conformity with the legislative intent as expressed through appropriations. The major functions delegated to the division include responsibility for: (1) compiling and reviewing department and institutional budgets and controlling expenditures, in accordance with the established budget; (2) supervising and directing accounting operations of the department and its institutions; (3) supervising and directing institutional consulting services, including

engineering and maintenance service, dietetic and food service and safety inspection; (4) operating a central warehouse, repair shop and salvage industry; (5) supervising and directing the procurement operations of the department and its institutions; (6) supervising and directing the personnel operations of the department and its institutions; (7) supervising and directing the farming activities of all institutions; (8) managing the departmental district offices. These functions apply to the operations of all the divisions and institutions, with the exception of the fiscal accounting procedures for the categorical aid and student loan fund activities, which are a responsibility of the division of public assistance, the accounting procedures relating to county and state hospital charges which are a responsibility of the bureau of collection and deportation and supervision of the county merit system for public assistance agencies.

The division is organized into 4 major sections — personnel, accounting, purchasing and institutional consulting services. In the performance of the functions listed above, each of these sections either exerts a control or provides a service which facilitates the development or administration of the department's budget. In practice, much of the detailed work involved in the functions of the division are performed by personnel of other divisions and institutions, in accordance with procedures formulated and subject to review by the division of business management.

#### **DIVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH**

By action of the legislature in 1949, the division of child welfare and the division of youth service were consolidated as the division of child welfare and youth service; in 1951, the latter became by law, the division for children and youth. In the field of child welfare, the division carries on a program of education and interpretation toward the objective of improving existing local services to children and encouraging the development of services in counties that have not had them. This is done through staff consultation services to local communities by making community surveys of child and youth services; organizing of community councils; organizing youth councils and youth centers; improving law enforcement as related to juveniles; developing public recreation programs and voluntary youth serving organizations; and assisting schools in early discovery and treatment of pupil adjustment problems. A state advisory committee composed of representatives of civic and welfare organizations meets with the division regularly.

Direct service is given by the staff to dependent and neglected children committed to the State Department of Public Welfare by the juvenile courts of the state. The department becomes guardian of these children. Care is provided through group and foster home facilities. Adoptive placements are made for those whose parental rights have been terminated.

More specifically, the division has the following duties: to promote the enforcement of all laws for the protection of mentally deficient, illegitimate, dependent, neglected and delinquent children; take the initiative in all matters involving the interests of such children, where it appears such provision is not going to be made; co-operate with the juvenile courts and all licensed child welfare agencies; look after the interests of illegitimate children; see that no child is kept in a county institution or jail; license all private child welfare agencies; issue permits to people giving foster home care to children; approve the interstate placement of children in foster homes under certain conditions; make investigations for adoptions when requested by the county court and shall give recommendations or consent to adoptions under certain conditions; certify all maternity homes, which care for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children; assist counties in developing county children's boards; under provisions of the Social Security Act, co-operate with the U. S. Children's Bureau in developing child welfare services in rural areas.

Under a contract entered into between the State of Wisconsin and the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs, the division also looks after the interests of Indian children in Wisconsin.

The division also provides staff service for the Wisconsin Committee on Children and Youth, members of which are appointed by the Governor. This group sponsors the biennial Governor's Conference on Children and Youth, as well as local follow-up activity, stemming from the 1950 Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

## DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

### Functions

The division of corrections, an arm of the Department of Public Welfare and one of its 5 divisions: maintains and governs all state-operated juvenile and adult correctional institutions; administers parole and probation matters and supervises the bureau of probation and parole; directs the correctional psychiatric service; by delegation of the director, administers the sex deviate law; executes the law relating to the detention, reformation and correction of delinquents; supervises custody and discipline of all prisoners and juvenile delinquents committed; supervises and maintains industries in all state-operated juvenile and adult institutions; directs the educational program in all correctional institutions; directs the after-care of and supervises all delinquents under its jurisdiction and exercises such functions as it deems appropriate for the prevention of crime and delinquency; administers the interstate compact and the investigation and supervision of parolees from other states and probationers who live in Wisconsin; makes recommendations for pardon or commutation of sentence, when requested by the Governor; establishes standards for and inspects jails, detention homes, houses

of correction and penal camps; inquires into the methods and management employed and examines the conditions of buildings and adjoining institution property.

#### **Objectives and Methods**

The basic objectives of the division of corrections are: the administration of a co-ordinated program of corrections that utilizes all the resources of the various divisions of the department, of all public and private agencies and of individuals interested in the problems of delinquent or criminal conduct; the formulation of broad, general rules and procedures, governing all state-controlled correctional institutions, qualified by such modifications as may be necessary in the operation of each individual institution; the establishment and maintenance of adequate security regulations, which will permit the effective operation of an individualized treatment program that is consistent with the public protection and the known needs of the individual delinquent child or adult criminal; the providing of professional assistance to institutions and field services, which are responsible to the division; interpreting the work of the division to the public and, in return, procuring its participation in and acceptance of a program of corrections dealing with the prevention and control of delinquent and criminal conduct.

#### **Resources**

The division possesses supervisory control over 5 correctional institutions; namely, Wisconsin State Prison, Wisconsin State Reformatory, Wisconsin Home for Women, Wisconsin School for Boys and Wisconsin School for Girls. It directs the operation of the bureau of probation and parole and the correctional psychiatric service. The parole board works co-operatively with the division in matters pertaining to the parole of individuals in correctional institutions.

#### **Bureau of Probation and Parole**

The central office of the bureau of probation and parole is located in Madison, with regional offices in Eau Claire, Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee and Rhinelander. Sixty-seven officers located in strategic parts of the state supervise law violators placed on probation by the courts and men and women, boys and girls paroled from the state penal and correctional institutions. More than 3,260 men, women and children are under supervision of the bureau at all times.

#### **DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE**

Within this division the program for the mentally ill is carried on at Central State Hospital, Mendota State Hospital and Winnebago State Hospital. The program for mental defectives is carried at the Northern and Southern Wisconsin Colonies and Training Schools located respectively at Chippewa Falls and Union Grove. The 1953 Legislature has authorized the construction of a third colony for

mental defectives to be located at Mendota to relieve overcrowding and to make possible development of some special medical programs for mental defectives in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Diagnostic Center, due to be completed early in 1954, will provide diagnostic and consultation psychiatric service for the department.

The emphasis is placed upon mental hygiene education and on the development of preventive attitudes and programs in communities. Development of community sponsored psychiatric services is encouraged and consultation is given. The start of some local projects has been encouraged and supported by the federal Mental Health Act funds allocated to this division. The division cooperates actively with the county hospitals for the mentally ill in the interests of the welfare and treatment of the patients in them. A full-time psychiatric nurse consultant visits and works with the superintendents and matrons to help with problems of care and treatment. The division gives consultation help to counties in the development of plans for new construction. It is also recognized that this is but half the battle, for there is a nation-wide shortage of doctors and other trained personnel to carry on treatment programs within these new facilities. As a means of meeting our needs in this respect, the Department of Public Welfare and the University of Wisconsin are co-operating. The directorship of the division of mental hygiene is linked with that of the Psychiatric Institute of the university and the director is professor of psychiatry in the medical school.

The development of local programs for alcoholism throughout the state is fostered by the bureau of alcohol studies within this division. Financial aid to local facilities is given under conditions specified in the law.

The close co-ordination with the other divisions made possible by the organization of the Department of Public Welfare makes it possible to harmonize the respective programs, all of which have mental hygiene implications and needs. Through the effectiveness of the total services of the department, there is best hope of ultimate reduction of the tragedy and cost of mental illness and other forms of maladjustment.

#### DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The division of public assistance carries out all the responsibilities of the department relating to public assistance or non-institutional relief. Since the programs are financed from federal, state and local funds jointly in varying combinations, the duties of the division in regard to each program also vary. The division is responsible for supervising the administration of the social security aids — old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind and aid to the disabled. Both the federal government, through the Social Security Administration, and all the 71 counties par-



ticipate actively in administration. The Social Security Administration participates by interpretation of the federal Social Security Act, by auditing, by administrative reviews and by technical advice to the state department. The county departments, which select their personnel according to a merit rule for the counties, are supervised by the division of public assistance in the actual work of taking and investigating applications, determining the amounts of individual grants and rendering services to clients. Technical assistance in solving accounting, legal, statistical and case work problems is furnished to the county departments by the division through manuals on procedures and by staff members in the field.

The functions of the department are definitely limited with respect to the administration of general relief. Responsibility for administration of this form of assistance rests entirely with local units of government, except for reimbursement of counties for aid to state dependents as provided by the legislature in 1945 and the administration of aid to needy Indians, living on tax-exempt land as provided by the legislature in 1951. This latter function has been delegated to certain county and local units of government approved by the department under this law.

The division of public assistance also performs the following functions in aiding the local units: it investigates the need of local units for state aid in meeting general relief obligations; prepares recommendations of the department to the Emergency Board; and distributes whatever aid is approved by the Emergency Board. Disputes between municipalities as to responsibility for the support of general relief recipients are adjudicated. The division collects and prepares for publication, statistical data on cases and costs of general relief in the state.

#### **Student Loans**

Administration of the student loan fund for needy college students is another function of the division. In addition, the division has co-operated in carrying out various special federal programs. It has also co-operated with the various state departments, where interchange of services is possible.

During the 1951-53 biennium a general decline was registered in public assistance caseloads largely because of the effect of favorable economic conditions and the increasing effectiveness of the old age and survivors insurance program. Assistance grants remained at a high level in spite of caseload declines because of inflated living costs and because of rapid increases in the cost and volume of medical services provided to recipients since medical aspects of public assistance continued to increase in importance during the period. Another factor often overlooked in analysis of the high level of assistance costs results from the fact that assistance programs have been legally broadened to absorb costs, which a few years ago were chargeable to other welfare programs or institutions.

In recent years legal changes allowing payments to recipients in public institutions have resulted in shifting an important segment of institutional costs to public assistance programs. Such payments now meet a sizable share of the cost of operating these institutions. The granting of aid to dependent children in foster homes also has transferred an important proportion of the costs of foster home care from other foster home appropriations into the cost figures registered for public assistance programs.

The need for public assistance during the biennium arose primarily because of incapacitation due to age, chronic or acute illness and blindness, or because of the absence of a wage earner in the home, due to illness, death, divorce or desertion. Unemployment was a comparatively minor factor in creating dependency during the period. As a result, general relief caseloads remained at relatively low levels during the period and the number of persons assisted by other programs due to unemployment alone was not of great significance. However, in periods of very high employment, some unemployment occurs which results in the need for temporary public aid by the persons or families involved.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASELOADS AND GRANTS IN WISCONSIN**

Fiscal Year 1952-1953

Program	Average No. of Cases Per Month	Average No. of Persons Aided Per Month	Grants			
			Total	Federal	State	Local
Total Old Age Assistance	60,150*	96,545*	\$53,521,768	\$22,757,381	\$16,924,705	\$13,839,682
Aid to Dependent Children	50,028	50,028	34,266,787	16,936,516	11,854,934	5,475,337
In Own or Relative's Home	8,066	28,304	11,717,305	4,970,425	3,962,437	2,784,443
In Foster Home	1,422	1,422	759,657	—	252,240	507,417
Aid to the Blind	1,273	1,273	949,712	462,701	324,662	162,349
Aid to Totally and Permanently Disabled	1,041	1,041	892,269	387,739	394,319	110,211
General Relief	5,734	14,898	4,936,038	—	136,113**	4,799,925

**Program for Adult Blind**

A program for adult blind includes a workshop for adult blind persons, a field service, an employment service, a homework bureau and a vending stand program. A supervised workshop for the blind at Milwaukee furnishes employment to blind residents of Wisconsin and gives them the opportunity to be self-supporting and contributing members of society. Any blind resident of the state is privileged to apply for admittance. The workers usually are trained on the job. For the most part the workers at the shop are paid at a piece rate. Many jobs can be handled by totally blind persons. Others require varied degrees of sight and thus provide employment for

\*Unduplicated total — Duplication caused by families or persons receiving more than one grant of assistance is eliminated.

\*\*Exclusive of reimbursement for state dependents, since amount is subject to change as claims applicable to period are submitted after the end of the year.

persons, who because of their limited vision, are unable to secure jobs in private industry. Blind workers, who are unable to work in the shop, are assigned homework. Consideration is given not only to the person's skill, but also to the need of employment. Raw materials are sent to the homeworkers who make them into the finished product. Among the homework products are brooms, mops, rugs, leather belts, suspenders, purses, hearth brooms and aprons. Dishcloths, mangle covers, and linen and turkish towels are hemmed on sewing machines by blind women in their homes. Woodworking and assembling are other home industries. Wisconsin was the first state to set up for the blind an industry with a modern production line.

The field agency for the blind is charged with making and keeping a complete census of the blind, making investigations of the blind in their homes to learn the cause of blindness, investigating the physical health and the capacity of the individual for training and employment, and giving educational and vocational instruction. As not more than 25 per cent of the blind population make practical use of the Braille system, the talking book machine, an instrument which plays recordings of all types of literature, has been made available to the blind by the United States government. Several hundred of these machines have been placed in the homes of blind persons throughout the state.

Vending stands are being operated in public and private buildings in the larger cities of the state. As a result of the enactment of a federal law permitting it, such stands have also been established in federal buildings in recent years. Operated by blind persons, these stands are managed by the "complete control" method under which the state division owns and controls all the stock and fixtures, collects gross receipts from the operators and returns the net profits to them. In all its blind activities the department has the advice of an advisory committee of 3 blind persons appointed by the board under statutory direction.

#### Miscellaneous Functions

Through a bureau of collections and deportation the department collects the cost of care and maintenance of patients in state and county institutions, including the Wisconsin General Hospital. It is also responsible for deportation proceedings involving nonresident mentally diseased and mentally deficient persons, the determination of state aid to county hospitals and asylums, and the collection of the bills against the several counties for care and maintenance. This bureau also prepares orders for transfer of patients between state and county institutions, acts for the department in sterilization proceedings and maintains a central index of all patients and inmates.

Specific language in the statutes requires the establishment within the department of a program of research designed to determine the effectiveness of the treatment, curative and rehabilitative programs of the various institutions and divisions of the department. A considerable volume of such research is accomplished as a regular operating activity of the several divisions. Overall coordination, as well as conduct of basic research in problems of correction and mental hygiene, is maintained through the bureau of research and statistics, which has been set up to meet legislative mandate.

The 1951 Legislature established a Joint Committee on County Institution Standards which shall develop minimum uniform standards for county institutions. Annually between January 1 and June 1 this committee shall review minimum standards, rules and regulations for county institutions and recommend any changes to the State Board of Public Welfare. Such changes shall be effective July 1 annually. If any county home or infirmary fails to comply within 90 days in a manner satisfactory to the department it may suspend state aid.

## PURCHASES, BUREAU OF

*Director of Purchases:* F. X. RITGER.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: List of State Publications Available for Distribution (irregular); Printing Laws.

### Background

Prior to 1929 the function of purchasing for the state was diffused among the Department of Public Property, the Printing Board, and the Cement Purchasing Commission. The Department of Public Property also controlled the certain state public buildings. By Chapter 468, Laws of 1929, a Bureau of Purchases was established under the director of purchases appointed by the Governor under the merit system. This bureau was assigned the task of administering all state purchasing and state printing. The function of maintaining the state buildings was assigned to the newly created Bureau of Engineering.

### Organization and Functions

The bureau is composed of 4 divisions:

1. *Procurement Division.* The function of this unit is the procurement of equipment, supplies, services for state departments, boards, commissions and state agencies. In addition it supervises the procurement of equipment, supplies and services by delegated authority to educational, charitable and penal institutions.

2. *Document, Duplicating and Shipping Division.* This division distributes the various departmental reports and sells to the general public, such publications as the Wisconsin Statutes, building codes,

electrical codes, session laws and other state publications. Duplicating and shipping is done for the convenience and service to the state departments and state agencies.

3. *Stores Division.* A stores room is maintained which supplies the needs of office and stationery items for all of the state departments and agencies.

4. *Printing Division.* It is the function of this division to administer the printing law. The law provides that all state printing shall be done under contract. The bids are taken each 2 years to cover the various classes of printing. All paper required for the printing is purchased by the Bureau of Purchases. The printing involves, in part, such items as the biennial printing of 8,100 copies of the Wisconsin Statutes, consisting of 3,700 pages each copy, 45,500 copies of the Blue Book, 1,000 copies of each legislative bill introduced, millions of copies of fish and game rules, the reports of the many state departments and agencies, and many other miscellaneous items of printing.

The law requires that when the estimated value of the proposed purchase is \$3,000 or over, it must be duly advertised in the official state paper. Since 1945, this requirement, if it is to the best interest of the state, may be waived with the approval of the Governor.

This arrangement has made it possible to make purchases from the federal government and from other vendors which would be impossible if it were necessary to advertise and take sealed bids.

### **Contract Purchases**

Contracts are made for the furnishing of certain specific commodities during a given period. All agencies which have a need for such a commodity are required to purchase the item under the state contract. Included are such items as coal; road, automotive and fuel oils; chemicals; meats; canned goods; groceries; lamps; laundry; photographic and X-ray supplies; tires and tubes, etc.

### **What is Purchased?**

The purchases of the state vary from acid to zinc and from one small book to 130,000 tons of coal and over 300,000 pounds of soap and cleaners. In general it may be said that the bureau handles purchases of such a wide variety of things as office supplies, stationery, postage stamps, furniture, equipment, contractual services such as typewriter repairs and rental agreements for equipment and office space. While much has been done to standardize purchases, state departments have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, subject to review of the director. All purchases made through the bureau are charged to the requesting department. It is estimated that the total value of commodities purchased under contract and otherwise will amount to approximately \$12,000,000 annually.

### Public Relations

The Bureau of Purchases is in constant touch with the public. Any supplier of an item may bid. The principal requirement is that the product supplied must meet the requirements of the purchase specifications. A list of prospective bidders classified by commodities is maintained. Formal and informal proposals are issued for the various items of equipment, supplies and services and are sent to interested bidders. The formal bids are opened and read on a designated day and time. Bidders are encouraged to attend the bid openings and make a tabulation of the bids which are read.

Sales representatives call upon the Bureau of Purchases to discuss their products and the availability of items which may be required by the state departments, boards, commissions and state agencies.

In addition, the bureau serves the public in making available the distribution of departmental reports and the sale of the many public documents.

### RADIO COUNCIL, STATE

*Members:* H. L. EW BANK, *chairman*; GEORGE E. WATSON, *vice chairman*;  
LORENZ H. ADOLFSON; ELLSWORTH S. COE; PHILLIP T. DROTNING;  
CLARENCE L. GREIBER; E. R. MCPHEE; MRS. ELIZABETH N. MOORE;  
MILO K. SWANTON.

*Executive Director:* HAROLD B. McCARTY.

*Assistant Director:* HAROLD A. ENGEL.

*Technical Director:* GLENN KOEHLER.

*Program Coordinator:* DEALTON G. NEHER.

*Chief Engineer:* JOHN H. STIEHL.

*Offices:* Radio Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

*Publication:* Monthly program bulletin.

The State Radio Council was created by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945, to comply with the suggestion of the Federal Communications Commission inviting state educational authorities to present a coordinated plan for the use of FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting channels reserved for educational noncommercial purposes, and to provide for the development of such a plan in Wisconsin to give educational radio service throughout the state.

As originally constituted, the council consisted of 11 members. An amendment by the 1953 Legislature reduced the number to 9 and included 3 citizen members appointed by the Governor. Council membership now consists of: the Governor or his representative; the president of the University of Wisconsin or his representative; the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the secretary of the Board of Regents of the State Colleges; the director of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; a university representative appointed by the Board of Regents and 3 citizen members appointed by the Governor. Phillip T. Drotning serves as the

representative of the Governor; Professor H. L. Ewbank, chairman of the University Radio-Television Committee, as the representative of the president of the university; and L. H. Adolfson, director of the university extension division, as a university representative appointed by the Board of Regents. Citizen members appointed by Governor Kohler in July 1953 are Ellsworth S. Coe, publisher of the Whitewater Register, Whitewater; Mrs. Elizabeth N. Moore, Beloit; and Milo K. Swanton, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, Madison.

The legislative act of 1945 authorized and directed the council to plan, construct and develop a state system of radio broadcasting for the presentation of educational, informational and public service programs; to formulate policies regulating the operation of such a state system; and to co-ordinate the radio activities of the various educational and informational agencies, civic groups and citizens.

The state radio broadcasting service operates noncommercially, and provides for the people of the state a variety of programs not otherwise generally available. Included are broadcasts for schools, adult education features, agricultural information, homemakers programs, legislative broadcasts, political education series, forums and discussions, literature and fine music. The program service has evolved through the years since the beginning of scheduled broadcasting from the University of Wisconsin in 1919. It does not attempt to serve all of the people all of the time. Instead, it tries to serve some of the people especially well at different times. Thus, many listeners turn to the state stations for a service which they can get nowhere else.

Radio Hall, on the university campus in Madison, is the program and production center for the state broadcasting service. Programs from here are carried by the University of Wisconsin station WHA, Madison (970 kc., 5,000 watts, daytime), and stations of the State Radio Council. They are WLBL, Auburndale (930 kc., 5,000 watts, daytime) and 8 FM network full-time stations. The FM stations which operate from 7:15 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. daily, are listed here:

WHA-FM	Madison	88.7 megacycles
WHAD	Delafield	90.7 megacycles
WHKW	Chilton	89.3 megacycles
WHLA	West Salem	90.3 megacycles
WHRM	Rib Mountain	91.9 megacycles
WHWC	Colfax	88.3 megacycles
WHHI	Highland	91.3 megacycles
WHSA	Superior-Ashland	89.9 megacycles

In 1953 the legislature added educational television to the responsibilities of the State Radio Council, amending the original act to include the following powers, duties, and functions: (a) To protect the public interest in educational television by making application to the Federal Communications Commission for educational television channels reserved for Wisconsin and to take such action as is necessary to preserve such channels to Wisconsin for

educational use; (b) to conduct research and experimentation in educational television; (c) to accept gifts and grants for the purpose of conducting research and experimentation in educational television; and (d) to make agreements with and co-operate with public and private agencies for the purpose of furthering its research and experimentation in educational television.

The Radio Council was directed by the legislature (Chapter 360, Laws of 1953) "to carry out research and experimentation designed to provide operating cost data, test programs and audience evaluations of educational television and to report its findings to the legislative council by September 1, 1954, and to the legislature at the beginning of the 1955 session." Experimental programs of a wide variety are being developed to test the teaching effectiveness of television and to help determine the role of the new medium in the educational system of the state.

To enable the State Radio Council to carry out the experimentation and research assignment the legislature appropriated limited funds for the operation of a noncommercial, educational TV station. No money was appropriated for the purchase of equipment.

The regents of the university authorized joint use of the equipment and facilities of the university television laboratory, which had been previously established for research and instruction purposes. This avoided the necessity of additional capital outlay for studios and studio equipment. A grant of \$100,000 from the Fund for Adult Education, an independent organization established by the Ford Foundation, provided a transmitter, antenna and accessories. In this way the council was able to establish a station and begin a broadcast service of experimental television programs without any expenditure from public funds for the transmitting station.

The State Radio Council was urged by the Wisconsin Citizens Committee for Educational Television to set up a state-wide network of stations using the 12 channels reserved for noncommercial, educational television in Wisconsin. The 1953 Legislature became aware of the public interest in the matter and adopted Joint Resolution 66 (Jt. Res. 74, A.) providing for an advisory referendum to be held in November 1954. The question submitted is: "Shall the State of Wisconsin provide a tax-supported state-wide noncommercial television network?"

## REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD, WISCONSIN

*Members:* LESTER E. GRUBE, *president*; J. S. MILLER, *vice president*;  
OSCAR A. SWENBY, *treasurer*.

*Acting Secretary:* RICHARD P. DE BRUIN.

*Office:* 794 N. Jefferson Street, Milwaukee.

*Publications:* Roster of Licensed Real Estate and Business Opportunity Brokers and Salesmen; Wisconsin Real Estate Law.



The Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board is vested by the legislature with the authority to control and license real estate brokers and salesmen as well as business opportunity brokers and salesmen. It is also charged with the duty of calling to the attention of the respective legal authorities any unlicensed activities in real estate which occur in the state.

The Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board consists of 3 members, 2 of which must be licensed real estate brokers, who are appointed for 6-year terms by the Governor with confirmation by the senate.

Procedure and rules of the board require a written examination for every applicant for a broker's or salesman's license and each applicant's background is thoroughly investigated to determine competency and trustworthiness to deal with the general public.

The board attempts to aid members of the general public who suffer by reason of wrongful acts of licensed real estate and business opportunity brokers and salesmen. In this connection, each member of the general public can submit a complaint to the Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board. Upon receipt thereof, the entire transaction complained of is investigated by a member of the legal staff. All justifiable complaints are gone into, and if fraud or misrepresentation is alleged, a formal hearing before the entire board is initiated. Upon the completion of this formal hearing, a decision is rendered by the board, either dismissing the complaint if the facts are insufficient to constitute revocation, or revoking the license of the concerned real estate broker or salesman or business opportunity broker or salesman.

The majority of the complaints, which to a large extent arise as a result of mutual misunderstanding, are settled amicably between all parties concerned prior to formal hearing; however, if improper practice by a broker or salesman is alleged and proved, the license is immediately revoked on the ground that said broker or salesman has demonstrated untrustworthiness to act as such licensee.

### RETIREMENT FUND, WISCONSIN

*Board of Trustees:* finance trustee, IRVIN F. KNOEBEL, *chairman*; municipal employe trustee, HERBERT F. WECKWERTH, *vice chairman*; county employe trustee, GEORGE F. REINKE, *secretary*; city or village trustee, HENRY J. AHRENS; county or town trustee, FRANK E. PANZER; clerk trustee, MARGARET L. CLARK; JOSEPH J. MCCORMICK, Insurance Department; state employe trustee, CLYDE M. JOHNSTON; state trustee, JOHN L. SONDEREGGER.

*Executive Director:* FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Office: 117½ Monona Ave., Madison 3.

Publications: Handbook of Information; Annual Statement; Rules and Regulations.

The Wisconsin Retirement Fund is administered by a board of trustees consisting of the Commissioner of Insurance or a departmental actuary designated by him, and 8 appointees of the Governor, comprising 2 other state representatives, 3 city or village representatives, and 3 county or town representatives. The funds are invested by the State Investment Board as a trust fund.

The Wisconsin Retirement Fund, established by the 1943 Legislature, is the basic retirement system for public employes in Wisconsin, and eventually will supersede other systems previously established for public employes with the exception of teachers and those under the separate systems for the city of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County. The system is optional with each governmental unit other than policemen and full-time firemen in cities of the second, third and fourth class.

#### Scope of System

In 1953 the system included all eligible employes of the state, 77 cities, 15 villages, 37 counties, one town, 32 school districts (exclusive of teaching personnel), 2 metropolitan sewerage districts, one joint sewerage system, and one city-county hospital. Also included on a mandatory basis were all eligible policemen and full-time firemen in 87 cities not covered under a police or firemen's pension fund.

As of January 1, 1953, 29,703 active employes were included under the retirement plan, and 2,875 inactive accounts of persons who were no longer currently in eligible employment. The fund now comprises the largest number of active participants of any public retirement system in Wisconsin.

The active participants were distributed as follows: state, 11,936; city, 10,069; county, 6,623; village, 439; school, 265; town, 64; metropolitan sewerage district, 55; joint sewerage system, 12; city-county hospital, 29; and policemen and firemen in cities included on a mandatory basis, 211.

#### Annuities

A retirement annuity varies with the length of employment by a participating governmental unit, the employe's earnings, the age at retirement, and the interest earned, and cannot now exceed half pay, or (except for certain judges) \$175 a month, unless the individual makes additional contributions. Where no prior service credits have been financed by the employer, the limit applies only to the annuity financed from the employer contributions and is 25 per cent of earnings.

On July 1, 1953, 2,207 persons were receiving retirement annuities aggregating \$97,878.68 per month, while 91 persons were receiving disability annuities amounting to \$4,979.23. There were also 113 persons receiving beneficiary annuities amounting to \$3,378.52. Since January 1, 1944, 429 persons have died who were receiving retirement annuities and 39 who were receiving disability annuities.

To date, death benefits have been paid in 1,253 cases, and 15,933 persons have received separation benefits. Additional contributions are being made by 806 persons. These are not matched by the employer.

A participant is certain that either he or his beneficiaries will recover all of his own payments with interest, except where a joint survivorship annuity is selected. No payment by a governmental unit to an employe's retirement account can ever be withdrawn by an employe in a lump sum.

A person who is eligible for retirement has 3 choices: (1) a life annuity only; (2) a life annuity with 180 payments guaranteed which operates to reduce the amount of the annuity; or (3) a joint survivorship annuity with 75 per cent of the annuity continuing if the beneficiary survives the annuitant.

Rates are established to enable the average person included from age 30 to age 65 to receive an annuity equal to half pay. However, this basic standard is modified by integration with social security as explained hereafter. Retirement is optional after age 55 and compulsory at 65 with certain exceptions, unless extended by the governmental employer. The minimum death benefit is \$500, and after participating for 5 years for any governmental unit all the credits in his account including the prior and current service credits financed by the employer will be available for a closely related beneficiary if the participant dies while still employed. An annuity is payable for total and permanent disability, which after 5 years of employment need not be service-connected.

Employes contribute 5 per cent on earnings up to \$350 per month, except that the rate for policemen, firemen, state forest rangers, state traffic patrol and conservation wardens is 7 per cent to enable a maximum annuity at an earlier age; and for Supreme Court Justices and circuit judges to provide larger annuities (and may be adopted by any county for deputy sheriffs and traffic policemen). The governmental unit matches the normal contributions of those who retire, and also pays the entire cost of prior service credits, the guarantee portion of disability annuities and death benefits, and all administration expense.

The system covers only positions normally requiring the performance of duty of at least 600 hours in a calendar year. Persons are included only after completing a qualifying period of 6 consecutive months or 12 total months.

Special liberal provisions have been enacted for Supreme Court Justices and circuit judges with respect to contributions, basis of computing annuities, compulsory retirement, optional type of annuity, etc. Such result in annuities substantially higher than for other persons in public service. As of January 1, 1954 county judges may be included on the same basis.

#### **Integration With Social Security**

Under an agreement between the state and the federal government executed on September 30, 1953, every participating employe

under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund on that date was retroactively covered by the federal old age and survivors insurance system as of January 1, 1951, or if later, the date such person was included under the state system. Thereafter, each person brought under the state system is simultaneously covered by OASI as soon as contributions to the state system begin.

This integration was accomplished pursuant to a special law enacted by Congress applying only to the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. This is the only instance in the entire nation where an existing public employe retirement system has been integrated with OASI. Hence this is the first instance where Congress has placed public employes on the same basis as employes in business and industry, since it is common practice for those in private employment to be covered both by OASI and a supplementary retirement plan. Such integration has been a basic feature of the state system since it was first created in 1943. It could not be made operative until Congress removed the barrier hitherto existing.

The retroactive social security coverage was accomplished through the transfer from each person's account of the amount required to pay the employe and employer contributions. Thereafter, under the original state law the contribution of each person to the state system will be reduced by the amount of his contribution to OASI. Automatically, the employer contribution to the state system will also be reduced. The over-all cost to the employe of being covered by 2 retirement systems will not be increased, nor will the employer cost be increased for any person who retires. However, since the employer cannot recapture any payments made under the federal system when an employe leaves public employment, although this is possible under the state system, such will slightly increase the employer cost.

Because of the reduced contributions to the state system, the annuity to be received from the Wisconsin Retirement Fund at the time of retirement will be lower in amount. The extent to which this will be reduced depends primarily upon the length of time still remaining before retirement. Employes generally will receive larger aggregate monthly payments from both systems than would have been received from the state system alone. In addition, social security provides benefits for wives and for dependents, which are not available under the state system. Except for the reduced contributions the state system continues in effect unchanged.

A 1953 amendment permits a person retiring before age 65 to choose a higher annuity until age 65, and thereupon he will receive a lower annuity thereafter at which time social security benefits start.

Originally, as permitted under the new federal law, policemen and firemen were, at their own request, excluded from OASI coverage. In November 1953, the legislature, again at the request of policemen, eliminated the exclusion for policemen and an agreement will be negotiated covering such personnel.

### Public Employes Social Security Fund

In 1951 the legislature accepted upon behalf of the state the 1950 amendment to the Federal Social Security Act permitting on an optional basis the inclusion of public personnel under the federal old age and survivors insurance system. The federal law limited this to positions not included under existing public employe retirement systems. This state law covered eligible state personnel but relatively few state employes and officers were not under any retirement system. Any other governmental unit in the state can by action of its governing body act to include eligible personnel not under an existing retirement system. Such action becomes effective through an agreement between the state and the federal Commissioner for Social Security.

On November 1, 1953 agreements had been concluded covering, in addition to certain state personnel, the eligible personnel of 33 counties, 79 cities, 154 villages, 250 towns, 411 school districts (for non-teaching personnel), and 9 miscellaneous public agencies. In addition action had been taken by 44 other local governments to cover their personnel and such will be included under subsequent agreements. In addition to the persons also included under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund approximately 10,400 individuals have been covered by these agreements.

The executive director of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund was made responsible for the administration of the fund. This state agency acts as a liaison between public agencies and the federal authorities in the transmission of payroll reports, contributions, etc., but public employes who are covered procure information as to their accounts, benefits, etc. from their social security field office in the same manner as those in private employment.

### REVISOR OF STATUTES

*Revisor of Statutes:* JAMES J. BURKE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations.

### Wisconsin System of Continuous Revision

Wisconsin pioneered by adopting a plan for continuous revision of statutes in 1909. Before that time the entire body of statutes had been revised at long intervals — in 1849, 1858, 1878 and 1898. Since the creation of the revisor's office in 1909, there have been no more "bulk" revisions; instead, each legislature has passed acts which revise several chapters or topics. The method of continuous, topical revision makes the work of the legislature easier and keeps the statutes constantly up-to-date. The purpose of revision is to take out obsolete provisions, to eliminate repetitions, to substitute plain, present-day English for ambiguity and wordiness wherever the latter are found in the statutes. Were it not for the revision work that has been done since the office was created, the Wisconsin

Statutes would now be several times their present size. From 1911 to 1951 each volume of Session Laws has run about 1,000 pages; for the same period the average increase in each edition of the statutes has been only 57 pages. The fact that the increase of pages of the statutes is so small is largely the effect of revision.

The correction bill is an important aid in revision. During each session of the legislature there are several statutes amended by more than one act. Often these acts conflict. Many such conflicts are reconciled by correction bills prepared by the revisor for the legislature so that the conflicts do not appear in the statutes. Between sessions a bill is prepared to correct any errors found after the legislature has adjourned.

#### **Wisconsin Statutes**

Immediately after each general legislative session, the revisor prepares printer's copy for a new edition of the Wisconsin Statutes. Each new edition is a complete book; it shows not only all new laws and changes in general law made by the last legislature but also reprints all the general laws which were not changed. Each legislature now makes well over 2,000 additions and changes. Within 10 days after the last act passed at the session is available, copy for the entire text of the statutes is sent to the printer. The revisor is responsible for the order and arrangement of the material in the statute volume. The 1953 Wisconsin Statutes is the 22nd biennial edition.

#### **Wisconsin Annotations**

The revisor makes brief notes of Supreme Court decisions and Attorney General's opinions construing the statutes; these notes, arranged according to the section they apply to, are published in a separate volume called Wisconsin Annotations 1950. Continuations of these notes are carried after the proper section in the Wisconsin Statutes of 1953.

#### **Administrative Rules**

Section 35.93 of the statutes directs the revisor to provide a plan for numbering rules issued by all state agencies as part of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. He also keeps a loose-leaf set of such rules constantly up-to-date and prepares and publishes an annual index to the rules.

#### **Uniform State Laws; Judicial Council**

The revisor and the chief of the legislative reference library represent the state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. They attend the annual conferences and assist in drafting such laws; they then prepare the uniform laws as bills for introduction in the legislature. Each recent legislature has passed several such uniform laws. The revisor is also a member of the Judicial Council. The revisor is appointed by the trustees of the State Library who are the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

**SAVINGS AND LOAN DEPARTMENT**

*Commissioner:* CLYDE P. DIGGLES.

*Supervisor:* ROMAN J. WINKOWSKI.

*Office:* State Office Building.

*Publications:* Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Savings and Loan Laws.

The first law relating to building and loan associations was enacted in 1850. No record has ever been found where any associations were chartered pursuant to this act. About 1873 the law was amended and a number of associations were organized. Again in 1897 the act was further amended making considerable changes. A great many provisions of this act are still on the statute books.

Prior to 1897 associations were supervised by the Insurance Department and the Secretary of State. The act of 1897 transferred the supervision of these associations to the State Banking Department and they remained under its supervision until July 17, 1947, at which time the legislature provided for a separate department for the supervision of savings and loan associations.

Chapter 215 of the statutes provides for a commissioner who shall enforce or cause to be enforced the laws relating to the supervision and control of savings and loan associations and a supervisor who shall act in the capacity of a deputy during the commissioner's absence or inability to act, or during a vacancy of this office. The commissioner is appointed by the Governor for a term of 6 years, and the supervisor is a civil service employe. The commissioner is also aided by an advisory committee consisting of 7 practical savings and loan executives appointed by the Governor for terms of 4 years. Among the duties with which the commissioner is charged are the issuing of orders regulating the manner in which the business of the associations is to be conducted, the examining of each association at least once within every 18-month period, the administering of the residual assets of liquidated savings and loan associations, and the administering of the unclaimed funds of the shareholders of liquidated savings and loan associations.

The savings and loan advisory committee advises with the commissioner in respect to improvement in the condition and service of associations; reviews acts and decisions of the commissioner; serves as an appeal board; conducts hearings and has power to subpoena witnesses; and makes special examinations of savings and loan associations.

On December 31, 1952 there were 113 state chartered savings and loan associations having total assets in excess of \$366,000,000, with a total paid-in capital of approximately \$308,000,000, and total general reserves and undivided profits of approximately \$29,000,000. The total general reserves and undivided profits were equivalent to 8.3 per cent of the net assets, and 9.7 per cent of the total invested share capital. There were approximately 171,000

investing members and 61,000 borrowing members on December 31, 1952.

The share accounts of the investing members of 88 of the 113 associations were insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation up to \$10,000. This insurance covers the accounts of approximately 168,000 investing members whose investments were in excess of \$282,000,000.

On April 2, 1953 one new charter was granted, making 114 state chartered associations. As of July 31, 1953, 98 of the 114 associations were members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system, a reserve institution set up to provide credit and liquidity for savings and loan associations.

### SCIENTIFIC AREAS, BOARD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF

*Members:* JOHN T. CURTIS, University of Wisconsin, *chairman*; C. L. HARRINGTON, Conservation Commission, *secretary and executive officer*; ALBERT M. FULLER, Milwaukee Public Museum; ALVIN THRONE, State Colleges; GEORGE E. WATSON, Department of Public Instruction; CARL WELTY, Beloit College, representing the private colleges.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: List of scientific areas currently available for research and teaching.

This board was created by Chapter 566, Laws of 1951, for the purpose of formulating policies for the preservation, selection, acquisition, and management of areas necessary for scientific research, the teaching of conservation and natural history, and the preservation of rare or valuable plant and animal species and communities of special interest.

In the formulation of policies whereby the above aims may be achieved, it is necessary to define accurately the scope of a scientific area. Earlier agencies have given a variety of names to equivalent areas, including natural area, nature reserve, reference area and scientific preserve; definitions have been equally diverse. All have agreed that the area in question is "wild" land as opposed to agricultural or urban land actively modified and utilized by man, but the agreement extends no further. Local conditions in Wisconsin place various limitation on the types of land which may be available as scientific areas. The following definition is formulated with these limitations in mind.

A scientific area is a tract of land in its natural state, set aside and permanently protected or managed for the purpose of preservation of native plant and animal communities or of rare or valuable individual members of such communities.

In the above definition "natural state" is taken to mean a condition similar to that prevailing on the area before the coming of the



white man, and is essentially the opposite of "artificial"; "managed" is taken to mean the employment of such practices as burning or other control measures which will maintain the area in its natural state; "communities" are taken to be the complete complement of plants, animals, soils, waters and underlying geological features which exist together in organized systems in nature.

This restriction of scientific areas to natural biological phenomena is not necessarily final, although such limitation is implied in the wording of the enabling act. It would appear possible to include areas of primary interest for geology, archeology or soils research and education in the future, if scientists in these fields express interest and give evidence of need. For the present, however, it will be the policy of the board to include only biological areas of the type described above.

The scientific areas are to be used by scientists as outdoor laboratories in furthering our understanding of the complexities of the natural biological community, and by educators as field demonstrations or reference areas for the training of future teachers, scientists and conservation administrators. In some cases the scientific areas are to be devoted solely to the preservation of rare species, for such use as future scientific needs may dictate. The areas frequently may be suitable for multiple use purposes, without endangering their scientific dedication. In some few instances, especially in areas devoted to preservation only, no other use may be compatible, and they must receive complete protection from all disturbance. The size of a scientific area may vary within wide limits. For prairie or other open communities, one or 2 acres would be minimum, while forests should have a 10-acre minimum with an equal acreage surrounding it for a buffer zone. There is no definite maximum size, although blocks larger than 600 acres appear unnecessary.

The board will function as an advisory body with no land procurement or management authority of its own. It will prepare a list of scientific areas currently available for research and teaching, keep a file of areas in need of protection, prepare management recommendations for existing areas, and offer such aid and counsel possible to other organizations interested in the preservation of worthy areas.

## SECURITIES, DEPARTMENT OF

*Director:* EDWARD J. SAMP.

*Assistant Director:* I. E. KARSTEN.

*Office:* State Office Building, Madison.

*Publications:* Annual report; monthly bulletin to dealers; securities laws.

The Department of Securities was created by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, which became effective June 10, 1939. Previously, the ad-

ministration of the securities law had, at various times, been committed to the Public Service Commission and the Banking Commission. Now all administrative and executive powers and duties of the department are vested in a director.

The duties of the department are to administer and enforce the Wisconsin securities law. Among these are the investigation of issues of securities, not exempt, which are sold within the state, and the registration of such securities as meet statutory requirements; the licensing of securities dealers and agents; examination of the businesses of dealers; and the investigation and prosecution of securities law violations. The law requires the department to examine all licensed dealers at least once each year. The department does this to check on the financial stability of the dealer, the methods he employs in the conduct of his business, and to determine whether the securities sold were in accordance with the securities law.

While the above duties comprise the bulk of the work of the department, at least a third of its activities are devoted to direct contact with investors seeking information and with the detection and prosecution of violations of the law on the part of those not licensed.

The investors of this state should realize that registration of a security must not be considered as a recommendation of such security. Before registering a security the department determines that the security meets the standards set forth in the law; that the enterprise is sound economically; that the promoters are of good reputation and ability; and that the enterprise has a reasonable chance to succeed. The security, therefore, may be a speculation and still meet those standards.

The cost of operating the department since its beginning as a separate agency in 1939 has been more than met by the total of license, registration and investigation fees collected. The excess of receipts over the cost has reverted to the general fund of the state.

## SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

*Members:* H. L. AHLGREN, *chairman*; GEORGE NYGAARD, *vice chairman*; ORRIE SHIFFER, *secretary*; R. J. MUCKENHIRN; HARRY SCHUYLER; M. F. SCHWEERS, *advisory member*.

*Executive Secretary:* BEN F. RUSY.

*Office:* Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin.

*Publication:* Happenings in Soil Conservation.

The State Soil Conservation Committee was created by Chapter 341, Laws of 1937. Three farmer members are appointed by the Governor, and there are 2 *ex officio* members — the director of agricultural extension of the College of Agriculture, or at his designation the associate director of agricultural extension, and the director

of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, or at his designation the associate director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The function of the committee is to promote the conservation of the soil resources of the state, particularly as regards the control of soil erosion, through the organization of soil conservation districts. Upon creating a county as a soil conservation district, the governing body (district supervisors) may petition the federal Soil Conservation Service for technical assistance. Through technical help, farmers within the district can thus be assisted with problems of erosion and conservation. The State Soil Conservation Committee serves rural people and counties where erosion presents a problem in laying the ground work and in handling the legal procedures and other problems incident to district organization. Technical assistance is not provided to farm families unless and until a soil conservation district has been legally established according to Wisconsin law.

The State Soil Conservation Committee co-operates with the local soil conservation districts in securing group and community action in combating soil erosion. The committee also helps the district obtain assistance from various federal agencies in carrying forward erosion control programs. The committee works closely with the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, the federal Soil Conservation Service, the State Conservation Department, and the State Department of Public Instruction, in the development of a youth educational program in soil conservation, as well as continuing its service in the adult educational field.

## STATE COLLEGES

*Board of Regents of State Colleges:* W. D. MCINTYRE, *president*; LEWIS C. MAGNUSEN, *vice president*; HAROLD G. ANDERSON; BARNEY B. BARSTOW; WILSON S. DELZELL; MRS. ROBERT EBY; HERMAN T. HAGESTAD; ELTON S. KARRMAN; EUGENE W. MURPHY; MRS. AVERY SHERRY; GEORGE E. WATSON.

*Director and Secretary:* EUGENE R. MCPHEE.

### Wisconsin State Colleges

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Opened</i>	<i>President</i>
Eau Claire	1916	William R. Davies
La Crosse	1909	Rexford S. Mitchell
Milwaukee	1885	J. Martin Klotsche
Oshkosh	1871	Forrest R. Polk
Platteville	1866	Chester O. Newlun
River Falls	1875	Eugene H. Kleinpell
Stevens Point	1894	William C. Hansen
Superior	1896	Jim Dan Hill
Whitewater	1868	Robert C. Williams

The government of the Wisconsin State Colleges is vested in the Board of Regents of State Colleges. The 10 appointed members are named by the Governor with the advice and consent of the sen-

ate to serve for a term of 5 years. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction serves as *ex officio* regent.

The board selects the director of the state colleges, secretary of the board and the presidents of the colleges. Teachers and other employes are selected by the presidents of the individual colleges and are confirmed by board action. After a probationary period of 4 years teachers have permanent tenure and can be removed only for cause.

### History

As normal schools the colleges were limited to the preparation of teachers for grade schools, and later as teachers colleges for both grade and secondary schools. Since the turn of the present century, with the consent of the legislature, educational objectives have gradually broadened. In 1927 the granting of degrees in education and in 1949 the granting of liberal arts degrees were authorized. Graduate work in education has been authorized and is offered at Milwaukee and Superior.

From one building at Platteville in 1868 the colleges have grown to include 45 major buildings in 9 Wisconsin communities. Fifty years ago there were 165 faculty members and a spring graduating class (earning only diplomas or certificates) of 435. Now a total faculty of 585 teachers is employed and the spring graduating class earning diplomas and 4-year degrees is over 1,400 strong.

### Students

As in the past, the training of teachers will continue to be the prime responsibility of the Wisconsin State Colleges. Each college offers basic courses to train teachers for elementary and secondary schools. Two-year courses to prepare teachers of rural schools will continue to be offered. In certain colleges majors are available in the special subjects of:

- Agriculture — Platteville, River Falls
- Art — Milwaukee, Superior
- Commercial — Whitewater
- Conservation — Stevens Point
- Handicapped children — Milwaukee
- Home economics — Stevens Point
- Industrial arts — Platteville
- Music — Eau Claire, Milwaukee, River Falls, Superior
- Physical education — La Crosse

From every county in the state students come to attend a Wisconsin State College. Enrollment at the colleges in the fall of 1952 was 12,600 of which 2,400 were children in the campus training schools. Approximately 2,700 teachers in service took off-campus courses during the 1952-53 year to improve their educational preparation. Summer session enrollment in 1953 was 5,300, most of the number being teachers in service.

Elementary schools, usually termed "laboratory schools," ranging from the kindergarten through the 9th grade, are operated on the campuses of all the state colleges. These schools provide

facilities for students who are training to be teachers, giving them an opportunity to work with school children in the classroom. The State College at Whitewater, in addition to the elementary training school, operates a 4-year high school so that students who are training to be teachers of commercial subjects in the high school may gain some experience in working in high school classrooms. Farms are operated at Platteville and River Falls to provide laboratory facilities for students majoring in agriculture.

For admission in all courses of the colleges, graduation from high school is required. Tuition is free to all residents of the state, but out-of-state students are required to pay a nonresident fee. There is an incidental fee of \$45 per semester for each student.

### Public Support

All moneys collected by the State Colleges, including the incidental fees collected from the students, are deposited in the general fund of the state treasury. The incidental fees are appropriated to the Board of Regents of State Colleges. Funds which come from the self-supporting activities are deposited as revolving funds, to the credit of the activity which produces them, and are automatically appropriated to such activities. Additional moneys necessary for the operation and maintenance of the colleges come through legislative appropriations from the general fund of the state.

About two-thirds of the cost of operating the 9 colleges comes from state tax sources. Student fees and self-supporting operations (dormitories, cafeterias, athletics, etc.) contribute one-fourth of the operating cost. Other operating funds come from veterans' tuition, investments, gifts, farm operations, etc.

Legislative appropriations for the current biennium are \$4,564,000 for 1953-54 and \$4,670,000 for 1954-55.

### The Future

A long-range building program for the colleges was outlined in 1949. When carried out, this program will provide the colleges with adequate library facilities, dormitory accommodations for students, classroom space, physical education and health buildings, and student unions. At present major buildings are under construction at Milwaukee, Platteville, River Falls, and Stevens Point.

In a general planning study in 1952 by the state planning division of the Bureau of Engineering, an estimate of future enrollments was made jointly by the college presidents and the division. In 10 years the total enrollment in the colleges is expected to jump to 12,600, then in 10 more years to 15,850, and by 1982 to 19,000. These figures are not conclusive but they indicate an expected steady increase in student population.

## STOUT INSTITUTE

*Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute:* ROBERT L. PIERCE, *president*; JOHN LAST, *vice president*; E. J. FRANSWAY; CLARENCE GREIBER; THOMAS E. HAMILTON; FRANK C. HORYZA; JOHN LAST; A. A. LAUN; EMIL WALDOW; GEORGE E. WATSON; ELMER WILKINS; VOYTA WRABETZ.

*Secretary of the Board:* LLOYD E. BERRY.

*Officers of Administration:* VERNE C. FRYKLUND, *president*; JOHN A. JARVIS, *dean*, division of industrial education and director of summer session; ALICE J. KIRK, *dean*, division of home economics; RAY A. WIGEN, *director* of graduate studies; RALPH G. IVERSON, *director* of student personnel services; KETURAH ANTRIM, *dean of women*; MERLE M. PRICE, *dean of men*.

*Location:* Menomonie.

*Publications:* Bulletin of Stout Institute (published quarterly), one number of which each year is the annual catalog of the institute and another, the summer session announcement; Stoutonia, the weekly student paper; and the Tower, the college annual.

This internationally-famous college is unique in that it is devoted exclusively to training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. The college grants a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics, industrial education, or vocational education. Its graduate program offers a Master of Science degree in home economics education, home economics, industrial education, or vocational education.

Graduates of home economics training at the Stout Institute become teachers of home economics, institution managers, commercial demonstrators, agriculture extensionists, experts in clothing and textiles, or home economists in business. The college program for preparing dietitians is approved by the American Dietetic Association; therefore, dietetics graduates are accepted for internship training in ADA-approved hospitals throughout the U. S. Home economics training also has ready application to homemaking and community living after marriage.

Industrial education graduates enter teaching and supervisory positions in elementary schools, junior and senior high schools, colleges, vocational schools, and technical institutions. Graduates are also sought as trainers in education departments of industry, designers and production experts for manufacturing plants, instructors in military service schools, and other technically-trained specialists.

A strong liberal arts offering supplements the areas of specialization. Graduation requirements are 60 semester credits in liberal arts, 26 in education, and 42 in shops or laboratories. The entrance requirement is high school graduation or its equivalent. After 2 years of successful teaching, graduates are eligible for life certificates to teach in Wisconsin.

The history of the Stout Institute began 63 years ago, when James H. Stout, 4-time state senator and one of Wisconsin's 100 outstanding pioneers, incorporated home economics and industrial arts into the public schools of Menomonie, the first time in the history of education that these subjects were curricular offerings in the lower grades as well as in high school.

By 1903, the Stout Training Schools were granting a 2-year teaching diploma in home economics and industrial arts. Following Senator Stout's death in 1911, the school was taken over by the State of Wisconsin and placed under the management of the Board of Trustees of the Stout Institute, a body identical in personnel with the membership of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. Each board, however, has its own officers and each is distinctly independent of the other.

A legislative act of 1917 empowered the college to grant the Bachelor of Science degree. A similar act in 1937 authorized graduate work and the Master of Science degree. Classrooms, laboratories, and shops have been completely renovated and re-equipped in recent years. A \$600,000 library has just been built and legislative appropriation made for a \$700,000 girls' dormitory.

### TAX APPEALS, WISCONSIN BOARD OF

*Members:* C. L. FINCH; R. M. SCHLABACH; WILLIAM E. THURSTON.

*Office:* State Capitol.

The Board of Tax Appeals functions as a quasi-judicial tribunal for the purpose of hearing, considering, and determining tax appeals relating to the assessment of individual and corporation income taxes, gift taxes, privilege dividend taxes, and the taxes imposed on the intrastate operating property of railway companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, light, heat, and power companies, telegraph companies, air carriers, pipe line companies, conservation and regulation companies, and also appeals with respect to assessments made against freight line companies. The board also reviews denials of claims for refund whenever aggrieved taxpayers pursue their statutory right of review.

The board has prepared and promulgated rules of practice and procedure, with the idea that simplicity of operation and procedure adds materially in carrying out its functions. These rules are supplementary to the provisions made by the statutes.

In all cases determined by the board, written findings of fact and conclusions of law are made, as well as written opinions and decisions. Copies of these decisions are forwarded to all interested parties. Thus the taxpayers and the Department of Taxation are fully informed as to the basic reasons for the board's determinations, and its decisions serve as a guide to Wisconsin taxpayers and taxing authorities in solving future tax problems. All opinions of the Board

of Tax Appeals are printed in the local tax services published for this state, and are annotated and reported in Mason's Wisconsin Annotations and in Shepard's Wisconsin Citator.

Volumes 1, 2 and 3 of appeals determined by the board have been issued. The publication contains official reports of decisions and orders, together with complete tables of cases and statutes cited. Copies of these volumes may be purchased from the Bureau of Purchases.

## TAXATION, DEPARTMENT OF

*Commissioner of Taxation:* HARRY W. HARDER.

*Deputy Commissioner of Taxation:* H. D. KUENTZ.

*Administrative Assistant:* JANE AHERN.

*Tax Counsel:* ARTHUR B. BARBER.

*Income Taxation:* H. D. KUENTZ.

*General Property:* FORREST W. GILLET.

*Inheritance and Gift Taxation:* NEIL CONWAY.

*Utility and Railroad Taxation:* C. M. CHAPMAN.

*Petroleum Products (Motor Fuel Tax and Oil Inspection):* D. W. MACK.

*Beverage and Cigarette Taxation:* D. H. PRICHARD.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Biennial Report; Bulletins on Assessments, Taxes; Various Special Reports on Taxation.

### History

Just after the Civil War, in 1868, a State Board of Assessments, comprised of the several constitutional officers performed the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. The 1899 Legislature provided for a permanent Tax Commission, composed of a commissioner and 2 assistant commissioners. This did not replace the old Board of Assessments, but the 2 agencies were co-ordinated when the tax commissioner was made chairman of the State Board of Assessments. In 1901 the 3 officers became the State Board of Assessments. A permanent Tax Commission consisting of 3 members was created by Chapter 380, Laws of 1905. This commission existed until the 1939 Legislature abolished it by Chapter 412, and created a Department of Taxation in charge of a commissioner of taxation. The same legislature, by Chapter 17, transferred the administration of the beverage and cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and anti-gambling law to the Department of Taxation.

### Organization

Under the direction and general supervision of the commissioner of taxation, appointed by the Governor, the Department of Taxation operates under several functional divisions.

The functions can be roughly grouped into: general administration, taxation of general property, taxation of public service corpora-



tions, taxation of inheritances and gifts, taxation of incomes, taxation of motor vehicle fuel, taxation of beverages and cigarettes and oil inspection.

Those functions which lend themselves to a central office administration on a state-wide basis are performed through personnel in the main office at Madison. Those functions that lend themselves more readily to administration within smaller areas are performed by personnel in local offices established in convenient centers centrally located within the areas.

#### **Duties and Functions**

The Department of Taxation, through its commissioner, exercises general supervision over the assessment and tax laws of the state.

By its supervisors of assessments the department's general property division works with the local assessors and the boards of review in the administrative procedure of the state's general property tax law. Through its public service corporation division it assesses the ad valorem tax on railroads, street railways, light, heat and power companies, telegraph companies, sleeping car companies, air carriers, pipe line companies and express companies. Through its inheritance and gift tax division, it makes final determination of the tax on gifts and makes its staff and records available to the county court in the determination of the inheritance tax. Through its division of income taxation it determines and corrects the tax on incomes of individuals, corporations, trusts and estates. Its petroleum products division collects the tax on motor vehicle fuel, inspects oil products in the state and refunds taxes paid on nonhighway fuels. Through its beverage and cigarette tax division, it collects taxes on beverages and cigarettes, regulates gambling, and tavern sales and hours.

#### **Taxation of General Property**

The general property tax, as a unit in the Wisconsin tax group, is the major source of revenue and yields nearly one-half of all taxes raised by the state and its political subdivisions. General property taxes are levied upon all general property in this state except such as is exempted therefrom and is composed of 2 major classes — real property and personal property. Real property as defined for taxation purposes includes "all land with all buildings and improvements thereon and all fixtures and rights and privileges appertaining thereto." Personal property includes "all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels and effects of every nature and description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term 'real estate.'"

Real estate and personal property are assessed by classes, based upon use. The several classes of real estate are: residential, mercantile, manufacturing, agriculture, swamp, cutover and waste, and timber. Through its supervisors of assessment, the Department of Taxation is ready to assist in assessment procedure and make available to the local assessors any information in its files.

Under the Wisconsin system there are 4 principal tax-levying bodies — local units of government, school districts, county boards and the legislature; and 3 assessing bodies — the local assessor, the county board and the state.

Using as a basis the figures compiled by the staff assigned to property work, the Department of Taxation compiles an equalized state assessment from which it determines the average state rate which it applies in the taxation of railroads and other utility properties. The equalized state assessment has a number of statutory uses.

#### Summary of 1952 Assessment

	<i>Local Assessment</i>	<i>State Assessment</i>
Real Estate .....	\$5,483,565,018	\$ 9,808,669,750
Personal Property .....	1,520,943,247	2,158,913,132
Total .....	<u>\$7,004,508,265</u>	<u>\$11,967,582,932</u>

#### SUMMARY OF TAX LEVIES

	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>
School .....	\$ 95,449,196	\$105,968,781
Local .....	75,703,791	82,119,755
County .....	73,086,867	77,975,177
State .....	2,070,623	2,375,608
Total .....	<u>\$246,310,477</u>	<u>\$268,439,321</u>

#### Taxation of Public Service Corporations

The commissioner of taxation is required by law to make an annual assessment of the operating property of each railroad company, street railway company, light, heat and power company, telegraph company, conservation and regulation company, sleeping car company, express company, air carrier company and pipe line company.

While real and personal property which is not devoted to utility use is assessed according to the value of each individual description or parcel, all operating property of a public service corporation, whether real or personal, and including whatever intangible value that may exist, is assessed as one item or unit and as personal property.

After the assessments have been determined, the average state rate of taxation is applied thereto to determine the taxes which must be paid directly by the public service corporations to the state treasurer. The rate of taxation is an equalized rate determined by dividing all real and personal property taxes levied locally in the entire state by the state equalized assessment of general property as determined by the Department of Taxation.

In addition to the ad valorem assessments, freight line companies are assessed a tax based upon 6 per cent of gross earnings in this state; rural electric co-operatives are taxed at 3 per cent of their gross receipts; and telephone companies are taxed at rates graduated from 2½ to 6 per cent on local and rural exchange revenues depend-

ing on the amount of revenues derived from each exchange and on total toll revenues at rates varying between 2½ and 8 per cent depending upon the total amount of such revenues.

Excepting for taxes on railroad operating property used in transferring freight or passengers between cars and vessels, railroad taxes are used for general state purposes. The terminal portion of railroad taxes is remitted to the lakeport cities in which the terminal properties are located.

All of the taxes paid by telegraph companies, express companies, sleeping car companies and freight line companies remain in the state treasury for general state purposes.

Sixty-five per cent of the taxes paid by street railway companies, light, heat and power companies, and conservation and regulation companies is apportioned to the towns, villages and cities on the basis of the amount of utility property located and gross retail business transacted in each such community. Twenty per cent of such taxes is apportioned to the counties on the same basis, and 15 per cent thereof remains in the state treasury for general state purposes.

After deducting the cost of administration, the remainder of rural electric co-operative taxes are distributed to towns, villages, cities and counties partly on the basis of property located and partly on the basis of revenues.

All of the taxes on toll revenue of telephone companies are paid to the state and 15 per cent of the taxes on local and rural exchange service is also paid to the state. Eighty-five per cent of the taxes on local and rural exchange revenues are paid directly to the treasurers of the towns, villages and cities where such service is rendered. No amount of such taxes is paid to the counties.

In the case of air carriers all of the taxes are retained by the state and appropriated to the Aeronautics Commission to be used for developing airports in the state.

In the case of natural gas pipe line companies, 25 per cent of the taxes is allocated to the areas served by the distributing gas utilities in proportion to the wholesale sales to such gas utilities. The remainder of the taxes is distributed 15 per cent to the state, 65 per cent to the towns, villages and cities, and 20 per cent to the counties in proportion to the amount of pipe line property located in each municipality.

In the case of oil pipe lines the taxes on all property used for loading oil from pipe to boats is remitted to the municipality in which such facilities are located. The remainder of the oil pipe line taxes are distributed 15 per cent to the state, 20 per cent to the counties and 65 per cent to the municipalities in which the pipe line property lies.

## Utility Taxes, 1953

Kind of Utility Company	Num- ber	Assessed Valuation	1953 Tax Levy	Taxes
				Distributed to Counties, Cities, Vil- lages, Towns
Railroads .....	24	\$233,163,500	\$ 5,228,109	\$ 474,083
Telegraph .....	1	1,100,000	24,665	
Sleeping Car .....	1	1,100,000	24,665	
Express .....	1	550,000	12,332	
Street Railway .....	1	7,200,000	161,442	137,226
Light, Heat, Power				
Privately owned ..	50	512,170,500	11,484,143	9,761,522
Municipally owned	77	3,201,575	71,787	61,019
Conservation and				
Regulation .....	2	2,975,000	66,707	56,701
Air Carriers .....	7	1,982,000	44,441	
Pipe Lines .....	2	14,100,000	316,157	292,058
Freight Lines .....	1		142,991	
R. E. A. ....	31		349,887	346,862
Telephone .....	464		5,049,121	2,477,347
Total .....	662	\$777,542,575	\$22,976,447	\$13,606,818

## Taxation of Inheritance and Gifts

The terms "inheritance tax" and "estates tax" are widely used in the U.S. to designate systems of taxes levied upon the transfer or passing of property from the dead to the living.

All but a few of the states have chosen the inheritance tax. Wisconsin was among the first, and our inheritance tax law has been in effect since April 1, 1903.

The tax is assessed by the court in which the estate of the decedent is administered, the proceeding to determine the tax being a part of the regular probate procedure. At the inception of the probate proceedings in any estate, the Department of Taxation is notified thereof, and thereafter it follows the progress of each estate toward final settlement until the tax is determined and paid.

The inheritance taxes collected are apportioned between the state and the counties, 92.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.

## Inheritance Taxes Collected

	Fiscal Year Ending	
	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953
Net Taxes (including emergency tax) ....	\$7,323,953	\$7,029,039

The gift tax is imposed upon the value of the property annually transferred by a donor during his lifetime.

The rates, with certain exceptions, are the same as those of the inheritance tax but apply separately to transfers in different calendar years. Property so transferred in any calendar year at the value of \$1,000 is exempt. In addition, property up to the value of \$15,000 transferred by the donor to his wife, and property up to the value of \$5,000 transferred by the donor to her husband, and

property up to the value of \$2,000 transferred by the donor to a lineal descendant is exempt, but such additional exemptions shall be allowed but once. The value of the property transferred by a donor shall be aggregated from year to year until the aggregate value equals the exemption.

The tax is collected and handled by the district offices of the department. Collections in the most recent fiscal years follow:

1945 .....	\$ 310,527
1946 .....	510,535
1947 .....	381,224
1948 .....	792,768
1949 .....	647,281
1950 .....	543,531
1951 .....	894,716
1952 .....	1,038,920
1953 .....	837,427

#### Taxation of Incomes

The state levies an income tax on the net incomes of corporations, individuals, trusts and estates. The tax on corporations is collected and administered by the department's corporation division located in the State Office Building in Madison. The tax on persons other than corporations is collected and administered in 4 district offices, each of which is under the immediate supervision of an assessor of incomes, but all under the general supervision of the department's administrative office and under the direction of the commissioner of taxation. The locations of the district offices are: Appleton, Eau Claire, Madison and Milwaukee.

Under the 1953 statutes the income tax rates by which the normal income tax and the teachers' retirement fund surtax were previously determined were integrated or combined into a single rate schedule; that is, one for the tax applicable to corporations and one for the tax on persons other than corporations. The new integrated rates for corporations range from 2 per cent on the first \$1,000 of taxable income to 7 per cent on income in excess of \$6,000. For individuals, trusts and estates the range is from one per cent on the first \$1,000 to 8½ per cent on income in excess of \$14,000.

The aforesaid integration does not, however, materially change the distribution of income tax revenues as between the state and the other units of government for that portion of the combined tax which represents the former teachers' retirement fund surtax will continue to be paid into the general fund of the state treasury and to the extent required will be set apart for the teachers' retirement deposit fund. The portion of the combined tax which represents the former normal income tax will, as heretofore, be distributed 40 per cent to the state, 10 per cent to the counties, and the remaining 50 per cent to the towns, cities and villages. The distribution to the counties, towns, cities and villages is made in proportion to the respective amounts of taxable income attributable to each.

Though income tax collections fluctuate somewhat from year to year, depending upon general economic conditions, they have become a substantial part of the revenues of the state and its political subdivisions. Gross collections of income taxes and privilege dividend taxes for the last 9 fiscal years were as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year Ending June 30</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1945 .....	\$ 63,434,722
1946 .....	58,067,021
1947 .....	62,908,417
1948 .....	79,769,715
1949 .....	87,913,027
1950 .....	86,124,950
1951 .....	110,297,239
1952 .....	115,161,265
1953 .....	115,188,759

#### **Taxation of Motor Vehicle Fuel**

The motor fuel tax division collects motor fuel tax from licensed wholesalers on Class 1 motor fuel received by them in this state and on Class 2 motor fuel sold for use in this state for a taxable purpose. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952 the tax collected amounted to \$40,555,001 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, \$42,051,896. By statute the department refunds motor fuel tax to claimants who have used tax-paid motor fuel for nontaxable purposes. For the same fiscal years \$5,232,145 and \$5,399,692 respectively was paid out on claims.

#### **Inspection of Petroleum Products**

The inspection of gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products is twofold: for purposes of safety in the point of combustion particularly in heating oils, and for purposes of quality more especially in motor fuels.

#### **Beverage and Cigarette Taxation**

The beverage and cigarette tax division has been given the responsibility of the collection of the state tax on fermented malt beverages, intoxicating liquor, wine and tobacco products, as well as the enforcement of the various statutory provisions applying to these commodities. Collections in the 2 most recent fiscal years ending June 30 were as follows:

	<i>June 30, 1952</i>	<i>June 30, 1953</i>
Liquor Tax .....	\$ 8,226,922	\$ 9,543,264
Malt Beverage Tax .....	2,975,710	3,049,518
Cigarette Tax .....	10,346,082	10,649,628
	<u>\$21,548,714</u>	<u>\$23,242,410</u>

Enforcement of the Thomson Anti-gambling Law was transferred to this division by Chapter 17, Laws of 1949.

### TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE

*Members:* MARK H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; WILLIAM T. DARLING, *vice-chairman*; BEN G. ELLIOTT, *secretary*; E. G. HARRELL; MARY JEFFERY; E. H. SCHRIEBER; ARNOLD A. CHRISTENSEN.

*Executive Secretary:* RAY L. LILLYWHITE.

Office: 905 University Avenue, Madison 5.

The primary purpose of the teachers retirement system is to provide better teachers and better teaching in the public schools of Wisconsin. The retirement system tends to attract and hold qualified teaching and administrative personnel. It is an essential part of a sound personnel policy in the state system of public education. The teachers retirement system is administered by a board of 7 members, with representation as follows: 2 from the University Retirement Association, 2 from the State Colleges Retirement Association; and 3 from the Public School Retirement Association. With the exception of original appointment and filling of vacancies by the Governor, terms are 3 years each and replacements are by election within each retirement association.

The system is of the joint-contributory type requiring contributions from employe and employer. It is adequately financed and is actuarially sound. Members of the system contribute 6 per cent of total salary. The state contributes, with certain limitations, a sum each year equal to 50 per cent of the teacher's required deposit plus 5 per cent for each year of teaching experience, not including the current year, plus \$25 if the teacher teaches 120 days or more during the year. In addition, provision is made for the payment of annuities on account of teaching service prior to July 1, 1921. The source of these state funds is the tax on incomes of individuals and corporations — a portion of the yield from this tax being set aside for this purpose. Costs of administration of the system and of investment of funds are paid from the earnings on the investments. Funds are invested by the State Investment Board in a wide variety of securities (some \$20,200,000) approximately 15 per cent of which are in Wisconsin securities and are providing working capital for Wisconsin individuals and enterprises.

Approximately 20,000 members are paying into the system annually and in excess of 4,000 former teachers are receiving regular annuity payments.

In 1953, by Chapter 204, Laws of 1953, the legislature changed the name of the State Retirement System Administration Board to the State Teachers Retirement Board.

### TURNPIKE COMMISSION, WISCONSIN

*Members:* W. A. ROBERTS, *chairman*; GLEN V. RORK, *vice chairman*;

C. K. ALEXANDER, *secretary*; EDMUND FITZGERALD; BRUCE M. JEFFRIS.

Office: State Capitol.

The Wisconsin Turnpike Commission was created by Chapter 186, Laws of 1953. It consists of 5 members, appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation. The commission is to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a modern express turnpike or toll highway to run roughly between St. Croix or Pierce Counties near the Minnesota border and Rock, Walworth or Kenosha Counties near the Illinois border. It may, after the completion of its feasibility study, if the commission determines a toll facility is in the best interests of the welfare of the state, with the Governor's approval, incorporate as a turnpike corporation and may proceed with the construction of such highway without further action of the legislature. In October 1953 the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the turnpike act.

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

### Administration

*Board of Regents of the University:* A. MATT. WERNER, *president*; OSCAR RENNEBOHM, *vice president*; CLARKE SMITH, *secretary*; R. G. ARVESON; CHARLES D. GELATT; JOHN D. JONES, JR.; MRS. HELEN C. LAIRD; WILBUR N. RENK; CARL E. STEIGER; CHESTER O. WANVIG; GEORGE E. WATSON.

*Board of Visitors:* Appointed by the Governor — MRS. GRACE P. CHAT-  
TERTON; HAROLD KONNAK; Col. EMORY W. KRAUTHOEFFER. Appointed  
by the Board of Regents — CLOUGH GATES; A. J. GOEDJEN; MRS.  
EMERY OWENS. Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association —  
MARC A. LAW, *president*; FRED GENRICH, JR.; ABNER A. HEALD; MRS.  
MARCUS HOBART; JOSEPH W. JACKSON; BEN S. REYNOLDS.

#### *Administrative Officers:*

*President of the University:* EDWIN B. FRED.

*Vice President of Academic Affairs:* IRA L. BALDWIN.

*Vice President of Business and Finance:* ALFRED W. PETERSON.

*Vice President of Student Affairs:* J. KENNETH LITTLE.

*Assistant to the President:* LEROY E. LUBERG.

*Controller:* NEIL G. CAFFERTY.

*Dean of Men:* THEODORE W. ZILLMAN.

*Dean of Women:* MRS. LOUISE TROXELL.

*Secretary of the Faculty:* ALDEN WHITE.

*Director of Intercollegiate Athletics:* GUY SUNDT.

*Director of Library:* GILBERT H. DOANE.

*Director of News Service:* ROBERT TAYLOR.

*Director of Physical Plant Planning:* ALBERT F. GALLISTEL.

*Director of Radio Station WHA:* HAROLD B. MCCARTY.

*Director of Residence Halls:* S. LEE BURNS.

*Director of Wisconsin Union:* PORTER BUTTS.

#### *Educational Division Administrators:*

*College of Letters and Science:* MARK H. INGRAHAM, *dean*.

*College of Agriculture:* RUDOLPH K. FROKER, *dean*.



*College of Engineering:* KURT F. WENDT, *dean.*  
*Law School:* JOHN RITCHIE, *dean.*  
*Graduate School:* CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, *dean.*  
*Medical School:* W. S. MIDDLETON, *dean.*  
*School of Education:* JOHN GUY FOWLKES, *dean.*  
*School of Commerce:* FAYETTE H. ELWELL, *dean.*  
*School of Pharmacy:* ARTHUR H. UHL, *dean.*  
*Extension Division:* LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON, *director.*  
*Summer Session:* JOHN GUY FOWLKES, *director.*  
*Military Science:* Col. ROBERT J. MCBRIDE, *commandant.*  
*Naval Science:* Capt. N. W. ELLIS, *commandant.*  
*Air Science:* Col. E. P. ARCHIBALD, *commandant.*

### Attached Services

Besides its duty of educating the youth of the state, the university provides many services for the benefit of the state's citizens. These services are carried on through the general and agricultural extension divisions and also in the following major institutions which are connected with or are part of the university.

*University Hospitals:* HAROLD M. COON, *superintendent.*  
*Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute:* L. A. OSBORN, *director.*  
*State Laboratory of Hygiene:* WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director.*  
*Diagnostic Center:* L. A. OSBORN, *director.*  
*State Geologist:* GEORGE F. HANSON.  
*State Crime Laboratory:* CHARLES M. WILSON, *superintendent.*  
*State Highway Testing Laboratory:* GUY H. LARSON, *materials engineer.*  
*U. S. Barley and Malt Laboratory:* ALLAN D. DICKSON, *chief chemist.*  
*U. S. Forest Products Laboratory:* J. ALFRED HALL, *director.*  
*U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital:* MORRIS THOMAS, *manager.*

**Location:** With the exceptions noted below all departments of the university are located at Madison. The Extension Division, the general office of which is at Madison, has centers at Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menasha, Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, and Wausau. The branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland, Coddington, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and Sturgeon Bay. Representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service are located at the county seat of each county. The university also co-operates with the federal government in operating a soil conservation station at La Crosse.

**Publications:** Annual Report of the President; Annual Report of the Vice President of Business and Finance; Agricultural Experiment Station reports; Agricultural Extension Service reports, bulletins, and circulars; college bulletins and catalogs; periodicals and books in a number of fields.

The University of Wisconsin was created in 1849 to serve the people of Wisconsin. Its basic service to the commonwealth is teaching, at the highest level, the young men and women of Wisconsin — training them to earn a living in a socially useful manner, developing in them the highest cultural and intellectual interests, and helping them to be intelligent and well-informed citizens with a deep sense of obligation to the community. Research is the University of Wisconsin's second great service to the state. Its search for truth, for new knowledge and for the applications of new findings, has, through the years, helped immeasurably to raise the standards of health, wealth and happiness of the people of the state.

The "Wisconsin Idea" of providing the unique services of the university to the citizens throughout the state has been one of the University of Wisconsin's greatest contributions to the American system of higher education. Wisconsin was first to develop the idea of utilizing the special knowledge, abilities and skills of the faculty to further the interests of all the people of the state. Today, when that practice is widespread among state universities, Wisconsin is still considered a leader in this field.

Every facet of the University of Wisconsin is correlated with its public service program. And in addition to its own departments dedicated to public service, such as its radio station, WHA, and university hospitals, the legislature has, from time to time, situated on its campus and integrated into its operations such independent state service agencies as the Diagnostic Center and the State Crime Laboratory.

But in this issue of the Blue Book, devoted to explaining how state departments serve the people of Wisconsin, there is space only to outline that area of university service which goes beyond classroom teaching and research. It will deal in detail with only 2 of the service agencies operated by the university; its 2 extension divisions, university extension and agricultural extension.

#### **University Extension Division**

The University Extension Division was established in 1907 as the vehicle to carry to the state the resources of the university. Today it is the living embodiment of the "Wisconsin Idea" that a state university should give of itself to all citizens. On the Madison campus of the university there are some 13,500 students in attendance; but the student body of Wisconsin — through the medium of university and agricultural extension — must properly be numbered in the hundreds of thousands. The University Extension Division, through its college credit programs in 8 Extension Centers and the Milwaukee Extension Division, through correspondence study, and through hundreds of special classes and institutes, furthered the formal and specialized education of nearly 140,000 persons in the 1952-53 academic year.

The University Extension Division is best described in terms of its 5 core programs: Correspondence study, special classes, ex-

tension center day class instruction, institutes, and special services.

*Correspondence Study*, the extension division's oldest functioning service to the state in point of years, offers educational advancement through some 400 courses, 275 of them for university credit. In 1952-53, there were 8,423 active enrollments. In addition 85,000 members of the armed services all over the world were enrolled in Wisconsin correspondence study courses through the United States Armed Forces Institute, which works in close liaison with the University Extension Division. Through correspondence study, thousands of Wisconsin young people and adults satisfy their educational and interest needs through a rewarding system of individualized instruction by mail from university faculty members. More than 2,000 students desiring university credit took correspondence study courses last year; 250 Wisconsin high schools used correspondence courses to meet special needs of 1,600 students; 800 adults completed their high school education; 80 naturalized citizens were served; 150 homebound, hospitalized or imprisoned persons took courses; and nearly 1,700 teachers, librarians, businessmen and technicians gained in-service training through correspondence. Extension division faculty members graded a total of 300,000 assignments for members of the armed services making use of University Extension Division-administered correspondence courses. At a special Rhinelander Center, guidance and counsel is offered to residents of the area who desire correspondence study facilities.

*Institutes* represent the extension division's fastest-growing, most constantly-demanded adult education offering. From retail sales conferences to rural drama workshops, institutes are held for every professional, cultural or educational field of endeavor for which there is a need or a request. In 1952-53, to cite some random examples, there were 1,100 participants in engineering institutes; 210 Catholic seminarians, Protestant pastors, and workers in the field of alcoholics treatment in related institutes; and 18,250 at institutes for music leaders and school musicians. In all, nearly 35,000 persons attended 250 special and general institutes sponsored by 14 extension division departments during 1952-53.

*Extension Centers* at Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menasha, Racine, Sheboygan and Wausau are designed to provide university credit at the freshman and sophomore levels for students who otherwise would be obliged to delay or lay aside their plans for a college education. Attendance at the centers represents about 12 per cent of the university's total freshman-sophomore enrollment. But the undergraduate day classes are only a part of the total service rendered by the extension centers; they offer educational guidance and advice, guide extracurricular activities and projects, and furnish lectures and cultural programs by faculty members of the resident staff at Madison and of the centers. Closely integrated with the Madison campus, the centers are an integral part of Wisconsin's total pattern of higher education, providing university instruction in selected population areas.

The Milwaukee Extension Division, established on its present basis in 1923, has moved into a new, million dollar addition to its old quarters at 623 West State Street, Milwaukee. It offers both day and evening university credit courses at the freshman and sophomore levels in addition to furnishing business training for those not wishing to acquire a university degree. The Milwaukee Extension Division also presents extension division adult education programs and graduate study facilities and instruction for residents of the Milwaukee area. In 1952-53, 7,780 Milwaukee area residents made use of the Milwaukee Extension Division.

The 8 extension centers and the Milwaukee Extension Division are community-located outlets by which the division is able to serve the needs of people directly, and at the university level. Field offices in population centers supplement the centers and serve as "relay stations" for the flow of information, guidance, services, and education between the division and the people requesting them.

*Special Services* represent the prime movers for a variety of civic, social and cultural enterprises sought by Wisconsin citizens and groups.

1. The Bureau of Information and Program Services in 1952-53 distributed 9,000 loan package libraries, aided 540 high schools participating in the Wisconsin High School Forensic Association Program, and counseled hundreds of business and church organizations, community clubs, 4-H Clubs, P.T.A. and teacher organizations.

2. The Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction maintains one of the most complete educational film libraries in the world; more than 18,000 film reels were distributed in 1952-53. The bureau also provides on-campus instructional aids as well as for schools and community groups throughout the state. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that nearly 324,000 Wisconsin school children benefited by the services of the Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction.

3. The Bureau of Lectures and Concerts arranges and supervises Wisconsin's school assembly programs, which were seen in 1952-53 by 982,000 children and adults. The bureau also provides faculty addresses, and a variety of cultural programs requested by school, civic and other organizations.

4. The Wisconsin Idea Theatre counsels and conducts classes and conferences for community theater groups in the state and works closely with recreation departments, granges, Farm Bureau, 4-H Clubs and similar groups. The Idea Theatre sponsors the Wisconsin Rural Writers' Association, with a membership of 2,200.

5. The Bureau of Community Development, established in 1945, helps Wisconsin communities in self-examination projects aimed at economic improvements and safeguards. It aids in industrial, small business and community leadership development programs through research, co-operation with the School of Commerce and

other university departments and publications. The bureau's economic base studies of requesting communities have been hailed as a long step forward in helping to develop the state's economic well-being.

6. The Industrial Management Institute serves Wisconsin management by promoting co-operation and exchange of information, the training of personnel, leadership development and the use of specialized institutes and conferences. The institute's executive management seminars, to cite but one example, were attended by 600 persons in 1952-53.

7. The School for Workers is one of the most highly respected and widely-known schools of its kind in the country. It conducts adult labor education programs in the state, chiefly for trade unionists, and serves as a medium for the exchange of ideas and information through institutes, conferences and citizenship training programs.

These services, and hundreds more, constitute the stuff and substance of university extension at the state university. It is this concept of service which prompted Dr. L. H. Adolfson, director of the University Extension Division, to say recently: "We see emerging here a new major role of the great universities of our democratic society, a role in which they will, freely and without perversion, lend their knowledge and skills to all the people in their communities and regions for the solution of the everyday problems of living."

#### **Agricultural Extension Service**

Operating within the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, the Agricultural Extension Service is founded on the principle of serving not only the rural people of the state, but all who are concerned with agriculture and homemaking. In line with this policy of improving agriculture and advancing living standards, the college has developed a research program fitted to the needs of the people, and its extension service to provide education and research information to the people throughout the state. In addition to its undergraduate instruction and its winter short course, the college sponsors dozens of short courses in trade and technical fields each year. Examples of this teaching service are the Dairy Manufacturing Short Course and the Nutrition Conference for Feed Men.

Agricultural research involves more than 200 research projects ranging from marketing practices, searching for improvements in diet and human nutrition, and developing plant varieties, to finding new methods to control insects and farm diseases. Basic research is conducted, but long-term and short-term application of the research to state problems is always emphasized.

Wisconsin has a history in agricultural research and extension that has changed the economy of the state and the nation. Some of the significant developments are: discovery of the Babcock milk test which provided a new, practical method to determine butterfat in Wisconsin's most important farm product, milk; development of

high yielding crop varieties for the Badger State; new and improved methods of processing and utilizing milk; original discovery of vitamins including A and some of the B complex vitamins; discovery that irradiation of food products would impart vitamin D to these foods; discovery of dicumarol, the anti-blood coagulant so helpful to surgeons in preventing abnormal blood clotting, and other associated findings including the very important Warfarin; discovery that nicotinic acid would prevent pellagra, one of the world's worst nutritional diseases; discovery that yellow corn held important nutritional qualities not present in white corn; breeding disease-resistant plants instead of depending alone upon chemicals and expensive sprays to control these diseases; development of a process to produce penicillin economically on a commercial level; discovery that raw yeast is harmful to humans as the yeast "steals" vital nutrients from the intestinal tract; development of hybrid corns adapted to this state that literally pushed the boundary of the corn belt 150 miles to the north; work on canning and other methods of preserving food; development of methods to preserve bull semen that led to spread of artificial insemination throughout the nation.

Recent new developments include breeding of a new and promising alfalfa variety named Vernal; basic research for improved forage harvesters; a possible cure for bloat, a destructive malady of dairy cattle; and new results in other animal disease work.

Many of these projects cut across department lines and some are conducted jointly with other colleges in the university. Some of the work is co-operative with other schools or federal agencies. The state provides part of the funds to finance this research. Other funds come from the federal government, gifts and grants. Results of this research are available to the general public. While the bulk of the research is done at Madison, much is carried out at important off-campus research centers at Ashland, Hancock, La Crosse, Marshfield, Spooner, and Sturgeon Bay, and in smaller research plots on farms across the state. Here the research developments are adapted to the particular needs of different regions.

The college's closest link with Wisconsin farmers and homemakers lies in the extension service. This is a co-operative program of state, federal and county governments. In this program are found county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H club agents and the specialist staff headquartered at the college in Madison — all the staff that carries out the vast program of off-campus instruction in agriculture. The state has 70 agricultural agents, 60 home demonstration agents, and 50 associate, assistant or 4-H club agents. These agents usually are joint, county, state and federal employes with offices in the counties they serve. There, farmers and homemakers can go for advice and information regarding their farming and homemaking problems. Among the extension programs carried out by these members of the university staff is the 4-H program. Annually, around 45,000 Wisconsin boys and

girls participate in 4-H. More than 100,000 families in the state annually make use of the adult extension education program — hearing the specialists in farmer and homemaker meetings, reading agricultural bulletins and visiting county offices.

The 3 parts of the college are closely woven together, each depending on the other. Research provides new ideas for teaching extension. Extension workers not only carry out the findings of research, but bring back to the researchers the problems and needs of the people. Students, who will become future leaders in both research and extension, also provide the stimulation of fresh minds to the college while they attend school.

### VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

*Members of the Board:* JAMES F. BURNS, *chairman*; PAUL B. CLEMENS, *secretary*; J. EVANS BARNETT; GUSTAVE E. DENZIN; WALTER J. KOHLER, JR.; RALPH J. OLSON; FRANK L. WESTON.

*Director:* GORDON A. HUSEBY.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Consolidated Report, 1948-52.

The legislature created the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs because it saw the need for 2 major changes in the administration of veterans affairs: co-ordination of existing agencies and the consolidation of scattered state veterans' services. The first was incorporated into law by charging the new department with the responsibility of co-ordinating the activities of all existing agencies in Wisconsin dealing in veterans' affairs to the end that the Wisconsin veteran might receive every benefit intended for him under existing laws. The second was accomplished by consolidating the veterans' functions of various state agencies into a single new department.

The Board of Veterans Affairs, with the assistance of its advisory committees, formulates the policy under which the director and staff administer all state benefits for veterans.

The department works closely with the county veteran's service officer in each county, local Red Cross chapters, and the service officers of all veterans' organizations to insure that all state and federal benefits are made available to Wisconsin veterans. Six employes of the department are recognized by the Veterans Administration to represent any veteran and his dependents before that federal agency in his claim for federal benefits. The services of the department are generally outlined and divided as follows:

1. Pension, bonus and rehabilitation service for benefits available to veterans of World War I and previous wars. Service for benefits available to veterans of World War II. Memorial Hall: war museum for relics and mementos of all wars.
2. Grand Army Home for Veterans for domiciliary care of qualified veterans of all wars.
3. Graves registration service for all wars.

### Pension, Bonus, and Rehabilitation Service

Hospitalization and medical care are provided for World War I veterans for disability directly or indirectly due to service, provided the veteran has been a resident of Wisconsin for 5 years or more next immediately preceding the date of application.

Benefits accruing to veterans of wars previous to World War I are also administered and co-ordinated through this division.

### World War II Service

The program has been described as a "stopgap" program because its purpose is to bridge the gap over emergency periods and co-ordinate the particular agencies set up to supply assistance. It is a program to provide sound temporary assistance to help the veteran become a stable, self-supporting citizen in his local community.

Service for benefits include counseling and monetary grants. Grants for educational, medical or economic assistance are made on a temporary basis to prevent want and distress, where no misconduct is involved, and where the assistance is a contributing factor in the veteran's rehabilitation. Two types of loans are available: (1) Loans to assist veterans in their rehabilitation, education, the purchase of a business or business property or the repairing or adding to his home or business property; and (2) housing loans where the veteran is financially able, with the aid of such loan, to conclude the purchase, improvement or construction of such home for himself or family.

Benefits are available for those veterans who served between June 25, 1950 and July 1, 1955, were honorably discharged, or served under honorable conditions for 90 days or more or were disabled in line of duty.

### Summary of Total Benefits Disbursed to Veterans from the Beginning of the Program in August 1943 to June 30, 1953

	<i>Individual Veteran Benefits</i>	<i>Paid from Rehabilitation Trust Fund</i>	<i>Paid from Housing Trust Fund</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
8/1/43 to 6/30/46	6,359	\$ 975,173	\$	\$ 975,173
7/1/46 to 6/30/47	10,701	2,207,914		2,207,914
7/1/47 to 6/30/48	9,360	3,511,527		3,511,527
7/1/48 to 6/30/49	6,086	2,512,517		2,512,517
7/1/49 to 6/30/50	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058
7/1/50 to 6/30/51	6,137	2,101,251	3,073,556	5,174,807
7/1/51 to 6/30/52	10,454	1,995,115	20,366,965	22,362,080
7/1/52 to 6/30/53	5,317	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
	60,281	\$16,675,295	\$32,374,561	\$49,049,856

### Memorial Hall

This museum of priceless historical items from all wars is located in the State Capitol and is visited by over 8,000 Madison visitors



each year. The museum is continually supplemented by items from local collections or individual family donations.

#### Graves Registration

Wisconsin was a pioneer state to record the burial places of veterans, beginning such service in 1929. Over 110,000 graves of veterans have been recorded in over 3,400 cemeteries, through all sources of information including county veterans' service officers. A record is kept of deceased men of all wars. Many relatives of veterans who were not aware of government benefits have been furnished the federal burial allowance, government headstones and flags.

#### Grand Army Home for Veterans

Effective August 28, 1945, Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, transferred the management of the Grand Army Home for Veterans to the director of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs in cooperation with the board of managers of the home. In 1947 the legislature placed the authority for operation of the home in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

This home, located at King, Wisconsin, was established in 1887 for veterans of the Civil War, and their wives and widows in need of domiciliary care. Laws of subsequent legislatures also permit admission of veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, China Relief Expedition, World War I and World War II. Widows, wives, and mothers of veterans may be eligible under qualifying circumstances. Applications for admission are made to the commandant of the home at King.

### VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, STATE BOARD OF

*Members:* E. J. FRANSWAY, F. C. HORYZA, MRS. ERNA CARTWRIGHT, employe members; M. C. FROST, A. A. LAUN, JR., R. L. PIERCE, employer members; T. E. HAMILTON, JOHN LAST, ELMER WILKINS, farmer members; G. E. WATSON, VOYTA WRABETZ, *ex officio*.

*State Director and Executive Officer:* C. L. GREIBER.

*Secretary:* LLOYD E. BERRY.

*Chief, Trade and Industrial Education:* H. C. THAYER.

*Chief, Rural Division:* L. M. SASMAN.

*Chief, Rehabilitation Division:* JOHN A. KUBIAK.

*Office:* State Office Building, Madison.

*Publications:* Directory of Wisconsin Schools of Vocational and Adult Education; Biennial Report of Vocational Rehabilitation; Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational and Adult Education; Monthly Newsletter of the Guidance Division; Report of the Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America; Descriptive Report of the Agricultural Division; Descriptive Report of Wisconsin Association of Future Homemakers of America; Descriptive Report of Homemaking.

### Background

The Wisconsin schools of vocational and adult education have been described as "educational service stations." They function to meet educational needs which would not be met otherwise. Their programs are made available during both the day and evening; whenever people are free to learn. These educational programs are administered and supervised by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education and each year provide organized educational instruction to more than 150,000 Wisconsin citizens.

This educational program was created after study by a commission created by passage of a joint resolution of the 1909 state legislature. The commission was directed by the resolution to seek a remedy to the following conditions:

1. Recommend training programs for the 104,000 illiterate persons in the state;
2. Recommend plans for the development of night schools and night trade school education programs;
3. Recommend the development of educational opportunities for persons of school age who could not attend school full time.

Dr. Charles McCarthy of the Legislative Reference Library became an ex officio member of the commission and was assigned the responsibility of making an extensive study to report the problem. Without expense to the state, Dr. McCarthy traveled to many cities in the U.S. and also in Belgium, England and Germany to study the continuation school movement firsthand. Dr. McCarthy returned to write a report which emphasized that an educational program should be established to meet the needs of persons who had dropped out of school in order that they might meet their civic, social and economic problems more effectively. He was particularly conscious of the fact that many persons left school at the first moment they could, when they reached the 6th grade or were 14 years of age. They had failed to make progress in the full-time school system and were in many cases ill-adapted to the teaching of the full-time academic school. What they learned at school was of no use to them outside of the school and what they learned outside of school was of no use to them in school.

The legislation which was passed by the 1911 session of the legislature through the joint support of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association carried the following basic provisions:

1. Established a State Board of Vocational Education composed of 3 employers and 3 employes to be appointed by the Governor; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the deans of the university extension division and the school of engineering of the university as ex officio members.
2. The law made mandatory the establishment of schools in cities or villages of 5,000 or more population and carried a provisional clause which allowed schools to be established in smaller communities.

3. Provision was made that boards of education in all cities where vocational schools were established appoint local boards of vocational education composed of 2 employer members, 2 employe members, the city superintendent of school *ex officio*.
4. A mandatory mill tax was set up whereby local boards of vocational education would determine the amount of funds necessary to operate the school, subject to a maximum levy.
5. Legal school attendance provisions were changed requiring juveniles 14-16 years of age who were employed to come to school 5 hours per week for at least 6 months per year.

Most of the provisions in the basic law written in 1911 have been strengthened in succeeding sessions of the legislature. In the beginning the state board functioned in an advisory capacity to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. With the advent of the Smith-Hughes law providing federal aid for vocational education in 1917 the legislature gave the board complete administrative authority for the program of vocational education in the state. The provisions in the law authorizing mill tax levies in the amount of one-half mill in 1911 have been changed by succeeding legislatures and state law at the present time provides for funds on the local level in amounts determined by the local board up to a maximum levy of 2 mills on the dollar annually. The school attendance provisions have also been strengthened by succeeding legislatures to the point where all children in the state are guaranteed a basic educational opportunity. With the founding of free vocational schools across the state, a new kind of public education was established to meet the needs of the educationally disinherited by providing educational opportunities for youths and adults where none had been available before.

### General Administration

The basic purposes and philosophy underlying the original design of the Wisconsin system of vocational and adult education has been adhered to continuously. A most highly regarded principle undergirding the strength and success of the system is the legislative provision for representative state and local boards of vocational and adult education.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is charged with the responsibility for determining the organization, plan, scope and development of the state-wide program of vocational and adult education. This board is composed of 11 members; 9 of whom are appointed by the Governor, 3 representative employers of labor, 3 representative employes who do not have hiring or firing power, and 3 persons whose principal occupation is farming; the state superintendent of schools and a member of the Industrial Commission. This board employs a state director who serves as an executive officer and is responsible for the administration and supervision of

the state program. Under his supervision 3 major divisions operate; namely, city, rural and rehabilitation divisions. The city division is concerned with the supervision of the 44 day and 59 evening vocational and adult school programs. These city schools of vocational and adult education provide educational programs in trade and industry, homemaking, commercial, distributive and general adult education.

The rural division is responsible for the supervision of 279 departments of vocational agriculture, most of which are conducted as departments of high schools. A separately administered veteran on-the-farm training program provides vocational agricultural training to the eligible Wisconsin veterans. This program already has served nearly 15,000 veterans. There are 137 departments of homemaking organized in the rural high schools of the state. In addition to working with rural high school youth, these programs include courses for adult farm women.

The rehabilitation division deals with the restoration of the handicapped to vocational competency. During a typical year approximately 5,000 handicapped persons of our state are given education or other services which enable them to become self-sustaining citizens.

#### City Division

The statutes provide for the establishment of vocational and adult schools in cities with a population of 5,000 or more with the option that small cities, towns or villages could establish such school if a need exists. These schools are under the direction of a local board of vocational and adult education composed of 5 members. This board consists of 2 employers and 2 employes appointed for a 4-year term by the local board of education with the city superintendent of schools being an *ex officio* member.

To finance these educational programs local boards of vocational and adult education are empowered to request the city council to levy a tax not to exceed 2 mills. The state participates in financing these schools through state aid which is distributed according to state board policy and statutory direction. The state board, likewise, disburses federal aid available to these schools according to a specific policy established in the state plan for vocational education.

Where a city, town, or village wishes to establish classes for out-of-school youth and adults without organizing local boards of vocational and adult education, it is possible under the provisions of the statutes to purchase instructional service from established schools of vocational and adult education. This area service can be provided by any of the schools of vocational and adult education at a minimum cost.

Presently, there are 44 cities which conduct both day and evening programs of vocational and adult education and 15 other cities which offer only evening school programs. These educational programs

are offered tuition-free to residents of the community in which the school is located. Nonresidents are able to attend these schools by payment of tuition according to statutory provisions which govern the rate and the methods of payment. During the school year of 1952-53 these schools of vocational and adult education enrolled 39,668 persons in day programs and 74,082 persons enrolled in evening school programs making a total enrollment of 113,750 students.

### Trade and Industrial Education

Through the trade and industrial education program which is carried on in the city schools of vocational and adult education, training is given which enables a person to advantageously enter various industrial occupations and to keep up with new methods and techniques affecting his occupation. Emphasis is placed upon apprenticeship as a method for entrance into skilled trades. Apprenticeship training consists of an on-the-job work training schedule supplemented by related in-school technical instruction generally given in a vocational school. During the 1952-53 school year, 4,528 apprentices indentured in 82 different occupations were enrolled in schools of vocational and adult education.

A most important vocational education service rendered to journeymen and other workers is the program of trade extension instruction which is given for the purpose of increasing or extending their skills and knowledge in the trade or occupation in which they are or have been engaged. The importance and need for this program is evident in the fact that 12,107 persons, including apprentices, enrolled in such classes during the 1952-53 school year. Courses of instruction based upon each community's need are developed through advice given by advisory committees composed of an equal representation of employers and employes in the occupations in which instruction is to be provided. Instructors of trade and industrial courses are selected especially upon the basis of trade competency. These teachers are given the opportunity to participate in an in-service educational teacher training program conducted by the trade and industrial staff of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

In 1925 a plan for circuit instruction was put into operation. This so-called "circuit teaching program" was developed to meet the need of serving persons who are preparing to become tradesmen in cities where it would be impractical to employ a full-time trade instructor for each trade. Under this plan a number of cities group together to employ trade instructors in various fields such as plumbing, electricity, foundry, baking, carpentry and others. The instructors are assigned a circuit of cities teaching in each city one day a week or one day every 2 weeks. In this manner 5 to 10 cities are provided with the services of qualified competent instructors. The chief responsibility of the circuit instructor generally

is to provide related instruction to apprentices during the day and trade extension training to journeymen in the evening.

Vocational training needs not easily met through the usual classroom approach have been satisfied through shorter intensified training institutes. These institutes are often arranged on a state-wide level and conducted in several local communities to accommodate a large number of participants. The Wisconsin Press Association staff members co-operated in 4 one-day clinics for printers of weekly newspapers and job printing establishments at Green Bay, La Crosse, Milwaukee and Wausau.

Sixteen communities in southwestern Wisconsin were benefited by a leadership training program for volunteer fire departments. This was a successful program which pioneered in a new direct training service to assist local fire departments in strengthening their volunteer fire fighting teams.

With the recent establishment of practical nurses training programs at Madison and Superior, 5 such programs serve the state-wide need of hospitals and nursing home agencies for practical nurses. The Kenosha, Milwaukee, Neenah-Menasha schools of vocational and adult education along with the schools at Madison and Superior offer this training of one year duration in co-operation with local hospitals.

Other newly developed specialized training programs include the chef and cook training school at the Madison school of vocational and adult education. This course was established to serve the needs of Wisconsin food industry and is fast becoming one of the nation's outstanding chef training programs. The Janesville and Milwaukee schools of vocational and adult education operate Civil Aeronautic Administration approved training programs in aircraft and engine mechanics. This instruction leads to the securing of government licenses as airplane engine and aircraft mechanics.

### **Distributive Education**

The purpose of distributive education is to increase the skill, technical knowledge, occupational information, understanding, morale and appreciation of problems of workers in a distributive occupation. Distributive occupations refer to occupations followed by workers directly engaged in merchandising activities, or in contact with buyers and sellers. Changing methods of distribution and new product development creates a constant demand for more thoroughly trained workers in the field of distribution. Local schools of vocational and adult education fashion this training program to meet their community needs. Training is available for all types of retail selling activities, including also those distribution services selling intangibles such as insurance, stocks and bonds.

### **Commercial Education**

Most local schools of vocational and adult education provide training for all types of office occupations. These programs attract

recent high school graduates and adults who wish to develop business training skills to assure their employability. Then too, many persons return to these courses to improve their effectiveness in specific fields. There are both day and evening programs leading to complete training in stenography, accounting, general office procedure, and all types of office machine operation.

#### **Homemaking Education**

The term "homemaking" has evolved from the common term "home economics" and is used to denote all phases of training that tend to affect home life and family well-being. Classes are organized to give instruction in home management, financial planning, child care, health, home nursing, home safety, as well as the mechanics of housekeeping. The local school programs are kept flexible to meet the needs of the community and often follow the suggestions submitted by the schools' representative homemaking advisory committee. Full-time homemaking programs for 14-18 year old girls are available in all local schools of vocational and adult education that operate day and evening programs. Part-time day and evening programs for adult women are also available. 137 rural high schools offer homemaking programs for high school girls; 93 of these high schools conduct part-time programs for farm and rural adult women. The educational program and facilities for these homemaking programs are comparable to those found in the large urban centers. In addition to direct classroom activities, homemaking teachers have responsibilities for conducting directed home experiences, advisory committee work, Future Homemakers of America activities and community contacts and services.

#### **General Adult Education**

The philosophy which guides the program design of vocational and adult education in Wisconsin interprets vocational education broadly to include emphasis on living as well as on earning a living. Our general adult education program has given Wisconsin the distinction of leadership in providing continuous educational opportunity adapted to special needs of the student. To this end, academic and general courses are provided for both young workers and adult workers during both day and evening hours. These courses provide opportunity to learn fundamental skills such as speaking, reading, writing; to understand civic obligations; to enjoy good health and to participate in cultural activities which increase social acceptance in the community as well as on the job.

The broad, flexible adult education program existing in each local school of vocational and adult education has arisen because the citizens of that community desire such courses. For that reason vocational schools offer courses in arts and crafts, music, current problems, everyday psychology, English, public speaking, Great Books. These are but a few of the offerings made available for

people who want to learn a hobby, or become better citizens, writers or thinkers.

### Vocational Guidance

The Wisconsin schools of vocational and adult education offering guidance services are of special help to the individual who seeks assistance in his occupational or educational planning. He is given an opportunity through testing, informational and counseling services to understand his strong points and weaknesses so that he can make more reliable decisions as to his future. With the aid of tests selected according to the individual's needs, he is helped in discovering his outstanding interests, abilities and aptitudes, and in appraising his personality characteristics. As a further help in making his decision, the individual is given information on occupations, trades, and educational institutions. Counseling interviews with a professionally certified counselor are held to interpret the test results and to assist the individual in a thorough self-appraisal and understanding. He can then establish his goals, and progress toward optimum adjustment with greater self confidence. Based on the belief that each personality is unique, these guidance services are now, through an expanding supervised state-wide program, being extended locally to serve the in-school and out-of-school youth and adults.

### Rural Division

In 1952-53, there were 23,738 Wisconsin farm youth, young farmers and adults enrolled in 279 high school and vocational school departments of vocational agriculture. Of this enrollment 16,309 were farm youths enrolled in 272 high school departments. The average enrollment in high school departments was 60 as compared to an average of 54 in 1947-48. Seventy-five per cent of the farm boys in the 272 high school departments were enrolled in vocational agriculture. There were 277 active chapters of Future Farmers of America with an active membership of 13,935.

### Young Farmer and Adult Classes

To assist young farmers in meeting the problems of becoming established in farming, special attention is given to such courses of study as farm management, feeds and feeding, dairy herd management, farm machinery and repair, soils and fertilizers, and farm credit. Schools of vocational and adult education at Merrill, Stoughton, Superior, Wausau and West Bend have instructors who give all or a major part of their time to the conduct of young farmer and adult classes. In addition, practically all of the high school vocational agriculture instructors conduct young farmer and adult classes. Such classes are usually conducted in the evening and consist of from 10 to 40 sessions of 2 hours each. There were 2,893 young farmers and 4,536 adult farmers enrolled in organized classes during the year 1952-53.



### **Individual Instruction**

Vocational agricultural instructors give individual instruction on the farms of those enrolled as well as instruction in the classroom. All high school students enrolled in vocational agriculture carry on organized programs of supervised practice correlating the instruction of the classroom with their farming experience. Young and adult farmers also adopt many improved practices as a result of the study and discussion in their classes. The instructor in agriculture is employed on a 12-month basis and gives the major part of his time during the summer months to individual instruction in connection with the farming programs.

### **Veteran on-the-Farm Training**

The enrollment of veterans in the institutional on-the-farm veteran training program was 2,970 on July 1, 1953. Up to that time there had been a total of 14,337 applications received for training under U. S. Public Laws 346 and 16. Of this number 6,621 had completed training and 4,746 others had their training interrupted for various reasons. As of July 1 there are in operation 167 training centers with 183 special instructors and 29 regular instructors training veterans.

Applications from veterans are now being received by many schools for training under Public Law 550. It appears that a considerable program will develop under this law which carries much the same provisions as Public Law 346 except that schools enrolling veterans collect their tuition directly from the veterans instead of being reimbursed by the U.S. Veterans Administration through the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. These programs provide that there shall be a minimum of 100 hours of individual instruction each year and that not less than 4 hours of individual instruction shall be given by the instructor each month in 2 farm visits. There must also be a minimum of 200 hours of group instruction. All instructors on these programs are employed by the local schools and are under the immediate supervision of local school administrators. The cost of the program is borne by the federal government through the U.S. Veterans Administration.

### **Vocational Rehabilitation**

Both the state and federal statutes now provide for total rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped. At the present time various rehabilitation services have been curtailed because of the lack of adequate funds. This service is administered by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education through its rehabilitation division which supervises the state program. For convenience of contacting the clientele and expediting the various services, offices containing counseling personnel have been set up in the following cities: Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Superior and Wausau. Qualified case workers are located at each of these centers. Advice and counsel are rendered without charge to the client applying for rehabilitation service.

The services offered are inclusive, if the client possesses a permanent handicap that is disabling to the extent of not being able to work and can be rehabilitated and placed in employment, or can be rehabilitated to the extent of carrying on at some homecraft activity. Clients applying for service must have a physical examination by a qualified physician for the purpose of determining the nature and extent of disability in order to determine eligibility for rehabilitation service. The client pays nothing for such examination, and if only training is required for reinstatement in suitable employment, such training is provided without cost to the client. On the other hand, if the rehabilitation plan requires such services as medical or therapeutic treatment, hospitalization, prosthesis and maintenance, the client is expected to defray the costs of such additional services to the extent of his ability to pay. To this end a careful investigation is made of the client's financial ability to pay such costs. An individual plan for each client is carefully supervised and followed through to suitable placement. Adequate preparation for a job is emphasized.

The homecraft program, as an integral part of the rehabilitation division, extends service to several handicapped persons of the state. Because of the serious extent of their physical handicaps, they need specialized services to help them to live useful, purposeful lives. The objective is to teach them a skill or skills so they may make beautiful and useful handmade articles which can be sold to the public, thereby making them at least partially self-supporting. Because they cannot compete with the able-bodied persons in regular, full-time employment, they must be established in some suitable home industry. During the fiscal year 1952-53, 17 highly qualified instructors were employed to teach diversified crafts to the severely handicapped in their homes. This service was made available in the following counties: Brown, Chippewa, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Pierce, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Washington, Waukesha and Wood. Present funds made available for this service are not adequate to give complete coverage of the state. During the past year 525 severely handicapped persons were given homecraft service. During the past few years an annual average of 2,400 persons with vocational handicaps have been reported for investigation. Yearly during this period rehabilitation services have been provided for an average of 4,874 clients, of which number an annual average of over 1,200 were rehabilitated and placed in substantial employment.

Handicapped Wisconsin citizens benefiting from services rendered through the rehabilitation division increased their annual earnings almost 5 times the amount earned prior to receiving rehabilitation service. A recent study of 1,058 clients showed the average annual earnings of these people to be less than \$600 prior to receiving rehabilitation service and that as a result of this service these clients

showed an annual earning averaging \$2,700. During the past 3 years the rehabilitation division has removed 263 clients from the public relief rolls. This group was costing the taxpayers approximately \$368,000 annually in public assistance funds. Their first year's earnings after rehabilitation amounted to over \$627,000.

It must be emphasized that the benefits from rehabilitation service are not confined to the mere making of a living but also contribute to personal satisfaction, in that these persons can become self-sufficient members of society. Industry has found that the rehabilitated worker is a good worker — conscientious, safety minded with a record of low absenteeism and as fully productive as other workers. The rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education works in close co-operation with public and private agencies serving the disabled. Federal and state co-operation help to make this a well-rounded service.

### WATER POLLUTION, COMMITTEE ON

*Members:* GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chairman*; C. A. HALBERT, *vice chairman*; H. T. J. CRAMER; OSWALD J. MUEGGE; CARL N. NEUPERT.

*Director:* THEODORE F. WISNIEWSKI.

*Office:* State Office Building, Madison.

*Publications:* Special reports on industrial wastes and water pollution control.

The Committee on Water Pollution has general supervision over the enforcement and administration of all laws governing the control of pollution of the surface waters of the state. For administrative purposes, a division of water pollution control has been created in the section on environmental sanitation of the State Board of Health. Results of studies conducted by this division are supplied to the Committee on Water Pollution which uses them as a basis for determining the policy and procedure to be followed in gaining improvement of the surface waters of Wisconsin.

Through its issuance of orders requiring pollution abatement, the committee has established Wisconsin as one of the leading states in water pollution control and has accomplished improvement in the waters of several of the major drainage basins. As the work progresses, we can look forward to further improvement. Much of the progress has been made possible through the active support of the people and the interested co-operation of industrial groups.

### WATER REGULATORY BOARD

*Members:* JOHN OCKERMAN, Conservation Commission, *chairman*; WARREN OAKEY, Public Service Commission; O. R. ZEASMAN, College of Agriculture.

*Secretary and Administrative Officer:* H. V. TENNANT.

*Office:* Portage.

Chapter 370, Laws of 1937, created the Water Regulatory Board which consists of 3 members — one designated by the Wisconsin University College of Agriculture, one by the Conservation Commission, and one by the Public Service Commission. The secretary and administrative officer authorized by the statutes is employed on a part-time basis. The board also employs a part-time clerk-stenographer, laborers and truck drivers, as needed. The board has the power to supervise the operation, repair and maintenance of dams, dykes and other works constructed under the water conservation program by the federal government under its drought relief, water conservation and emergency relief program.

The board is authorized to adopt general and special rules and regulations covering the operation, maintenance and repair of dams, dykes and other works under its supervision in the interest of drainage control for the promotion of agriculture, water conservation, irrigation and conservation. It may employ such labor, purchase such materials, and purchase or lease such machinery and equipment as necessary. It is the general policy of the board to operate these structures to the best use of the lands affected by the control of ground water levels, consideration being given to the desire of the landowners. Co-operative agreements are being made between the water regulatory board and the landowners that permit the operation and regulation of the dams by the landowners to fit their needs. Such operation and regulation, of course, must fit into the over-all drainage management and meet with the approval of the board. The board also works in close co-operation with persons or organizations in the maintenance of the structures and dykes and provides equipment and supervisory personnel when needed.

The drainage control and water conservation dams require considerable supervision of maintenance and operation because of the isolated location of most of the structures, and because of the fact that the safety of the dams requires that the stop logs in the gate openings be promptly removed before heavy runoff or floods occur and be promptly closed after the floods have passed. The dams are frequently located less than one mile apart in order to insure desirable control of water levels. The failure of one dam may cause the failure of a series of dams on the same ditch or stream.

## WATERWAYS COMMISSION, DEEP

*Commissioners:* HERMAN L. EKERN, *chairman*; H. C. BROCKEL, *vice chairman*; CHARLES A. HALBERT, *secretary*; WM. R. BOLTON; HUGO S. WELLS.

Secretary's Address: State Capitol.

Chapter 377, Laws of 1919, created the Wisconsin Deep Waterways Commission which co-operates with other states and with associations and groups in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence

Waterway. Chapter 525, Laws of 1945, increased the membership to 5, of which 4 are appointive and the state chief engineer a member ex officio. The 1945 act also provided that 3 of the appointed members must be residents of cities which are ports on the Great Lakes. The state engineer is the secretary of the commission.

The duties of the commission are to investigate the project of connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean by means of the St. Lawrence River; to urge upon Congress the enactment of suitable legislation to expedite the development of such waterway; and to work in conjunction with other states and with other interested groups and agencies in the promotion of the St. Lawrence project.

Several measures are pending in both houses of the 83rd Congress to provide for power development of the St. Lawrence River and for a deep draft water route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence. Proceedings are in progress before the Federal Power Commission, dealing with the application of the New York State Power Authority for a license to develop the power resources of the St. Lawrence River in collaboration with the Province of Ontario. The Canadian government has served notice that if the power project is licensed and if it proceeds under the auspices of New York State, Canada will be prepared to build the navigation facilities to connect the Great Lakes with the St. Lawrence River, within Canadian borders and at Canadian expense, as a parallel undertaking to the power development.

The Canadian government has also served official notice that if Congress fails to authorize the St. Lawrence project, Canada will undertake the project at its own expense as an exclusive Canadian undertaking.

The national defense program is intimately related to the St. Lawrence project, due to the approaching depletion of iron ore resources in the Mesabi Range and the fact that great new deposits of iron ore have been discovered in Labrador in close proximity to the St. Lawrence River. These factors and the general national defense situation have led the National Security Resources Board and President Eisenhower's cabinet to recommend to Congress the immediate development of the St. Lawrence project.

Aside from the national defense necessity of the St. Lawrence, which is increasingly apparent, the fact that 10 lines of ocean steamers are now operating between Wisconsin ports and overseas trade areas, is growing evidence of the economic value of the route for transportation purposes. New England, New York and the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec are asserting the need for electrical energy from the St. Lawrence. All of these factors point to an approaching climax in the long struggle to make the St. Lawrence seaway a reality. The commission believes that the project must soon inevitably be undertaken.

Governor Kohler has appointed a state-wide citizens' committee

representing many important segments of public opinion which has been most active in promoting the St. Lawrence project and which has been instrumental in persuading state and national groups to give active leadership and support. The Deep Waterways Commission has through its budget financed the activities of this citizens' committee, and during the past 2 years there has been effective, vigorous promotion of the St. Lawrence project through the combined efforts of the Governor's committee and the Deep Waterways Commission.

### PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government. Some of them have no regular employes; others, however, have substantial organizations.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status there are a number of licensing and regulatory functions within state departments. The Board of Health has examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, plumbers, and others. Motor vehicle dealers, distributors, manufacturers and salesmen and all automobile operators are licensed by the Motor Vehicle Department; sales finance companies and collection agencies by the Banking Commission; the sale of home study or correspondence school courses by the Department of Public Instruction; fur dealers and fur farms by the Conservation Commission; certain solicitors of insurance by the Insurance Department; veterinarians, canneries, dairy product dealers, dairy plants, warehousemen, cold storage warehouses, and dealers in poultry and poultry products by the Department of Agriculture.

### ACCOUNTANCY, BOARD OF

*Members:* LAMONT E. FONTEINE, *president*; JOHN H. EVANS, *vice president*; JOHN L. SONDEREGGER, *secretary*.

Secretary's address: 1000 State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Annual Register.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1913 when the first accountancy law was also enacted. The earlier law restricted the use of the designation "Certified Public Accountant" and directed the board to give qualifying examinations.

In 1935, the legislature materially strengthened the accountancy statute. All practicing accountants were placed under statutory regulation and the practice of accountancy was defined. All practicing accountants must register annually and pay a \$5 annual registration fee. Only those accountants who are holders of an unrevoked certified public accountant certificate, or a certificate of authority, and have registered, may practice accountancy in Wisconsin.

## ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, REGISTRATION BOARD OF

*Chairman:* KURT F. WENDT.

*Architect's Division:* G. J. DEGELEKE, *chairman*; EDGAR H. BERNERS;  
ROGER G. KIRCHHOFF; R. H. KLOPPENBURG.

*Engineer's Division:* WM. E. CRAWFORD; *chairman*; CHARLES A. HALBERT; ROBERT C. JOHNSON; DELMAR W. NELSON.

*Secretary:* W. A. PIPER.

Secretary's address: 1100 State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: The Annual Report, which includes the registration act, rules of board, interpretation of act, and rosters of registered architects and professional engineers.

The board consist of 3 *ex officio* members: the dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, the state architect, and the state engineer; and 3 architects and 3 professional engineers who are appointed by the Industrial Commission from nomination lists submitted by the architectural and engineering societies of the state. The appointed members hold office for 3 years. They receive no salaries but are reimbursed for their expenses.

Registration of architects in Wisconsin began in 1917. A new law passed in 1931 provided for the registration of both architects and civil engineers. This law was amended in 1935 to provide for the registration of all branches of the engineering profession. Further amendments were made in 1943 to more clearly define the practice of architecture and professional engineering and restrict the use of the title "Architect" and "Professional Engineer". In 1949, the law was again amended to provide for certification of engineers-in-training, revise the qualifications for architects and professional engineers, clarify the wording of the act, change the fees, and provide for the use of an injunction to stop illegal practice or offer to practice.

## BAR COMMISSIONERS, STATE

*Commissioners:* W. WADE BOARDMAN, *president*; JOHN P. MCGALLOWAY, *vice president*; BARNEY B. BARSTOW; CLARENCE E. FUGINA; GEORGE P. ETTENHEIM.

*Secretary:* ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

*Counsel for Board:* HARLAN B. ROGERS.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

The Board of State Bar Commissioners was organized in 1886. Members of the Board are appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of 5 years and the clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the board. The Supreme Court supervises all activities of the board. The latter examines applicants for admission to the bar, qualifications for which are partly prescribed by statute and

partly by rules and regulations of the Supreme Court. The board also investigates complaints of misconduct on the part of licensed attorneys. Causes for disbarment are stated in the statutes and after investigation and a hearing disbarment can be ordered only by the Supreme Court.

### BASIC SCIENCES, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

*Members:* M. F. GUYER, *president*; W. H. BARBER, *secretary*; GEORGE G. TOWN.

Secretary's address: 621 Ransom Street, Ripon.

This board organized in 1925, consists of 3 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Their term of office is for 6 years. The board conducts examinations and issues certificates of registration in basic sciences; passes upon qualifications of applicants who have been granted such certificates in other states, and revokes certificates of registration in basic sciences for cause. No examining board for any profession having for its object the treatment of the sick may admit to an examination any applicant who has not first presented a certificate of registration in the basic sciences.

### CHIROPRACTIC, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

*Members:* E. M. CARDELL, *secretary*; H. M. MICHLER; E. J. WOLLS-CHLAEGER.

Secretary's address: Grosvenor Bldg., Kenosha.

The Board of Examiners in Chiropractic was created in 1925. Its members are appointed by the Governor for 6-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate. It issues licenses to practice chiropractic and also suspends and revokes them for cause.

### DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

*Members:* BYRON D. ISING, *president*; J. S. SEMRAU, *vice president*; S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; H. S. HUXTABLE; F. J. MARTIN.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Publications: Annual Dental Directory; new dental law and by-laws; annual report.

The above board, organized in 1885, is composed of 5 members appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms. They receive a per diem salary of \$15 for each day actually spent in the performance of duties for the board. It is the duty of the board to conduct examinations for licenses to practice dentistry and dental hygiene, to admit dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and to revoke licenses for cause.



### MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

*Members:* J. W. PRENTICE, *president*; A. G. KOEHLER, *secretary*; J. W. McROBERTS; E. C. MURPHY; CLIFFORD A. OLSON; JOHN A. SCHINDLER; THOMAS W. TORMEY, JR.; MILLARD TUFTS.

Secretary's address: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Medical Practice Act; regulations.

The Board of Medical Examiners was created in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice various branches of the healing arts. The board is presently authorized to license the practice of the following: medicine and surgery; unlimited osteopathy, medicine and surgery; limited osteopathy and surgery; chiroprody; and physical therapy. It may also grant educational permits for a period not to exceed 3 years. Members are appointed by the Governor for a term of 4 years, and receive \$15 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties. The 1943 Legislature directed the board to enforce the Medical Practice Act.

### OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

*Members:* P. O. FOX, *president*; EARLE W. JOHNSON, *vice president*; N. E. W. LENZ, *secretary*; A. N. ABBOTT; FRED N. HARRIS.

*Assistant to the Board:* R. E. CALHOUN.

Secretary's address: 403 ½ East Main Street, Waupun.

Publications: Optometry Laws; Rules and Regulations of the Board.

This board was organized in 1915 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice optometry. It also investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on optometric practice and institutes prosecutions against violators.

The 5 members are appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms. The secretary receives an annual salary of \$900, and the members receive \$10 for each day spent in the performance of their duties.

### PHARMACY, BOARD OF

*Members:* SYLVESTER H. DRETZKA, *secretary*; J. P. LEE; MAX N. LEMBERGER; MILTON E. NICHOLS; EDWIN S. SCHWEGER.

Secretary's address: 794 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee.

Publications: Pharmacy laws; regulations; annual report.

The Board of Pharmacy was established in 1882 and consists of 5 pharmacists who are appointed by the Governor for terms of 5 years. They receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses and \$20 per diem. Originally the board was principally an examining group but now included in its duties are the enforcement of the basic pharmacy law and the laws on narcotics, other dangerous drugs and poisons. Drug stores are licensed and checked for registered personnel; prescription rooms, equipment,

and sanitation are also checked. The board examines applicants for registration as pharmacists and after hearings may suspend or revoke licenses for cause.

### WATCHMAKING, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

*Members:* B. W. HEALD, *secretary*; R. R. MEISSNER; E. J. METZKE;  
RALPH H. YOUNG; CLYDE J. CAUWENBURGH.

Secretary's address: 794 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee 2.

Publications: Regulations relating to the practice of watchmaking.

The Board of Examiners in Watchmaking, created in 1937, consists of 5 members appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms. The principal duties of this board are to define the standards of workmanship and skill for persons desiring to engage in watchmaking, to issue certificates of registration to persons qualifying therefor, to revoke certificates for cause, and to administer the provisions of Chapter 125 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Examinations are conducted at the office of the board.

### SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of the term. They are private organizations all of which are aided by state funds. Those so aided are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. These societies are membership organizations, whose members select the officers.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

*Secretary:* E. D. HOLDEN, *College of Agriculture*, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publications: Directory of Producers of Certified Seeds; News Letter; seed improvement circulars.

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) co-operating with the state experiment station by carrying on tests of new crops and varieties in all parts of the state, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds of superior varieties, (3) conducting a seed certification service under authority of the State Department of Agriculture, and (4) promoting the use of superior seeds on Wisconsin farms.

### **CHEESE MAKERS' AND BUTTERMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL WISCONSIN**

*Secretary-Treasurer:* L. F. DICKRELL, Junction City.

This is an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and buttermakers in central Wisconsin. It has received state aid since 1925 and has 176 members.

### **CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, FOREIGN TYPE**

*Secretary:* WM. IENATSCH, Monroe.

The Foreign Type Cheese Makers' Association was organized in 1922. In 1934 it took over the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers' and Dairymen's Association and is now receiving the state aid formerly received by the latter. It operates in the foreign cheese industry and maintains a laboratory at Monroe for studying the latest methods of producing quality cheese.

### **DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, WISCONSIN**

*Secretary-Treasurer:* B. R. DUGDALE, 4150 Hiawatha Drive, Madison.  
*Publications:* Wisconsin Dairymen's Association Year Book; Wisconsin Junior Dairymen's Dairy Herd Improvement Hand Book; Wisconsin Dairymen's Association Owner-Sampler Herd Record Book.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association is one of the oldest organizations in the dairy field. It was organized in 1872 and has received state aid since 1913. Its chief purpose is to promote greater use of Dairy Herd Improvement Association materials through co-operative use of sires, production shows, breeding schools and educational meetings relating to the greater use of dairy farm records, including herd analysis, brood cow and proved sire summaries, and the planning of breeding programs with co-operative groups of dairy farmers.

It also sponsors the Wisconsin Junior Dairymen's Association which it organized in 1947 for the purpose of developing and training leadership in dairying. A parallel junior board of directors learn to carry on a program of district meetings, state convention, extemporaneous speaking contest on dairy subjects and education in all phases of dairying.

## DEAF, WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF THE

*Director:* ROBERT W. HORGAN, 312 Woodland Circle, Madison.

*Publication:* W.A.D. Pilot (bimonthly).

The Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, organized in 1876, has received state aid since 1939. Since 1951 this aid has been for the purpose of maintaining and operating a State Service Bureau under the supervision of a director. The bureau's principal functions are to promote the welfare and interests of the Wisconsin deaf, extend consultation and job-placement service to any deaf person, co-operate with state and local agencies in their services to the deaf, and publish the Pilot to disseminate information about the deaf.

## FIRE ASSOCIATION SCHOOLS AND DEMONSTRATIONS, STATE

A group of volunteer state firemen's associations receive not to exceed \$1,350 a year, in accordance with section 20.55 (7) of the Wisconsin Statutes. The money is to be used to conduct fire schools and to demonstrate methods of preventing and extinguishing fires. The associations must report to the Insurance Commissioner and must comply with statutory requirements.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, WISCONSIN STATE

*Secretary:* H. J. RAHMLOW, 424 University Farm Place, Madison.

*Publication:* Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly).

The Horticultural Society was formed in 1865, and has received state aid since 1871. Its purpose is the advancement of all branches of horticulture in the state. The membership of the society totaling 4,500 is composed of 110 affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, individual and life members, including fruit growers, berry and vegetable growers, nurserymen, gladiolus growers, garden club members, and beekeepers.

## LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, WISCONSIN

*Secretary:* ARLIE MUCKS, *College of Agriculture*, Madison.

*Publications:* Livestock Breeders Directory; Four Junior Livestock Exposition Catalogs.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1902 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state by working with breeders and breed organizations. A specific phase of our program is with farm boys and girls in the selection, feeding, fitting, showing and selling fat stock through participation in our 4 annual Junior Livestock Expositions at Eau Claire, Friendship, Green Bay and Madison.

**PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, WISCONSIN**

*Secretary:* JENNINGS MURPHY, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin.

*Publication:* Wisconsin Druggist (monthly).

The Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association was organized in 1880. Membership is open to pharmacists registered in Wisconsin; membership at the present numbers over 1,500. The organization actively promotes and protects the interests of the profession. An annual convention has been held each year since the association was founded and in addition, one district meeting is held in each of the 10 congressional districts annually. The association is self-supporting and receives no state aid. Dues are \$15 per year for store proprietors and \$10 per year for other members. The association receives an annual allotment from the fees collected by the Board of Pharmacy.

**POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, WISCONSIN**

*Secretary:* JOHN A. SCHOENEMANN, *College of Agriculture*, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association was organized in 1912 and has received state aid since that time. It is affiliated with the Department of Horticulture of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin and is therefore an extension agency of that college engaged in conducting field work in the interest of the potato production program.

**POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,  
WISCONSIN CO-OPERATIVE**

*Secretary:* HARRY BENTER, Galesville.

*Publication:* Badger Poultry News (monthly).

The Wisconsin Co-operative Poultry Improvement Association was organized in 1929 for the purpose of improving the poultry industry in Wisconsin, and for greater consumer education. It is composed of 8 allied organizations all interested in greater consumption of poultry and eggs both state-wide and nationally. It attempts to educate the producer as to consumer demands and how to meet them. It co-operates with all established organizations in promoting the poultry industry of Wisconsin.

## SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS, WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF

*Secretary-Treasurer:* ROBERT J. DICKE, King Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

*Publications:* Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (annual volume); Wisconsin Academy Review (quarterly).

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters was organized under a special act of the legislature in 1870. Its object is the promotion of sciences, arts, and letters, principally through the publication of significant studies and investigations, the accumulation of an exchange library, and an annual meeting of Wisconsin scholars. It is a membership organization which elects its own officers, but receives a small state appropriation for the publication of its Transactions. At the present time there are 400 members on the academy roster. The Wisconsin Academy sponsors a Junior Academy comprised of high school students and serves as a medium for the recognition of Wisconsin junior scientists.

## SUGAR BEET GROWERS, WISCONSIN COOPERATIVE

*President:* HENRY HEIMANN, Chilton.

This association was organized in 1952 for the mutual benefit of producers of sugar beets; to promote the consumption of beet sugar; to develop and improve marketing facilities and agencies for handling and sale of refined beet sugar; to develop new markets and reduce the cost of marketing refined beet sugar. During the past year field meetings have been held showing the effects of fertilizers, methods of thinning, weeding and harvesting sugar beets. State aid was first granted by the 1953 Legislature.

**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES  
AS OF JULY 1, 1953<sup>1</sup>**

Department	No. of Employees				Uncl. Service
	Classified Service <sup>2</sup>			Other <sup>3</sup>	
	F.T.	P.T.	Total		
Accountancy, Board of	1		1		
Adjutant General <sup>4</sup>	53	15	68		4
Aeronautics Commission	10		10		
Agriculture, Dept. of	307	3	310	410	11
State Fair	25		25	304	
Architects & Engineers, Bd. of	4		4	1	
Athletic Commission	1	1	2	13	5
Attorney General Dept.	44		44	2	1
Audit, Dept. of State	57	1	58	1	1
Banking Dept.	50		50		2
Basic Science Examiners, Bd. of				1	1
Budget & Accounts, Dept. of	37		37		1
Chiropractic Examiners, Bd. of					3
Conservation Dept.	944	4	948	514	
Crime Laboratory	13	3	16	2	
Dental Examiners, Bd. of	1		1		5
Employment Relations Board	7		7	3	3
Engineering, Bureau of	203	6	209	7	
Executive Dept.					10
Departmental Research Division					3
Grain & Warehouse Commission	56	1	57	6	3
Health, Board of	246	3	249	30	6
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	19	1	20	4	
State Sanatorium	109		109	5	
Highway Commission	764	8	772	302	3
Historical Society	70	3	73	22	3
Human Rights, Governor's Commission on	3		3	1	
Hygiene, Laboratory of	65	1	66	1	6
Industrial Commission	163		163	4	3
State Employment Service	383	19	402	11	
Unemployment Compensation	226	4	230	32	
Institute of Technology	5		5		12
Insurance Dept.	44		44	1	1
Investment Board	11		11		5
Library Commission, Free	35	2	37	2	
Library, State Law	4		4		
Medical Examiners, Board of	9	1	10		10
Motor Vehicle Dept.	535	1	536	31	1

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from State Employment and Payroll Report, compiled by Wisconsin Bureau of Personnel. Omission of an agency indicates that it had no employees as of this date.

<sup>2</sup> Includes employees of both the competitive and exempt divisions of the classified service in administrative agencies, legislative and court employees excluded.

<sup>3</sup> Includes seasonal, temporary, provisional, and emergency employees. Also included in this category are intermittent employees such as local examiners, medical examiners, athletic commission inspectors, gauge readers, member help, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Includes employees of Office of Civil Defense.

**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES  
AS OF JULY 1, 1953<sup>1</sup> (Continued)**

Department	No. of Employees				
	Classified Service <sup>2</sup>				Uncl. Service
	Regular			Other <sup>3</sup>	
F.T.	P.T.	Total			
Nurses, Dept. of	8		8		4
Optometry Examiners, Board of					6
Personnel, Bureau of	42		42	16	2
Pharmacy Examiners, Board of	2		2	4	5
Public Instruction, Dept. of	110		110	10	1
School for Deaf	37		37		
School for Visually Handicapped	44	3	47	1	
Public Lands Dept.	3		3	3	
Portage Levee Commission		2	2	1	
Public Service Commission	118	3	121	5	3
Public Welfare, Dept. of	422	25	447	7	11
Blind, Workshop for	35		35		
Central State Hospital	114	4	118		
Child Center	85	5	90		
Home for Women	68	6	74	1	
Mendota State Hospital	381	4	385	9	
Northern Colony & Trng. School	444		444	6	
Northern Colony Annex	47	1	48	1	
Public Assistance Div.	85		85		
School for Boys	133	7	140	7	
School for Girls	76	4	80	3	
Southern Colony & Trng. School	356	19	375	1	
State Prison	311	4	315		
State Reformatory	161	1	162		
Winnebago State Hospital	466	7	473	1	
Purchases, Bureau of	40		40		
Real Estate Brokers Board	8		8	2	3
Retirement Fund	12	1	13		
Public Employes Social Security Fund	2	1	3		
Revisor of Statutes	5		5		
Savings and Loan Association	9		9		1
Securities, Dept. of	9		9		1
Soil Conservation Committee	1	3	4		2
State Colleges, Board of	10		10	1	4
Eau Claire State College	26		26		86
La Crosse State College	27	3	30	1	74
Milwaukee State College	48	8	56	1	171
Oshkosh State College	27	1	28		68
Platteville State College	27	1	28	2	59
River Falls State College	20	2	22	1	58
Stevens Point State College	30	1	31	1	66
Superior State College	24		24		78
Whitewater State College	25		25		69
State, Dept. of	13		13		1
Stout Institute	59	8	67	7	49
Tax Appeals, Board of	2		2		3



**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES  
AS OF JULY 1, 1953<sup>1</sup> (Continued)**

Department	No. of Employes				
	Classified Service <sup>2</sup>				Uncl. Service
	Regular			Other <sup>3</sup>	
F.T.	P.T.	Total			
Taxation, Dept. of	498	3	501	4	1
Teachers Retirement Board	18		18	1	6
Treasury Dept.	12		12		1
University of Wis. Admin.	299	17	316	47	167
Agricultural College	296	8	304	1	833
Athletics, Intercollegiate	21	1	22	1	11
Commerce School	5		5	1	34
Education School	34	2	36	4	189
Engineering College	38	1	39	1	94
Extension Division	194	2	196	12	402
General Hospital	844	40	884	143	116
Geologist, State	2		2	1	
Graduate School	16		16	7	477
Law School	6	2	8		19
Letters and Science College	114	5	119	28	579
Library	68		68	1	17
Medical School	51	6	57	3	223
Military Science	11		11	1	2
Nursing School	1		1		10
Pharmacy School	5		5		20
Physical Plant	458	4	462	11	2
Psychiatric Institute	1		1		4
Residence Halls	330	10	340	35	16
Stores	17		17	1	
Union	150	57	207	131	10
Veterans Affairs, Dept. of	64	2	66		1
G.A.R. Home	222	7	229	38	
Vocational & Adult					
Education, Bd. of	83	5	88		1
Watchmaking Examiners, Bd. of					5
Water Pollution, Committee on	13		13	2	
Water Regulatory Board	2	2	4		

## ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO WISCONSIN STATE AGENCIES AS OF JULY 1952

In recent years various state agencies have depended more and more on a device first used in Wisconsin in 1911 called the advisory committee. These groups, normally authorized by statute, consist of laymen, experts or officials who advise with department administrators but exercise no direction over the agencies themselves. In past years, those advisory committees provided for by specific statute were normally incorporated in the departmental write-ups, but those established as a result of general authority were omitted. The current edition seeks to list all advisory committees by name only according to the agency they served, as of July, 1952.

### **Aeronautics Commission**

Aviation Advisory Council

### **Agriculture, Department of**

Beekeeping Advisory Committee  
Dairy Promotion Advisory Committee  
Food Standards Advisory Committee  
Livestock Sanitation Advisory Committee  
Poultry Advisory Committee  
Seed and Weed Industry Committee  
Veterinary Advisory Committee

### **Banking Department**

Collection Agency Advisory Committee  
Sales Finance Advisory Committee  
Small Loan Advisory Committee

### **Building Commission, State**

Technical Advisory Committee

### **Civil Defense, Office of**

Advisory Council  
Education Advisory Council  
Emergency Welfare Services Advisory Committee  
Health Services Advisory Committee  
Mobile Support Advisory Committee  
Public Information Advisory Committee  
Rural Civil Defense Advisory Committee  
Traffic Control Advisory Committee

### **Conservation Commission**

Conservation Congress, Wisconsin  
Conservation Congress, Executive Council of the Wisconsin  
Conservation Congress, Wisconsin: Advisory Committees on:  
    Big Game  
    Education and Public Relations

**Conservation Commission (cont.)**

- Fish
- Fur
- Trout
- Upland Game
- Waterfowl
- Forestry Advisory Committee
- Great Lakes Commercial Fishery Advisory Committee

**Crime Laboratory, State**

- University Coordinating Technical Advisory Committee

**Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin**

- Employment Relations Advisory Committee, Wisconsin

**Executive Department**, see Special Committees Appointed by the Governor for Particular Purposes, which will be found in another section of this volume.

**Health, Board of**

- Cosmetology Advisory Committee
- Hospital Council, Advisory
- Hospital Standards, Advisory Committee on
- Nursing Homes, Advisory Committee on

**Highway Commission**

- Equipment Uses, Costs, and Allied Matters, Joint Committee on Analysis and Study of
- Machinery Rentals, Joint Committee on
- Qualifying Committee

**Human Rights, Governor's Commission on**

- Youth Advisory Board

**Industrial Commission**

- Apprenticeship Committee, Wisconsin Joint
- Employment Service, Advisory Council for the Wisconsin State
- Fair Employment Advisory Committee
- Minimum Wage Orders for Telephone Exchanges, Advisory Committee on
- Safety and Sanitation Advisory Committees:
  - Boiler Code
  - Building Code
  - Cleaning and Dyeing Code
  - Electric Fences, General Orders on
  - Electrical Code, Wisconsin State
  - Elevator Code
  - Existing Buildings, General Orders on
  - Explosives, General Orders on
  - Flammable Liquids Code
  - Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Code

**Industrial Commission (cont.)**

Lighting Code, Industrial  
 Lighting Code, School  
 Mines, General Orders on  
 Petroleum Gases, General Orders on Liquefied  
 Pressure-Vessel Code, Unfired  
 Quarries and Pits, General Orders on  
 Railroad Terminals and Cabooses, Sanitary Facilities in  
 Refrigerating Plant Code  
 Safety, General Orders on  
 Sanitation, General Orders on  
 Spray Coating, General Orders on  
 Tunnel, Caisson, and Trench Construction, General  
 Orders on  
 Unemployment Compensation  
 Workmen's Compensation Legislation

**Insurance Department**

Licensing of Life Insurance Agents, Advisory Committee on

**Judicial Council****Legislature**

Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on  
 State Institutions, Committee to Visit

**Motor Vehicle Department**

Farm Tractor Safety Committee  
 Motor Vehicle Checkup Campaign Committee  
 Mudguard Regulations Committee  
 Public Education, Committee on Special Emphasis Programs for  
 School Bus Regulations Committee  
 School Safety Patrols Committee

**Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies****Nurses, State Department of**

Nursing Education, Advisory Committee on

**Personnel, Bureau of**

Civil Service Advisory Committee

**Public Instruction, State Department of**

Blind, Advisory Committee on the  
 Crippled Children, Advisory Committee on  
 Hearing Defects, Advisory Committee on  
 Teacher Education and Professional Standards, Wisconsin Com-  
 mission on  
 Visual Defects, Advisory Committee on

**Public Welfare, Department of**

Blind, Advisory Committee on the  
Children and Youth, Advisory Committee to the Division for  
Day Care Problems, Advisory Committee on  
Institutional Standards, Joint Committee on  
Juvenile Judges, Advisory Committee of  
State-County Problems in Welfare Administration, Advisory  
Committee on

**Savings and Loan Department**

Savings and Loan Advisory Committee

**University of Wisconsin**

Campus Planning Commission  
Board of Visitors

**Veterans Affairs, Department of**

Agricultural Advisory Committee  
County Veterans Service Officers Advisory Committee  
Educational Advisory Committee  
Loan Advisory Committee  
Medical Advisory Committee  
Statutory Advisory Committee

**Vocational and Adult Education, State Board of**

Agriculture and Rural Homemaking, Advisory Committee on  
Vocational  
Medical Advisory Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation, State  
Professional  
Occupational Advisory Committees:  
Barbering  
Carpentry  
Electricity  
Painting and Decorating  
Plumbing  
Sheet Metal  
Rehabilitation, General Advisory Council on Vocational

# The State Government

## Judicial Branch



# WISCONSIN COURTS

## Introduction

Even in territorial days Wisconsin had a Supreme Court and also district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. Then, with the adoption of the Constitution in 1848, judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and justices of the peace. In addition the legislature was granted power to grant jurisdiction to municipal and inferior courts. The judges of the 5 judicial districts created by the Constitution were required to meet once a year in Madison as a Supreme Court. In 1852 a separate Supreme Court consisting of 3 judges was created by the legislature, and in November 1877 the number of judges was increased to 5, and in 1903 to 7, its present number.

County probate courts were first established by general act of the legislature in 1849. By later individual acts municipal and inferior courts were created and county courts were given varying amounts of civil and criminal jurisdiction by special acts. The text of these individual acts as amended through 1949 are printed in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations. By legislative act in 1951 the texts as printed in the Annotations were made the law and given 1951 chapter numbers in the session laws.

All judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. A primary election for judges of the Supreme Court, circuit and county courts is held whenever 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for these offices. This primary election is held 4 weeks prior to the April election. Vacancies in the offices of judge of the Supreme Court, circuit courts, county and municipal courts are filled by the Governor until a successor is elected. A constitutional amendment was approved in 1953 and Chapter 606, Laws of 1953, was passed providing that Supreme Court Justices and circuit judges be elected for full terms instead of the remainder of the unexpired terms in elections held to fill vacancies.

The 1951 Legislature, by Chapter 475, Laws of 1951, made it possible for judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts to join the Wisconsin retirement system. Chapter 60, Laws of 1951, had previously made them eligible for federal old age and survivors' insurance. Chapter 461, Laws of 1953, extended Wisconsin retirement system coverage to the county judges. The retirement age is set at 70, but the compulsory retirement feature does not apply to the incumbents in office on the effective dates of the acts.



## SUPREME COURT

Name	Term Expires January
Edward T. Fairchild, Chief Justice .....	1957 <sup>1</sup>
John E. Martin .....	1962
Grover L. Broadfoot .....	1956 <sup>2</sup>
Timothy Brown .....	1964
Edward J. Gehl .....	1960
George Currie .....	1958 <sup>3</sup>
Roland J. Steinle .....	1955 <sup>4</sup>

*Clerk:* ARTHUR A. MCLEOD.

*Marshal:* FRED L. DOAR.

*Reporter:* FRED C. SEIBOLD.

Court Room and Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Calendar; Wisconsin Reports (published by Callaghan and Company, Chicago).

The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices. Except when appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies they are elected by the people for 10-year terms. The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the chief justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at \$12,000 per year and the chief justice receives \$500 additional.

The Supreme Court appoints the clerk of the Supreme Court who is a constitutional officer. He keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners but receives no salary except the statutory fees. In addition the court employs a marshal and a reporter. Each justice has a private secretary. The court may employ not to exceed 2 attorneys to assist as law examiners.

Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of cases of state-wide concern and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. Between 250 and 300 appeals come to it each year from the circuit and other courts on which it gives its decisions, and it receives about 20 applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. In cases which involve the original jurisdiction of the court it may make provision for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. Cases brought to it on appeal the Supreme Court disposes of on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The court takes up cases in turn, according to a calendar arranged by the clerk. The Supreme Court holds one term, beginning in August,

<sup>1</sup>Became Chief Justice upon resignation of Justice Fritz.

<sup>2</sup>Elected for unexpired term of Justice Elmer E. Barlow, deceased.

<sup>3</sup>Appointed August 30, 1951, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Justice Henry P. Hughes.

<sup>4</sup>Appointed December 29, 1953, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Justice Fritz effective January 1, 1954.

and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are in writing, and in all novel or important cases are accompanied by opinions giving reasons for the conclusions reached. These decisions are published in the Wisconsin Reports and unofficially in the Northwestern Reports. The Supreme Court is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a federal question is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court appoints the State Board of Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state, with the Judicial Council acting in an advisory capacity. The justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the board of trustees of the State Library which appoints the Revisor of Statutes and one state librarian.

### CIRCUIT COURTS

Term 6 years, expiring on the first Monday in January

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
1st Circuit .....	Kenosha ..... Walworth .....	Alfred L. Drury .....	Kenosha .....	1956
2nd Circuit				
Branch 1 .....	Milwaukee .....	Leo B. Hanley .....	Milwaukee .....	1960
Branch 2 .....	Milwaukee .....	Michael T. Sullivan ...	Milwaukee .....	1960
Branch 3 .....	Milwaukee .....	Elmer W. Roller <sup>1</sup> .....	Milwaukee .....	1958
Branch 4 .....	Milwaukee .....	Robert C. Cannon .....	Milwaukee .....	1960
Branch 5 .....	Milwaukee .....	Gustave G. Gehrz .....	Milwaukee .....	1957
Branch 6 .....	Milwaukee .....	Francis X. Suretlik ...	Milwaukee .....	1959
Branch 7 .....	Milwaukee .....	Ronald A. Drechsler <sup>2</sup> ..	Milwaukee .....	1955
Branch 8 .....	Milwaukee .....	William I. O'Neill .....	Milwaukee .....	1956
Branch 9 .....	Milwaukee .....	William F. Shaughnessy .....	Milwaukee .....	1958
Branch 10 <sup>3</sup> .....	Milwaukee .....		Milwaukee .....	1961
3rd Circuit .....	Calumet ..... Winnebago .....	Helmuth F. Arps .....	Chilton .....	1957
4th Circuit .....	Manitowoc ..... Sheboygan .....	Ferdinand H. Schlichting .....	Sheboygan .....	1959

<sup>1</sup>Appointed December 29, 1953, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Steinle who was appointed to Supreme Court.

<sup>2</sup>Appointed September 3, 1953 to succeed August E. Braun, retired, to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

<sup>3</sup>Created by Chapter 327, Laws of 1953. Election to fill post held in April 1954. See addenda.

## CIRCUIT COURTS—Continued

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
5th Circuit .....	Crawford ..... Grant Iowa Lafayette Richland	Arthur W. Kopp .....	Lancaster .....	1955
6th Circuit .....	La Crosse ..... Monroe Trempealeau Vernon	Lincoln Neprud .....	Viroqua .....	1955
7th Circuit .....	Portage ..... Waupaca Waushara Wood	Herbert A. Bunde .....	Wisconsin Rapids .....	1957
8th Circuit .....	Buffalo ..... Dunn Pepin Pierce St. Croix	Kenneth S. White .....	Ellsworth .....	1957
9th Circuit Branch 1 .....	Dane .....	Alvin C. Reis .....	Madison .....	1957
Branch 2 .....	Dane .....	Herman W. Sachtjen .....	Madison .....	1956
10th Circuit .....	Langlade ..... Outagamie Shawano	Andrew W. Parnell .....	Appleton .....	1958
11th Circuit .....	Barron ..... Burnett Douglas Polk Washburn	Carl H. Daley .....	Superior .....	1955
12th Circuit .....	Green ..... Jefferson Rock	Harry S. Fox .....	Janesville .....	1955
13th Circuit .....	Dodge ..... Ozaukee Washington	William C. O'Connell .....	Juneau .....	1960
14th Circuit .....	Brown ..... Door Kewaunee	Edward M. Duquaine .....	Green Bay .....	1956
15th Circuit .....	Ashland ..... Bayfield Iron Price Taylor	Lewis J. Charles .....	Ashland .....	1960
16th Circuit .....	Lincoln ..... Marathon Oneida Vilas	Gerald J. Boileau .....	Wausau .....	1958
17th Circuit .....	Clark ..... Jackson Juneau Sauk	Bruce F. Beilfuss .....	Neillsville .....	1958
18th Circuit .....	Adams ..... Columbia Fond du Lac Green Lake Marquette	Russell E. Hanson .....	Fond du Lac .....	1960

## CIRCUIT COURTS—Continued

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
19th Circuit .....	Chippewa ..... Eau Claire Rusk Sawyer	Clarence E. Rinehard	Chippewa Falls .	1958
20th Circuit .....	Florence ..... Forest Marinette Oconto	Arold F. Murphy .....	Marinette .....	1960
21st Circuit .....	Racine .....	Elmer D. Goodland ....	Racine .....	1958
22nd Circuit .....	Waukesha .....	Allen D. Young .....	Waukesha .....	1958

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace and from some municipal and inferior courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state and any appeal from their decisions goes directly to the Supreme Court. Wisconsin is divided into 22 judicial circuits. Two circuits have more than one judge so that there is a total of 32 circuit judges in the state. Except when appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies they are elected for 6-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. A primary election is held 4 weeks prior to the April election if there are 3 or more candidates for circuit court judge. Circuit judges receive \$9,000 (for terms commencing before June 1, 1951) and \$10,000 (for terms commencing after June 1, 1951) per year from the state. In addition in the 2nd Circuit, which is Milwaukee County, the county must pay its circuit judges \$1,000 additional and may pay them up to \$3,000 additional, for a total of \$4,000. In other circuits the circuit judges may be paid an aggregate of \$2,000 by the counties of the circuit. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state. Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

## BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge WILLIAM F. SHAUGHNESSY, *chairman*; Judge BRUCE F. BEILFUSS, *vice chairman*; HILLARD L. VIETS, *secretary*.

The Board of Circuit Judges was organized to insure the efficient functioning of the circuit courts. This board consists of all of the circuit judges who meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a

chairman; its secretary is the reporter of the chairman. Each circuit judge reports to the chairman the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, the chairman assigns another circuit judge to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit. The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council.

### COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state; each is presided over by a county judge\*; in Milwaukee County there are 2 judges. County judges are elected for terms of 6 years. The salaries of the county judges are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. In several of the 71 counties the county judges administer the aid for dependent children and the old age assistance law. In about 65 counties they are also the juvenile court judges. Criminal or civil jurisdiction, or both, has been conferred upon the county courts of 48 counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction is different for each court; the acts conferring it will be found in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations and in the session laws thereafter. Appeals from the county court go directly to the Supreme Court.

### BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES

Judge ROY V. AHLSTROM, La Crosse, *president*; Judge CHARLES B. DILLET, Shawano, *vice president*; Judge GEORGE F. FRANTZ, Lancaster, *secretary-treasurer*.

The Board of County Judges was organized to make such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable to promote the administration of the judicial business of the county courts and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. The board elects its officers who serve for terms determined by the board. Upon attendance at a meeting of the board each county judge is reimbursed for his travel and hotel bills. The board meets once a year. The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council.

### STATUTORY COURTS

Term of office in all cases 6 years, expiring on the first Monday in January of the year listed unless otherwise indicated.

\*For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

## CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
1st Branch .....	Myron L. Gordon .....	1956
2nd Branch .....	Abolished January 7, 1946 by Chapter 6, Laws of 1945	
3rd Branch .....	Thaddeus J. Pruss .....	1956
4th Branch .....	Francis J. Jennings .....	1960
5th Branch .....	Herbert Schultz .....	1960
6th Branch .....	John E. Reilly <sup>1</sup> .....	1958
7th Branch .....	John H. Wessel <sup>2</sup> .....	1958

## DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
1st Branch .....	Harvey L. Neelen .....	January, 1956
2nd Branch <sup>3</sup> .....	Frank E. Gregorski <sup>4</sup> .....	January 2, 1955

## CHILDREN'S COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Judge	Term Expires
John J. Kenny .....	June 1955

## SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Term Expires
Dane County (Madison) .....	Roy H. Proctor .....	1957
Douglas County (Superior) .....	A. Walter Dahl .....	1959

## SMALL CLAIMS COURTS

County	Judge	Address	Term Expires
Dane .....	Douglas Nelson .....	Madison ....	July 1957
Green <sup>5</sup> .....	Harold J. Lambole <sup>6</sup> .....	Monroe .....	December 31, 1956
Kenosha ....	Harry V. Carlson .....	Kenosha ....	June 30, 1956

<sup>1</sup>Appointed December 29, 1953 to fill vacancy caused by election of Robert C. Cannon in April 1953 to 2nd Circuit Court, Branch 4.

<sup>2</sup>Appointed December 29, 1953 to fill vacancy caused by election of Leo E. Hanley in April 1953 to 2nd Circuit Court, Branch 1.

<sup>3</sup>Traffic court.

<sup>4</sup>Appointed June 19, 1953 to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge John S. Barry.

<sup>5</sup>County judge serves as judge.

<sup>6</sup>Resigned effective February 15, 1954.

## MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland .....	Ashland .....	Thomas M. Anich .....	4 years Jan. 1958
Barron, 1st .....	Barron .....	Lee C. Youngman .....	4 years May 1956
Barron, 2nd .....	Rice Lake .....	Laurence S. Coe .....	4 years May 1955
Barron, 3rd .....	Cumberland .....	John Bauman .....	4 years May 1955
Bayfield, 2nd .....	Iron River .....	Peter J. Savage .....	4 years May 1956
*Brown .....	Green Bay .....	Donald W. Gleason .....	6 years May 1954
Brown .....	Green Bay .....	Raymond J. Rahr .....	6 years May 1956
Burnett .....	Grantsburg .....	Eugene D. Jensen .....	4 years May 1954
Douglas .....	Superior .....	Claude F. Cooper .....	4 years May 1957
*Fond du Lac .....	Ripon .....	Lester J. Burr .....	4 years May 1958
*Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	Hazen W. McEssy .....	4 years May 1, 1954
*Kenosha .....	Kenosha .....	M. Eugene Baker .....	4 years Jan. 1958
Lincoln, 2nd .....	Tomahawk .....	John E. Smith .....	4 years May 1957
*Manitowoc <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc .....	Harold W. Mueller .....	4 years May 1957
*Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	Herbert J. Steffes .....	6 years Jan. 1956
*Outagamie .....	Appleton .....	Oscar J. Schmiede .....	6 years May 1955
Polk .....	Balsam Lake .....	Louis G. Nagler .....	4 years May 1957
*Racine .....	Racine .....	Floyd J. Monk .....	6 years Jan. 1, 1954
*Rock .....	Janesville .....	Ralph F. Gunn .....	6 years June 1959
*Rock .....	Beloit .....	Arthur L. Luebke .....	6 years May 1954
Sawyer .....	Hayward .....	Jens Jorgenson .....	4 years May 1955
*Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan .....	Randall Miller <sup>2</sup> .....	4 years May 1955
Washburn, 1st .....	Spooer .....	Robert Zum Brunnen .....	4 years May 1955
*Waukesha, East .....	Waukesha .....	Scott Lowry .....	6 years May 1955
*Waukesha, West .....	Oconomowoc .....	Alvin G. Brendemuehl .....	6 years May 1955
*Winnebago .....	Oshkosh .....	Sam J. Luchsinger .....	6 years Jan. 1956
Winnebago .....	Winneconne .....	Otto G. Ansonge .....	4 years May 1956
***Wood .....	Marshfield .....	Kenneth A. Pucker .....	2 years April 1955

The Constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other inferior courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority 27 municipal courts have been created, 2 superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with 6 branches; a district court in Milwaukee with 2 branches in the same county; and a Milwaukee County children's court.

The special acts creating the municipal courts can be found in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations and later session laws. They confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either 4 or 6 years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

Chapter 526, Laws of 1945, created and established in Dane County a municipal court to be designated Small Claims Court for Dane County. Chapters 212 and 590, Laws of 1949, provide that the county board of any county other than Milwaukee County, by majority vote of members elect, may establish a small claims court.

<sup>1</sup>Court of Record.

<sup>2</sup>City of Sheboygan only.

<sup>3</sup>City of Marshfield only.

<sup>1</sup>Judge to be elected in April 1957 will serve a 6-year term and will preside over 2 branches; a justice branch and a circuit court branch. (Chapter 125, Laws of 1953).

<sup>2</sup>Appointed to succeed E. H. Puhr, resigned as of December 1, 1953, to serve until successor is elected and qualified.

The 2 superior courts are in Madison and Superior and, except for the title, are similar to the municipal courts which exist elsewhere. The Civil Court of Milwaukee County, changed by the 1953 legislature from a municipal to an inferior court, has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The District Court of Milwaukee County is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

Chapter 7, Laws of 1949, created an additional branch of the District Court of Milwaukee County, known as District Court Branch 2 or the traffic court.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

### BOARD OF CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES

Judge DONALD W. GLEASON, Green Bay, *chairman*; Judge ROY H. PROCTOR, Madison, *vice chairman*; Judge RALPH F. GUNN, Janesville, *secretary-treasurer*.

The Board of Criminal Court Judges was organized for the purpose of improving the administration of justice. The full-time judges of the courts of record of the state, having criminal jurisdiction, constitute the board. The board elects a chairman, vice chairman, and secretary-treasurer. It is an organization whereby the judges of the criminal courts mobilize their knowledge and experience to help reduce crime and to help protect human life and property. According to law meetings must be held at least twice a year.

The board designates a judge of a municipal or inferior court other than a county court as a member of the Judicial Council.

### JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts are presided over by justices of the peace. They are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected for 2-year terms in towns, villages, and cities, except in the city of Milwaukee. They have jurisdiction throughout the county; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less; their criminal jurisdiction covers crimes where the fine does not exceed \$200 and imprisonment does not exceed 6 months in county jail. In Milwaukee all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court of Milwaukee County which was established in 1909.

### POLICE JUSTICE COURTS

Police justice courts created under authority of section 62.24 of the statutes exist in a number of cities. The presiding justices of these courts are the police justices of the peace. These officers are provided for by city ordinances. They are magistrates, conduct preliminary examinations, and have the same jurisdiction as any other justices of the peace in addition to exclusive jurisdiction of violations of city ordinances.



### JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not separate courts with the exception of the Children's Court of Milwaukee County, which by Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, became a separate full-time juvenile court for Milwaukee County, known as the Children's Court. The other juvenile courts consist of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county annually designate one of their number as juvenile judge. In this capacity, the judge has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under 18 years of age. He also has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between 16 and 18. The juvenile court procedure is confidential and the primary function is the protection and welfare of the children that come under its supervision.

### BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

Judge GROVER M. STAPLETON, Sturgeon Bay, *president*; Judge GEORGE F. FRANTZ, Lancaster, *vice president*; Judge CHARLES B. DILLETT, Shawano, *secretary-treasurer*.

Section 48.015 of the statutes provides for a Board of Juvenile Court Judges. The board is authorized to make such rules and regulations as it deems advisable.

### COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Milwaukee Court of Domestic Relations was created by the 1933 Legislature. The group of judges in the 9 branches of the Milwaukee Circuit Court select one of their number to preside over the Court of Domestic Relations for a period of not less than 2 years. This court receives all domestic complaints, investigates them, and exercises such supervision of these cases as the judge thereof may order.

### COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than 6 court commissioners in each county except Milwaukee, in which each circuit judge may appoint not more than 2. All county and municipal judges are *ex officio* court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other powers. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.

## JUDICIAL COUNCIL

*Members:* JUDGE ARTHUR W. KOPP, *chairman*; WARREN H. RESH, *vice chairman*; JOHN E. CONWAY, *secretary*; JAMES J. BURKE; JUSTICE GROVER L. BROADFOOT; ASSEMBLYMAN MARK CATLIN; JUDGE ALFRED L. DRURY; E. HAROLD HALLOWS; RALPH M. HOYT; SENATOR WARREN P. KNOWLES; JUDGE ROSCOE R. LUCE; JUDGE OSCAR J. SCHMIEGE; DEAN REYNOLDS C. SEITZ; MAX STIEG; FREDERICK N. TROWBRIDGE; FRANCIS J. WILCOX.

*Executive Secretary:* J. R. DEWITT.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: 1953 Biennial Report.

This agency studies the organization and administration of Wisconsin courts. To aid in this study it compiles statistics showing the type and volume of cases handled by the various courts, the manner in which these cases are disposed of and the condition of court calendars. These studies enable the council to make recommendations to the legislature and to the Supreme Court which will improve the administration of justice. The council meets nearly every month and committees of the council meet each month to consider matters affecting the administration of justice. Reports are made to the Supreme Court at least once a year and to the Governor and the legislature in February of each odd-numbered year.

Membership consists of a Supreme Court Justice selected by the court, a circuit judge, a county judge and a judge of another inferior or municipal court selected respectively by the Board of Circuit Judges, the Board of County Judges and the Board of Criminal Court Judges, one member each from the judiciary committees of the senate and the assembly designated by the chairmen of such committees, the Attorney General or an assistant, the Revisor of Statutes or his assistant, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette law schools or faculty members designated by them, the president-elect of the Wisconsin Bar Association, 3 other members selected by such association, and 2 citizens appointed by the Governor. Council members receive no pay.

Joint Resolution 55, A., of the 1953 Legislature, directs the Judicial Council to report in 1955 on the adequacy of existing statutes relating to the liability of the state and procedures for the prosecution of claims against the state. It should consider the feasibility and desirability of establishing a state court of claims.

Joint Resolution 79, A., of the same legislature, directs the council to study judicial selection with a view to the proposal and submission of a plan offering the most acceptable substitute for direct election of judges. The council is to report to the 1955 legislature on this matter.



One of Wisconsin's modern highways: U. S. Highway 14, southeast of La Crosse; descent into Mormon Coulee.

**The  
Federal Government**



# THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

## UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

### *President*<sup>1</sup>

Dwight D. Eisenhower, New York  
Term expires January 20, 1957  
Salary \$100,000 per year

### *Vice President*

Richard M. Nixon, California  
Term expires January 20, 1957  
Salary \$30,000 per year

Presidential Succession: Succession to the office of president is as follows<sup>2</sup>:

Vice President  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
President pro tempore of the Senate  
Members of the cabinet in the order listed below—

### PRESIDENT'S CABINET<sup>3</sup>

Salary \$22,500 per year

Secretary of State .....	John Foster Dulles
Secretary of the Treasury .....	George M. Humphrey
Secretary of Defense .....	Charles E. Wilson
Attorney General .....	Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Postmaster General .....	Arthur E. Summerfield
Secretary of the Interior .....	Douglas McKay
Secretary of Agriculture .....	Ezra Taft Benson
Secretary of Commerce .....	Sinclair Weeks
Secretary of Labor .....	James P. Mitchell
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare .....	Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby

### UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN<sup>4</sup>

Official address: Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep.) Appleton

Term expires January 3, 1959

Alexander Wiley (Rep.) Chippewa Falls

Term expires January 3, 1957

<sup>1</sup> Elected for a term of 4 years. The 22nd Amendment to the United States Constitution limits the office of President to 2 terms.

<sup>2</sup> Established by Public Laws 199 and 253, 80th Congress, 1st Session, 1947.

<sup>3</sup> Appointed by the President.

<sup>4</sup> Elected for a term of 6 years. Salary \$12,500 per year, plus \$2,500 annual nontaxable expense allowance.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN<sup>5</sup>

Official address: House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Terms expire January 3, 1955

1st District.....	Lawrence H. Smith (Rep.).....	Racine
2nd District.....	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.).....	Waukesha
3rd District.....	Gardner R. Withrow (Rep.).....	La Crosse
4th District.....	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.).....	Milwaukee
5th District.....	Charles J. Kersten (Rep.).....	Milwaukee
6th District.....	William K. Van Pelt (Rep.).....	Fond du Lac
7th District.....	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.).....	Marshfield
8th District.....	John W. Byrnes (Rep.).....	Green Bay
9th District.....	Lester R. Johnson (Dem.).....	Black River Falls
10th District.....	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.).....	Mercer

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salary \$25,000 per year  
Chief Justice receives \$500 additional

*Chief Justice* Earl Warren

*Associate Justices*

Hugo L. Black	Robert H. Jackson
Stanley F. Reed	Harold H. Burton
Felix Frankfurter	Tom C. Clark
William O. Douglas	Sherman Minton

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>

## SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Justice Sherman Minton, Districts of northern Indiana, southern Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin.

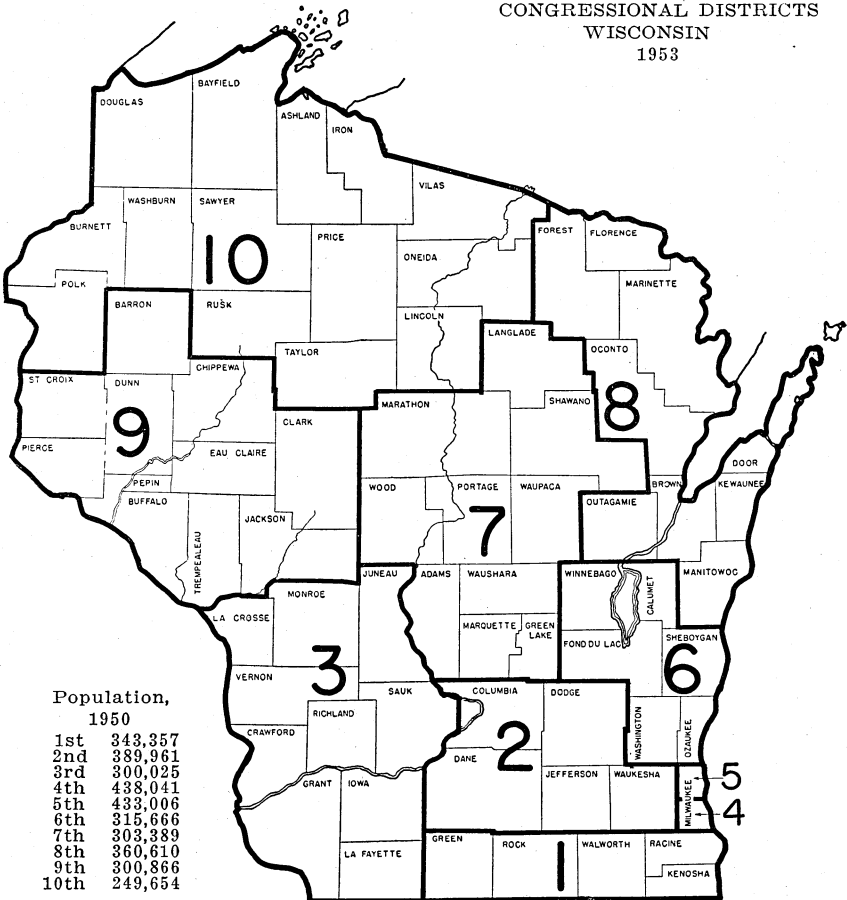
Circuit Judges:<sup>2</sup> F. Ryan Duffy, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Phillip J. Finnegan, Chicago, Illinois; J. Earl Major, Springfield, Illinois; Walter C. Lindley, Danville, Illinois; Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Chicago, Illinois; H. Nathan Swaim, Indianapolis, Indiana.

<sup>5</sup> Elected for a term of 2 years. Salary \$12,500 per year, plus \$2,500 annual nontaxable expense allowance.

<sup>1</sup> Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.

<sup>2</sup> Salary \$17,500 per year.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS  
WISCONSIN  
1953





## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

	<i>Eastern District</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Western District</i> <sup>2</sup>
District Judges <sup>3</sup> .....	Robert E. Tehan Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone Wausau
United States Attorney ....	Timothy T. Cronin Oconomowoc	George E. Rapp Madison
Marshal .....	Clemens F. Michalski Milwaukee	Ray H. Schoonover Madison
Clerk .....	B. H. Westfahl Milwaukee	Edgar M. Alstad Madison
Referees in Bankruptcy ..	James E. McCarty Milwaukee Francis A. Yindra Manitowoc	Miles Riley Madison C. L. Baldwin La Crosse Charles A. Wilson Superior
Court Commissioners .....	Floyd E. Jenkins Milwaukee John D. Kehoe Green Bay John D. Voss Elkhorn	J. J. McManamy Madison W. H. Frawley Eau Claire J. J. Bannen La Crosse Theron P. Pray Ashland C. W. Bishop Superior Orville Fehlhaber Wausau Zelotus S. Rice Sparta Robert J. Schmidt Wausau
Probation Officer .....	Roy A. Belter, Chief Milwaukee	Elmer J. Krueger Wausau

## INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

Director ..... George Reisimer, Milwaukee

<sup>1</sup> Headquarters at Milwaukee.

<sup>2</sup> Headquarters at Madison.

<sup>3</sup> Salary \$15,000 per year.

**DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES OF  
MAJOR FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING WISCONSIN**

**September 1, 1953**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National Office Washington 25, D. C.	Office Serving Wisconsin
Agriculture, Department of (USDA)	Agriculture Administration Bldg.	
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of (BAE)	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	
Agricultural Mobilization Committee, State	Agriculture Administration Bldg.	117 Monona Avenue Madison 3, Wis.
Apprenticeship, Bureau of	Labor Bldg.	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA)	17th St. and Constitution Ave.	Regional Office: Kansas City 6, Mo.
Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB)	Department of Commerce Bldg.	
Civil Service Commission (CSC)	8th and F Streets, NW	New Post Office Bldg. Chicago 7, Ill. (or any post office)
Commerce, Department of	14th St. and Constitution Ave., NW	Regional Office: 221 N. LaSalle St. Chicago 1, Ill.  Field Office: 207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Commodity Credit Corporation	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	Southern Wisconsin 623 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago 5, Ill.  Northern Wisconsin 1006 W. Lake St. Minneapolis 8, Minn.
Cooperatives, St. Paul Bank for	Cooperative Bank Commissioner 14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Customs, Bureau of	1512 H St., NW	District Office: 517 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Defense Manpower Administration (DMA)	Labor Bldg.	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Employment Security, Bureau of	Labor Bldg.	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Farm Credit Administration (FCA)	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Farmers Home Administration	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	Department of Justice Bldg.	735 U.S. Post Office Customs and Courthouse Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Federal Civil Defense Administration	1930 Columbia Rd., NW	108 N. Ottawa St. Joliet, Ill.

**DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES OF  
MAJOR FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING WISCONSIN—Continued  
September 1, 1953**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National Office Washington 25, D. C.	Office Serving Wisconsin
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Post Office Depart- ment Bldg.	Northern Wisconsin: Engineer in Charge 208 Uptown Post Office and Fed- eral Court Bldg. St. Paul 2, Minn.  Southern Wisconsin: Engineer in Charge 826 U.S. Court- house Bldg. Chicago 4, Ill.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	National Press Bldg.	715 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3, Wis.
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	14th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	Federal Land Bank of St. Paul St. Paul 1, Minn.
Federal Housing Adminis- tration (FHA)	1001 Vermont Ave., NW	Insuring or Service Office: Wisconsin Broad- way Bldg. Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul	14th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul	14th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Federal Power Commission (FPC)	General Accounting Office Bldg. or 441 G St., NW	Regional Office: 610 S. Canal St. Chicago 7, Ill.
Federal Reserve System	20th St. and Consti- tution Ave., NW	7th District: Chicago, Ill. 9th District: Minneapolis, Minn.
Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St., NW	173 W. Madison St. Chicago 2, Ill.
Food and Drug Administra- tion	4th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	Eastern Wisconsin: New Post Office Bldg. Chicago 7, Ill.  Western Wisconsin: Federal Office Bldg. Minneapolis 1, Minn.
Forest Service	14th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	Regional Office: Madison Bldg. Milwaukee 3, Wis.
General Services Adminis- tration (GSA)	18th and F. Sts., NW	U.S. Courthouse Chicago 4, Ill.
Health, Education and Welfare Dept. of (HEW)	4th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	69 W. Washington St. Chicago 2, Ill.
Home Loan Bank Board	1st St. and Indiana Ave., NW	105 W. Monroe St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1626 K St., NW	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.

**DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES OF  
MAJOR FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING WISCONSIN—Continued  
September 1, 1953**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National Office Washington 25, D. C.	Office Serving Wisconsin
Immigration and Natural- ization Service	19th and E. Capitol Sts., NE	District Office: 517 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.
Internal Revenue Service	12th St. and Consti- tution Ave., NW	17 N. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. Federal Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.
Interstate Commerce Com- mission (ICC)	12th St. and Consti- tution Ave., NW	Wisconsin Office: 517 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.
Labor, Department of	14th St. and Consti- tution Ave., NW	Office of the Solicitor: 105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Labor Statistics, Bureau of (BLS)	Labor Bldg.	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Narcotics, Bureau of	1300 E St., NW	District Office: 817 U.S. Post Office Bldg. Chicago 7, Ill.
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	3rd and C Sts., SW	Southern Wisconsin: 176 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.  Northern Wisconsin: 601 Metropolitan Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.
Production and Marketing Administration (PMA)	14th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	
Production Credit Corpora- tion of St. Paul	14th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	344 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Public Housing Adminis- tration (PHA)	1201 Connecticut Ave., NW	201 N. Wells St. Chicago 6, Ill.
Public Roads, Bureau of	General Services Administration Building	Division Office: 1109 Main Post Office Bldg. St. Paul 1, Minn.
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	12th and 14th St., SW	
Savings Bonds Division (Treasury)	Treasury Bldg.	7012 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee 3, Wis.
Secret Service	15th St. and Pennsylv- ania Ave., NW	551 Post Office Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Annex 2, 425 - 2nd St., NW	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Selective Service System	451 Indiana Ave., NW	1220 Capitol Court Madison 5, Wis.

**DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES OF  
MAJOR FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING WISCONSIN—Continued  
September 1, 1953**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National Office Washington 25, D. C.	Office Serving Wisconsin
Small Business Administration	1337 E St., NW	188 W. Randolph St. Chicago 1, Ill.
Social Security Administration (SSA)	4th St. and Independence Ave., SW	69 W. Washington St. Chicago 2, Ill.
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	3010 E. Washington Ave. Madison, Wis.
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	1300 E St., NW	Commodore 9th Coast Guard Auxiliary 2634 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee 11, Wis.
Veterans Administration (VA)	Vermont Ave. at H and I Sts., NW	342 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Veterans Employment Service	Labor Bldg.	105 S. Blair St. Madison 3, Wis.
Veterans Re-employment Rights, Bureau of	Labor Bldg.	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill. Area Office: 730 Hennepin Ave. Minneapolis 3, Minn.
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Div. (Labor)	Labor Bldg.	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.

**FOREIGN CONSULATES IN WISCONSIN**

Belgium	William J. LaLuzerne Consul (honorary) of Belgium 226 South Van Buren Street Green Bay.
Costa Rica	Fernando Cardona Cooper Honorary Consul of Costa Rica 2713 West Melvina Street Milwaukee.
El Salvador	Dr. Russel P. Sinaiko Honorary Consul of El Salvador 110 East Main Street Madison 3.
Norway	George Bernhardt Skogmo Vice-Consul (honorary) of Norway 152 West Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee.
Panama	Irwin Arthur Sasso Honorary Consul of Panama 4455 North Oakland Avenue Milwaukee.

**Basic Statistical Information  
on Wisconsin**



## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840 TO 1953

Year	Population <sup>1</sup>	Increase	% of Increase	Urban <sup>2</sup>	Rural <sup>1</sup>	% Urban <sup>2</sup>	Density
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,945	—	.56
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.58
1860	775,881	470,490	154.06	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.93	207,099	847,571	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.73	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.72	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.77	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.75	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.46	1,906,363	1,528,212	55.5	62.7
1953 <sup>2</sup>	3,545,000	110,000	3.2				

For population of cities, counties and villages see succeeding sections in this volume, entitled Wisconsin Cities and Villages, and County Officers.  
 For population of political subdivisions, see 1952 Blue Book, Population of Counties by Minor Civil Divisions, pp. 470-83.

## PROPORTION OF WISCONSIN POPULATION VOTING FOR GOVERNOR 1850-1950

Year	Population	Total Vote for Governor*	Percent of Population Voting for Governor
1850	305,391	43,131	14.1
1860	775,881	98,233	12.6**
1870	1,054,670	147,211	13.9
1880	1,315,497	171,778	13.05**
1890	1,693,330	309,149	18.2
1900	2,069,042	440,897	21.3**
1910	2,333,860	319,462	13.6
1920***	2,632,067	481,828	18.3**
1930***	2,939,006	606,401	20.6
1940***	3,137,587	1,373,597	43.7**
1950***	3,434,575	1,138,087	33.4

<sup>1</sup>Data from Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Advance Reports, Series PC-8 No. 48, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated as of July 1, 1953; data from Bureau of Census, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 89, January 25, 1954.

\*Data from Wisconsin Blue Book.

\*\*Presidential election year.

\*\*\*Election held after proclamation of 19th amendment which provided for woman suffrage.



## TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN WISCONSIN, 1910-1952\*

	Estimated population (centered to July 1)	Live births	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	Stillbirths reported	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Marriages	Marriage rate per 1,000 population	Divorces	Divorce rate per
1910	2,339,741	51,435	21.98	1,414	27.49	28,213	12.06	18,528	7.9	1,189	
1915	2,489,061	58,014	23.30	1,711	29.49	26,676	10.72	17,833	7.2	1,721	
1920	2,647,991	59,269	22.38	1,673	28.23	29,859	11.28	22,293	8.4	2,425	
1925	2,805,450	58,024	20.68	1,712	29.51	29,380	10.47	16,385	5.8	2,467	
1930	2,947,085	56,643	19.22	1,683	29.71	30,488	10.35	15,328	5.2	2,553 <sup>2</sup>	
1931	2,972,208	54,421	18.31	1,512	27.78	30,202	10.16	14,954	5.1	2,702	
1932	2,991,513	53,326 <sup>1</sup>	17.83	1,463	27.44	30,294 <sup>1</sup>	10.13	14,034	4.7	2,404	
1933	3,008,871	50,450	16.77	1,440	28.54	29,475	9.80	15,962	5.3	2,479	
1934	3,028,092	51,461	16.99	1,300	25.26	30,164	9.96	20,074	6.6	3,231	1
1935	3,047,792	52,402	17.19	1,257	23.99	30,404	9.98	21,075	6.9	3,543	1
1936	3,063,348	52,429	17.11	1,271	24.24	32,926	10.75	22,666	7.4	3,741	1
1937	3,078,182	53,504	17.38	1,254	23.44	31,733	10.31	23,285	7.6	3,999	1
1938	3,098,967	54,746	17.67	1,250	22.83	30,385	9.80	20,732	6.7	3,568	1
1939	3,120,924	54,187	17.36	1,180	21.78	31,404	10.06	21,276	6.8	3,673	1
1940	3,143,156	54,712	17.41	1,209	22.10	31,457	10.01	23,379	7.4	3,599	1
1941	3,137,587	56,572	18.0	1,140	20.15	30,445	9.70	28,816	9.2	4,050	1
1942	3,137,587	63,682	20.3	1,366	21.5	30,639	9.76	24,860	7.9	3,905	1
1943	2,945,355	64,250	21.8	1,306	20.3	32,323	10.97	22,393	7.1	4,469	1
1944	3,137,587	61,025	19.5	1,183	19.4	31,373	10.0	21,190	6.8	5,326	1
1945	3,137,587	60,839	19.4	1,141	18.8	31,776	10.1	25,269	8.1	6,393	2
1946	3,162,606	74,144	23.4	1,300	17.5	31,965	10.1	38,964	12.3	8,197	2
1947	3,213,435	83,907	26.1	1,410	16.8	33,078	10.3	35,555	11.1	8,877	1
1948	3,246,000	81,300	25.0	1,357	16.7	32,535	10.0	32,579	10.0	5,075	1
1949	3,354,000	82,736	24.7	1,274	15.4	32,876	9.8	27,782	8.3	4,815	1
1950	3,421,316	82,034	24.0	1,241	15.1	33,573	9.8	29,081	8.5	4,845	1
1951	3,434,575	87,819	25.6	1,343	15.3	33,397	9.7	27,133	7.9	4,473	1
1952	3,434,575	88,941	25.9	1,267	14.2	33,887	9.9	24,737	7.2	4,847	1

<sup>1</sup>Resident figures beginning 1932

<sup>2</sup>Divorces granted calendar year beginning 1930

\*Data from State Board of Health, 1952 Public Health Statistics.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS IN WISCONSIN, 1943-1952\*

County	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total	64,250	61,025	60,839	74,144	83,907	81,300	82,736	82,034	87,819	88,941
Adams	137	132	106	143	172	166	149	167	147	164
Ashland	420	421	413	486	534	494	538	457	489	435
Barron	687	675	644	780	929	869	908	906	787	886
Bayfield	269	234	242	274	334	287	260	272	260	242
Brown	1,998	1,873	1,909	2,295	2,610	2,701	2,735	2,880	3,010	3,131
Buffalo	261	271	232	242	381	359	318	316	324	302
Burnett	182	182	174	241	244	248	222	217	198	198
Calumet	341	346	325	388	414	508	466	537	570	535
Chippewa	861	854	826	1,080	1,227	1,190	1,117	1,095	1,200	1,144
Clark	629	649	620	741	873	745	769	750	717	769
Columbia	596	663	668	724	806	755	772	761	840	820
Crawford	407	380	397	478	527	480	439	484	486	455
Dane	3,118	3,208	3,022	3,766	4,088	3,993	4,113	4,271	4,654	4,762
Dodge	944	940	1,006	1,135	1,347	1,288	1,320	1,313	1,326	1,369
Dor	556	527	481	469	540	513	503	519	489	536
Douglas	1,021	994	889	986	1,207	1,077	1,038	994	1,051	1,017
Dunn	540	520	501	676	730	686	669	630	533	552
Eu Claire	1,005	945	986	1,287	1,461	1,446	1,344	1,351	1,372	1,417
Florence	54	56	55	82	67	60	75	71	72	74
Fond du Lac	1,199	1,122	1,084	1,420	1,634	1,697	1,635	1,619	1,783	1,758
Forest	237	205	181	267	289	288	259	239	249	207
Grant	795	736	803	883	1,107	1,026	1,078	996	1,105	1,027
Green	403	420	428	494	576	508	611	547	610	555
Green Lake	226	222	217	268	330	342	300	309	334	309
Iowa	375	389	378	433	454	489	494	483	531	553
Jackson	185	158	139	168	208	159	169	131	154	149
Jefferson	373	346	352	392	404	380	349	356	374	379
Jordan	703	609	695	803	896	901	906	890	978	904
Kenosha	386	366	375	434	410	466	451	427	448	437
Kewaunee	1,336	1,232	1,387	1,584	1,769	1,638	1,802	1,749	1,923	2,110
Lacrosse	342	356	348	379	441	431	478	454	564	471
Lafayette	1,320	1,298	1,213	1,504	1,726	1,645	1,726	1,684	1,869	1,772
Lake	357	343	353	412	425	462	431	416	485	484
Lancaster	504	471	441	602	599	640	591	600	593	549
Lincoln	441	405	405	501	569	522	522	499	527	522
Louisiana	1,432	1,413	1,301	1,522	1,701	1,581	1,670	1,647	1,741	1,820
Manitowish	1,577	1,583	1,548	1,915	2,084	1,979	2,053	1,979	2,127	2,185
Marquette	664	629	696	783	899	835	865	765	778	878
May	141	142	139	163	176	175	175	164	168	176
Menominee	15,767	14,342	14,281	17,697	19,886	19,189	19,846	20,093	21,821	22,472
Monroe	686	666	633	806	861	763	782	792	940	885
Neenah	502	505	503	552	631	639	601	590	567	640
Neshota	336	328	327	475	553	543	520	560	550	513
North	1,690	1,529	1,564	1,982	2,286	2,332	2,357	2,347	2,562	2,686
Outagamie	373	377	414	494	604	554	641	591	700	738
Ozaukee	173	172	137	151	179	167	238	193	207	193
Pierce	298	271	243	313	563	575	533	484	529	492
Polk	521	495	458	532	615	609	563	533	557	564
Portage	701	626	657	810	886	877	826	829	861	831
Racine	308	287	285	357	393	410	383	364	362	343
Richmond	1,889	1,726	1,923	2,327	2,695	2,586	2,692	2,711	2,960	3,129
Sauk	483	400	402	512	499	477	514	456	494	498
Schock	1,728	1,606	1,513	2,013	2,301	2,076	2,239	2,119	2,434	2,460
Shawano	403	326	377	419	473	439	422	389	399	400
St. Croix	410	407	410	492	639	544	617	637	737	689
Trempealeau	757	760	806	912	1,089	1,073	1,029	980	977	950
Verona	170	171	163	204	262	239	236	242	235	254
Walworth	760	751	694	808	829	835	844	855	844	839
Washington	1,384	1,323	1,342	1,683	1,862	1,801	1,859	1,823	2,028	1,972
Winnebago	420	386	412	458	539	524	510	473	462	487
Wood	438	436	468	510	589	526	526	493	528	486
Yoshida	589	554	584	639	684	717	652	627	656	646
Zabala	157	139	137	190	221	208	213	199	193	208
Adams	548	589	594	770	901	841	934	923	1,030	1,023
Burnett	227	231	211	272	305	270	286	255	259	218
Washington	595	545	600	691	754	881	876	915	946	1,018
Waushara	1,427	1,383	1,416	1,730	1,891	1,880	1,983	2,013	2,264	2,319
Waupaca	645	621	626	744	808	810	727	725	743	801
Waushara	232	216	233	246	266	278	253	248	267	284
Winnebago	1,591	1,575	1,515	1,935	2,232	2,227	2,213	2,225	2,623	2,387
Wood	1,020	967	932	1,220	1,423	1,381	1,475	1,405	1,228	1,463

\*From State Board of Health, 1952 Public Health Statistics.

**LAND AREA AND POPULATION OF INCORPORATED  
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE IN WISCONSIN,  
APRIL 1, 1950\***

Name	County	Land area in sq. miles	Population
Algoma	Kewaunee	2.2	3,384
Antigo	Langlade	3.9	9,902
Appleton <sup>1</sup>	Outagamie	6.2	34,010
Ashland	Ashland	12.8	10,640
Baraboo <sup>1</sup>	Sauk	3.6	7,264
Beaver Dam	Dodge	4.1	11,867
Beloit	Rock	4.8	29,590
Berlin	Green Lake	5.5	4,693
	Waushara		
Black River Falls	Jackson	2.0	2,824
Bloomer	Chippewa	1.5	2,556
Burlington <sup>1</sup>	Racine	1.5	4,780
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	1.0	2,180
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	6.9	11,088
Clintonville <sup>1</sup>	Waupaca	2.9	4,657
Columbus	Columbia	3.4	3,250
Cudahy	Milwaukee	1.9	12,182
Delavan <sup>1</sup>	Walworth	2.5	4,007
De Pere	Brown	3.0	8,146
Dodgeville	Iowa	3.0	2,532
Eau Claire <sup>1</sup>	Chippewa	17.5	36,058
	Eau Claire		
Edgerton	Rock	2.5	3,507
Elkhorn	Walworth	3.9	2,935
Evansville	Rock	1.5	2,531
Fond du Lac <sup>1</sup>	Fond du Lac	5.9	29,936
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1.9	6,280
Fox Point	Milwaukee	2.1	2,585
Green Bay <sup>1</sup>	Brown	13.9	52,735
Greendale	Milwaukee	5.5	2,752
Hartford <sup>1</sup>	Washington	1.2	4,549
Horicon	Dodge	1.6	2,664
Hudson	Dodge	1.8	3,435
Hurley	St. Croix	2.7	3,034
Jamesville <sup>1</sup>	Iron	7.8	24,899
Jefferson	Rock	4.0	3,625
Kaukauna	Jefferson	2.6	8,337
Kenosha	Outagamie	7.6	54,368
Kenosha	Kenosha	3.2	2,583
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1.0	3,179
Kimberly	Outagamie	10.5	47,535
La Crosse <sup>1</sup>	La Crosse	2.0	3,924
Ladysmith	Rusk	2.6	4,300
Lake Geneva <sup>1</sup>	Walworth	1.3	2,516
Lake Mills	Jefferson	2.3	3,266
Lancaster	Grant	1.0	4,152
Little Chute	Outagamie	1.0	4,152
Madison <sup>1</sup>	Dane	15.4	96,056
Manitowoc <sup>1</sup>	Manitowoc	8.2	27,598
Marinette	Marinette	6.2	14,178
Marshfield	Wood	9.6	12,394
Mauston	Juneau	1.4	3,171
Mayville	Dodge	1.2	3,010
Medford	Taylor	1.2	2,799
Menasha	Winnebago	2.2	12,385
Menomonie	Dunn	9.0	8,245
Merrill	Lincoln	4.8	8,951
Milwaukee <sup>1</sup>	Milwaukee	50.0	637,392
Monona	Dane	1.5	2,544
Monroe <sup>1</sup>	Green	2.7	7,037
Neenah	Winnebago	2.5	12,437
Neillsville	Clark	2.2	2,663
New London	Outagamie	4.8	4,922
	Waupaca		
New Richmond	St. Croix	1.2	2,886
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	2.1	5,345
Oconto	Oconto	6.5	5,055
Onalaska	La Crosse	3.0	2,561
Oshkosh	Winnebago	7.5	41,084
Park Falls	Price	2.7	2,924
Platteville	Grant	3.0	5,751

**LAND AREA AND POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES  
OF 2,500 OR MORE IN WISCONSIN, APRIL 1, 1950—Continued**

Name	County	Land area in sq. miles	Population
Plymouth <sup>1</sup>	Sheboygan	1.3	4,543
Portage	Columbia	7.4	7,375
Port Washington <sup>1</sup>	Ozaukee	<sup>3</sup>	4,755
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	3.1	5,392
Racine <sup>1</sup>	Racine	9.2	71,193
Reedsburg	Sauk	2.1	4,072
Rhineland <sup>1</sup>	Oneida	2.5	8,774
Rice Lake	Barron	6.9	6,898
Richland Center	Richland	1.5	4,808
Ripon	Fond du Lac	3.8	5,619
River Falls	Pierce	2.4	3,877
Shawano	St. Croix	1.9	5,894
Sheboygan <sup>1</sup>	Sheboygan	6.3	42,365
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1.3	3,599
Shorewood	Milwaukee	1.6	16,199
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	4.8	12,855
Sparta	Monroe	2.3	5,893
Spooner	Washburn	2.1	2,597
Stevens Point <sup>1</sup>	Portage	7.0	16,564
Stoughton	Dane	1.9	4,833
Sturgeon Bay	Door	7.3	7,054
Superior	Douglas	36.6	35,325
Tomah <sup>1</sup>	Monroe	<sup>3</sup>	4,760
Tomahawk	Lincoln	7.8	3,534
Two Rivers <sup>1</sup>	Manitowoc	1.6	10,243
Viroqua	Vernon	2.6	3,795
Watertown	Dodge	8.5	12,417
Waukesha <sup>1</sup>	Jefferson		
Waupaca	Waukesha	4.1	21,233
Waupun <sup>1</sup>	Waupaca	4.1	3,921
	Dodge	1.8	6,725
	Fond du Lac		
Wausau <sup>1</sup>	Marathon	6.8	30,414
Wauwatosa <sup>1</sup>	Milwaukee	4.4	33,324
West Allis <sup>1</sup>	Milwaukee	4.4	42,959
West Bend <sup>1</sup>	Washington	2.1	6,849
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	0.7	5,429
Whitefish Bay <sup>1</sup>	Milwaukee	<sup>3</sup>	14,665
Whitewater	Walworth	3.5	5,101
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	9.1	13,496

\*From U. S. Bureau of Census, Land area and population of incorporated places of 2,500 or more, Apr. 1, 1950, Series Geo. No. 5, Jan. 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Area has been affected by annexation or reversion since 1940. See volume I, 1950 Census Report, Number of Inhabitants Section 48 pp. 11-19.

<sup>2</sup>Note: Land area includes dry land, land temporarily or partially under water, streams under  $\frac{1}{8}$  mile, lakes under 40 acres. From Bureau of Census, County and City Data Book.

<sup>3</sup>Not available.

## NATIONAL ORIGINS OF WISCONSIN POPULATION

The following data from the 1930 census is selected to illustrate the national origins of foreign-born and native-born of foreign or mixed parentage among the white population of Wisconsin because it marked the end of the liberal immigration policy, and provides a good basis for estimating the national origins of our present population. The total population of Wisconsin in 1930 was 2,939,006\*.

Country of origin	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 1930	Foreign-born whites, 1930	Total foreign-born and native of mixed or foreign parentage, 1930
England	35,504	8,477	43,981
Scotland	9,549	2,723	12,272
Wales	5,304	1,241	6,545
Northern Ireland	7,441	1,057	8,498
Irish Free State	36,944	3,473	40,417
Norway	101,562	34,391	135,953
Sweden	38,107	18,808	56,915
Denmark	27,829	13,094	40,923
Netherlands	19,239	6,260	25,499
Belgium	10,499	2,458	12,957
Luxemburg	2,601	596	3,197
Switzerland	19,071	7,669	26,740
France	7,402	1,459	8,861
Germany	479,931	128,269	608,200
Poland	96,896	42,359	139,255
Czechoslovakia	39,570	19,580	59,150
Austria	22,194	12,709	34,903
Hungary	6,382	6,490	12,872
Yugoslavia	12,835	12,266	25,101
Russia	21,419	16,418	37,837
Lithuania	4,523	4,109	8,632
Finland	8,872	5,724	14,596
Rumania	1,330	1,345	2,675
Greece	2,446	2,900	5,346
Italy	19,538	12,599	32,137
Palestine and Syria	819	549	1,368
Turkey	552	875	1,427
Canada-French	17,751	4,292	22,043
Canada-Other	31,392	11,280	42,675
All Others	3,649	2,743	6,392
TOTAL	1,091,154	386,213	1,477,367

\*Taken from Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population, Volume III, pt. 2 p. 1305 and 1312.

## HOW WISCONSIN RANKS IN THE NATION'S AGRICULTURE\*

	Rank	Number on farms	Year
<b>Livestock</b>			
Cattle and calves, all	5	4,152,000	Jan. 1, 1953
Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. old and over kept for milk	1	2,504,000	Jan. 1, 1953
Horses and colts	5	148,000	Jan. 1, 1953
Sheep and lambs	28	273,000	Jan. 1, 1953
Swine, all	8	1,835,000	Jan. 1, 1953
<b>Other Products</b>			
	Rank	Production	Year
Chickens raised	10	20,355,000 chickens	1952
Egg production	12	2,139,000,000 eggs	1952
Honey production	5	15,908,000 pounds	1952
Turkeys raised	13	1,349,000 turkeys	1952
Wool production	25	1,778,000 pounds	1952
<b>Dairy Products</b>			
Butter, creamery	3	143,730,000 pounds	1951
Casein, dried	3	4,870,000 pounds	1951
Cheese, American Cheddar	1	432,066,000 pounds	1951
Cheese, brick and Munster	1	24,974,000 pounds	1951
Cheese, cream	2	17,076,000 pounds	1951
Cheese, Swiss (drum and block)	1	40,848,000 pounds	1951
Cheese, all other	1	56,589,000 pounds	1951
Cheese, total excluding cottage	1	551,553,000 pounds	1951
Condensed and evaporated whole milk (unsweetened)	1	752,923,000 pounds	1951
Ice Cream	11	16,464,000 gallons	1951
Milk produced	1	15,361,000,000 pounds	1952
Powdered skim and whole milk	1	271,926,000 pounds	1951
Total condensed and pwd. products	1	1,268,116,000 pounds	1951
<b>Crops</b>			
Apples (commercial crop)	15	1,238,000 bushels	1952
Barley	14	3,395,000 bushels	1952
Beans, Green for processing	3	21,600 tons	1952
Beets for canning	1	56,100 tons	1952
Buckwheat	3	357,000 bushels	1952
Cabbage for kraut	2	37,800 tons	1952
Cabbage, fresh	2	44,600 tons	1952
Corn for grain	9	90,840,000 bushels	1952
Corn for silage	1	8,410,000 tons	1952
Corn, sweet for processing	1	346,600 tons	1952
Cherries	3	10,900 tons	1952
Cranberries	2	190,000 barrels	1952
Cucumbers for pickles	2	1,998,000 bushels	1952
Flaxseed	7	117,000 bushels	1952
Hay, all	1	8,508,000 tons	1952
Hay, alfalfa	1	4,584,000 tons	1952
Hay, clover and timothy	3	3,646,000 tons	1952
Lima beans, green for processing	4	5,660 tons	1952
Maple products, syrup made	6	65,000 gallons	1952
Oats	3	132,885,000 bushels	1952
Onions	10	60,200,000 pounds	1952
Peas, green for processing	1	125,240 tons	1952
Potatoes, late states	10	12,040,000 bushels	1952
Rye	6	667,000 bushels	1952
Seed, Alfalfa	20	8,600 cwt.	1952
Seed, Alsike clover	5	11,000 cwt.	1952
Seed, Red clover	6	90,000 cwt.	1952
Seed, Sweet clover	18	2,800 cwt.	1952
Seed, Timothy	5	22,000 cwt.	1952
Soy beans	22	816,000 bushels	1952
Strawberries	18	3,264,000 quarts	1952
Tobacco	12	23,799,000 pounds	1952
Wheat	32	1,838,000 bushels	1952

\*From the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Departments of Agriculture.

# UNITED STATES MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1952\*

(Thousand Pounds, i.e., 000 omitted)

State	Creamery Butter	CHEESE					Total <sup>3</sup> (excl. cottage, pot, and bakers')	Cottage <sup>4</sup> cheese curd <sup>6</sup>	Cottage <sup>5</sup> cheese creamed <sup>6</sup>	Condensed whole milk (sweetened)	Condensed and evaporated whole milk (unsweetened)	Powdered skim and whole milk	Ice cream (gallons)	Dried casein
		American Cheddar (total) <sup>1</sup>	Swiss	Brick and Munster	Cream <sup>2</sup>									
Maine .....	184	**	.....	.....	.....	**	3,658	915	**	**	**	3,264	.....	
New Hampshire .....	**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	182	.....	.....	.....	1,411	.....	
Vermont .....	1,270	4,894	.....	.....	.....	7,399	17,122	10,522	.....	7,633	14,521	1,341	**	
Massachusetts .....	273	.....	.....	.....	1,553	2,691	646	3,706	.....	.....	.....	22,026	.....	
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**	.....	.....	3,691	.....	
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**	2,501	1,660	.....	1,538	.....	7,810	.....	
New York .....	19,719	36,974	**	33	26,618	95,218	51,925	45,796	11,557	67,544	122,284	60,747	2,910	
New Jersey .....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,108	2,718	3,512	.....	.....	**	13,146	.....	
Pennsylvania .....	10,451	910	475	**	3,309	9,133	20,909	20,292	2,007	27,718	15,077	69,708	.....	
Ohio .....	46,645	18,653	6,696	**	**	38,306	29,930	36,725	7,540	288,975	45,318	36,662	.....	
Indiana .....	29,056	25,072	.....	6,878	.....	33,082	9,240	10,624	178	105,831	35,085	19,244	.....	
Illinois .....	49,892	38,255	29,828	1,002	592	76,830	22,666	29,777	2,564	148,181	10,310	32,394	**	
Michigan .....	48,483	28,720	.....	.....	.....	31,497	23,704	26,466	**	201,453	53,512	28,356	**	
Wisconsin .....	161,561	416,313	43,865	25,549	**	547,021	23,161	23,426	10,615	652,049	315,674	17,696	662	
Minnesota .....	247,656	47,415	**	**	.....	65,411	8,443	10,331	**	**	201,844	14,544	971	
Iowa .....	173,785	10,716	298	**	.....	11,407	7,490	6,937	.....	**	17,291	11,056	**	
Missouri .....	48,373	62,028	.....	.....	**	62,091	10,948	16,109	**	150,770	31,550	16,348	.....	
North Dakota .....	44,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	317	.....	.....	.....	2,196	.....	
South Dakota .....	30,254	1,565	.....	.....	.....	1,565	889	1,202	.....	.....	.....	2,395	.....	
Nebraska .....	71,269	494	.....	.....	.....	494	3,818	5,302	217	**	4,439	5,694	.....	
Kansas .....	37,327	7,790	.....	.....	.....	7,790	7,497	7,092	348	52,718	9,346	6,840	.....	
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	18	.....	.....	.....	1,916	.....	
Maryland <sup>7</sup> .....	2,819	**	.....	.....	.....	**	4,973	5,851	4,525	16,254	6,734	8,976	.....	
Virginia .....	7,159	**	.....	.....	.....	**	2,205	840	**	3,241	4,294	10,519	.....	
West Virginia .....	340	**	.....	.....	.....	**	2,763	3,199	.....	**	**	5,521	.....	
North Carolina .....	1,264	**	.....	.....	.....	**	1,685	2,031	.....	4,320	**	13,507	.....	

South Carolina .....	183							115	108		**		2,298	
Georgia .....	521	256						256	723		**	**	7,754	
Florida .....							**	**	1,758	1,850			11,215	
Kentucky .....	15,660	26,089						26,143	6,081	7,857	272	168,875	2,032	5,217
Tennessee .....	9,486	33,003	**				**	36,756	2,609	3,675		151,863	**	11,899
Alabama .....	**	2,535						2,535	510	364		**		7,155
Mississippi .....	3,345	11,561				**		11,566	65	81	**	70,917	2,159	3,212
Arkansas .....	4,331	11,318						11,318	1,319	822		**	**	2,458
Louisiana .....	275	**					**	**	1,291	2,366		**	**	7,330
Oklahoma .....	25,045	4,642				**		7,858	4,678	6,574	1,756	1,657	1,992	6,280
Texas .....	6,137	3,811						3,825	6,150	10,996	**	**	**	22,155
Montana .....	5,962	2,811						2,811	852	1,143				3,020
Idaho .....	18,329	18,053	3,131					21,184	1,080	1,433		**	32,156	2,530
Wyoming .....	2,061	44	**					1,992	440	518				759
Colorado .....	13,405	375						445	3,713	4,127		**	**	5,846
New Mexico .....	634							1,002	1,218		**			1,253
Arizona .....	**						**	**	774	1,739		**	**	2,305
Utah .....	4,465	5,478	**					10,347	3,085	4,776		60,119	4,783	2,741
Nevada .....	471							96	131					749
Washington .....	15,223	2,929				**		4,065	13,668	19,836	1,626	63,402	7,692	9,603
Oregon .....	13,103	21,669	**					22,214	3,994	7,152	**	**	3,814	6,513
California .....	16,675	3,594		**	5,280			11,749	60,985	87,849	791	301,563	32,407	45,370
United States .....	1,188,170	849,818	108,032	33,821	71,341	1,170,388	376,120	440,523	103,446	3,059,794	990,417	591,576	7,482	
Change from 1951, % .....	- 1.2	- 2.7	+17.4	+ 6.1	+ 3.0	+ .8	+ 4.6	+ 8.8	+ 1.8	- 2.1	+16.8	+ 4.0	-65.4	

BASIC STATISTICS

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- \*From Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Wisconsin Dairying, Feb. 1954.  
 \*\*Production by states is not shown when made by less than 3 plants. United States totals include production for states not shown separately.  
 †Includes Colby, Washed Curd, High and Low Moisture Jack, Monterey and Granular.  
 ‡Not less than 33 percent butterfat.  
 §Excludes full skim American and cottage cheese.  
 ¶Butterfat content of cottage cheese curd is less than 4 percent.  
 ††Butterfat content of creamed cottage cheese is 4 to 19 percent.  
 ‡‡Duplication in cottage cheese curd and creamed cottage cheese makes it impossible to add the two items together for total cottage cheese.  
 †††Production in the District of Columbia is included with the figures for Maryland.



**CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS —  
UNITED STATES AVERAGE<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Based on formula 1947-49=100	Based on formula 1935-39=100	Year	Based on formula 1947-49=100	Based on formula 1935-39=100
1913	42.3	70.7	1935	58.7	98.1
1914	42.9	71.8	1936	59.3	99.1
1915	43.4	72.5	1937	61.4	102.7
1916	46.6	77.9	1938	60.3	100.8
1917	54.8	91.6	1939	59.4	99.4
1918	64.3	107.5	1940	59.9	100.2
1919	74.0	123.8	1941	62.9	105.2
1920	85.7	143.3	1942	69.7	116.6
1921	76.4	127.7	1943	74.0	123.7
1922	71.6	119.7	1944	75.2	125.7
1923	72.9	121.9	1945	76.9	128.6
1924	73.1	122.2	1946	83.4	139.5
1925	75.0	125.4	1947	95.5	159.6
1926	75.6	126.4	1948	102.8	171.9
1927	74.2	124.0	1949	101.8	170.2
1928	73.3	122.6	1950	102.8	171.9
1929	73.3	122.5	1951	111.0	185.6
1930	71.4	119.4	1952	113.5	189.8
1931	65.0	108.7	1/53	113.9	190.4
1932	58.4	97.6	4/53	113.7	190.1
1933	55.3	92.4	7/53	114.7	191.8
1934	57.2	95.7	10/53	115.4	192.9

<sup>1</sup>A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January, 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium and small cities are combined by the United States average.

Data taken from Monthly Labor Review, December, 1953, Table D-3, page 1380.

**PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS 1929-1952  
IN DOLLARS\***

Year	U. S. Average	Wisconsin	High State <sup>1</sup>	Low State	Wisconsin Rank
1929	\$ 680	\$ 634	\$1,125 (NY)	\$252 (SC)	18
1930	596	539	1,023 (NY)	191 (Miss)	23
1931	500	435	871 (NY)	143 (Miss)	22
1932	380	325	671 (NY)	125 (Miss)	22
1933	368	312	644 (NY)	123 (Miss)	22
1934	420	357	705 (NY)	162 (Miss)	23
1935	460	413	743 (NY)	177 (Miss)	21
1936	531	484	837 (NY)	218 (Miss)	21
1937	561	510	861 (NY)	207 (Miss)	20
1938	509	466	791 (NY)	185 (Miss)	21
1939	539	485	825 (NY)	201 (Miss)	23
1940	575	516	892 (Del)	204 (Miss)	22
1941	693	651	1,055 (Conn)	281 (Miss)	20
1942	876	843	1,549 (Nev)	397 (Miss)	23
1943	1,059	1,004	1,493 (Nev)	486 (Miss)	22
1944	1,160	1,124	1,535 (Cal & NY)	583 (Miss)	19
1945	1,191	1,184	1,641 (NY)	598 (Miss)	18
1946	1,211	1,216	1,662 (NY)	587 (Miss)	20
1947	1,293	1,316	1,713 (NY)	662 (Miss)	21
1948	1,383	1,416	1,810 (NY)	744 (Miss)	23
1949	1,325	1,344	1,741 (NY)	641 (Miss)	19
1950	1,439	1,434	1,897 (Del)	702 (Miss)	20
1951	1,584	1,614	2,076 (Del)	771 (Miss)	19
1952	1,639	1,649	2,260 (Del)	818 (Miss)	20

\*Taken from Survey of Current Business, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, August 1953, page 12.

<sup>1</sup>Excluding District of Columbia.

## COMPARISON OF VALUES ADDED BY MANUFACTURE, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951 IN THE 48 STATES.

(In thousands of dollars)<sup>1</sup>

States	1947		1949		1950		1951	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Ala.	\$ 876,933	20	\$ 836,916	21	\$ 1,039,831	21	\$ 1,192,019	21
Ariz.	103,958	42	91,681	42	127,946	41	156,762	41
Ark.	265,144	36	241,901	35	320,723	35	378,979	35
Cal.	3,994,981	7	4,168,034	7	5,120,976	6	6,133,387	6
Colo.	286,774	35	278,626	34	340,795	34	393,899	34
Conn.	1,896,546	11	1,674,430	13	2,123,447	12	2,584,459	12
Del.	182,088	38	229,813	36	287,592	36	326,715	38
Fla.	349,976	31	365,408	31	449,288	31	568,572	30
Ga.	1,015,999	18	1,001,242	18	1,235,957	17	1,332,659	18
Ida.	109,694	41	91,702	41	118,675	42	147,853	43
Ill.	6,680,137	3	6,898,999	3	7,933,449	4	8,835,548	4
Ind.	2,977,508	9	3,059,100	9	3,832,892	8	4,278,221	8
Ia.	671,100	26	795,502	23	925,762	23	1,018,667	25
Kan.	461,061	29	499,492	29	613,500	29	749,333	28
Ky.	740,772	23	799,482	22	957,640	22	1,093,898	22
La.	694,074	24	713,057	26	915,976	24	1,073,822	23
Me.	432,123	30	407,121	30	454,278	30	520,998	31
Md.	1,138,407	15	1,203,069	15	1,455,095	15	1,603,006	15
Mass.	3,370,094	8	3,193,499	8	3,665,666	9	4,024,945	9
Mich.	5,196,338	5	5,769,964	5	7,392,255	5	7,858,442	5
Minn.	1,022,586	17	1,081,848	17	1,200,204	18	1,301,396	19
Miss.	300,184	34	221,963	37	280,766	37	331,326	37
Mo.	1,623,145	14	1,731,153	12	2,045,318	13	2,177,950	13
Mont.	92,258	43	82,180	43	107,837	43	149,776	42
Neb.	260,658	37	219,880	38	270,579	38	336,725	36
Nev.	27,777	47	19,204	47	28,670	47	27,373	47
N. H.	306,932	33	309,636	32	353,710	32	407,474	33
N. J.	4,177,080	6	4,206,331	6	4,867,312	7	5,310,912	7
N. M.	55,486	45	51,694	45	102,897	44	121,633	44
N. Y.	9,666,588	1	9,528,110	1	10,511,860	1	11,933,729	1
N. C.	1,646,673	13	1,627,572	14	1,862,825	14	1,948,452	14
N. D. <sup>2</sup>	See South Dakota							
O.	6,359,006	4	6,412,895	4	7,972,073	3	9,396,104	3
Okla.	341,027	32	300,775	33	344,037	33	433,706	32
Ore.	675,017	25	633,136	27	806,947	27	945,875	26
Pa.	6,946,958	2	6,941,473	2	8,123,994	2	9,421,770	2
R. I.	658,420	28	564,100	28	614,636	28	666,552	29
S. C.	794,312	22	719,044	25	857,716	26	926,277	27
S. D.	80,859	44	67,064	44	99,001	45	103,958	45
Tenn.	957,539	19	981,069	19	1,174,446	19	1,294,384	20
Tex.	1,727,464	12	1,813,914	11	2,268,663	11	2,923,064	11
Ut.	128,298	40	138,268	40	177,504	40	223,221	40
Vt.	149,685	39	150,578	39	205,938	39	264,622	39
Va.	1,051,629	16	1,085,249	16	1,326,495	16	1,447,535	16
Wash.	874,036	21	926,630	20	1,113,362	20	1,343,983	17
W. Va.	663,903	27	719,921	24	882,401	25	1,036,456	24
Wis.	2,260,574	10	2,360,949	10	2,687,346	10	3,175,331	10
Wyo.	34,957	46	29,513	46	37,739	46	37,245	46
U. S.	74,425,825		75,366,527		89,749,765		102,085,814	

<sup>1</sup>U. S. Bureau of Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures; 1951, Table 3, p. 16-17.

<sup>2</sup>North & South Dakota combined to reduce statistical errors.

**COMPARATIVE DATA ON EMPLOYES & VALUES ADDED  
BY MANUFACTURE IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES<sup>1</sup>**

	Average No. of Employees				Value Added by Manufacture <sup>2</sup>			
	1947	1949	1950	1951	1947	1949	1950	1951
Total .....	416,448	402,584	429,402	459,471	\$2,260,574	\$2,360,949	\$2,687,346	\$3,175,335
Food and kindred products .....	55,276	56,499	57,645	58,711	383,053	435,282	431,541	511,688
Textile mill products .....	11,110	11,610	12,564	11,497	42,485	43,215	53,118	56,305
Lumber & products <sup>3</sup> .....	15,813	18,515	17,632	18,619	60,704	63,132	72,059	84,491
Furniture & fixtures .....	12,615	11,337	12,703	13,875	55,584	52,739	60,587	78,908
Paper & allied products .....	28,144	29,023	29,674	31,486	188,733	197,794	242,533	299,214
Chemicals & allied products .....	5,890	5,022	5,102	6,576	49,249	50,300	58,995	70,080
Leather & leather products .....	21,274	19,929	20,788	19,885	102,365	77,818	82,996	83,030
Primary metal industries .....	24,478	21,532	23,965	27,707	129,998	121,616	148,944	198,831
Fabricated metal products .....	36,503	33,065	36,764	34,637	208,563	197,576	238,088	261,895
Machinery <sup>4</sup> .....	94,048	81,484	82,499	94,984	467,567	514,640	539,722	670,080
Electrical machinery .....	28,128	26,134	28,962	36,583	138,771	153,048	179,600	247,318
Transportation equipment .....	30,328	29,753	36,024	36,538	165,998	196,554	240,092	233,797
Miscellaneous manufactures .....	9,545	—	8,417	11,598	52,331	—	46,593	80,585
Administrative & auxiliary .....	—	5,104	5,790	5,790	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup>U. S. Bureau of Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures; 1951, Table 3, p. 58-59.

<sup>2</sup>In thousands of dollars. Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, electric energy and contract work.

<sup>3</sup>Except furniture.

<sup>4</sup>Except electrical.

**INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS  
(AGE 14 AND OVER), IN WISCONSIN: 1950 AND 1940\*  
(Number and Per Cent of Total in Each Group)**

Industry Group	Number		Percentage Distribution	
	1950	1940	1950	1940
Employed .....	1,355,283	1,060,408	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries .....	254,186	276,059	18.8	26.0
Agriculture .....	251,930	274,007	18.6	25.8
Forestry and fisheries .....	2,256	2,052	0.2	0.2
Mining .....	3,035	2,504	0.2	0.2
Construction .....	66,548	39,863	4.9	3.8
Manufacturing .....	414,643	270,021	30.6	25.5
Durable goods .....	249,342	146,497	18.4	13.8
Furniture, and lumber and wood products ....	33,653	26,748	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries .....	55,936	38,031	4.1	3.6
Fabricated metal ind. (incl. not specified metal) .....				
Machinery, except electrical .....	79,278	42,821	5.8	4.0
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	24,745	9,713	1.8	0.9
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	30,115	17,705	2.2	1.7
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicle .....	5,577	2,494	0.4	0.2
Other durable goods .....	20,038	8,985	1.5	0.8
Nondurable goods .....	161,388	118,220	11.9	11.1
Food and kindred products .....	54,737	38,152	4.0	3.6
Textile mill products .....	10,677	11,418	0.8	1.1
Apparel and other fabricated textile products	9,197	4,865	0.7	0.5
Printing, publishing and allied industries ....	22,102	14,212	1.6	1.3
Chemicals and allied products .....	6,269	4,212	0.5	0.4
Other nondurable goods .....	58,406	45,361	4.3	4.3
Not specified manufacturing industries .....	3,913	5,304	0.3	0.5
Transportation, commun. and other public util.	85,386	60,666	6.3	5.7
Transportation .....	54,539	40,350	4.0	3.8
Railroads and railway express service .....	25,324	22,592	1.9	2.1
Trucking service and warehousing .....	17,076	10,456	1.3	1.0
Other transportation .....	12,139	7,302	0.9	0.7
Telecommunications .....	13,538	8,847	1.0	0.8
Utilities and sanitary services .....	17,309	11,469	1.3	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade .....	233,789	167,661	17.3	15.8
Wholesale trade .....	39,530	24,859	2.9	2.3
Retail trade .....	194,259	142,802	14.3	13.5
Food and dairy products stores, and milk retailing .....	37,471	32,328	2.8	3.0
Eating and drinking places .....	44,018	28,723	3.2	2.7
Other retail trade .....	112,770	81,751	8.3	7.7
Finance, insurance and real estate .....	32,881	24,769	2.4	2.3
Business and repair services .....	32,115	19,956	2.4	1.9
Business services .....	8,276	4,678	0.6	0.4
Repair services .....	23,839	15,278	1.8	1.4
Personal services .....	56,424	68,990	4.2	6.5
Private households .....	22,285	38,953	1.6	3.7
Hotels and lodging places .....	11,273	10,355	0.8	1.0
Other personal services .....	22,856	19,682	1.7	1.9
Entertainment and recreation services .....	11,112	7,226	0.8	0.7
Professional and related services .....	106,090	78,769	7.8	7.4
Medical and other health services .....	36,803	24,123	2.7	2.3
Educational services .....	48,343	38,928	3.6	3.7
Educational services, government .....	36,714	31,068	2.7	2.9
Educational services, private .....	11,629	7,860	0.9	0.7
Other professional and related services .....	20,944	15,718	1.5	1.5
Public administration .....	40,938	28,820	3.0	2.7
Industry not reported .....	18,136	15,104	1.3	1.4

\*Data from 1950 United States Census of Population, Wisconsin, P-B49; pages 48 and 49.

## HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY SYSTEMS, 1953\*

Location by County	State Trunk Highway System	County Trunk Highway System	City, Town and Village Streets	Other	Total
Adams .....	89.47	208.97	912.07	1.21	1,211.72
Ashland .....	110.63	87.93	819.79	17.26	1,035.61
Barron .....	126.47	274.35	1,376.43	.....	1,777.25
Bayfield .....	158.81	176.72	1,634.64	29.45	1,999.62
Brown .....	175.88	316.40	975.78	.....	1,468.06
Buffalo .....	149.21	328.61	570.29	3.80	1,051.91
Burnett .....	108.20	216.78	1,031.00	.....	1,355.98
Calumet .....	106.69	104.07	498.48	.....	709.24
Chippewa .....	194.13	425.53	1,217.11	.....	1,836.77
Clark .....	158.05	246.64	1,666.96	.....	2,071.65
Columbia .....	235.60	368.60	936.14	.....	1,540.34
Crawford .....	179.27	98.15	711.94	.....	989.36
Dane .....	361.80	532.06	1,814.34	.....	2,708.20
Dodge .....	250.42	548.06	1,048.32	.....	1,846.80
Door .....	98.94	258.92	749.66	30.79	1,138.31
Douglas .....	162.99	321.25	1,335.11	1.96	1,821.31
Dunn .....	183.00	433.62	1,028.18	.....	1,644.80
Eu Claire .....	126.72	426.43	717.23	.....	1,270.38
Florence .....	67.15	51.38	341.44	4.52	464.49
Fond du Lac .....	216.58	481.50	825.95	1.24	1,525.27
Forest .....	154.42	104.80	654.09	20.51	933.82
Grant .....	242.10	318.05	1,489.11	8.20	2,057.46
Green .....	129.93	268.11	762.16	.....	1,160.20
Green Lake .....	70.12	235.59	341.75	.....	647.46
Iowa .....	166.70	358.02	713.49	0.15	1,238.36
Iron .....	107.38	48.21	425.34	.....	580.93
Jackson .....	167.24	159.54	1,074.33	0.30	1,401.41
Jefferson .....	191.09	222.75	788.23	.....	1,202.07
Juneau .....	150.21	235.14	1,021.47	0.15	1,406.97
Kenosha .....	116.39	244.20	372.87	.....	733.46
Kewaunee .....	84.90	187.21	501.24	.....	773.35
La Crosse .....	116.04	291.21	430.05	.....	837.30
Lafayette .....	139.37	249.62	741.44	.....	1,130.43
Lançlade .....	146.14	249.31	662.64	3.88	1,061.97
Lincoln .....	157.76	252.95	713.80	4.55	1,129.06
Manitowoc .....	186.31	189.75	1,096.06	5.03	1,477.15
Marathon .....	257.38	622.05	1,968.98	.....	2,848.41
Marquette .....	157.53	301.42	1,396.54	.....	1,855.49
Marquette .....	88.18	310.62	389.31	.....	788.11
Milwaukee .....	198.57	101.66	1,727.19	.....	2,027.42
Monroe .....	197.26	338.04	996.15	0.30	1,531.75
Oconto .....	146.01	244.43	1,292.27	1.90	1,684.61
Ozaukee .....	163.14	163.57	1,076.71	1.00	1,404.42
Outagamie .....	196.87	338.98	898.63	.....	1,434.48
Ozaukee .....	99.16	118.40	354.57	.....	572.13
Pepin .....	48.31	150.09	253.62	.....	452.02
Pierce .....	161.14	235.89	790.31	.....	1,187.34
Polk .....	159.30	256.06	1,379.13	5.24	1,799.73
Portage .....	142.86	430.19	1,055.22	.....	1,628.27
Price .....	160.59	168.30	957.69	0.31	1,286.89
Racine .....	159.31	142.28	578.78	.....	880.37
Richland .....	153.29	292.13	665.86	.....	1,111.28
Rock .....	222.86	174.33	1,192.59	.....	1,589.78
Rusk .....	105.56	262.31	778.57	.....	1,146.44
St. Croix .....	172.35	315.68	990.55	.....	1,478.58
Scuk .....	203.68	299.46	1,082.69	5.16	1,590.99
Sawyer .....	147.17	150.99	980.44	11.59	1,290.19
Shawano .....	199.26	290.98	1,177.82	.....	1,668.06
Sheboygan .....	164.34	458.50	642.53	0.25	1,265.62
Taylor .....	110.43	189.13	1,069.80	5.15	1,374.51
Trempealeau .....	183.50	281.07	850.71	3.86	1,319.14
Vernon .....	206.10	289.96	1,110.96	1.60	1,608.62
Vilas .....	137.96	167.10	1,009.29	3.80	1,318.15
Walworth .....	190.61	178.31	798.67	2.08	1,169.67
Washburn .....	125.20	204.30	865.52	.....	1,195.02
Washington .....	161.91	177.51	670.22	0.38	1,010.02
Waukesha .....	239.24	463.24	648.12	0.95	1,351.55
Waupaca .....	168.12	355.24	932.47	.....	1,455.83
Waushara .....	126.34	298.57	801.79	.....	1,226.70
Winnebago .....	153.29	302.45	648.74	.....	1,104.48
Wood .....	170.63	335.79	1,031.74	.....	1,538.16
Total .....	11,263.56	18,929.46	65,063.11	176.57**	95,432.70

\*Data from Wisconsin Road Mileage Data, 1953, prepared by Wisconsin Highway Planning Survey.

\*\*Not including 296.58 miles of roads in Indian Reservations. If this were added the grand total would be 95,729.28.

## HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY TYPE OF ROAD—1953\*

Location by County	Unimproved	Graded-Drained	Soil Surface	Gravel	Low Type Bituminous	High Type Bituminous	Concrete Brick Block	Total
Adams .....	23.03	535.65	62.72	358.84	188.17	15.66	27.65	1,211.72
Ashland .....	9.35	101.51	9.48	700.47	139.17	0.70	74.93	1,035.61
Barron .....	1.35	56.46	74.73	1,248.71	314.37	1.04	80.59	1,177.25
Bayfield .....	21.79	209.57	600.52	790.94	332.31	7.10	37.39	1,999.62
Brown .....	0.27	2.18	3.63	859.62	358.12	74.10	170.14	1,468.06
Buffalo .....	15.92	16.65	.....	651.36	334.87	5.59	27.52	1,051.91
Burnett .....	20.69	107.75	398.51	566.58	262.10	0.04	0.31	1,355.98
Calumet .....	.....	.....	0.20	505.77	100.76	8.76	93.75	709.24
Chippewa .....	14.32	145.08	93.82	1,044.63	444.98	18.03	75.91	1,836.77
Clark .....	1.50	240.67	13.98	1,593.85	94.76	33.94	92.95	2,071.65
Columbia .....	27.32	.....	15.34	730.95	678.16	14.45	74.12	1,540.34
Crawford .....	2.92	14.40	0.63	700.05	258.72	1.28	11.36	989.36
Dane .....	1.92	4.56	.....	1,362.91	1,020.57	66.24	252.00	2,708.20
Dodge .....	2.13	1.00	0.18	1,201.09	457.50	27.63	157.27	1,846.80
Door .....	.....	3.36	0.76	713.09	377.86	3.83	39.41	1,138.31
Douglas .....	58.67	148.90	585.37	616.64	292.83	25.73	93.17	1,821.31
Dunn .....	87.75	197.51	94.81	604.82	626.07	16.94	16.90	1,644.80
Eau Claire .....	1.63	209.53	312.21	239.28	403.23	21.66	82.84	1,270.38
Florence .....	5.78	106.31	.....	224.27	113.87	13.19	1.07	464.49
Fond du Lac .....	5.79	1.20	0.56	764.70	529.31	34.01	189.70	1,525.27
Forest .....	106.90	131.68	19.60	431.84	243.80	.....	.....	933.82
Grant .....	12.24	31.45	0.34	1,379.12	498.51	14.72	121.08	2,057.46
Green .....	1.48	0.06	0.16	749.46	336.35	2.19	70.50	1,160.20
Green Lake .....	2.75	7.36	0.19	340.49	244.23	0.27	52.17	647.46
Iowa .....	7.15	12.04	.....	932.16	243.00	1.09	42.92	1,238.36
Iron .....	47.92	124.77	48.26	192.89	125.27	.....	41.82	580.93
Jackson .....	90.73	181.87	18.60	806.16	250.42	0.96	52.67	1,401.41
Jefferson .....	.....	0.46	.....	429.08	673.75	26.03	72.75	1,202.07
Juneau .....	19.50	470.19	48.27	520.49	310.02	24.24	14.26	1,406.97
Kenosha .....	2.20	2.89	4.39	255.00	238.62	143.60	86.76	733.46
Kewaunee .....	.....	1.14	0.05	494.60	230.00	7.16	40.40	773.35
La Crosse .....	7.11	44.08	1.91	173.82	275.87	255.05	79.46	837.30
Lafayette .....	4.30	4.29	0.10	864.46	214.38	2.39	40.51	1,130.43
Langlade .....	91.69	101.36	.....	524.66	308.52	8.59	27.15	1,061.97
Lincoln .....	41.35	169.62	.....	575.19	265.80	0.44	76.66	1,129.06
Manitowoc .....	.....	1.71	12.39	1,035.09	260.88	26.78	140.30	1,477.15
Marathon .....	18.33	309.64	0.64	1,840.13	505.08	42.08	132.51	2,848.41
Marinette .....	0.25	356.42	11.15	788.38	600.08	31.94	67.27	1,855.49
Marquette .....	19.06	39.65	7.27	371.43	324.93	.....	25.77	788.11
Milwaukee .....	2.52	8.65	.....	180.60	257.77	971.81	606.07	2,027.42
Monroe .....	23.51	35.10	4.43	1,079.88	323.67	35.11	30.05	1,531.75
Oconto .....	32.85	19.30	14.48	1,227.76	324.44	2.41	63.37	1,684.61
Oneida .....	130.44	541.51	1.61	199.72	474.06	5.89	51.19	1,404.42
Outagamie .....	0.43	0.20	1.15	762.86	531.80	61.08	76.96	1,434.48
Ozaukee .....	2.03	0.99	0.31	278.13	242.50	24.85	23.32	572.13
Pepin .....	15.44	52.91	26.87	225.60	128.91	.....	2.29	452.02
Pierce .....	19.98	70.12	9.20	780.31	285.42	.....	22.31	1,187.34
Polk .....	31.66	119.68	106.24	119.94	375.81	2.25	44.15	1,799.73
Portage .....	38.60	421.75	18.90	462.89	578.24	6.47	101.42	1,628.27
Price .....	63.28	115.03	2.10	884.56	140.84	.....	81.08	1,286.89
Racine .....	1.82	4.29	0.18	350.00	201.63	174.09	148.36	880.37
Richland .....	2.73	12.22	0.33	841.72	215.55	1.74	36.99	1,111.28
Rock .....	1.19	0.89	.....	517.51	798.65	58.43	213.11	1,589.78
Rusk .....	2.25	111.75	56.15	783.79	135.42	.....	57.08	1,146.44
St. Croix .....	45.36	64.82	2.73	954.36	348.19	39.83	23.29	1,478.58
Sauk .....	10.96	0.20	.....	1,046.75	462.77	11.90	58.41	1,590.99
Sawyer .....	13.92	85.02	298.42	569.51	310.08	13.24	.....	1,290.19
Shawano .....	0.45	1.67	3.25	916.47	644.42	49.07	52.73	1,668.06
Sheboygan .....	2.06	0.65	.....	537.41	465.32	54.38	205.80	1,265.62
Taylor .....	14.31	81.42	.....	1,148.42	102.75	25.42	2.19	1,374.51
Trempealeau .....	16.11	34.47	0.65	684.58	525.45	11.49	46.39	1,319.14
Vernon .....	0.25	4.82	.....	1,280.12	283.62	1.18	38.63	1,608.62
Vilas .....	106.13	500.47	.....	160.12	530.65	14.40	6.38	1,318.15
Walworth .....	5.02	1.99	1.91	242.53	719.43	85.16	113.63	1,169.67
Washburn .....	14.68	114.75	370.75	351.12	291.27	.....	52.45	1,195.02
Washington .....	2.30	1.36	.....	551.18	396.60	3.61	54.97	1,010.02
Waukesha .....	3.10	2.99	0.24	362.30	728.59	82.64	171.69	1,351.55
Waupaca .....	35.00	101.69	1.85	520.85	711.03	5.38	80.03	1,455.83
Waushara .....	43.27	325.25	1.50	467.35	305.92	.....	83.41	1,226.70
Winnebago .....	0.11	5.27	1.15	439.83	403.58	94.83	159.71	1,104.48
Wood .....	33.65	224.72	3.57	780.70	288.63	9.63	197.26	1,538.16
Total .....	1,490.50	7,158.92	3,368.74	48,891.89	26,010.25	2,823.74	5,688.66	95,432.70
Menominee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Res. ..	92.78	92.60	9.52	101.68	.....	.....	.....	296.58
Grand Total .....	1,583.28	7,251.52	3,378.26	48,993.57	26,010.25	2,823.74	5,688.66	95,729.28

\*From Wisconsin Highway Commission, Wisconsin Road Mileage Data, 1953.

## SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEAR\*

Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers	Busses	Motorcycles	Municipals	Total
1905	1,492						1,492
1906	1,174						1,174
1907	1,481						1,481
1908	2,045						2,045
1909	3,040						3,040
1910	5,979						5,979
1911	6,152						6,152
1912	24,578				4,060		28,638
1913	34,646				6,120		40,766
1914	53,160				7,881		61,041
1915	79,790				8,600		88,390
1916	115,645				8,958		124,603
1917	164,531				8,479		173,010
1918	189,983	6,861			7,246		204,090
1919	226,093	10,888			7,223		244,204
1920	277,093	16,205			8,002		301,300
1921	319,502	21,241			6,463		347,206
1922	361,060	26,788			6,037		393,885
1923	422,718	34,553			5,615		462,886
1924	475,413	50,413			3,962	2,886	533,662
1925	529,851	66,226			3,443	635	600,155
1926	581,441	80,288		553	3,107	560	665,949
1927	609,950	88,494		550	2,963	745	702,702
1928	646,200	95,800		547	2,746	1,388	746,681
1929	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	1,009,820
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

\*Data from Motor Vehicle Department, Annual reports of registration.

\*\*Includes change-over to staggered system. Some vehicles registered twice. Actually 744,911 different passenger cars and a total of 934,575 vehicles were registered.



## WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STATISTICS, 1946-1952\*

### TOTAL FATALITIES BY MONTH

Month	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
January .....	54	51	55	34	52	35	50
February .....	41	36	50	38	45	28	52
March .....	59	50	48	50	56	33	57
April .....	56	54	51	69	59	58	63
May .....	60	73	67	71	70	77	66
June .....	45	75	68	61	52	71	80
July .....	49	66	74	67	82	71	86
August .....	73	96	78	76	104	111	108
September .....	78	67	87	55	96	91	84
October .....	54	70	100	77	76	81	86
November .....	69	83	62	76	79	81	84
December .....	85	61	82	75	58	52	79
Total .....	723	782	822	749	831	789	895

### TOTAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTH

Month	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
January .....	885	9,778	3,176	4,275	4,154	5,882	3,777
February .....	766		3,849	3,488	3,347	3,228	3,658
March .....	724	8,341	3,391	2,180	3,311	3,747	3,740
April .....	755		2,507	2,241	2,706	2,838	2,544
May .....	788	7,125	3,022	2,403	2,649	2,457	2,737
June .....	783		2,963	2,187	2,932	2,423	2,828
July .....	955	9,561	2,997	2,651	3,495	2,824	3,272
August .....	1,092		3,105	2,600	3,478	2,773	3,332
September .....	1,336	7,125	2,730	2,602	2,966	2,616	2,356
October .....	1,408		2,642	2,650	3,052	2,449	2,776
November .....	1,880	4,408	2,789	2,845	3,599	4,093	3,656
December .....	2,574		4,845	3,166	7,861	4,496	4,748
Total .....	13,946	39,213	38,016	33,288	43,550	39,826	39,424

### MAJOR VIOLATIONS OF DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ALL ACCIDENTS

Violation	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Too fast for conditions .....	9,457	8,708	11,641	9,811	10,419
Failure to yield right of way at intersections .....	7,646	6,851	9,289	8,524	7,422
Failure to stay in correct lane .....	3,782	2,909	3,707	3,722	3,340
Following too closely .....	2,615	2,191	3,365	3,030	3,195
Inattention .....	—	537	2,454	1,844	2,128
Improper starting from parked position .....	1,702	1,553	1,866	1,321	948
Failure to yield right of way when entering highway from driveway or alley .....	853	773	1,128	1,086	950
Disregarding stop sign .....	966	686	865	1,083	1,248
Turn from wrong traffic lane .....	884	847	835	662	530
Disregarding traffic lights .....	700	660	752	717	785
Failure to or improper signal .....	401	293	727	840	729
Unlawful right turn .....	629	505	686	585	453
Passing at intersection .....	729	546	603	522	434
Cutting in .....	395	368	515	359	294
Failure to yield right of way to pedestrian .....	469	462	451	475	570
Failure to yield right of way when turning left into driveway or alley .....	465	378	435	300	553
Reckless driving .....	2,968	1,200	407	689	809

\*Data from Motor Vehicle Department, Wisconsin Accidents Facts, 1948-1952.

### AGE OF MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS INVOLVED IN REPORTED ACCIDENTS 1949-1952\*

Age	Number of Accidents				Age	Number of Accidents			
	1949	1950	1951	1952		1949	1950	1951	1952
10	0	2	0	1	55	631	826	764	681
11	0	0	1	1	56	607	717	713	661
12	3	7	5	3	57	525	774	674	621
13	3	7	8	5	58	574	692	645	632
14	14	23	13	23	59	518	646	617	622
15	61	86	69	88	60	517	632	595	595
16	620	828	883	1,063	61	365	502	479	449
17	1,118	1,514	1,470	1,745	62	428	570	499	523
18	1,523	2,091	2,179	2,329	63	382	485	405	464
19	1,660	2,481	2,252	2,384	64	340	437	358	424
20	1,931	2,492	2,196	1,877	65	332	445	440	395
21	2,247	2,688	2,080	1,912	66	243	309	311	346
22	2,023	2,617	1,838	1,846	67	250	331	273	301
23	1,918	2,391	2,131	1,754	68	237	263	236	292
24	1,897	2,289	2,156	1,990	69	197	237	238	209
25	1,707	2,436	2,080	2,108	70	163	223	186	204
26	1,653	2,164	2,101	2,060	71	151	158	169	179
27	1,599	2,129	1,965	1,998	72	143	160	135	154
28	1,450	2,075	1,925	1,895	73	107	135	123	113
29	1,421	1,994	1,835	1,761	74	86	124	102	82
30	1,385	1,923	1,811	1,723	75	70	124	91	118
31	1,325	1,650	1,580	1,618	76	56	79	81	76
32	1,287	1,703	1,540	1,577	77	41	53	70	70
33	1,206	1,565	1,518	1,452	78	39	43	55	41
34	1,206	1,629	1,476	1,428	79	29	32	27	40
35	1,110	1,581	1,428	1,432	80	36	30	30	26
36	1,052	1,475	1,396	1,346	81	13	27	17	12
37	1,029	1,394	1,350	1,214	82	17	19	18	12
38	1,029	1,414	1,348	1,260	83	4	7	11	10
39	1,005	1,280	1,260	1,187	84	8	8	6	8
40	972	1,341	1,279	1,159	85	7	4	6	5
41	902	1,154	1,156	1,087	86	1	3	6	1
42	1,010	1,311	1,159	1,195	87	1	1	5	1
43	873	1,163	1,111	1,081	88	4	1	1	1
44	831	1,039	1,045	985	89	1	0	0	0
45	892	1,131	1,099	1,053	90	0	0	1	1
46	748	1,050	1,009	924	91	1	0	0	0
47	684	1,031	961	988	92	0	0	0	0
48	794	953	983	954	93	0	0	0	0
49	779	1,003	906	894	94	1	0	0	0
50	788	1,073	993	902	95	0	0	0	1
51	671	826	905	830	96	1	0	0	0
52	772	944	860	904	Not stated ..	1,944	3,341	2,779	3,039
53	704	803	804	732	Total .....	55,678	74,055	68,106	66,923
54	698	867	774	724					

\*Information taken from Wisconsin Accident Facts, annual publication of the Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department.

**ENROLLMENT IN PUBLICLY SUPPORTED  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF WISCONSIN  
1946-47 TO 1952-53**

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
<b>Public Schools<sup>1</sup></b>							
Kindergarten .....	34,093	38,481	38,159	35,830	36,086	43,869	53,241
1 .....	42,049	43,840	47,135	48,498	46,124	45,606	51,271
2 .....	39,576	39,386	40,997	44,412	45,507	43,809	43,546
3 .....	38,762	38,615	38,579	40,328	43,376	44,432	42,991
4 .....	36,964	37,879	37,743	38,114	39,147	42,035	43,563
5 .....	35,732	36,255	37,379	37,645	37,285	38,625	41,511
6 .....	34,768	35,536	36,027	37,436	37,089	36,840	38,268
7 .....	34,615	34,167	34,882	35,817	36,391	36,526	36,335
8 .....	33,490	33,836	33,447	34,687	34,977	35,801	35,711
9 .....	37,314	36,133	37,386	39,989	40,214	41,070	41,941
10 .....	35,241	35,001	34,473	35,709	37,170	37,337	38,244
11 .....	32,919	32,076	32,355	32,142	32,310	33,309	34,064
12 .....	29,806	30,718	29,982	30,294	29,448	29,918	30,819
Other .....	3,660	3,489	3,409	3,047	2,977	3,645	3,713
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>468,989</b>	<b>475,412</b>	<b>481,953</b>	<b>493,948</b>	<b>498,100</b>	<b>512,822</b>	<b>535,218</b>
<b>County Agricultural Schools<sup>2</sup> .....</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>294</b>
<b>County Normal Schools<sup>3</sup> The Stout Institute<sup>4</sup> .....</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>873</b>
<b>Institute of Technology<sup>5</sup> .....</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>709</b>
<b>Institute of Technology<sup>5</sup> .....</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>State Colleges<sup>6</sup></b>							
Eau Claire .....	762	686	692	905	888	739	797
La Crosse .....	948	1,087	1,096	1,121	1,046	924	915
Milwaukee .....	1,694	1,779	1,704	1,782	1,728	1,720	1,750
Oshkosh .....	894	933	849	928	787	687	677
Platteville .....	518	595	677	744	682	573	519
River Falls .....	668	776	1,010	894	650	599	602
Stevens Point .....	850	883	840	896	800	691	707
Superior .....	871	952	838	911	836	774	740
Whitewater .....	665	745	741	767	732	654	682
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,870</b>	<b>8,436</b>	<b>8,447</b>	<b>8,948</b>	<b>8,149</b>	<b>7,361</b>	<b>7,389</b>
<b>Training Schools .....</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>2,397</b>
<b>University of Wisconsin<sup>7</sup> Madison Campus</b>							
Letters and Science .....	10,320	9,817	9,514	8,940	7,969	7,078	6,775
Agriculture .....	1,461	1,581	1,642	1,566	1,373	1,153	1,145
Home Economics .....	652	624	597	623	632	670	619
Commerce .....	458	899	1,235	1,140	800	676	629
Education .....	1,282	1,358	1,457	1,620	1,505	1,271	1,232
Engineering .....	3,421	3,145	3,004	2,502	1,905	1,682	1,787
Pharmacy .....					342	315	306
Nursing .....	191	200	237	223	220	201	224
Law .....	508	607	600	723	684	657	527
Medicine .....	265	274	280	302	308	313	325
Other .....	40	188	57	51	28	4	2
Extension Centers .....	5,258	4,932	3,753	3,196	2,591	2,124	2,055
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>23,856</b>	<b>23,625</b>	<b>22,376</b>	<b>20,886</b>	<b>18,357</b>	<b>16,144</b>	<b>15,626</b>
<b>Wisconsin High School ..</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>337</b>

<sup>1</sup>Data from Biennial Reports of Dept. of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of Public Schools, and the Statistical Division of the Dept. of Public Instruction.

<sup>2</sup>Data from Annual Reports of Schools and from the Statistical Division of the Dept. of Public Instruction.

<sup>3</sup>Data from Statistical Division of Dept. of Public Instruction.

<sup>4</sup>Data from Registrar, the Stout Institute.

<sup>5</sup>Data from President, Institute of Technology.

<sup>6</sup>Data from Board of Regents of State Colleges.

<sup>7</sup>Data from Office of Statistics, Student Personnel Services, University of Wisconsin.

**CONDENSED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND  
APPROPRIATIONS OF ALL FUNDS FOR WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT\***

	Revenues		Expenditures		Appropriations	
	1951-1952	1952-1953	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>						
<b>Executive Budget</b> .....	106,503,418.64*	106,770,154.61*	121,559,218.69*	123,210,998.96*	136,697,091.91*	105,900,365.*
Taxes for Gen. State Purp. ....	97,309,869.75	97,645,266.57				
Aids to Localities .....	510,498.36	554,392.54	45,113,436.07	50,489,690.39	68,031,554.28	34,141,000
Higher Education Insts. ....	1,264,929.01	1,248,267.09	20,162,003.68	21,951,731.22	18,540,295.00	21,937,795
Public Welfare Insts. ....	3,174,836.33	3,820,831.02	13,887,104.55	14,049,154.22	15,932,765.00	16,435,890
Boards, Comm. & Depts. ....	1,515,310.92	1,544,179.21	13,980,617.84	14,314,711.18	15,325,550.00	15,189,585
Legislature and Courts .....	8,422.85	3,976.05	991,602.08	1,377,414.77	1,164,450.00	1,443,475
Miscellaneous .....	2,203,183.75	1,511,106.93	406,940.42	465,183.77	415,042.63	355,500
Emergency Bd. — General					1,749,500.00	749,800
Transfers — Other Funds .....	516,367.67	442,135.20	27,017,514.05	20,543,113.41	15,537,935.00	15,647,320
<b>Revolving Budget</b> .....	135,140,229.04*	140,200,525.96*	135,766,657.30*	140,456,533.36*	146,716,095.00*	138,308,587.*
Taxes Appor. to Localities ....	73,920,118.74	78,630,142.80	73,920,118.74	78,630,142.80	83,616,411.00	76,233,411
Fed. Aid to Localities .....	27,621,449.28	27,086,287.49	27,629,136.18	29,184,210.48	28,208,511.00	27,458,045
Higher Education Insts. ....	20,111,563.26	20,825,841.62	20,396,089.02	19,591,433.11	20,537,881.00	20,608,003
Public Welfare Insts. ....	3,327,701.03	2,880,283.71	3,828,300.88	2,548,933.78	3,169,333.00	3,080,299
Boards, Comm. & Depts. ....	7,473,716.02	7,845,024.45	7,229,141.21	7,464,798.87	7,884,856.00	7,932,829
Legislature and Courts .....	274.00	— 274.00				
Agency Transactions .....	2,685,406.71	2,933,219.89	2,563,871.27	3,037,014.32	3,299,103.00	2,996,000
Total — General Fund .....	241,643,647.68	246,970,680.57	257,325,875.99	263,667,532.32	283,413,186.91	244,208,952
<b>SEGREGATED FUNDS</b>						
Emergency Disaster .....	1,499,616.68	1,528,117.69	83.68	19,472.03		
Conservation .....	7,247,953.49	7,778,349.53	6,530,405.77	7,184,880.46	8,232,543.65	8,343,591
Highway .....	78,204,755.20	87,977,805.45	81,040,077.82	102,051,984.02	96,574,500.00	94,317,500
Unemployment Administration .....	2,824,438.60	3,001,791.77	2,810,383.44	2,948,454.36	3,523,418.00	3,676,466
St. Office, Reforest., Drainage .....	510,645.79	503,833.08	684,561.07	420,504.99	505,125.00	523,234
Construction Funds .....	17,719,800.47	13,470,295.94	9,280,563.11	14,440,107.69	16,192,800.00	7,489,500
Veterans' Funds .....	16,247,311.50	8,997,837.79	14,302,483.11	6,675,254.54	3,640,445.00	3,639,845
Educ. & Welfare Funds .....	2,555,167.40	1,951,539.50	770,288.40	966,078.58	1,524,360.00	1,537,358
Ins. and Deposit Funds .....	1,446,258.91	1,021,264.70	533,132.35	466,558.88	1,331,935.00	1,024,376
Retire. & Pension Funds .....	26,538,377.66	29,452,718.74	6,218,164.73	7,007,998.40	28,813,749.00	30,139,899
Total — Restricted Funds .....	154,794,325.70	155,683,554.19	122,170,143.48	142,181,293.95	160,338,875.65	150,691,769
<b>GRAND TOTALS — ALL FDS. — GROSS</b> .....	396,437,973.38	402,654,234.76	379,496,019.47	405,848,826.27	443,752,062.56	394,900,721
<b>DEDUCT: INTERFUND TRANSFERS</b> .....	42,400,497.03	31,375,904.51	42,400,497.03	31,375,904.51	31,178,271.00	19,518,528
<b>GRAND TOTALS — ALL FUNDS — NET</b> .....	354,037,476.35	371,278,330.25	337,095,522.44	374,472,921.76	412,573,791.56	375,382,193

\*From Annual Fiscal Report, June 30, 1953, Department of Budget and Accounts.

**TAXES OF THE STATE AND ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1953\***

Type of Tax	School	Local	County	State	Total	% to Total
General Property .....	105,968,781	82,119,755	77,975,177	2,375,608	268,439,321	50.049
% to Total as Levied .....	39.48%	30.59%	29.05%	.88%	100.00%	
Total Income .....		50,226,747	9,757,752	55,204,273	115,188,772	21.476
Normal Individual ..		27,922,105	5,584,421	24,857,324	58,363,850	10.882
Normal Corporation ..		20,866,655	4,173,331	18,576,294	43,616,280	8.132
Teachers' Surtax (Individual) .....		470,672		4,949,586	5,420,258	1.011
Teachers' Surtax (Corporation) .....		967,315		6,210,610	7,177,925	1.338
All Expired Surtaxes Privilege .....				233,132	233,132	.043
Dividend Tax .....				377,327	377,327	.070
Total Motor Vehicle ....				67,293,983	67,293,983	12.547
Motor Fuel .....				36,652,204	36,652,204	6.834
Vehicle Registration .....				26,648,970	26,648,970	4.969
Motor Transport .....				3,152,047	3,152,047	.588
Permit Fees .....				339,883	339,883	.063
Drivers' License .....				500,879	500,879	.093
Special Sales .....		4,585,485		25,797,105	30,382,590	5.665
Cigarette .....				10,649,530	10,649,530	1.986
Liquor .....		4,003,302		5,539,114	9,542,416	1.779
Malt Beverage .....				3,049,479	3,049,479	.569
Oleomargarine .....				769,338	769,338	.143
Insurance .....		582,183		5,789,644	6,371,827	1.188
Occupational Taxes & Licenses .....	11,782	154,335	27,206	23,246,530	23,439,853	4.370
Unemployment Compensation .....				19,619,997	19,619,997	3.658
Coal, Grain & & Scrap Iron .....		140,127	21,315	10,658	172,100	.032
Hunting and Fishing .....				3,467,607	3,467,607	.646
Forest Crop .....	11,782	11,782	5,891	123,761	153,216	.029
Lawsuit .....				16,321	16,321	.003
Beekeepers .....		2,426		2,426	4,852	.001
Mink Farmers .....				5,760	5,760	.001
Public Utility .....	1,111,488	9,929,182	2,443,934	9,827,060	23,311,664	4.346
Power and Light .....	1,111,488	6,479,224	2,335,603	1,751,703	11,678,018	2.178
Pipeline .....		218,058	25,345	19,009	262,412	.049
Railroad .....		487,555		4,851,863	5,339,418	.996
Telegraph .....				28,369	28,369	.005
Express .....				13,002	13,002	.002
Sleeping Car .....				23,641	23,641	.004
Airline .....		11,299	29,894	7,270	48,463	.009
Telephone .....		2,477,288		2,566,185	5,043,473	.940
R.E.A. .....		255,758	53,092	3,000	311,850	.058
Freight Line .....				142,991	142,991	.027
Remainder .....						
Assessment (PSC) ..				420,027	420,027	.078
Inheritance & Gift .....			442,473	7,853,806	8,296,279	1.547
Inheritance and Estate .....			442,473	5,457,161	5,899,634	1.100
30% Surtax .....				1,571,878	1,571,878	.293
Gift Tax .....				824,767	824,767	.154
Total Taxes Levied and Shared .....	107,092,051	147,015,504	90,646,542	191,598,365	536,352,462	100.00
% to Total .....	19.97%	27.41%	16.90%	35.72%	100.00%	
Intergovernmental Transfers:						
City School Debt (Property Tax) .....	+ 3,179,023	- 3,179,023				
High School Tuition (Property Tax) .....	+11,318,452	-11,318,452				
High School Transp. (Property Tax) .....	+ 1,769,325	- 1,769,325				
County School Aid (Property Tax) .....	+ 4,894,400		- 4,894,400			
State Aids (Non- Property Taxes) ....	+25,321,064	+19,290,732	+33,889,307	-78,501,103		
<b>TOTAL TAXES (ADJUSTED) .....</b>	153,574,315	150,039,436	119,641,449	113,097,262	536,352,462	
% to Total .....	28.63%	27.97%	22.31%	21.09%	100.00%	

\*From Wisconsin Department of Taxation, Taxes and Aids, 1953, Table 1.

**STATE AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS  
SUMMARIZED BY TYPE OF AID,  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1953\***

Type of Aid	School	Local	County	Total	Per Cent to Total
Total Educational Aids ..	\$25,053,900	—	\$ 806,958	\$25,860,858	32.943%
Elementary and High School .....	19,932,680	—	—	19,932,680	25.393
Transportation .....	3,448,488	—	—	3,448,488	4.392
Vocational School .....	420,000	—	—	420,000	.535
Vocational Aid to High Schools .....	30,000	—	—	30,000	.038
Vocational Rehabilitation, Home Craft .....	33,005	—	—	33,005	.042
Aids for Handicapped Children .....	1,055,722	—	—	1,055,722	1.345
Aids for Homebound Children .....	14,923	—	—	14,923	.019
All Tuition Aids .....	119,082	—	—	119,082	.152
County Supervising Teachers .....	—	—	451,487	451,487	.575
Teacher Training Schools .....	—	—	339,471	339,471	.432
County Agricultural Schools .....	—	—	16,000	16,000	.020
Total Welfare Aids .....	—	—	23,757,902	23,757,902	30.265
Old Age Assistance ....	—	—	11,760,906	11,760,906	14.981
Aid to Dependent Children .....	—	—	4,270,100	4,270,100	5.440
County Insane Asylums .....	—	—	3,999,669	3,999,669	5.095
County T.B. Sanatoria ..	—	—	1,499,249	1,499,249	1.910
County Welfare Administration .....	—	—	746,153	746,153	.951
Other Welfare Aids ....	—	—	693,759	693,759	.884
Aid for the Blind .....	—	—	329,002	329,002	.419
Aid for the Disabled ....	—	—	394,897	394,897	.503
Aid for County Nurses .....	—	—	64,167	64,167	.082
Total Highway Aids .....	—	\$14,596,198	8,932,087	23,528,285	29.972
Local Roads and Streets Maintenance of	—	14,243,333	—	14,243,333	18.144
Connecting Streets ..	—	222,865	—	222,865	.284
Swing and Lift Bridges .....	—	130,000	—	130,000	.166
County Trunk Highways .....	—	—	8,472,087	8,472,087	10.792
County Bond Redemption .....	—	—	460,000	460,000	.586
Total Other Aids .....	267,164	4,694,534	392,360	5,354,058	6.820
Highway Privilege Tax .....	267,164	4,694,534	—	4,961,698	6.321
County Forests .....	—	—	180,000	180,000	.229
County Fairs .....	—	—	212,360	212,360	.270
<b>GRAND TOTAL STATE AIDS .....</b>	<b>\$25,321,064</b>	<b>\$19,290,732</b>	<b>\$33,889,307</b>	<b>\$78,501,103</b>	<b>100.000%</b>
% to Total .....	32.26%	24.57%	43.17%	100.00%	

\*From Wisconsin Department of Taxation, Taxes and Aids, Table 2.

**PURPOSES FOR WHICH WISCONSIN STATE GENERAL  
PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT IS USED AND  
STATUTORY CITATIONS\***

(Section numbers refer to 1951 Wisconsin Statutes)

**State**

State assessment, by Department of Taxation. Section 70.575.  
State forestation tax, 2/10 mill on equalized value. Section 70.58.  
State tax on utilities, average state rate. Section 76.12.

**Counties**

County boards: equalized value to be submitted to State Department of Taxation. Section 73.06 (5).  
County tax rate, maximum 1 per cent of current equalized value. Section 70.62 (2).  
County tax, state taxes and charges apportionment by county board. Section 70.63 (1).  
County principal indebtedness limited to 5 per cent of equalized value. Section 67.03 (1), (2), (3).  
County bond issues: purposes and specific limitations. Limit 1½ per cent of value of taxable property. Section 67.04 (a).  
Joint county normal schools: costs apportioned on equalized values. Section 41.43.  
County high schools: tuition costs apportioned on equalized value. Section 40.61 (4).  
Joint county agricultural schools: costs apportioned on equalized value. Section 41.50.  
Wisconsin Institute of Technology: joint county costs apportioned on equalized value. Section 41.34.  
County operating home for dependent children: state aids based on equalized value. Section 40.88.

**Municipalities**

Limit of indebtedness 5 per cent of taxable property. Special ruling, local assessed value or equalized value whichever is lower. Section 67.03 (1).  
Municipalities, share of Wisconsin income tax may not exceed 2 per cent of equalized value. Section 71.14 (2).  
12-grade school, free high school, state graded school: nonresident pupil tuition apportioned on equalized value. Section 40.535 (2).  
Outside property attached for school purposes: proportionate taxes based on equalized value. Section 40.56 (1), (2), (3).

**Schools**

High school tuition costs apportioned on equalized value. Section 40.47 (6).  
High school transportation cost apportioned on equalized value. Section 40.47.  
High school district taxes apportioned on equalized value. Section 40.48.  
Union high school district tuition apportioned on equalized values. Section 40.64 (6).  
State aid to all classes of high schools: formula involves equalized value. Section 37.10 (1).  
Joint school district taxes apportioned on equalized values. Section 40.11 (9).  
School districts operating elementary schools: equalized value in formula for state aid. Section 40.34 (9).  
Common school districts, consolidated school districts and city school districts: state aid. Section 40.87.  
Common school tax levy by county board dependent on equalized value between counties. Section 59.075 (2).  
School district annual meeting: maximum tax voted for operating expenses based on equalized values. Section 40.04 (6).

\*Prepared by Wisconsin Department of Taxation, Sept. 1953.

**WISCONSIN PROPERTY TAXES**  
**ASSESSED AND EQUALIZED VALUATIONS, 1924-53**

Fiscal Year	Total Assessed Valuation	Total Equalized Valuation
1923-24 .....	\$4,131,350,344	\$ 4,950,463,117
1924-25 .....	4,313,119,364	5,350,463,042
1925-26 .....	4,451,334,108	5,594,839,198
1926-27 .....	4,480,573,131	5,619,042,169
1927-28 .....	4,575,280,151	5,872,402,648
1928-29 .....	4,633,997,344	5,975,952,415
1929-30 .....	4,657,046,036	5,896,431,628
1930-31 .....	4,363,945,979	5,250,722,156
1931-32 .....	4,079,249,197	4,840,710,287
1932-33 .....	3,818,981,748	4,262,704,221
1933-34 .....	3,489,546,740	4,133,546,513
1934-35 .....	3,829,087,397	4,221,414,441
1935-36 .....	3,832,914,622	4,263,845,410
1936-37 .....	3,858,703,702	4,349,914,635
1937-38 .....	3,938,064,084	4,467,318,939
1938-39 .....	3,901,428,576	4,393,180,305
1939-40 .....	3,906,463,392	4,353,511,969
1940-41 .....	3,984,120,030	4,416,232,590
1941-42 .....	4,143,429,789	4,626,331,361
1942-43 .....	4,245,963,071	4,807,363,225
1943-44 .....	4,307,670,873	5,015,668,173
1944-45 .....	4,390,225,148	5,328,909,216
1945-46 .....	4,576,426,608	5,827,999,451
1946-47 .....	4,944,736,171	6,540,774,454
1947-48 .....	5,336,808,191	7,928,898,875
1948-49 .....	5,631,264,738	8,489,903,930
1949-50 .....	5,939,242,465	9,200,753,935
1950-51 .....	6,562,028,904	10,418,575,100
1951-52 .....	7,004,508,265	11,967,582,932



**BEVERAGE AND CIGARETTE TAX DIVISION  
REVENUE AND PERMIT COLLECTIONS IN WISCONSIN  
FOR FISCAL YEAR PERIODS FROM JUNE 30, 1934 TO  
JUNE 30, 1953\***

**REVENUE COLLECTED**

Fiscal Period Ending	Liquor Tax <sup>1</sup> & Permit Fees	Beer Tax <sup>2</sup>	Cigarette Tax <sup>3</sup> & Permit Fees	Misc.	Gross Revenue
6/30/34	\$ 793,743.99	\$ 1,844,887.67		\$ 79.53	\$ 2,638,711.19
6/30/35	2,304,593.55	1,763,387.01		557.90	4,068,538.46
6/30/36	3,446,086.04	2,021,958.67		6,646.19	5,474,690.90
6/30/37	4,156,697.94	2,299,872.47		1,320.67	6,457,891.08
6/30/38	3,799,572.70	2,255,751.03		3,616.39	6,058,940.12
6/30/39	3,458,212.87	2,132,900.98		2,637.63	5,593,751.48
6/30/40	4,226,762.68	2,192,090.81	\$ 2,906,328.43	2,520.16	9,327,702.08
6/30/41	4,209,673.09	2,084,382.51	3,566,986.50	2,862.28	9,863,904.36
6/30/42	4,555,959.90	2,225,275.47	3,964,328.45	4,246.38	10,749,810.20
6/30/43	4,624,428.43	2,265,769.89	3,979,667.99	2,493.13	10,872,357.44
6/30/44	3,967,399.51	2,526,166.62	4,219,457.27	3,422.36	10,716,445.76
6/30/45	4,864,201.62	2,598,202.22	3,627,424.40	3,700.10	11,093,528.54
6/30/46	5,619,277.10	2,726,682.55	5,285,840.30	4,083.59	13,635,883.54
6/30/47	4,817,793.65	2,992,032.24	5,923,529.10	4,865.39	13,738,220.38
6/30/48	10,926,867.68	3,150,957.31	6,518,952.08	6,964.04	20,603,741.11
6/30/49	7,894,411.61	3,049,789.69	6,772,489.23	6,412.93	17,723,103.46
6/30/50	8,245,528.91	3,006,474.21	9,969,377.76	6,291.64	21,227,672.52
6/30/51	10,660,390.98	3,045,909.76	10,190,894.64	6,112.82	23,903,308.20
6/30/52	8,220,851.43	2,975,709.76	10,346,081.86	6,071.03	21,548,714.08
6/30/53	9,536,473.14	3,049,479.45	10,649,530.11	5,942.37	23,241,425.07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$110,328,925.02</b>	<b>\$50,207,680.32</b>	<b>\$87,920,888.12</b>	<b>\$80,846.51</b>	<b>\$248,539,339.97</b>

**PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN WISCONSIN\***

Period Ending June 30	In Gallons			Cigarettes
	Liquor	Wine	Beer	Single
1940	1.28	.58	22	964
1941	1.26	.58	21	1184
1942	1.37	.70	20	1316
1943	1.38	.75	22	1321
1944	1.19	.59	25	1400
1945	1.47	.62	24	1204
1946	1.69	.76	25	1754
1947	1.59	.70	29½	1966
1948	1.26	.73	31	2164
1949	1.18	.81	30	2242
1950	1.22	.91	30	2287
1951 <sup>4</sup>	1.43	.73	27.5	2087
1952	1.16	.73	26.9	2111
1953	1.26	.79	27.6	2174

\*Prepared by Division of Beverage and Cigarette Taxes of the State Department of Taxation, July 15, 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Tax rate \$2 per gallon; changed from \$1 per gallon to \$2 on 7/24/47.

<sup>2</sup>Tax rate \$1 per barrel.

<sup>3</sup>Tax rate 3 cents per package.

<sup>4</sup>Based on 1950 census.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN\*

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
State .....	None	None	None	None	None
Counties .....	\$27,581,948	\$30,285,939	\$34,676,043	\$37,660,447	\$39,008,351
Cities .....	30,383,973	42,181,180	51,270,428	63,989,742	85,490,888
Villages .....	2,630,454	3,255,869	3,498,203	3,445,373	3,900,788
Towns .....	1,358,804	1,879,608	2,247,429	2,550,017	3,415,426
School Districts .....	9,407,236	11,368,593	16,772,781	23,873,093	32,087,201
Total .....	\$71,362,415	\$88,971,189	\$108,464,884	\$131,518,672	\$163,902,654

## CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC DEBT ACCORDING TO PURPOSE

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Schools .....	\$20,828,190	\$29,717,787	\$39,758,127	\$54,510,727	\$69,716,343
Public Service					
Enterprises .....	1,357,640	1,697,581	2,031,243	2,396,566	2,409,074
Public Improvements ....	19,624,593	23,399,353	28,342,056	34,055,323	48,842,757
Public Buildings .....	6,197,653	8,756,648	12,291,369	17,801,248	22,328,723
Parks .....	2,093,394	4,024,811	5,036,834	4,222,200	3,496,467
Airport .....	5,165,500	3,146,650	2,757,800	2,163,950	1,600,100
Housing .....	6,439,000	8,466,640	6,721,640	5,044,000	3,389,000
Equipment .....	148,154	307,495	318,783	465,032	635,354
Poor Relief .....	591,000	286,000	171,000	87,000	41,000
Metropolitan Sewerage	3,998,000	4,696,000	6,513,000	6,923,000	6,947,000
Refunding .....	4,025,580	3,603,027	2,831,804	2,318,672	2,067,332
Corporate Purpose .....	272,450	191,290	124,491	94,992	79,993
Miscellaneous .....	621,261	677,907	1,566,737	1,435,962	2,349,511
Total .....	\$71,362,415	\$88,971,189	\$108,464,884	\$131,518,672	\$163,902,654

\*The above summaries analyze the total public debt of Wisconsin for the years 1948 to 1952 by political subdivisions and by purposes for which created as reported in Indebtedness, 1952, by Wisconsin Department of State Audit.

## AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND PER CAPITA GRANTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR, 1952-1953\*

County	Amount of Grants					Total	Total per Capita
	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	General Relief	Aid to the Blind	Totally and Permanently Disabled		
Total .....	\$34,266,787	\$12,476,961	\$4,936,037	\$949,711	\$892,269	\$53,521,768	\$15.58
Adams .....	161,959	38,272	8,297	6,280	3,121	217,931	27.57
Ashland .....	359,716	126,170	17,841	9,822	8,903	522,454	26.85
Barron .....	574,172	148,952	29,083	13,757	12,179	778,146	22.42
Bayfield .....	437,541	103,997	13,899	9,593	8,105	573,127	41.65
Brown .....	516,036	269,920	67,102	20,605	19,733	893,397	9.09
Buffalo .....	166,469	42,009	13,753	1,998	5,277	229,508	15.59
Burnett .....	254,309	58,222	13,279	4,245	4,570	334,627	32.69
Calumet .....	99,644	31,855	5,944	1,263	4,360	143,068	7.59
Chippewa .....	500,485	213,139	28,928	15,271	21,126	778,950	18.18
Clark .....	348,912	103,186	18,733	2,512	5,726	479,071	17.46
Columbia .....	375,878	105,945	28,024	10,052	6,090	525,992	15.46
Crawford .....	269,882	79,995	17,432	6,105	3,833	377,248	21.37
Dane .....	1,621,945	890,563	204,688	47,548	37,091	2,801,838	16.54
Dodge .....	564,015	288,759	46,223	20,249	12,992	932,240	16.18
Door .....	185,632	53,996	11,992	5,433	5,408	262,462	12.58
Douglas .....	812,596	314,192	102,446	21,651	34,231	1,285,118	27.51
Dunn .....	353,906	95,438	17,982	10,795	10,425	488,548	17.87
Eau Claire .....	863,070	300,164	48,558	30,276	28,889	1,270,959	23.46
Florence .....	98,150	88,774	30,510	2,540	442	220,418	58.68
Fond du Lac .....	829,319	270,529	40,445	32,477	14,091	1,186,863	17.50
Forest .....	226,742	161,840	35,563	9,113	2,209	435,469	46.14
Grant .....	563,033	202,607	32,505	17,634	16,303	832,085	20.07
Green .....	203,567	45,368	16,542	10,057	6,142	281,678	11.65
Green Lake .....	119,900	31,456	5,434	4,650	3,607	165,048	11.19
Iowa .....	228,210	47,407	22,882	4,653	2,834	305,988	15.60
Iron .....	123,523	54,327	20,401	864	2,194	201,311	23.10
Jackson .....	285,842	95,215	32,714	5,541	3,304	422,618	26.29
Jefferson .....	320,730	88,567	41,267	5,247	10,504	466,316	10.83
Juneau .....	282,447	59,702	12,967	6,310	6,509	367,937	19.44
Kenosha .....	663,632	261,138	151,929	15,557	5,739	1,097,997	14.59
Kewaunee .....	86,279	28,347	4,380	1,517	6,369	126,894	7.31
La Crosse .....	701,051	233,965	60,218	18,154	8,421	1,021,811	15.12
Lafayette .....	245,592	68,229	11,168	3,841	960	329,791	18.18
Langlade .....	404,044	182,998	17,273	8,172	9,565	622,054	28.31
Lincoln .....	282,887	92,559	9,437	10,249	7,089	402,222	18.09
Manitowoc .....	400,219	144,390	32,221	14,854	14,122	605,807	9.02
Marathon .....	496,592	106,896	67,181	9,402	7,921	687,993	8.56
Marinette .....	389,487	181,721	46,803	10,333	11,452	639,798	17.90
Marquette .....	145,388	32,680	2,895	9,071	4,068	194,104	21.96
Milwaukee .....	7,014,895	2,855,895	2,458,492	222,918	217,185	12,769,387	14.66
Monroe .....	306,913	103,339	27,299	9,234	6,765	453,552	14.45
Oconto .....	329,872	127,686	33,114	11,007	7,515	509,196	19.41
Oneida .....	361,067	146,544	40,971	11,455	8,503	568,542	27.53
Outagamie .....	447,071	269,919	69,422	17,324	15,076	818,813	10.02
Ozaukee .....	77,318	12,983	10,424	1,183	4,512	106,421	4.56
Pepin .....	141,455	24,281	7,011	2,100	5,658	180,506	24.19
Pierce .....	397,150	129,188	14,193	5,490	9,120	555,143	25.88
Polk .....	398,282	110,776	24,967	9,011	8,880	551,918	22.13
Portage .....	392,095	127,039	35,282	10,228	19,997	584,643	16.77
Price .....	274,863	65,738	8,770	4,123	7,844	361,339	22.11
Racine .....	631,753	305,687	89,627	19,172	8,096	1,054,337	9.62
Richland .....	245,034	54,834	4,742	8,886	4,072	317,570	16.50
Rock .....	755,055	222,759	129,957	24,000	16,636	1,148,408	12.38
Rusk .....	335,846	72,444	6,104	5,424	4,191	424,010	25.25
St. Croix .....	260,307	37,427	7,294	3,183	5,188	313,402	12.10
Sauk .....	432,359	128,838	16,845	12,927	11,508	602,478	15.81
Sawyer .....	239,323	101,602	15,908	4,660	5,291	366,786	35.53
Shawano .....	404,191	184,791	50,695	14,346	10,146	664,171	18.84
Sheboygan .....	733,632	233,806	128,626	20,520	21,423	1,138,009	14.11
Taylor .....	299,224	60,753	9,492	6,214	4,340	380,025	20.59
Trempealeau .....	447,039	87,680	11,869	12,545	18,034	577,169	24.32
Vernon .....	416,006	137,773	23,026	6,265	11,410	594,483	21.30
Vilas .....	125,132	51,275	10,471	1,770	3,646	192,296	20.54
Walworth .....	343,514	109,527	68,799	13,551	11,521	546,915	13.15
Washburn .....	267,988	67,683	4,420	4,181	1,587	345,862	29.65
Washington .....	129,887	34,326	17,731	459	5,706	188,111	5.55
Waukesha .....	501,449	146,756	24,809	12,347	12,180	697,543	8.12
Waupaca .....	484,584	139,906	13,968	5,776	11,004	655,239	18.69
Wausara .....	322,231	69,797	19,081	3,113	12,944	427,167	30.69
Winnebago .....	622,679	221,306	45,933	15,737	10,613	916,270	10.06
Wood .....	565,735	291,082	117,729	12,838	15,746	1,003,132	19.86

\*Data furnished by Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

**AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FISCAL YEAR, 1952-1953\***

County	Amount of Grants <sup>1</sup>				Percent			
	Total	Source of Funds			Total	Source of Funds		
		Federal	State <sup>2</sup>	Local		Fed. State	Local	
Total .....	\$53,521,768.00	\$22,757,380.66	\$16,924,704.84	\$13,839,682.50	100.0	42.5	31.6	25.9
Adams .....	217,931.67	112,756.86	73,510.54	31,664.27	100.0	51.7	33.8	14.5
Ashland .....	522,454.28	251,013.64	194,168.58	77,272.06	100.0	48.0	37.2	14.8
Barron .....	778,146.41	375,085.26	268,388.47	134,672.68	100.0	48.2	34.5	17.3
Bayfield .....	573,127.30	282,756.60	231,548.16	58,822.54	100.0	49.3	40.4	10.3
Brown .....	893,397.98	414,636.60	277,603.06	201,158.32	100.0	46.4	31.1	22.5
Buffalo .....	229,508.94	110,375.11	73,091.78	46,042.05	100.0	48.1	31.8	20.1
Burnett .....	334,627.97	170,721.24	125,186.31	38,720.42	100.0	51.0	37.4	11.6
Calumet .....	143,068.21	72,046.12	46,377.84	24,644.25	100.0	50.4	32.4	17.2
Chippewa .....	778,950.42	340,575.39	264,895.83	173,479.20	100.0	43.7	34.0	22.3
Clark .....	479,071.42	245,400.23	151,029.05	82,641.94	100.0	51.2	31.5	17.3
Columbia .....	525,992.31	250,612.20	165,445.03	109,935.08	100.0	47.6	31.5	20.9
Crawford .....	377,248.70	195,304.24	121,530.58	60,413.88	100.0	51.8	32.2	16.0
Dane .....	2,801,838.17	1,046,227.01	890,597.66	865,013.50	100.0	37.3	31.8	30.9
Dodge .....	932,240.45	413,053.78	296,159.81	223,026.86	100.0	44.3	31.8	23.9
Door .....	262,462.59	127,741.42	84,157.89	50,563.28	100.0	48.7	32.1	19.2
Douglas .....	1,285,118.86	564,303.18	445,856.41	274,959.27	100.0	43.9	34.7	21.4
Dunn .....	488,548.78	242,270.10	160,585.41	85,693.27	100.0	49.6	32.9	17.5
Eau Claire .....	1,270,959.07	516,608.74	448,449.74	305,900.59	100.0	40.6	35.3	24.1
Florence .....	220,418.28	89,280.17	131,138.11	.....	100.0	40.5	59.5	.....
Fond du Lac .....	1,186,863.45	529,214.75	390,124.12	267,524.58	100.0	44.6	32.9	22.5
Forest .....	435,469.83	189,169.23	241,713.04	4,587.56	100.0	43.4	55.5	1.1
Grant .....	832,085.10	396,834.60	267,290.38	167,960.12	100.0	47.7	32.1	20.2
Green .....	281,678.75	127,812.46	91,365.76	62,500.53	100.0	45.4	32.4	22.2
Green Lake .....	165,048.96	83,475.58	53,882.30	27,691.08	100.0	50.6	32.6	16.8
Iowa .....	305,988.41	154,287.23	91,759.43	59,941.75	100.0	50.4	30.0	19.6
Iron .....	201,311.69	101,890.75	58,055.19	41,365.75	100.0	50.6	28.8	20.6
Jackson .....	422,618.45	204,222.28	144,710.49	73,685.68	100.0	48.3	34.3	17.4
Jefferson .....	466,316.89	196,814.72	145,828.57	123,673.60	100.0	42.2	31.3	26.5
Juneau .....	367,937.96	193,888.42	121,301.27	52,748.27	100.0	52.7	33.0	14.3
Kenosha .....	1,097,997.43	404,172.15	317,560.55	376,264.73	100.0	36.8	28.9	34.3
Kewaunee .....	126,894.29	58,571.25	41,692.11	26,630.93	100.0	46.2	32.8	21.0
La Crosse .....	1,021,811.56	453,570.70	324,212.27	244,028.59	100.0	44.4	31.7	23.9
Lafayette .....	329,791.90	150,213.59	103,535.87	76,042.44	100.0	45.5	31.4	23.1
Langlade .....	622,054.86	322,303.94	214,021.66	85,729.26	100.0	51.8	34.4	13.8
Lincoln .....	402,222.49	192,641.31	135,140.91	74,440.27	100.0	47.9	37.9	18.5
Manitowoc .....	605,807.53	294,725.25	192,562.12	118,520.16	100.0	48.6	31.8	19.6
Marathon .....	687,993.77	346,528.28	205,956.92	135,508.57	100.0	50.4	29.9	19.7
Marinette .....	639,788.94	307,635.81	199,551.15	132,611.98	100.0	48.1	31.2	20.7
Marquette .....	194,104.46	104,571.03	64,447.05	25,086.38	100.0	53.9	33.2	12.9
Menasha .....	12,769,387.81	4,100,066.58	3,489,333.98	5,179,987.25	100.0	32.1	27.3	40.6
Monroe .....	453,552.09	227,399.50	142,013.20	84,139.39	100.0	50.1	31.3	18.6
Oconto .....	509,196.20	249,673.81	157,178.80	102,343.59	100.0	49.0	30.9	20.1
Okechoc .....	568,542.56	271,312.46	180,242.41	116,987.69	100.0	47.7	31.7	20.6
Outagamie .....	818,813.74	377,036.18	252,166.30	189,611.26	100.0	46.0	30.8	23.2
Ozaukee .....	106,421.19	49,962.79	32,360.36	24,098.04	100.0	46.9	30.4	22.7
Pepin .....	180,506.99	84,750.57	64,699.28	31,057.14	100.0	47.0	35.8	17.2
Pierce .....	555,143.67	259,507.69	200,095.31	95,540.67	100.0	46.7	36.1	17.2
Polk .....	551,918.46	273,816.40	187,597.23	90,504.83	100.0	49.6	34.0	16.4
Portage .....	584,643.79	279,838.19	185,798.31	119,007.29	100.0	47.9	31.8	20.3
Price .....	361,939.62	192,308.72	124,196.41	44,834.49	100.0	53.2	34.4	12.4
Racine .....	1,054,337.41	429,324.59	325,142.51	299,870.31	100.0	40.7	30.8	28.5
Richland .....	317,570.79	157,090.54	104,639.47	55,840.78	100.0	49.5	32.9	17.6
Rock .....	1,146,408.87	478,199.19	344,927.99	325,281.69	100.0	41.7	30.0	28.3
Rock .....	424,010.52	219,151.07	152,072.14	52,787.31	100.0	51.7	35.9	12.4
Rusk .....	313,402.49	160,209.99	102,349.45	50,843.05	100.0	51.1	32.7	16.2
St. Croix .....	602,478.84	292,135.14	195,153.34	115,190.36	100.0	48.5	32.4	19.1
Sauk .....	366,786.41	191,258.33	138,228.56	37,289.52	100.0	52.1	37.7	10.2
Sawyer .....	664,171.61	319,861.69	217,162.42	127,127.50	100.0	48.2	32.7	19.1
Shawano .....	1,138,009.44	472,375.59	343,882.26	321,751.59	100.0	41.5	30.2	28.3
Sheboygan .....	1,380,025.32	493,987.79	334,331.68	52,628.85	100.0	50.1	35.1	13.9
Taylor .....	577,169.12	290,757.56	207,247.75	79,163.81	100.0	50.4	35.9	13.7
Trimpaleau .....	594,483.00	285,919.54	192,384.77	116,228.69	100.0	48.1	32.4	19.5
Vilas .....	192,296.69	106,133.21	61,867.33	24,296.15	100.0	55.2	32.2	12.6
Walworth .....	546,915.77	208,084.18	159,522.28	179,309.31	100.0	38.0	29.2	32.8
Washburn .....	345,662.30	188,012.77	123,368.59	47,642.13	100.0	44.6	30.1	25.3
Washington .....	188,111.54	83,227.06	56,642.35	16,012.22	100.0	43.4	32.8	23.8
Waukesha .....	697,543.23	303,051.00	228,480.01	166,012.22	100.0	43.4	32.8	23.8
Waupaca .....	655,239.98	331,964.92	215,361.08	97,914.00	100.0	50.7	32.9	16.4
Wauwhara .....	427,167.76	199,206.61	152,642.48	75,318.67	100.0	46.7	35.7	17.6
Winnebago .....	816,270.18	422,877.46	291,162.25	202,230.47	100.0	46.1	31.8	22.1
Wood .....	1,003,132.08	424,953.12	306,971.14	269,207.82	100.0	42.4	30.8	26.8

\*Data furnished by Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.  
<sup>1</sup>Includes money payments directly to recipients and vendor payments in behalf of recipients.  
<sup>2</sup>Exclusive of reimbursement for state dependents since amount is subject to change as claims applicable to period are submitted after the end of the year.

## NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND PER CENT OF POPULATION IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES BY PROGRAM, JUNE 1953\*

County	Persons Receiving Assistance					Per Cent of Population <sup>1</sup>					Total <sup>2</sup> Public Assistance
	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children in Relative's Home	General Relief	Aid to Dependent Children in Foster Homes	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Totally and Permanently Disabled Persons	Total Assistance Recipients as Per Cent of Total Population	OAA as Per Cent of Population 65 Yrs. & Over	ADC as Per Cent of Total Children Under 18 Yrs. <sup>2</sup>	General Relief as Per Cent of Total Population	
Total .....	48,913	28,238	13,558	1,382	1,239	1,084	2.74	15.78	2.02	.39	94,002
Adams .....	252	102	41	....	8	4	5.15	27.72	2.58	.52	407
Ashland .....	563	297	64	27	14	13	5.02	27.93	3.64	.33	976
Barron .....	833	355	81	8	18	20	3.78	25.24	2.14	.23	1,311
Bayfield .....	619	231	59	7	15	11	6.82	37.47	3.52	.43	939
Brown .....	827	642	220	21	28	26	1.79	11.09	1.47	.22	1,757
Buffalo .....	240	112	59	2	3	8	2.86	16.22	1.67	.40	421
Burnett .....	407	150	30	14	6	7	5.99	35.76	3.42	.29	613
Calumet .....	162	78	10	....	2	7	1.37	9.40	.88	.05	258
Chippewa .....	695	482	43	12	21	28	2.98	18.64	2.32	.10	1,278
Clark .....	561	242	44	2	5	10	2.66	16.71	1.51	.14	863
Columbia .....	563	240	105	16	15	9	2.78	13.48	1.74	.31	945
Crawford .....	435	216	81	1	9	5	4.21	26.57	2.38	.46	744
Dane .....	1,977	1,693	599	....	53	44	2.57	14.66	2.50	.35	4,349
Dodge .....	874	622	185	56	28	21	3.09	14.80	2.78	.32	1,781
Door .....	274	123	24	6	7	6	2.09	13.31	1.26	.11	437
Douglas .....	1,161	702	383	14	29	35	4.95	25.05	3.55	.82	2,312
Dunn .....	541	206	63	17	14	14	3.12	19.57	1.81	.23	853
Eau Claire .....	1,084	621	112	39	33	38	3.53	23.63	2.71	.21	1,912
Florence .....	144	204	106	1	2	1	12.14	40.45	11.76	2.82	456
Fond du Lac .....	1,144	534	146	28	40	20	2.80	15.64	1.95	.22	1,900
Forest .....	334	369	147	5	13	3	9.14	38.57	7.49	1.56	863
Grant .....	855	437	96	16	25	22	3.48	17.70	2.37	.23	1,442
Green .....	276	96	52	9	15	10	1.87	10.00	.98	.22	451
Green Lake .....	196	59	37	....	10	5	2.06	11.05	.94	.25	304
Iowa .....	341	129	139	....	6	5	3.14	14.77	1.39	.71	616
Iron .....	243	140	39	3	2	2	4.91	32.10	3.66	.45	428
Jackson .....	458	256	129	7	9	5	5.34	25.35	3.43	.80	859
Jefferson .....	477	190	147	44	6	15	2.03	9.26	1.38	.34	875
Juneau .....	469	138	68	2	11	8	3.67	21.99	1.51	.36	695
Kenosha .....	926	449	520	43	23	8	2.60	15.59	1.61	.69	1,957
Kewaunee .....	131	62	17	8	2	9	1.31	7.81	.84	.10	228
La Crosse .....	1,000	554	253	....	....	....	2.71	16.69	1.87	.37	1,834
Lafayette .....	321	129	33	....	4	1	2.69	16.28	1.43	.18	487
Langlade .....	644	516	94	16	10	12	5.86	31.69	4.81	.43	1,287
Lincoln .....	452	167	48	6	12	10	3.09	21.55	1.63	.22	688
Manitowoc .....	617	350	124	11	21	17	1.69	10.55	1.20	.18	1,132
Marathon .....	876	366	287	6	12	15	1.94	14.05	.97	.36	1,556
Marquette .....	613	459	131	14	18	14	3.47	18.06	2.87	.37	1,241

# NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND PER CENT OF POPULATION IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES BY PROGRAM, JUNE 1953\*—Continued

County	Persons Receiving Assistance					Per Cent of Population <sup>1</sup>				
	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children in Relative's Home	General Relief	Aid to Dependent Children in Foster Homes	Aid to the Blind	Total Assistance Recipients as Per Cent of Total Population	OAA as Per Cent of Population 65 Yrs. & Over	ADC as Per Cent of Total Children Under 18 Yrs. <sup>2</sup>	General Relief as Per Cent of Total Population	Total <sup>3</sup> Public Assistance
Marquette .....	230	87	15	....	12	3.94	18.58	2.35	.17	848
Milwaukee .....	8,537	5,953	4,811	470	256	2.31	12.66	1.99	.55	20,152
Monroe .....	479	327	162	3	13	3.16	15.10	2.19	.52	992
Oconto .....	518	340	102	10	17	3.78	19.95	2.70	.39	893
Oneida .....	553	351	140	8	17	5.21	30.52	3.80	.68	1,075
Outagamie .....	716	700	203	44	28	2.09	11.35	1.95	.25	1,701
Ozaukee .....	119	39	43	—	2	.88	6.02	.36	.18	256
Pepin .....	194	36	14	1	2	3.39	24.22	.93	.19	263
Pierce .....	560	273	66	5	8	4.30	23.32	2.91	.31	922
Polk .....	614	235	140	23	16	4.12	23.50	2.15	.56	1,028
Portage .....	600	340	204	21	14	3.44	19.29	2.17	.59	1,199
Price .....	444	192	58	....	5	4.35	26.10	2.44	.35	711
Racine .....	917	740	236	38	26	1.79	10.01	1.76	.22	1,966
Richland .....	377	108	10	24	12	2.78	18.74	1.45	.05	535
Rock .....	1,047	562	350	....	28	2.14	11.90	1.46	.38	1,990
Rusk .....	507	193	25	4	7	4.41	31.33	2.25	.15	740
St. Croix .....	385	81	24	4	7	1.95	14.23	.69	.09	506
Sauk .....	664	315	51	6	17	2.80	16.11	1.81	.13	1,068
Sawyer .....	402	307	63	8	7	7.72	35.54	6.35	.61	797
Shawano .....	677	475	278	45	21	4.27	20.84	3.06	.79	1,504
Sheboygan .....	1,068	547	363	28	28	2.52	14.11	1.74	.45	2,033
Taylor .....	445	131	43	....	6	3.39	27.30	1.29	.23	625
Trempealeau .....	666	195	36	1	15	3.93	24.50	1.77	.15	932
Vernon .....	632	310	172	9	7	4.10	20.99	2.42	.62	1,144
Vilas .....	215	181	23	....	4	4.53	26.61	4.48	.25	424
Walworth .....	507	258	257	40	18	2.63	10.41	1.81	.62	1,095
Washburn .....	409	201	4	11	6	5.44	31.90	3.86	.03	634
Washington .....	222	105	43	3	1	1.11	7.12	.70	.13	376
Waukesha .....	689	329	61	17	15	1.31	9.86	.91	.07	1,124
Waupaca .....	767	311	56	9	8	3.32	18.36	2.11	.16	1,165
Waushara .....	442	160	64	3	4	4.88	22.82	2.68	.46	679
Winnebago .....	939	484	217	69	23	1.91	10.80	1.50	.24	1,738
Wood .....	787	654	408	15	16	3.73	20.24	2.74	.81	1,882

\*Data furnished by Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

<sup>1</sup>U. S. Bureau of Census 1950 population data. Per cent of population not computed for other programs because of relatively small number in each county.

<sup>2</sup>Percentage based on number of children in relative's home and in foster homes. Adults in aid to dependent children cases eliminated in computations.

<sup>3</sup>Duplication caused by persons receiving general relief in addition to some other type of aid is eliminated in total.

**WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS,  
NOVEMBER 1, 1953\***

Address	Bed Capacity	Persons In Insti- tution	Persons Under Field Super- vision	Num- ber of Em- ployes
Division of Corrections — Total .....	2,125	2,536	3,189	917
Wisconsin State Prison .....	844	1,394		326
Wisconsin State Reformatory .....	652	658		172
Wisconsin Home for Women .....	93	134		73
Wisconsin School for Boys .....	346	220		140
Wisconsin School for Girls .....	190	130		82
Bureau of Probation and Parole ..	Madison .....			124
Parolees: Wisconsin State Prison .....			467	
Wisconsin State Reformatory .....			244	
Wisconsin Home for Women .....			48	
Wisconsin School for Boys .....			427	
Wisconsin School for Girls .....			197	
From Other States .....			99	
Probationers — From Wisconsin .....			1,657	
From Other States .....			50	
Division of Mental Hygiene — Total .....	4,467	5,212	1,182	1,901
Mendota State Hospital .....	Madison .....	625	824	252
Winnebago State Hospital .....	1,042	1,063	395	484
Central State Hospital .....	322	335	60	116
Northern Colony & Training School ..	1,426	1,871	384	516
Southern Colony & Training School ..	1,052	1,119	91	398
Division for Children and Youth				
Wisconsin Child Center .....	Sparta .....	351	81	1,810
				152
Grand Total .....	6,943	7,829	6,181	2,970

\*Prepared by State Department of Public Welfare.

**CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES  
IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY, STATE AND PRIVATE  
AGENCIES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1953\***

County, State or Private Agency	June 30, 1952	Cases Added During Year	Total During Year	Cases Closed During Year	June 30, 1953
Counties .....	5,893	6,070	11,963	6,065	5,898
State .....	1,928	739	2,667	654	2,013
Private Agencies .....	3,829	2,745	6,574	2,810	3,764
County					
Adams .....	2	11	13	11	2
Ashland .....	187	38	225	78	147
Barron .....	26	103	129	78	51
Bayfield .....	38	57	95	54	41
Brown .....	118	98	216	109	107
Buffalo .....		No Child Welfare Worker			
Burnett .....	41	37	78	24	54
Calumet .....	22	19	41	36	5
Chippewa .....	118	62	180	61	119
Clark .....	10	27	37	22	15
Columbia .....	44	48	92	31	61
Crawford .....	2	....	2	....	2
Dane .....	417	513	930	525	405
Dodge .....	80	88	168	41	127
Door .....	82	66	148	79	69
Douglas .....	288	234	522	350	172
Dunn .....	25	9	34	8	26
Eau Claire .....	226	283	509	176	333
Florence <sup>1</sup> .....	16	....	16	16	....
Fond du Lac .....	92	175	267	110	157
Forest .....	46	43	89	38	51
Grant .....	137	61	198	98	100

### CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY, STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1953\*—Continued

County, State or Private Agency	June 30, 1952	Cases Added During Year	Total During Year	Cases Closed During Year	June 30, 1953
Green .....	49	49	98	65	33
Green Lake .....	10	23	33	20	13
Iowa .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Iron .....	43	21	64	31	33
Jackson .....	14	21	35	25	10
Jefferson .....	106	55	161	60	101
Juneau .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Kenosha .....	119	29	148	25	123
Kewaunee .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
La Crosse .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Lafayette .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Langlade .....	80	69	149	77	72
Lincoln .....	53	37	90	44	46
Manitowoc .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Marathon .....	32	78	110	58	52
Marinette .....	62	62	124	87	37
Marquette .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Milwaukee .....	1,344	1,790	3,134	1,820	1,314
Monroe .....	98	162	260	171	89
Oconto .....	44	54	98	35	63
Oneida .....	65	92	157	89	68
Outagamie .....	237	167	404	204	200
Ozaukee .....	2	6	8	7	1
Pepin .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Pierce .....	77	59	136	47	89
Polk .....	70	28	98	27	71
Portage .....	33	76	109	30	79
Price .....	14	42	56	39	17
Racine .....	136	121	257	139	118
Richland .....	41	13	54	16	38
Rock .....	106	51	157	47	110
Rusk .....	98	58	156	49	107
St. Croix .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Sauk .....	65	109	174	106	68
Sawyer .....	81	63	144	45	99
Shawano .....	102	109	211	75	136
Sheboygan .....	165	177	342	200	142
Taylor .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Trempealeau .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Vernon .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Vilas .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Walworth .....	192	100	292	112	180
Washburn .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Washington .....	12	30	42	34	8
Waukesha .....	58	125	183	109	74
Waupaca .....	62	58	120	51	69
Waushara .....		No Child Welfare	Worker		
Winnebago .....	174	149	323	168	155
Wood .....	32	15	47	8	39
State					
DCY District Offices <sup>2</sup> .....	1,805	695	2,500	575	1,925
Wisconsin Child Center .....	123	44	167	79	88
Private Agency					
Catholic Soc. Welf., Milwaukee ..	1,057	967	2,024	1,049	975
Catholic Welf. Agency, Superior ..	86	56	142	43	99
Catholic Welf. Bur., La Crosse ...	376	220	596	223	373
Catholic Welf. Bur., Madison .....	101	73	174	74	100
Children's Service Society .....	266	352	618	361	257
Dept. Family Welf., Jamesville .....	30	3	33	14	19
Elizabeth B. Davis Home .....	13	4	17	....	17
Family Service Assn., Madison .....	12	21	33	19	14
Family Service Assn., Beloit .....	44	13	57	9	48
Family Welf. Assn., La Crosse .....	29	17	46	33	13
Fond du Lac Children's Home .....	28	9	37	24	13
Friendship House, Sheboygan .....	14	16	30	16	14
Green Bay Diocese Apostolate .....	783	310	1,093	332	761
House of Good Shepherd .....	62	45	107	40	67
Jewish Fam. & Children's Service ..	22	20	42	13	29
Kenosha Family Service .....	5	14	19	14	5
La Crosse Home for Children .....	26	8	34	17	17
Lad Lake .....	8	11	19	9	10



**CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES  
IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTY, STATE AND PRIVATE  
AGENCIES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1953\*—Continued**

County, State or Private Agency	June 30, 1952	Cases Added During Year	Total During Year	Cases Closed During Year	June 30, 1953
Lakeside Children's Center .....	50	42	92	43	49
Lutheran Children's Friend Society .....	241	149	390	87	303
Lutheran Welfare Society .....	324	217	541	229	312
Manitowoc Fam. Service Assn. ....	20	27	47	22	25
Norris Foundation .....	55	34	89	34	55
St. Charles Boys' Home .....	40	54	94	38	56
St. Mary's Indian School .....	19	12	31	4	27
Superior Children's Home .....	26	29	55	30	25
Taylor Children's Home .....	87	22	109	33	76
Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Assn. ....	5	....	5	....	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,650</b>	<b>9,554</b>	<b>21,204</b>	<b>9,529</b>	<b>11,675</b>

\*Prepared by State Department of Public Welfare, October 1953.

†No child welfare worker as of March 31, 1952.

‡District offices of the division for children and youth.

**PATIENTS IN WISCONSIN COUNTY MENTAL  
HOSPITALS ON JULY 1, 1952:  
PER CENT OF PATIENTS BY SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS\***

County Hospital	Per Cent of Patients			
	Under 35 yrs.	Under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	75 yrs. and over
Brown .....	4.9	64.8	35.2	14.0
Chippewa .....	12.9	73.8	26.2	8.9
Clark .....	9.1	72.4	27.6	12.9
Columbia .....	6.3	57.5	42.5	19.2
Dane .....	7.2	66.1	33.9	14.4
Dodge .....	10.6	63.1	36.9	18.3
Douglas .....	6.6	63.4	36.6	10.8
Dunn .....	13.9	70.5	29.5	9.2
EAU Claire .....	5.7	60.2	39.8	21.3
Fond du Lac .....	4.9	64.7	35.3	14.8
Grant .....	15.6	75.9	24.1	7.6
Green .....	7.6	65.8	34.2	17.1
Iowa .....	7.5	67.1	32.9	16.4
Jackson .....	7.7	67.2	32.8	13.7
Jefferson .....	11.1	64.7	35.3	16.3
La Crosse .....	7.2	71.3	28.7	10.6
Manitowoc .....	6.9	55.4	44.6	22.8
Marathon .....	10.7	64.7	35.3	14.3
Marquette .....	5.5	54.5	45.5	21.3
Milwaukee** .....	12.4	72.0	28.0	14.0
Monroe .....	8.2	65.3	34.7	14.9
Outagamie .....	4.9	62.4	37.6	16.4
Racine .....	10.5	69.1	30.9	11.2
Richland .....	6.9	59.2	40.8	19.3
Rock .....	9.2	60.1	39.9	19.6
St. Croix .....	4.7	55.0	45.0	20.8
Sauk .....	4.4	65.7	34.3	13.8
Shawano .....	10.4	69.9	30.1	14.5
Sheboygan .....	7.7	61.1	38.9	19.7
Trempealeau .....	10.1	60.4	39.6	11.8
Vernon .....	7.6	60.1	39.9	19.7
Walworth .....	12.1	64.2	35.8	11.0
Washington .....	7.9	55.5	44.5	22.5
Waukesha .....	4.4	59.4	40.6	15.6
Waupaca .....	5.1	60.3	39.7	17.9
Winnebago .....	7.3	58.1	41.9	21.4
Wood .....	7.6	62.2	37.8	16.8
<b>Total Mental Patients .....</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>Total Population of Wisconsin .....</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>

\*Information furnished by Department of Public Welfare, May 15, 1953.

\*\*Milwaukee Hospital for Mental Diseases is not included.

**\*PATIENTS IN WISCONSIN COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITALS BY TYPE OF MENTAL DISORDER ON JULY 1, 1952<sup>1</sup>**

County Hospital	Total	Psychosis other than senile	Senile psychosis	Mental deficiency without psychosis	Epilepsy without psychosis	Other and undiagnosed
Brown .....	315	176	58	67	1	13
Chippewa .....	373	217	22	108	5	21
Clark .....	380	181	22	139	5	33
Columbia .....	335	219	27	82	1	6
Dane .....	294	241	20	17	....	16
Dodge .....	266	156	31	42	2	35
Douglas .....	212	144	32	18	....	18
Douglas TB .....	125	96	5	18	....	6
Dunn .....	177	121	6	36	1	13
Eau Claire .....	244	185	17	34	....	8
Fond du Lac .....	311	197	13	51	2	48
Grant .....	237	120	9	95	1	12
Green .....	275	182	27	63	2	1
Iowa .....	165	92	13	47	....	13
Jefferson .....	276	161	18	64	1	32
La Crosse .....	309	173	44	72	1	19
Manitowoc .....	266	191	22	34	3	16
Marathon .....	208	119	18	43	....	28
Marinette .....	301	178	11	72	1	39
Milwaukee <sup>2</sup> .....	2,422	1,637	510	199	15	61
Monroe .....	188	125	20	37	4	2
Outagamie .....	269	203	11	46	....	9
Racine .....	289	175	41	50	4	19
Richland .....	155	82	9	63	....	1
Rock .....	234	157	22	31	3	21
St. Croix .....	174	131	8	17	1	17
Scuk .....	214	111	34	34	2	33
Shawano .....	184	128	6	35	4	11
Sheboygan .....	290	160	29	64	2	35
Trempealeau .....	211	138	28	35	3	7
Vernon .....	174	101	12	51	3	7
Walworth .....	238	159	27	47	....	5
Washington .....	175	129	7	36	....	3
Waukesha .....	226	143	48	34	....	1
Waupaca .....	180	124	7	35	....	14
Winnebago .....	258	200	17	23	....	18
Wood .....	247	177	10	26	....	34
Total .....	11,197	7,229	1,261	1,965	67	675

\*Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics, State Department of Public Welfare, May 15, 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Based upon diagnosis at time of admission to the county hospital.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include patients of Milwaukee Hospital for Mental Diseases.

## COMPARISON OF BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL UTILITY SERVICES IN REPRESENTATIVE WISCONSIN COMMUNITIES, JANUARY 1, 1953

Community	I. Electric Service on a Monthly Basis*			II. Gas Service on a Monthly Basis**				III. Water Service on a Quarterly Basis***				
	Consumption per Month in Kilowatt Hours			Total Net Monthly Bill at Various Consumption				Total Net Bill per Quarter (5/8" meter)				
	25	100	200	Therms 8	Therms 16	Therms 24	Therms 32	500 cf. 3,750 g.	1,000 cf. 7,500 g.	2,500 cf. 18,750 g.	6,000 cf. 45,000 g.	10,000 cf. 75,000 g.
150,000 and over												
Milwaukee .....	\$1.23	\$2.98	\$4.88	\$1.80	\$2.81	\$3.78	\$4.73	\$1.09	\$1.43	\$ 2.44	\$ 4.80	\$ 7.50
39,000 — 149,999												
Green Bay .....	1.54	4.35	6.55	2.33	3.67	4.91	6.00	2.00	2.60	4.40	8.60	13.40
Kenosha .....	1.41	3.60	5.60	2.20	3.77	5.13	6.49	1.80	1.80	3.30	6.60	9.80
La Crosse .....	1.73	4.55	7.95	2.44 <sup>1</sup>	4.28 <sup>1</sup>	5.77 <sup>1</sup>	7.26 <sup>1</sup>	1.58	1.78	3.28	6.58	9.78
Madison .....	1.10	2.60	4.10	1.84	3.01	4.16	5.32	1.50	2.00	3.50	6.90	10.50
Oshkosh .....	1.54	4.35	6.55	2.33	3.67	4.91	6.00	1.25	1.30	3.25	6.90	10.90
Racine .....	1.35	3.23	5.13	2.20	3.77	5.13	6.49	2.00	2.00	4.40	10.00	16.40
Sheboygan .....	1.55	4.40	6.70	2.33	3.67	4.91	6.00	1.35	1.87	3.82	8.37	12.37
West Allis .....	1.23	2.98	4.88	1.80	2.81	3.78	4.73	1.33	1.90	3.63	7.60	12.00
10,000 — 38,999												
Appleton .....	1.48	3.78	5.88	2.50	4.33	5.90	7.47	2.50	2.50	4.30	8.50	13.30
Ashland .....	1.73	4.50	7.20	3.20	5.82	7.16 <sup>2</sup>	8.78 <sup>2</sup>	4.40	5.50	8.30	14.25	21.05
Beaver Dam .....	1.55	4.40	6.70	2.66	4.33	5.57	6.57	1.80	2.50	4.60	9.10	13.10
Beloit .....	1.55	4.40	6.70	2.42	4.03	5.27	6.26	2.85	3.90	6.45	11.70	17.70
Chippewa Falls .....	1.73	4.55	7.95	2.58 <sup>1</sup>	4.55 <sup>1</sup>	6.17 <sup>1</sup>	7.78 <sup>1</sup>	1.50	2.20	5.50	11.40	17.80
Cudahy .....	1.35	3.23	5.13	2.20	3.77	5.13	6.49	1.25	1.25	2.53	5.40	8.40
Eau Claire .....	1.73	4.55	7.95	2.58 <sup>1</sup>	4.55 <sup>1</sup>	6.17 <sup>1</sup>	7.78 <sup>1</sup>	1.13	1.61	3.41	6.71	9.71
Fond du Lac .....	1.55	4.40	6.70	2.42	4.03	5.27	6.26	2.05	3.10	6.25	13.10	19.50
Janesville .....	1.55	4.40	6.70	2.42	4.03	5.27	6.26	1.58	1.58	3.60	8.33	13.73
Manitowoc .....	1.10	2.60	4.10	2.05	3.70	5.11	6.35	1.05	1.61	3.71	7.41	11.21
Marinette .....	1.48	4.10	6.10	2.81	4.63	6.17	7.70	3.30	3.30	6.55	15.30	22.68
Marshfield .....	1.60	4.10	6.10	3.94	6.75	8.51 <sup>2</sup>	10.62 <sup>2</sup>	3.10	3.50	6.50	12.54	18.94
Menasha .....	1.48	4.10	6.60	2.50	4.33	5.90	7.47	3.00	3.00	5.44	12.00	17.61
Neenah .....	1.48	3.78	5.88	2.50	4.33	5.90	7.47	3.00	3.45	6.83	14.70	22.45
Shorewood .....	1.23	2.98	4.88	1.80	2.81	3.78	4.73	1.48	2.20	4.38	9.45	15.25
South Milwaukee .....	1.35	3.23	5.13	2.20	3.77	5.13	6.49	1.50	1.67	4.13	9.20	14.15
Stevens Point .....	1.54	4.35	6.55	2.81	4.63	6.17	7.71	3.00	3.00	5.20	9.40	14.20
Superior .....	1.50	3.90	6.40	2.08	3.36	4.59	5.77	2.80	3.80	6.80	12.30	16.30
Two Rivers .....	1.29	3.10	5.35	2.33	3.67	4.91	6.00	2.70	2.86	5.26	10.86	16.76
Watertown .....	1.41	3.60	5.60	2.44	4.24	5.76	7.28	1.25	1.65	4.05	9.25	14.05
Waukesha .....	1.41	3.60	5.60	2.28	3.93	5.37	6.81	2.65	2.65	4.89	10.18	15.58
Wausau .....	1.54	4.35	6.55	3.29	5.37	7.09	8.81	2.40	2.40	5.10	10.20	15.00
Wauwatosa .....	1.23	2.98	4.88	1.80	2.81	3.78	4.73	1.43	2.10	4.13	8.85	14.25
Whitefish Bay .....	1.23	2.98	4.88	2.06	3.26	4.33	5.27	1.38	2.00	3.88	8.25	13.25
Wisconsin Rapids .....	1.25	3.20	5.30	3.63	5.44	7.25	9.07	4.50	4.50	9.00	19.50	31.50
Under 10,000												
Antigo .....	1.54	4.35	6.55	3.17	5.31	7.30	9.10	2.60 2.00	3.50 5.13	8.00 10.88	16.50 22.50	24.50 34.50

## WISCONSIN COMMUNITIES, JANUARY 1, 1953—Continued

Community	I. Electric Service on a Monthly Basis*			II. Gas Service on a Monthly Basis**				III. Water Service on a Quarterly Basis****				
	Consumption per Month in Kilowatt Hours			Total Net Monthly Bill at Various Consumption				Total Net Bill per Quarter (5/8" meter)				
	25	100	200	Therms 8	Therms 16	Therms 24	Therms 32	500 cf. 3,750 g.	1,000 cf. 7,500 g.	2,500 cf. 18,750 g.	6,000 cf. 45,000 g.	10,000 cf. 75,000 g.
Black Earth .....	1.60	4.00	6.50	....	....	....	....	6.00	6.00	10.38	22.00	34.00
Blanchardville .....	1.80	4.90	7.20	....	....	....	....	2.00	2.00	4.00	8.00	12.50
Burlington .....	1.41	3.60	5.60	2.16	3.44	4.61	5.71	1.25	1.89	4.29	9.59	14.79
Cameron .....	1.85	4.80	8.20	....	....	....	....	1.88	3.50	7.44	11.50	14.50
Cashton .....	1.85	4.40	6.90	....	....	....	....	2.35	4.05	8.13	16.88	25.00
Cassville .....	1.85	4.60	7.60	....	....	....	....	2.00	3.00	7.50	15.50	22.00
Darlington .....	1.68	4.65	6.95	....	....	....	....	3.00	3.70	6.83	12.60	18.60
Durand .....	1.98	4.48	6.98	....	....	....	....	2.45	3.64	6.42	10.99	15.19
Edgar .....	1.85	4.62	6.82	....	....	....	....	4.00	4.00	8.03	15.90	22.40
Fennimore .....	1.48	3.80	6.00	....	....	....	....	3.50	4.50	9.00	18.00	25.00
Frederic .....	1.98	4.31	6.56	....	....	....	....	3.00	3.75	8.09	15.37	21.77
Friendship .....	1.68	4.65	6.95	....	....	....	....	4.20	4.20	8.50	16.50	25.50
Hayward .....	1.73	4.50	7.20	....	....	....	....	3.00	4.00	8.50	14.00	20.00
Hilbert .....	1.62	4.04	6.14	....	....	....	....	4.00	5.00	9.50	18.75	26.75
Holmen .....	1.98	5.05	7.90	....	....	....	....	5.00	5.00	8.50	17.50	24.00
Kaukauna .....	1.00	2.50	4.00	....	....	....	....	1.90	2.58	6.00	12.46	18.54
Kiel .....	1.23	2.85	4.85	2.33	3.67	4.91	6.00	1.50	1.80	4.50	10.80	18.00
Luck .....	1.98	4.48	6.98	....	....	....	....	2.13	3.00	5.25	9.25	13.75
Marshall .....	1.54	3.85	5.85	....	....	....	....	5.50	5.50	10.34	17.65	25.75
Medford .....	1.35	3.35	5.85	....	....	....	....	3.00	3.45	6.83	13.20	19.40
Necedah .....	1.80	4.90	7.20	....	....	....	....	4.00	4.00	7.23	12.20	15.80
Neillsville .....	1.85	4.80	8.20	....	....	....	....	6.20	9.20	15.50	30.20	47.00
Niagara .....	1.48	3.78	5.88	....	....	....	....	3.45	5.70	10.84	20.10	29.10
Onalaska .....	1.98	5.05	7.90	....	....	....	....	2.25	2.50	5.50	12.50	19.25
Portage .....	1.68	4.65	6.95	3.22	4.96	6.43	7.90	4.00	4.00	5.75	10.60	15.40
Prairie du Chien .....	1.85	4.82	7.92	....	....	....	....	2.50	2.50	5.50	11.00	15.50
River Falls .....	1.60	4.10	7.10	....	....	....	....	2.50	2.73	3.74	5.85	8.25
Soldiers Grove .....	2.05	5.14	8.24	....	....	....	....	1.50	2.63	5.13	10.38	15.13
Tigerton .....	1.85	4.40	6.40	....	....	....	....	4.00	5.25	10.44	20.00	26.50
Tomah .....	1.68	4.65	6.95	2.56 <sup>1</sup>	3.97 <sup>1</sup>	5.33 <sup>1</sup>	6.68 <sup>1</sup>	2.50	3.02	6.92	15.72	24.92
Wilton .....	1.80	4.90	7.20	....	....	....	....	1.50	3.00	6.63	13.75	18.75
Wonewoc .....	1.60	4.10	6.10	....	....	....	....	1.00	1.88	4.38	8.40	12.00

BASIC STATISTICS

\*Prepared from Comparison of Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service in Wisconsin Communities as of January 1, 1953, Bulletin No. 9, Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

\*\*Prepared from Comparison of Monthly Bills for Residential Gas Service in Incorporated Wisconsin Communities Over 500 Population as of January 1, 1953, Bulletin No. 10, by Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

\*\*\*Prepared from Water Rates in Wisconsin Cities and Villages, Departmental Bulletin No. 25, 10th Edition, by Wisconsin Public Service Commission, January 1, 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes a fuel adjustment which is applicable.

<sup>2</sup>Figured on a restricted rate.

<sup>3</sup>Figured on an optional rate.

<sup>4</sup>Municipally-operated, except private utilities in Beloit and Superior.

**TABULATION OF ALL WISCONSIN UTILITY  
ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS OF 5,000 KILOWATTS  
OR MORE INSTALLED CAPACITY  
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1953\***

Steam Electric Generating Plants

Utility Company	Plant Location	Wisconsin County	Total Rated Capacity kw.	Net Generation 1952 kw.-hr.
Wis. Elec. Pr. Co. ....	Port Washington	Ozaukee	400,000	2,761,758,946
Wis. Elec. Pr. Co. ....	Lakeside Plant, St. Francis	Milwaukee	310,800	830,718,630
Wis. Pub. Serv. Corp. ....	Pulliam, Green Bay	Brown	192,500	701,796,000
Wis. Pr. & Lt. Co. ....	Edgewater, Sheboygan	Sheboygan	120,000	557,829,000
Wis. Elec. Pr. Co. ....	Commerce St., Milwaukee	Milwaukee	86,500	207,217,139
Madison Gas & Elec. Co.	Madison	Dane	70,000	270,418,200
Wis. Pr. & Lt. Co. ....	Black Hawk, Beloit	Rock	58,500	291,728,410
Lake Superior Dist. Pr. Co. ....	Ashland	Ashland	55,000	132,522,060
Manitowoc Munc. Elec. ..	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	30,000	77,106,700
Superior W. Lt. & Pr. Co.	Superior	Douglas	26,350	41,807,500
Mississippi Valley Pub. Serv. Corp. ....	Winona, Minn.	.....	26,000	65,983,170
Northern States Pr. Co. ..	French Island, La Crosse	La Crosse	25,000	127,513,300
Wis. Elec. Pr. Co. ....	Racine	Racine	23,500	6,933,031
Wis. Mich. Pr. Co. ....	Appleton	Outagamie	20,000	61,509,200
Wis. Elec. Pr. Co. ....	East Wells St., Milwaukee	Milwaukee	15,000	55,275,406
Marshfield Munc. Elec. ..	Marshfield	Wood	13,000	29,546,600
Northern States Pr. Co. ..	Red Wing, Minn.	.....	11,500	100,683,500
Wis. Pub. Serv. Corp. ....	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	10,000	87,197
Wis. Pub. Serv. Corp. ....	Oshkosh	Winnebago	9,750	66,000
Menasha Munc. Elec. ....	Menasha	Winnebago	8,000	24,813,600
Northern States Pr. Co. ..	La Crosse	La Crosse	6,500	6,405,950
Wis. Pr. & Lt. Co. ....	Riverside, Sheboygan	Sheboygan	6,000	4,500
Hydro Electric Generating Plants				
Northern States Pr. Co. ..	Wissota	Chippewa	35,280	156,997,700
Northern States Pr. Co. ..	Holcombe	Chippewa	33,750	111,306,900
Wis. Pr. & Lt. Co. ....	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	28,500	131,841,680
Northern States Pr. Co. ..	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	21,600	80,380,680
St. Croix Falls, Wis. Imp. Co. ....	St. Croix	Polk	21,400	126,941,526
Wis. Mich. Pr. Co. ....	Big Quinnesee Falls, Mich.	.....	19,530	111,661,093
Wis. Pub. Serv. Corp. ....	Grandfather Falls	Lincoln	17,240	119,051,400
Northern States Pr. Co. ....	Jim Falls	Chippewa	14,400	87,384,600
Wis. Mich. Pr. Co. ....	Peavay Falls, Mich.	.....	15,000	50,629,530
Wis. Pr. & Lt. Co. ....	Kilbourn	Sauk, Columbia	8,200	62,587,450
Wis. Mich. Pr. Co. ....	White Rapids, Mich.	.....	8,000	40,349,364
Wis. Mich. Pr. Co. ....	Chalk Hills, Mich.	.....	7,800	38,525,769
Lake Superior Dist. Pr. Co. ....	Big Falls	Rusk	7,780	46,089,578
Consolidated Water Pr. Co. ....	Du Bay	Portage	7,200	45,342,500
Menomonie & Marinette Lt. & Pr. Co. ....	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.....	7,020	40,875,970
Wis. Pub. Serv. Corp. ....	High Falls	Marinette	7,000	15,200,600
Wis. Pub. Serv. Corp. ....	Caldron Falls	Marinette	6,400	16,887,930
Northern States Pr. Co. ..	Cedar Falls	Dunn	6,000	30,661,477
Wis. Pub. Serv. Corp. ....	Wausau West	Marathon	5,400	34,763,597
Wis. Mich. Pr. Co. ....	Brule, Mich.	.....	5,335	22,844,944
Wis. Mich. Pr. Co. ....	Twin Falls, Mich.	.....	5,000	36,376,887

\*Prepared by Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, August 1953.

**NUMBER OF TELEPHONES PER 100 POPULATION,  
REPRESENTATIVE COMMUNITIES IN WISCONSIN,  
JANUARY 1, 1950\***

	Estimated Population in Exchange Area	Telephones per 100 Population
Total U. S. ....	150,697,000	27.1
1st Class Cities		
Milwaukee .....	839,000	35.0
2nd Class Cities		
Green Bay .....	70,000	31.4
Kenosha .....	64,000	31.2
La Crosse .....	54,000	30.4
Madison .....	114,000	40.7
Racine .....	86,000	33.8
Sheboygan .....	45,500	34.3
Superior .....	37,000	32.1
3rd Class Cities		
Ashland .....	10,800	29.6
Beloit .....	35,800	31.5
Eau Claire .....	40,500	28.7
Fond du Lac .....	32,400	36.8
Manitowoc .....	29,700	34.9
Marshfield .....	12,600	33.2
Neenah .....	27,700	36.7
Stevens Point .....	18,500	27.9
Two Rivers .....	11,400	28.6
Waukesha .....	22,100	39.4
Wisconsin Rapids .....	20,000	30.6
4th Class Cities		
Antigo .....	10,600	26.2
Burlington .....	6,000	36.1
Darlington .....	2,200	42.0
Durand .....	2,000	30.6
Fennimore .....	1,746	35.5
Hayward .....	1,627	34.5
Kaukauna .....	8,387	26.5
Kiel .....	2,229	24.7
Medford .....	3,400	30.2
Neillsville .....	2,713	33.7
Niagara .....	2,072	25.5
Portage .....	7,400	36.7
Prairie du Chien .....	5,442	29.5
River Falls .....	3,927	27.2
Tomah .....	6,000	23.7
Villages		
Athens .....	873	17.0
Black Earth .....	660	32.3
Blanchardville .....	715	38.9
Cameron .....	975	24.4
Cashton .....	865	21.3
Cassville .....	995	14.8
Edgar .....	740	16.6
Frederic .....	915	36.7
Hilbert .....	660	24.2
Holmen .....	595	26.4
Luck .....	825	34.5
Necedah .....	870	12.5
Oxford .....	515	12.0
Shiocton .....	680	15.7
Soldiers Grove .....	825	17.5
Strum .....	550	23.8
Tigerton .....	835	19.4
Wilton .....	545	18.2
Wonewoc .....	985	21.5

\*Prepared by Wisconsin Public Service Commission from Telephone Statistics of the World, 1950 U. S. Census, and commission records.

### WISCONSIN INTRASTATE COMMON MOTOR CARRIERS OF PASSENGERS\*

The following is entire system data on the intrastate common motor carriers of passengers. System business includes any special or charter passenger service, mail, express, bus, card advertising and all other operating service performed.

Year	Total Operating Revenues	Vehicle Miles		Revenue Passengers		Intercity Revenue Passenger-mi. (1,000's)
		Urban	Intercity & Suburban	Urban	Intercity & Suburban	
1929	\$ 7,351,465 <sup>1</sup>					
1930	6,776,148 <sup>1</sup>					
1939	7,788,986	9,422,757	25,583,095	22,650,632	6,362,217	
1940	8,346,287	11,586,451	26,096,163	27,300,607	6,405,774	319,317
1941	9,485,266	12,535,573	28,063,127	35,212,744	6,046,912	379,997
1942	13,935,982	13,960,980	31,223,026	56,036,817	8,880,238	555,397
1943	18,925,721	18,307,498	34,185,237	77,880,623	12,906,042	696,741
1944	20,903,345	18,183,218	37,448,794	86,942,827	14,527,064	775,148
1945	20,516,175					
1950	21,530,997	18,020,285	44,313,711	75,190,719	13,734,062	729,838
1951	22,211,660	16,432,052	45,422,648	67,099,586	15,365,254	729,923
1952	22,363,538	15,614,856	42,585,641	65,621,272	13,937,715	674,134

### WISCONSIN INTRASTATE COMMON MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY\*

Year	Total Operating Revenues	Total Common Tons	Total Common Intercity Vehicle Miles	Total Intercity Common Ton-Miles of Service
1929	\$ 1,764,795 <sup>1</sup>			
1930	1,780,997 <sup>1</sup>			
1939	6,080,766			
1940	6,774,059	910,149		
1941	9,617,777	1,238,672	31,825,923	213,197,436
1944	14,583,008	2,121,304	42,366,254	333,636,319
1949	33,810,903			
1950	42,057,815	3,510,077	72,116,271	648,681,710
1951	46,775,282	3,835,733	76,973,422	649,160,666
1952	52,164,084	3,740,588	75,554,225	627,663,793

\*Prepared by State Public Service Commission, Sept. 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Interstate common motor carriers included as distinction between intrastate and interstate was not yet in practice.

**WISCONSIN ELECTRIC RAILWAYS (INCLUDING  
AUXILIARY OPERATIONS)<sup>1</sup> URBAN AND  
INTERURBAN, 1930-1952 INCLUSIVE\***

Year	Number of Carriers		Vehicle miles in thousands		Passengers carried	
	Urban	Interurban	Urban	Interurban	Urban	Interurban
1930	13	4	32,898	7,269	229,993	6,504
1931	11	4	31,584	6,609	211,450	5,279
1932	11	4	29,415	5,300	202,080	3,756
1933	10	3	28,186	5,057	196,063	3,534
1934	8	3	27,997	5,265	213,362	3,916
1935	8	3	27,479	4,903	219,316	3,964
1936	6	3	28,042	5,402	245,843	4,509
1937	6	3	28,402	5,651	248,032	4,444
1938	6	3	27,654	4,770	223,111	3,892
1939	5	2	28,002	4,331	233,311	3,813
1940	4	2	26,161	4,152	236,304	4,161
1941	4	2	27,465	3,968	261,557	4,418
1942	4	2	30,705	4,732	322,358	6,591
1943	4	2	34,412	5,655	398,887	9,383
1944	4	2	35,082	5,827	419,122	10,049
1945	4	2	34,263	6,150	417,992	10,779
1946	3	2	34,150	5,998	411,736	10,553
1947	3	2	35,683	5,801	399,654	9,575
1948	3	2	37,043	3,809	399,207	5,906
1949	3	2	36,660	3,068	348,762	4,397
1950	3	2	37,420	2,823	344,299	4,198
1951	3	2	37,579	2,081	327,519	2,278
1952	2	2	35,778	1,978	295,464	2,154

**Miles of Route**

Year	Electric railway (miles of first main track)		Trolley coach		Feeder bus	
	Urban	Interurban	Urban	Interurban	Urban	Interurban
1930	258.0	248.1	....	....	51.6	....
1931	220.8	245.9	....	....	69.9	....
1932	203.4	250.5	16.4	....	92.9	....
1933	180.5	250.5	16.4	....	112.6	....
1934	175.6	250.5	16.4	....	122.2	....
1935	147.0	253.2	16.4	....	130.7	....
1936	138.2	252.8	22.0	....	128.8	....
1937	123.0	247.5	30.7	....	130.9	....
1938	119.1	209.1	36.9	....	139.7	....
1939	116.1	192.2	36.9	....	104.9	....
1940	97.9	154.6	46.1	....	103.5	....
1941	86.1	136.8	55.7	....	116.7	....
1942	86.5	136.1	55.7	....	120.6	....
1943	86.3	138.1	52.7	....	125.1	....
1944	87.9	134.4	52.7	....	130.3	....
1945	83.4	133.2	52.7	....	130.3	....
1946	82.3	132.9	52.7	....	132.0	....
1947	74.6	103.3	52.7	....	156.3	....
1948	63.7	77.8	60.1	....	170.1	....
1949	60.5	77.1	68.4	....	181.9	....
1950	59.9	72.3	65.9	....	182.1	....
1951	48.4	41.9	54.9	....	217.2	....
1952	43.5	41.9	54.5	....	215.9	....

<sup>1</sup>The "auxiliary operations" in the first line of the title refers, primarily, to trackless trolley and motorbus operations.

\*Prepared by Wisconsin Public Service Commission, August 1953.



**RAILROAD TRACK MILEAGES IN WISCONSIN,  
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1920-1952\***

Year	No. of Rys.	Mileage Operated <sup>1</sup>		Revenue Freight Traffic	
		Road	Track	Tons of Freight	Passengers
1920	35	7,546.37	11,615.28	9,052,084	960,569
1921	32	7,506.97	11,609.27	6,193,129	754,171
1922	31	7,477.60	11,585.44	7,457,308	679,698
1923	31	7,465.85	11,581.62	8,853,214	703,955
1924	30	7,432.80	11,553.31	7,926,627	660,052
1925	30	7,436.25	11,546.65	8,388,106	641,327
1926	30	7,326.44	11,462.53	8,391,441	642,648
1927	30	7,296.35	11,467.85	8,234,444	634,399
1928	28	7,287.11	11,606.25	8,304,546	574,535
1929	29	7,627.51	11,605.43	8,344,546	576,531
1930	27	7,230.72	11,582.88	6,908,656	466,154
1931	27	7,148.16	11,471.98	5,304,071	368,275
1932	27	7,099.29	11,393.41	3,908,058	285,631
1933	26	7,016.07	11,283.79	4,398,941	338,679
1934	25	6,877.23	11,083.23	4,770,207	359,561
1935	25	6,853.54	11,045.33	5,105,965	347,898
1936	25	6,853.38	10,873.97	6,362,983	427,842
1937	23	6,788.94	10,751.06	6,731,564	474,862
1938	22	6,745.66	10,672.53	5,516,111	420,300
1939	22	6,674.96	10,558.47	6,116,036	418,495
1940	22	6,646.00	10,484.18	6,910,647	445,938
1941	21	6,624.34	10,421.21	8,590,693	494,945
1942	21	6,574.74	10,263.13	10,117,331	760,524
1943	21	6,501.56	10,193.41	11,300,335	1,230,485
1944	21	6,479.27	10,142.43	11,315,687	1,401,045
1945	21	6,400.33	10,104.79	10,822,985	1,393,881
1946	20	6,383.99	10,081.84	10,497,848	1,154,537
1947	20	6,368.32	10,020.83	10,963,872	846,022
1948	20	6,367.83	10,023.23	11,120,833	803,087
1949	20	6,366.87	10,031.46	9,334,167	740,042
1950	20	6,336.71	10,000.26	10,850,178	646,353
1951	20	6,298.33	9,991.55	12,249,076	705,786
1952	20	6,297.71	9,987.85	11,338,267	677,303

\*Prepared by Wisconsin Public Service Commission, November 1953.

<sup>1</sup>Mileages given are exclusive of trackage rights in order to avoid duplication.

## DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN\*

### Inventory of Recreational Facilities in Wisconsin

- 8,676 recorded lakes in Wisconsin totalling 925,531 acres of water
- 1,412 trout streams with a total mileage of 8,349 miles
- 4,762,213 acres of publicly-owned or publicly-controlled land open to hunters in the fall of 1953
- 136 state wildlife and game refuges totalling 49,098 acres in 1953.

### Fish and Game Licenses, 1952

- 237,045 deer hunting tags issued
- 346,958 small game hunting licenses issued
- 276,720 nonresident fishing licenses issued
- 752,204 resident fishing licenses issued
- 28,506 ten-day nonresident fishing licenses issued
- 37,101 voluntary sportsmen's licenses issued
- 1,016 nonresident bow and arrow deer licenses issued
- 936 guide licenses issued
- 134,351 federal waterfowl hunting stamps issued.

### Estimated Game Taken in 1952-1953 Hunting Season

- 486,589 pheasants
- 40,457 prairie chicken and sharp-tailed grouse
- 760,246 ruffed grouse
- 51,233 Hungarian partridge
- 1,117,023 waterfowl
- 1,343,987 squirrels
- 930,537 cottontail rabbits
- 710 bear
- 27,630 deer (126 taken with bow and arrow)

### Fur Bearing Animals Taken in 1952-1953

- \$138,834.00 in bounties paid for coyotes, timber wolves, red and gray foxes, wildcats
- \$1,121,350.30 value of wild fur harvest
- \$167,000.00 for 13,477 beaver taken in the spring of 1953

### Restocking Forests and Wildlife

- 38,568 adult pheasants stocked in spring of 1953
- 28,376 pheasants released before hunting season of 1953
- 27,605,688 trees and shrubs distributed in Wisconsin in spring of 1953 from state sources
- 91,514,893 fish produced at state hatcheries and distributed in 1952
- 537,991 fish produced at federal hatcheries and distributed in 1952
- 1,041,430 legal size brook, brown and rainbow trout distributed in 1952.

### Data on Conservation Law Violations, Injuries and Forest Fires

- 3,543 conservation law violations reported by wardens in 1952. 99 per cent of completed cases resulted in convictions.
- 122 persons were injured in hunting accidents in 1952, of which 16 were fatal. Of 32 accidents while hunting deer or bear, 9 were fatal.
- 1,246 forest fires burned 4,962 acres in 1952. 93 per cent of these fires were held to 10 acres or less.

\*Information supplied by Conservation Department, December 1953.

## WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS\*

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Name	Location and State Highway Connection	Dominant Features	Swim- ming	Camp- ing**	Elec- trical Out- lets	Water Frontage	Number of Acres	Picnic Area
<b>Scenic Parks</b>								
Big Foot Beach .....	1 mi. S. of Lake Geneva, T. H. 12, 50, 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	No	Lake Geneva	301	Yes
Brunet Island .....	1 mi. N. of Cornell, T. H. 27	River Island Park	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chippewa River	179	Yes
Copper Falls .....	4 mi. N. of Mellen, T. H. 13	River gorge, water falls, canyons	No	Yes	Yes	Bad River—Tyler Fork	1,160	Yes
Devil's Lake .....	3 mi. S. of Baraboo, T. H. 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Devil's Lake	2,538	Yes
Interstate .....	St. Croix Falls, T. H. 8	River gorge, rock bluffs	Yes	Yes	Yes	St. Croix River	675	Yes
Merrick .....	1 mi. N. of Fountain City, T. H. 35	A river park	Yes	Yes	No	Mississippi River	133	Yes
Pattison .....	10 mi. S. of Superior, T. H. 35	Highest waterfall in state, river gorge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Black River, Innerfalls Lake	1,160	Yes
Peninsula .....	Fish Creek, T. H. 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Green Bay	3,641	Yes
Perrot .....	1 mi. N. of Trempealeau, T. H. 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	No	Yes	No	Mississippi River	937	Yes
Potawatomi .....	2 mi. NW. of Sturgeon Bay, T. H. 42	Sturgeon Bay, limestone bluffs	No	Yes	No	Sturgeon Bay	1,046	Yes
Rib Mountain .....	4 mi. SW. of Wausau, T. H. 51	Highest point in state, rock outcrops	No	Yes	No	None	498	Yes
Terry Andrae .....	4 mi. S. of Sheboygan, T. H. 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Michigan	167	Yes
Wildcat Mountain .....	T. H. 33 near Ontario	Bluff lands, upper Kickapoo River	No	Yes	No	Kickapoo River	696	Yes
Wyalusing .....	4 mi. S. of Prairie du Chien	Junc. Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, wooded bluffs	No	Yes	Yes	Mississippi River	1,671	Yes
<b>Historical-Memorial Parks</b>								
Aztalan .....	4 mi. E. of Lake Mills, T. H. 30	Site of ancient Indian village	No	No	No	Crawfish River	123	Yes
Cushing .....	Delafield, T. H. 30	Historic shaft	No	No	No	Bark River	10	Yes
First Capitol .....	3 mi. N. of Belmont, T. H. 151	First territorial capitol	No	No	No	None	2	Yes
Lizard Mound .....	2 mi. NE. of West Bend, T. H. 141	Indian mounds	No	No	No	None	20	Yes
Lost Dauphin .....	5 mi. SW. of De Pere	Home of lost dauphin of France	No	No	No	Lower Fox River	19	Yes
Nelson Dewey .....	1 mi. N. of Cassville, T. H. 35	Home of 1st governor, river bluffs and valleys	No	Yes	No	Mississippi River	579	Yes
Old Wade House .....	6 mi. W. of Plymouth, T. H. 23	Restored early American inn	No	No	No	Mullet River	5	Yes
Tower Hill .....	3 mi. S. of Spring Green, T. H. 14, 23	Historic shot tower, river bluffs	No	Yes	No	Wisconsin River	108	Yes

## WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS\*—Continued

Name	Location and State Highway Connection	Dominant Features	Swim- ming	Camp- ing**	Elec- trical Out- lets	Water Frontage	Number of Acres	Picnic Area
<b>Roadside Parks</b>								
Castle Mound .....	1 mi. S. of Black River Falls, T. H. 12	Roadside bluffs	No	Yes	No	None	211	Yes
Lucius Woods .....	Solon Springs, T. H. 53	Virgin pine timber, lake beach	Yes	Yes	No	Lake St. Croix	38	Yes
Mill Bluff .....	4 mi. W. of Camp Douglas, T. H. 12 and 16	Rocky bluff	Yes	Yes	No	Roadside Pond	61	Yes
New Glarus Woods ..	1 mi. S. of New Glarus, T. H. 69	Wooded valleys	No	Yes	No	None	78	Yes
Ojibwa .....	1 mi. E. of Ojibwa, T. H. 70	River scenery	No	Yes	No	Chippewa River	353	Yes
Roche A Cri .....	2 mi. N. of Friendship, T. H. 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	No	Yes	No	Carter Creek	259	Yes
Rocky Arbor .....	1 mi. NW. of Wisconsin Dells, T. H. 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valley	No	Yes	No	None	227	Yes
<b>State Forests</b>								
American Legion .....	Oneida County, T. H. 47	Inland lakes, wooded terrain	Yes	Yes	No	Many glacial lakes	37,637	Yes
Brule River .....	Douglas County, T. H. 2	River scenery	Yes	Yes	No	Brule River	18,932	Yes
Council Grounds .....	1 mi. W. of Merrill, Lincoln County, T. H. 51	Pine woods, river scenery	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin River	278	Yes
Flambeau River .....	Sawyer, Price, Rusk Counties, T. H. 13, 8, 70	Flambeau River, Wilderness, canoeing	Yes	Yes	No	Flambeau River Connors Lake	71,753	Yes
Kettle Moraine .....	N. Unit-5 mi. N. of Kewaskum, T. H. 55, 45	Glacier formed hills and valleys	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mouthe Lake, Long Lake	10,983	Yes
	S. Unit-4 mi. N. of Eagle, T. H. 59	Glacier formed hills and valleys	No	Yes	No	Whitewater Lake	6,255	Yes
Northern Highland ....	Vilas and Iron Counties, T. H. 51	Glacier formed lakes, wooded terrain	Yes	Yes	No	Trout Lake and many other lakes	125,973	Yes
Point Beach .....	4 mi. N. of Two Rivers, T. H. 42	Lake Michigan, sand dunes, pine woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Michigan	1,978	Yes

\*Information furnished by Conservation Commission, 1953.

\*\*Store located in park at Copper Falls, Devil's Lake and Pattison; nearby in all other cases.

### INSURED BUILDING VALUATIONS AND FIRE LOSSES SUSTAINED IN 1952 FOR WISCONSIN COUNTIES\*

Counties	No. of Fires	Value of Buildings and Contents	Damage to Buildings and Contents	Insurance on Buildings and Contents	Insurance Paid on Buildings and Contents
Adams .....	58	\$ 15,657,624	\$ 19,532	\$ 7,120,932	\$ 13,976
Ashland .....	226	1,801,070	50,707	1,325,017	37,461
Barron .....	664	19,718,138	175,225	17,109,876	134,634
Bayfield .....	150	918,260	54,085	834,414	42,684
Brown .....	1,010	83,221,595	333,319	78,337,508	286,933
Buffalo .....	55	30,512,495	181,637	27,400,370	124,857
Burnett .....	73	380,638	28,329	251,205	19,260
Calumet .....	212	1,649,806	39,456	1,221,943	34,999
Chippewa .....	576	19,728,855	310,120	16,876,004	232,615
Clark .....	452	2,140,142	149,197	1,365,960	117,720
Columbia .....	386	2,419,330	116,109	1,620,415	98,523
Crawford .....	235	2,177,402	121,997	1,628,177	87,902
Dane .....	1,488	38,107,120	489,572	32,693,874	410,798
Dodge .....	650	7,466,473	323,447	5,955,211	290,570
Door .....	431	7,555,893	177,482	6,470,383	151,633
Douglas .....	560	8,325,054	266,253	6,700,854	236,756
Dunn .....	304	4,738,457	308,847	3,763,306	242,206
Eau Claire .....	521	36,656,616	170,651	31,210,336	160,098
Florence .....	27	181,175	8,968	124,750	4,972
Fond du Lac .....	1,098	11,790,926	242,452	9,211,318	210,870
Forest .....	74	624,551	40,577	489,735	23,887
Grant .....	693	4,965,994	291,527	3,836,841	223,780
Green .....	393	2,964,599	156,620	2,337,084	139,578
Green Lake .....	245	2,547,238	86,338	1,980,937	80,607
Iowa .....	357	1,994,317	210,447	1,524,806	175,166
Iron .....	64	462,766	86,261	271,460	63,953
Jackson .....	267	1,199,508	56,158	870,170	42,138
Jefferson .....	523	7,989,004	214,774	6,870,835	182,187
Juneau .....	226	989,438	71,816	670,945	54,903
Kenosha .....	780	9,079,165	271,301	6,541,194	247,261
Kewaunee .....	190	2,160,689	55,182	1,748,004	50,432
La Crosse .....	438	17,064,597	241,007	15,735,346	223,231
Lafayette .....	188	1,200,747	88,987	925,067	78,011
Lafayette .....	319	3,681,076	132,199	2,851,333	100,333
Langlade .....	372	4,194,361	74,473	3,350,523	59,311
Lincoln .....	61	4,453,223	262,844	3,580,523	223,992
Manitowoc .....	401	19,429,999	354,385	17,110,538	253,723
Marathon .....	1,060	19,429,999	354,385	17,110,538	253,723
Marinette .....	352	2,912,370	103,142	2,119,538	77,805
Marquette .....	66	316,210	30,546	248,664	21,512
Milwaukee .....	5,315	2,336,037,442	2,954,150	2,288,099,522	2,526,596
Monroe .....	252	17,060,054	130,153	14,961,580	90,579
Oconto .....	282	1,917,401	92,001	1,382,844	73,344
Oneida .....	406	4,475,961	128,509	3,471,164	96,997
Outagamie .....	1,113	41,519,856	332,125	38,816,990	316,355
Ozaukee .....	148	92,719,717	114,715	83,735,200	63,550
Pepin .....	156	888,742	26,881	610,275	21,738
Pierce .....	318	16,515,665	61,207	14,509,836	51,390
Polk .....	368	1,828,523	175,017	1,368,708	136,245
Portage .....	495	3,699,953	133,714	2,255,792	100,541
Price .....	163	3,187,623	78,509	2,645,670	64,199
Racine .....	1,049	38,464,274	417,433	34,219,345	321,322
Richland .....	260	1,438,338	164,795	986,599	126,106
Rock .....	1,243	31,409,070	346,440	19,689,891	296,238
Rusk .....	123	604,112	92,989	413,843	57,200
St. Croix .....	468	32,575,755	152,912	29,003,875	118,125
Sauk .....	465	4,013,961	134,827	3,256,221	105,670
Sawyer .....	155	1,425,768	81,216	1,066,575	70,129
Shawano .....	596	4,561,114	284,859	3,350,434	222,190
Sheboygan .....	789	12,066,252	337,277	10,312,841	295,017
Taylor .....	205	657,529	74,440	444,465	44,243
Trempealeau .....	352	1,596,320	72,214	1,203,272	60,687
Vernon .....	451	2,068,980	145,058	1,487,552	121,773
Vilas .....	169	1,655,501	138,316	1,312,553	98,630
Walworth .....	389	7,100,577	319,740	5,756,145	238,347
Washburn .....	121	679,427	64,330	503,135	48,835
Washington .....	271	7,410,010	102,119	6,463,180	95,745
Waukesha .....	714	14,744,786	486,530	12,384,392	408,803
Waupaca .....	544	5,472,238	253,710	4,395,006	164,674
Waushara .....	134	643,245	39,029	478,691	27,751
Winnebago .....	1,044	66,930,329	309,820	73,205,924	289,941
Wood .....	797	103,379,806	282,905	102,013,712	256,171
Totals .....	35,984	\$3,242,320,620	\$14,921,921	\$3,088,023,688	\$12,298,130

\*From Wisconsin Commissioner of Insurance, 84th Annual Report, 1953, p. 291.

## STANDARD (AM) BROADCASTING STATIONS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

WATK	Antigo	WCAN	Milwaukee
WAPL	Appleton	WEMP	Milwaukee
WHBY	Appleton	WFOX	Milwaukee
WATW	Ashland	WISN	Milwaukee
*WLBL	Auburndale	WMIL	Milwaukee
WBEV	Beaver Dam	WOKY	Milwaukee
WBEL	Beloit	WTMJ	Milwaukee
WGEZ	Beloit	WEKZ	Monroe
WBIZ	Eau Claire	WNAM	Neenah
WEAU	Eau Claire	WOSH	Oshkosh
WRFW	Eau Claire	WIBU	Poynette
KFIZ	Fond du Lac	WPRE	Prairie du Chien
WBAY	Green Bay	WRAC	Racine
WDUZ	Green Bay	WRJN	Racine
WJPG	Green Bay	WOBT	Rhineland
WTKM	Hartford	WJMC	Rice Lake
WCLO	Janesville	WRCO	Richland Center
WLIP	Kenosha	WTCH	Shawano
WKBH	La Crosse	WHBL	Sheboygan
WKTY	La Crosse	WKLJ	Sparta
WLCC	La Crosse	WSPT	Stevens Point
WLDY	Ladysmith	WDOR	Sturgeon Bay
*WHA	Madison	WOKW	Sturgeon Bay
WIBA	Madison	WDSM	Superior
WISC	Madison	WTRW	Two Rivers
WKOW	Madison	WTTN	Watertown
WOMT	Manitowoc	WAUX	Waukesha
WWOC	Manitowoc	WHVF	Wausau
WMAM	Marinette	WLIN	Wausau
WDLB	Marshfield	WSAU	Wausau
WIGM	Medford	WBKV	West Bend
WMNE	Menomonie	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids

## FM (Frequency Modulation) STATIONS

*WNSA	Brule	WMFM	Madison
*WHKW	Chilton	WDLB-FM	Marshfield
*WHWC	Colfax	WOSA	Merrill
*WHAD	Delafield	WEMP-FM	Milwaukee
WEAU-FM	Eau Claire	WISN-FM	Milwaukee
WJPG-FM	Green Bay	WNAM-FM	Neenah
WWCF	Greenfield Township	WRJN-FM	Racine
*WHHI	Highland	*WHRM	Rib Mountain State Park
WCLO-FM	Janesville	WJMC-FM	Rice Lake
*WHA-FM	Madison	WHBL-FM	Sheboygan
WIBA-FM	Madison	*WHLA	West Salem
WISC-FM	Madison	WFHR-FM	Wisconsin Rapids

## TELEVISION STATIONS

Station	City	Channel	Frequency
**WEAU-TV	Eau Claire	13	VHF
WBAY-TV	Green Bay	2	VHF
**WKBH-TV	La Crosse	8	VHF
**WHA-TV	Madison	21	UHF
WKOW-TV	Madison	27	UHF
WMTV	Madison	33	UHF
WCAN-TV	Milwaukee	25	UHF
**WMIL-TV	Milwaukee	31	UHF
WOKY-TV	Milwaukee	19	UHF
WTMJ-TV	Milwaukee	4	VHF
**WNAM-TV	Neenah	42	UHF
WOSH-TV	Oshkosh	48	UHF
**WDSM-TV	Superior	6	VHF

\*Stations of the Wisconsin State Broadcasting Service.

\*\*Construction permits issued. Stations expected to be in operation by middle of 1954.

## VOTE CAST FOR WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1848-1952

**Note:** Candidates in each year listed according to the number of votes obtained with winner listed first.

Symbols: Com — Communist D — Democrat G — Greenback Ind — Independent IC — Ind. Communist ID — Ind. Democrat IL — Ind. Labor I Pr — Ind. Prohibition IPR — Ind. Prohib. Repub. ISL — Ind. Social Labor	ISW — Ind. Social Worker IW — Ind. Worker L — Labor Nat — National NR — National Repub. Peo — People's PP — People's Prog. Prog — Progressive Proh — Prohibition	R — Republican Soc — Socialist SD — Social Democrat SDA — Social Democrat of America SL — Social Labor U — Union UL — Union Labor W — Whig
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### Year

1848—Dewey (D) 19,875; Tweedy (W) 14,621  
 1849—Dewey (D) 16,701; Collins (W) 11,317  
 1851—Farwell (W) 22,319; Upham (D) 21,812  
 1853—Barstow (D) 30,405; Holton (R) 21,886; Baird (W) 3,304  
 1855—Barstow (D) 36,355; Bashford (R) 36,198

1857—Randall (R) 44,693; Cross (D) 44,239  
 1859—Randall (R) 59,999; Hobart (D) 52,539  
 1861—Harvey (R) 53,777; Ferguson (D) 45,456  
 1863—Lewis (R) 72,719; Palmer (D) 49,053  
 1865—Fairchild (R) 58,332; Hobart (D) 48,330

1867—Fairchild (R) 73,637; Tallmadge (D) 68,873  
 1869—Fairchild (R) 69,502; Robinson (D) 61,239  
 1871—Washburn (R) 78,301; Doolittle (D) 68,910  
 1873—Taylor (D) 81,591; Washburn (R) 66,224  
 1875—Ludington (R) 85,164; Taylor (D) 84,374

1877—Smith (R) 78,759; Mallory (D) 70,486; Allis (G) 26,219  
 1879—Smith (R) 100,535; Jenkins (D) 75,030; May (G) 12,996  
 1881—Rusk (R) 81,754; Fratt (D) 69,797; Kamouse (Proh) 13,225; Allis (G) 7,002  
 1884—Rusk (R) 163,214; Fratt (D) 143,945; Hastings (Proh) 8,545; Utley (G) 4,274  
 1886—Rusk (R) 133,247; Woodward (D) 114,529; Cochrane (Peo) 21,467; Olin (Proh) 17,089

1888—Hoard (R) 175,696; Morgan (D) 155,423; Durant (Proh) 14,373; Powell (L) 9,196  
 1890—Peck (D) 160,388; Hoard (R) 132,068; Alexander (Proh) 11,246; May (UL) 5,447  
 1892—Peck (D) 178,245; Spooner (R) 170,538; Richmond (Proh) 13,265; Butt (Peo) 9,640  
 1894—Upham (R) 196,116; Peck (D) 142,250; Powell (Peo) 25,604; Cleghorn (Proh) 11,240  
 1896—Scotfield (R) 264,981; Silverthorn (D) 169,257; Berkey (Proh) 8,140; Tuttrop (SL) 1,306; Henderson (Nat) 407

1898—Scotfield (R) 173,137; Sawyer (D) 135,353; Worsley (Peo) 8,518; Chafin (Proh) 8,088; Tuttle (SDA) 2,544; Riese (SL) 1,473  
 1900—La Follette (R) 264,419; Bomrich (D) 160,674; Smith (Proh) 9,707; Tuttle (SD) 6,590; Wilke (SL) 507  
 1902—La Follette (R) 193,417; Rose (D) 145,818; Seidel (SD) 15,970; Drake (Proh) 9,647; Peck (SL) 791  
 1904—La Follette (R) 227,253; Peck (D) 176,301; Arnold (SD) 24,857; Scotfield (NR) 12,136; Clark (Proh) 8,764; Minkley (SL) 249  
 1906—Davidson (R) 183,526; Aylward (D) 103,114; Gaylord (SD) 24,435; Eaton (Proh) 8,215; Roscaas (SL) 456

1908—Davidson (R) 242,963; Aylward (D) 165,977; Brown (SD) 28,583; Cox (Proh) 11,754; Bottema (SL) 394  
 1910—McGovern (R) 161,559; Schmitz (D) 110,446; Jacobs (SD) 39,539; Van Keuren (Proh) 7,456; Kremer (SL) 434  
 1912—McGovern (R) 179,317; Karel (D) 167,298; Thompson (SD) 34,385; Hill (Proh) 9,426; Curtis (SL) 3,206  
 1914—Philipp (R) 140,835; Karel (D) 119,567; Blaine (Ind) 32,543; Ameringer (SD) 25,940; Emerson (Proh) 6,311  
 1916—Philipp (R) 227,896; Williams (D) 164,633; Weaver (Soc) 30,813; McKerrow (Proh) 9,038

1918—Philipp (R) 155,799; Moehlenpah (D) 112,576; Seidel (SD) 57,523; Dean (Proh) 5,296  
 1920—Blaine (R) 366,247; McCoy (D) 247,746; Coleman (Soc) 71,126; Tubbs (Proh) 6,047

**VOTE CAST FOR WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL  
CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS,  
1848-1952—Continued**

## Year

- 1922—Blaine (R) 367,929; Bentley (ID) 51,061; Arnold (Soc) 39,570; Welles (Proh) 21,438; Dietrich (ISL) 1,444
- 1924—Blaine (R) 412,255; Lueck (D) 317,550; Quick (Soc) 45,268; Bucknam (Proh) 11,516; Alanne (IW) 4,107; Shuttleworth (IPR) 4,089; Snover (SL) 1,452
- 1926—Zimmerman (R) 350,927; Perry (Ind) 76,507; Cady (D) 72,627; Kent (Soc) 40,293; Emerson (Proh) 7,333; Gorden (SL) 4,593
- 1928—Kohler (R) 547,738; Schmedeman (D) 394,368; Hauser (Soc) 36,924; Bucknam (Proh) 6,477; Ehrhardt (IL) 1,938; Hayes (IW) 1,420
- 1930—La Follette (R) 392,958; Hammersley (D) 170,020; Metcalfe (Soc) 25,607; Taynton (Proh) 14,818; Blair (IC) 2,998
- 1932—Schmedeman (D) 590,114; Kohler (R) 470,805; Metcalfe (Soc) 56,965; Dean (Proh) 3,148; Blair (Com) 2,926; Ehrhardt (SL) 398
- 1934—La Follette (Prog) 376,093; Schmedeman (D) 359,467; Greene (R) 172,980; Nelson (Soc) 44,589; Childs (IC) 2,454; North (IPr) 857; Ehrhardt (ISL) 332
- 1936—La Follette (Prog) 573,724; Wiley (R) 363,973; Lueck (D) 268,530; Walsh (U) 27,934; Ehrhardt (SL) 1,738; Fehlandt (Proh) 1,008
- 1938—Heil (R) 543,675; La Follette (Prog) 353,381; Bolens (D) 78,446; Smith (U) 4,564; Schleier (ISL) 1,459
- 1940—Heil (R) 558,678; Loomis (Prog) 546,436; McGovern (D) 264,985; Blair (Com) 2,340; Fisher (SL) 1,158
- 1942—Loomis (Prog) 397,664; Heil (R) 291,945; Sullivan (D) 98,153; Zeidler (Soc) 11,295; Blair (IC) 1,092; Cozzini (ISL) 490
- 1944—Goodland (R) 697,740; Hoan (D) 536,357; Benz (Prog) 76,028; Nelson (Soc) 9,183; Cozzini (Ind) 1,122
- 1946—Goodland (R) 621,970; Hoan (D) 406,499; Uphoff (Soc) 8,996; Eisenscher (IC) 1,857; Kenyon (ISL) 959
- 1948—Rennebohm (R) 684,839; Thompson (D) 558,497; Berquist (PP) 12,928; Uphoff (Soc) 9,149; Boulton (ISW) 356; Cozzini (ISL) 328
- 1950—Kohler (R) 605,649; Thompson (D) 525,319; Essin (PP) 3,735; Hart (Soc) 3,384
- 1952—Kohler (R) 1,009,171; Proxmire (D) 601,844; Essin (Ind.) 3,706



## BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

Name	Birthplace	Date of Birth	Term as Governor		Death	Burial Place	PP <sup>s</sup>
			Began	Ended			
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1891 <sup>1</sup>	Lancaster, Wis. <sup>2</sup>	D
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N. Y.	1-15-1819	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo. <sup>3</sup>	W
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio. <sup>3</sup>	D
Arthur McArthur	Glasgow, Scot.	1-26-1815	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-28-1896	Washington, D. C. <sup>3</sup>	D
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co., N. Y.	1-24-1816	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal. <sup>4</sup>	R
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N. Y.	10-13-1819	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N. Y. <sup>3</sup>	R
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddon, Conn.	7-22-1820	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Edward Salomon	Halberstadt, Prussia	8-11-1823	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-22-1909	Frankfurt, Germany <sup>3</sup>	R
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N. Y.	10-30-1819	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904	Columbus, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Lucius Fairchild	Franklin Mill, Ohio	12-27-1831	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1882	Madison, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	3-17-1909	La Crosse, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	D
William R. Taylor	Conn.	7-10-1820	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	6-17-1891	Madison, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Harrison Ludington	Ludingville, N. Y.	7-30-1812	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
William E. Smith	Kincardine Shire, Scot. <sup>7</sup>	6-18-1824	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1862	11-21-1893	Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	1- 2-1862	1- 7-1869	11-22-1918	Viroqua, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N. Y.	10-10-1836	1- 7-1869	1- 5-1891	4-16-1916	Ft. Atkinson, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
George W. Peck	Henderson, N. Y.	12-28-1840	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	7- 2-1924	Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	D
William H. Upham	Westminster, Mass.	5- 3-1841	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Robert M. La Follette	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
James O. Davidson	Sogne, Norway <sup>4</sup>	2-10-1854	1- 1-1889	1- 2-1911	12-17-1922	Madison, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart, Wis.	1-21-1866	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946 <sup>5</sup>	Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Emanuel L. Philipp	Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
John J. Blaine	Grant Co., Wis.	5- 4-1875	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934 <sup>5</sup>	Boscobel, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	R
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	11-20-1880	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	.....	.....	R
Walter J. Kohler	Sheboygan, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	3- 3-1875	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940 <sup>5</sup>	Kohler, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	R
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	5- 8-1897	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	.....	.....	R
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	11-25-1864	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946 <sup>5</sup>	Madison, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	D
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	5- 8-1897	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	.....	.....	P
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany <sup>5</sup>	7-24-1876	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949 <sup>5</sup>	Milwaukee, Wis. <sup>3</sup>	R
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	11- 2-1893	Died prior to inaug.	.....	12- 7-1942 <sup>5</sup>	Mauston, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	P
Walter S. Goodland	Sharon, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	12-22-1862	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947 <sup>5</sup>	Racine, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	P
Oscar Rennebohm	Columbia Co., Wis. <sup>5</sup>	5-25-1889	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	.....	.....	R
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis. <sup>5</sup>	4- 4-1904	1- 1-1951	.....	.....	.....	R

Data taken from Schafer, John, Our State Governors, 1927 Wisconsin Blue Book, pp. 21-54 unless otherwise noted.

<sup>1</sup>Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society, 1890, p. 68.

<sup>2</sup>Wisconsin: A Guide to the Badger State.

<sup>3</sup>Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library.

<sup>4</sup>A. J. Res. 38, 1923.

<sup>5</sup>Authenticated by newspaper clippings.

<sup>6</sup>Biographical Directory of American Congress 1778-1949.

<sup>7</sup>Quaife, Wisconsin, Its History and People, vol. 2, p. 236.

<sup>8</sup>Political Party: D-Democrat, W-Whig, R-Republican, P-Progressive.

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS,  
1848-1952

Year	Candidates	Popular Vote	Per Cent	Elec-toral
1848	Lewis Cass (Whig) .....	15,001	38.3	4
	Zachary Taylor (Dem) .....	13,747	35.1	
	Martin Van Buren (Free Soil) .....	10,418	26.6	
	Total .....	39,166		
1852	Franklin Pierce (Dem) .....	33,658	52.0	5
	Winfield Scott (Whig) .....	22,210	34.4	
	John P. Hale (Free Dem) .....	8,814	13.6	
	Total .....	64,682		
1856	John C. Fremont (Rep) .....	66,090	55.3	5
	James Buchanan (Dem) .....	52,843	44.2	
	Millard Fillmore (American or Know-Nothing) ....	579	.5	
	Total .....	119,512		
1860	Abraham Lincoln (Rep) .....	86,113	56.6	5
	Stephen A. Douglas (Dem) .....	65,021	42.7	
	John C. Breckenridge (So. Dem) .....	888	.6	
	John Bell (Const. Union) .....	161	.1	
	Total .....	152,180		
1864	Abraham Lincoln (Rep) .....	83,458	55.9	8
	George B. McClellan (Dem) .....	65,884	44.1	
	Total .....	149,342		
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (Rep) .....	108,857	56.2	8
	Horatio Seymour (Dem) .....	84,707	43.3	
	Total .....	193,564		
1872	Ulysses S. Grant (Rep) .....	104,994	54.6	10
	Horace Greeley (Dem & Lib. Rep) .....	86,477	45.0	
	Charles O'Connor (Dem) .....	834	.4	
	Total .....	192,308		
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep) .....	130,668	51.0	10
	Samuel J. Tilden (Dem) .....	123,927	48.4	
	Peter Cooper (Greenback) .....	1,509	.6	
	Green Clay Smith (Proh) .....	27		
	Total .....	256,131		
1880	James A. Garfield (Rep) .....	144,398	54.1	10
	Winfield S. Hancock (Dem) .....	114,644	42.9	
	James B. Weaver (Greenback) .....	7,986	3.0	
	J. B. Phelps (American) .....	91	....	
	Neal Dow (Proh) .....	68	....	
	Total .....	267,182		
1884	James G. Blaine (Rep) .....	161,157	50.4	11
	Grover Cleveland (Dem) .....	146,477	45.8	
	John P. St. John (Proh) .....	7,656	2.4	
	Benj. F. Butler (Greenback) .....	4,598	1.4	
	Total .....	319,888		
1888	Benjamin Harrison (Rep) .....	176,553	49.7	11
	Grover Cleveland (Dem) .....	155,232	43.7	
	Clinton B. Fisk (Proh) .....	14,277	4.2	
	A. J. Streeter (Union Labor) .....	8,552	2.4	
	Total .....	354,614		
1892	Grover Cleveland (Dem) .....	177,325	47.7	12
	Benjamin Harrison (Rep) .....	171,101	46.0	
	John Bidwell (Proh) .....	13,136	3.6	
	James B. Weaver (Populist) .....	10,019	2.7	
	Total .....	371,581		

## WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848-1952—Continued

Year	Candidates	Popular Vote	Per Cent	Elec- toral
1896	William McKinley (Rep) .....	268,135	59.93	12
	William J. Bryan (Dem) .....	165,523	36.99	
	Joshua Levering (Proh) .....	7,507	1.68	
	John M. Palmer (National Dem) .....	4,584	1.02	
	Charles H. Matchett (Soc. Labor) .....	1,314	.29	
	Charles E. Bentley (National) .....	346	.08	
	Total .....	447,409		
1900	William McKinley (Rep) .....	265,760	60.06	12
	William J. Bryan (Dem) .....	159,163	35.97	
	John G. Wooley (Proh) .....	10,027	2.26	
	Eugene V. Debs (Soc. Dem) .....	7,048	1.59	
	Joseph Malloney (Soc. Labor) .....	503	.11	
	Total .....	442,501		
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (Rep) .....	280,164	63.23	13
	Alton B. Parker (Dem) .....	124,107	28.01	
	Eugene V. Debs (Soc. Dem) .....	28,220	6.37	
	Silas C. Swallow (Proh) .....	9,770	2.2	
	Silas C. Swallow (Proh) .....	530	.12	
	Thomas E. Watson (Populist) .....	223	.05	
	Total .....	443,014		
1908	William H. Taft (Rep) .....	247,747	54.51	13
	William J. Bryan (Dem) .....	166,632	36.67	
	Eugene V. Debs (Soc. Dem) .....	28,164	6.11	
	Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) .....	11,564	2.55	
	August Gillhaus (Soc. Labor) .....	314	.06	
	Total .....	454,421		
1912	Woodrow Wilson (Dem) .....	164,230	41.07	13
	William H. Taft (Rep) .....	130,596	32.65	
	Theodore Roosevelt (Prog) .....	62,448	15.61	
	Eugene V. Debs (Soc. Dem) .....	33,476	8.37	
	Eugene W. Chafin (Proh) .....	8,584	2.1	
	A. E. Reimer (Soc. Labor) .....	632	.16	
	Total .....	399,966		
1916	Charles E. Hughes (Rep) .....	220,822	49.38	13
	Woodrow Wilson (Dem) .....	191,363	42.79	
	Allan Benson (Soc) .....	27,631	6.11	
	J. Frank Hanly (Proh) .....	7,318	1.63	
	Total .....	447,134		
1920	Warren G. Harding (Rep) .....	498,576	71.09	13
	James M. Cox (Dem) .....	113,422	16.18	
	Eugene V. Debs (Soc) .....	80,635	11.5	
	Aaron S. Watkins (Proh) .....	6,647	1.23	
	Total .....	701,280		
1924	Robert M. La Follette (Prog) .....	453,678	54.44	13
	Calvin Coolidge (Rep) .....	311,614	37.39	
	John W. Davis (Dem) .....	68,096	8.17	
	Total .....	833,388		
1928	Herbert Hoover (Rep) .....	544,205	53.51	13
	Alfred E. Smith (Dem) .....	450,259	44.23	
	Norman Thomas (Soc) .....	18,213	1.79	
	William F. Varney (Proh) .....	2,245	.22	
	William Z. Foster (Workers) .....	1,528	.15	
	Verne L. Reynolds (Soc. Labor) .....	381	.04	
	Total .....	1,016,831		

## WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848-1952—Continued

Year	Candidates	Popular Vote	Per Cent	Elec- toral	
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem) .....	707,410	63.5	12	
	Herbert Hoover (Rep) .....	347,741	31.1		
	Norman Thomas (Soc) .....	53,379	4.8		
	William Z. Foster (Communist) .....	3,112	.29		
	William D. Upshaw (Proh) .....	2,672	.24		
	Verne L. Reynolds (Soc. Labor) .....	494	.05		
	Total .....	1,114,808			
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem) .....	802,984	63.8	12	
	Alfred M. Landon (Rep) .....	380,828	30.3		
	William Lemke (Union) .....	60,297	4.77		
	Norman Thomas (Soc) .....	10,626	.84		
	Earl Browder (Communist) .....	2,197	.17		
	David L. Colvin (Proh) .....	1,071	.08		
	John W. Aiken (Soc. Labor) .....	557	.04		
	Total .....	1,258,560			
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 (Com) .....	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	.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	.135		
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind. Soc. Work) .....	1,350	.08		
	Darlington Hoopes (Ind. Socialist) .....	1,157	.07		
	Eric Hass (Ind. Soc. Labor) .....	770	.047		
	Total .....	1,607,370			

\*Data for 1848-1936 from Ranev, Wisconsin: A Story of Progress; 1940-52 from Wisconsin Blue Book.

**POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN  
LEGISLATURE, 1885-1953\***

Leg. Year	Senate							Assembly						
	D	P	R	S	V	SD	M	D	P	R	S	V	M	SD
1885 <sup>1</sup>	13	....	20	....	....	....	....	39	....	61	....	....	....	....
1887 <sup>2</sup>	6	....	25	....	....	....	2 <sup>4</sup>	31	....	57	....	....	12 <sup>2</sup>	....
1889 <sup>3</sup>	6	....	24	....	....	....	3 <sup>9</sup>	29	....	71	....	....	....	....
1891 <sup>8</sup>	19	....	14	....	....	....	....	66	....	33	....	....	7	....
1893 <sup>9</sup>	26	....	7	....	....	....	....	55	....	44	....	....	....	....
1895 <sup>10</sup>	13	....	20	....	....	....	....	19	....	81	....	....	....	....
1897 <sup>12</sup>	4	....	29	....	....	....	....	8	....	91	....	....	11	....
1899 <sup>13</sup>	2	....	31	....	....	....	....	19	....	81	....	....	....	....
1901 <sup>14</sup>	2	....	31	....	....	....	....	18	....	82	....	....	....	....
1903 <sup>15</sup>	3	....	30	....	....	....	....	25	....	75	....	....	....	....
1905 <sup>16</sup>	4	....	28	....	....	1	....	11	....	85	....	....	....	4
1907	5	....	27	....	....	1	....	19	....	76	....	....	....	5
1909	4	....	28	....	....	1	....	17	....	80	....	....	....	3
1911	4	....	27	....	....	2	....	29	....	59	....	....	....	12
1913 <sup>17</sup>	9	....	23	....	....	1	....	37	....	57	....	....	....	6
1915	11	....	21	....	....	1	....	29	....	62	....	....	18	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	....	19	....
1931	1	....	30	2	....	....	....	2	....	89	9	....	....	....
1933	8	12	12	1	....	....	....	59	23	14	3	....	20	....
1935	14	11	7	....	1	....	....	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	....	....	....	....	11	....	88	....	1	....	....
1949	4	....	28	....	1	....	....	26	....	74	....	....	....	....
1951	7	....	26	....	....	....	....	24	....	76	....	....	....	....
1953	7	....	26	....	....	....	....	25	....	75	....	....	....	....

D — Democrat  
P — Progressive  
R — Republican  
S — Socialist  
V — Vacant  
SD — Social Democrat  
M — Miscellaneous

\*Data taken from official Directory and Legislative Manual published by Secretary of State, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>1</sup>Taken from 1885 Wis. Blue Book, p. 419-425, 444.

<sup>2</sup>3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 3 Independent.

<sup>3</sup>Taken from 1887 Wis. Blue Book, p. 484, 492.

<sup>4</sup>One People's or Labor and 1 Independent.

<sup>5</sup>Taken from 1889 Wis. Blue Book, p. 493, 501.

<sup>6</sup>2 Union Labor, 1 Independent.

<sup>7</sup>1 Union Labor.

<sup>8</sup>Taken from 1891 Wis. Blue Book, p. 577, 586.

<sup>9</sup>Taken from 1893 Wis. Blue Book, p. 626, 635.

<sup>10</sup>Taken from 1895 Wis. Blue Book, p. 638-9, 640-42.

<sup>11</sup>Fusion.

<sup>12</sup>Taken from 1897 Wis. Blue Book, p. 659, 669.

<sup>13</sup>Taken from 1899 Wis. Blue Book, p. 752, 762.

<sup>14</sup>Taken from 1901 Wis. Blue Book, p. 728, 740.

<sup>15</sup>Taken from 1903 Wis. Blue Book, p. 1077, 1087.

<sup>16</sup>Taken from 1905 Wis. Blue Book.

<sup>17</sup>Taken from 1913 Wis. Blue Book, p. 276-283.

<sup>18</sup>Progressive Republican.

<sup>19</sup>Independent.

<sup>20</sup>Unknown.

# WISCONSIN CITIES<sup>1</sup> AND VILLAGES<sup>2</sup>

January 1, 1954

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated <sup>3</sup>	Type of Government
<b>First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)</b>				
Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	637,392	1846	Mayor-Council
<b>Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)</b>				
Green Bay .....	Brown .....	52,735	1854	Mayor-Council
Kenosha .....	Kenosha .....	54,368	1850	City Manager
La Crosse .....	La Crosse .....	47,535	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison .....	Dane .....	96,056	1856	Mayor-Council
Oshkosh .....	Winnebago .....	41,084	1853	Mayor-Council
Racine .....	Racine .....	71,193	1848	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan .....	42,365	1853	Mayor-Council
Superior <sup>4</sup> .....	Douglas .....	35,325	1858	City Manager
<b>Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)</b>				
Appleton .....	Outagamie .....	34,010	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland .....	Ashland .....	10,640	1887	City Manager
Beloit .....	Rock .....	29,590	1857	City Manager
Chippewa Falls .....	Chippewa .....	11,088	1869	Mayor-Council
Cudahy .....	Milwaukee .....	12,182	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire .....	36,058	1872	City Manager
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	29,936	1852	Commission
Janesville .....	Rock .....	24,899	1853	City Manager
Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc .....	27,598	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette .....	Marinette .....	14,178	1887	City Manager
Marshfield .....	Wood .....	12,394	1883	Mayor-Council
Menasha .....	Winnebago .....	12,385	1874	Mayor-Council
Neenah .....	Winnebago .....	12,437	1873	Mayor-Council
South Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	12,855	1897	Mayor-Council
Stevens Point .....	Portage .....	16,564	1858	Mayor-Council
Two Rivers .....	Manitowoc .....	10,243	1878	City Manager
Watertown .....	Dodge, Jefferson .....	12,417	1853	City Manager
Waukesha .....	Waukesha .....	21,233	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau .....	Marathon .....	30,414	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa .....	Milwaukee .....	33,324	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis .....	Milwaukee .....	42,959	1906	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids .....	Wood .....	13,496	1869	Mayor-Council
<b>Fourth Class Cities (Under 10,000)</b>				
Adams .....	Adams .....	1,425	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma .....	Kewaunee .....	3,384	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma .....	Buffalo .....	1,068	1885	Mayor-Council
Altoona .....	Eau Claire .....	1,713	1887	Mayor-Council
Amery .....	Polk .....	1,625	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo .....	Langlade .....	9,902	1885	Mayor-Council
Arcadia .....	Trempealeau .....	1,949	1925	Mayor-Council
Augusta .....	Eau Claire .....	1,458	1885	Mayor-Council
Baraboo .....	Sauk .....	7,264	1882	Mayor-Council
Barron .....	Barron .....	2,355	1887	Mayor-Council

<sup>1</sup>Under 62.05 (2) of the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the official census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change.

<sup>2</sup>Villages of 1,000 or more population may become cities under 61.189 of the statutes. In addition, any district containing a population of 1,500 or more and consisting of or containing an incorporated or unincorporated village, may become a city under 62.06 of the statutes.

<sup>3</sup>Year incorporated as a city.

<sup>4</sup>Became a second class city after the census of 1910. Attorney General ruled, 9 O.A.G. 476, that it remains such until changed by action of the city council.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated <sup>a</sup>	Type of Government
Bayfield .....	Bayfield .....	1,153	1913	Mayor-Council
Beaver Dam .....	Dodge .....	11,867	1856	Mayor-Council
Berlin .....	Green Lake, Waushara .....	4,693	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls .....	Jackson .....	2,824	1883	Mayor-Council
Blair .....	Trempealeau .....	873	1949	Mayor-Council
Bloomer .....	Chippewa .....	2,556	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel .....	Grant .....	2,347	1873	Mayor-Council
Brillion .....	Calumet .....	1,390	1944	Mayor-Council
Brodhead .....	Green .....	2,016	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo .....	Buffalo .....	319	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington .....	Racine .....	4,780	1900	Mayor-Council
Cedarburg .....	Ozaukee .....	2,810	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek .....	Barron .....	1,585	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton .....	Calumet .....	2,367	1877	Mayor-Council
Clintonville .....	Waupaca .....	4,657	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby .....	Clark, Marathon .....	989	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus .....	Columbia .....	3,250	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon .....	Forest .....	1,922	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City .....	Grant .....	1,333	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland .....	Barron .....	1,872	1885	Mayor-Council
Darlington .....	Lafayette .....	2,174	1877	Mayor-Council
De Pere .....	Brown .....	8,146	1883	Mayor-Council
Delavan .....	Walworth .....	4,007	1897	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville .....	Iowa .....	2,532	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand .....	Pepin .....	1,961	1887	Mayor-Council
Eagle River .....	Vilas .....	1,469	1937	Mayor-Council
Edgerton .....	Rock .....	3,507	1883	Mayor-Council
Elkhorn .....	Walworth .....	2,935	1897	Mayor-Council
Elroy .....	Juneau .....	1,654	1885	Mayor-Council
Evansville .....	Rock .....	2,531	1896	Mayor-Council
Fennimore .....	Grant .....	1,696	1919	Mayor-Council
Fort Atkinson .....	Jefferson .....	6,280	1878	City Manager
Fountain City .....	Buffalo .....	934	1889	Mayor-Council
Fox Lake .....	Dodge .....	1,153	1938	Mayor-Council
Galesville .....	Trempealeau .....	1,193	1942	Mayor-Council
Gillett .....	Oconto .....	1,410	1944	Mayor-Council
Glendale .....	Milwaukee .....	3,152*	1950	Mayor-Council
Glenwood .....	St. Croix .....	778	1895	Mayor-Council
Greenwood .....	Clark .....	956	1891	Mayor-Council
Hartford .....	Washington .....	4,549	1883	Mayor-Council
Hayward .....	Sawyer .....	1,577	1915	Mayor-Council
Hillsboro .....	Vernon .....	1,341	1885	Mayor-Council
Horicon .....	Dodge .....	2,664	1897	Mayor-Council
Hudson .....	St. Croix .....	3,435	1856	Mayor-Council
Hurley .....	Iron .....	3,034	1918	Mayor-Council
Independence .....	Trempealeau .....	1,088	1942	Mayor-Council
Jefferson .....	Jefferson .....	3,625	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau .....	Dodge .....	1,444	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna .....	Outagamie .....	8,337	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee .....	Kewaunee .....	2,583	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel .....	Calumet, Manitowoc ..	2,129	1920	Mayor-Council
Ladysmith .....	Rusk .....	3,924	1905	Mayor-Council
Lake Geneva .....	Walworth .....	4,300	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills .....	Jefferson .....	2,516	1905	City Manager
Lancaster .....	Grant .....	3,266	1878	Mayor-Council
Lodi .....	Columbia .....	1,416	1941	Mayor-Council
Loyal .....	Clark .....	1,104	1948	Mayor-Council

\*Population in 1949.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated <sup>a</sup>	Type of Government
Marion .....	Waupaca .....	1,118	1898	Mayor-Council
Mauston .....	Juneau .....	3,171	1883	Mayor-Council
Mayville .....	Dodge .....	3,010	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford .....	Taylor .....	2,799	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen .....	Ashland .....	1,306	1907	Mayor-Council
Menomonie .....	Dunn .....	8,245	1882	Mayor-Council
Merrill .....	Lincoln .....	8,951	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point .....	Iowa .....	2,284	1857	Mayor-Council
Mondovi .....	Buffalo .....	2,285	1889	Mayor-Council
Monroe .....	Green .....	7,037	1882	Mayor-Council
Montello .....	Marquette .....	1,069	1938	Mayor-Council
Montreal .....	Iron .....	1,439	1924	Mayor-Council
Mosinee .....	Marathon .....	1,453	1931	Mayor-Council
Neillsville .....	Clark .....	2,663	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekoosa .....	Wood .....	2,352	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein .....	Calumet .....	1,831	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon .....	Juneau .....	1,482	1889	Mayor-Council
New London .....	Outagamie, Waupaca .	4,922	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond .....	St. Croix .....	2,886	1885	Mayor-Council
Oconomowoc .....	Waukesha .....	5,345	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto .....	Oconto .....	5,055	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls .....	Oconto .....	2,050	1919	Mayor-Council
Omro .....	Winnebago .....	1,470	1944	Mayor-Council
Onalaska .....	La Crosse .....	2,561	1887	Mayor-Council
Osseo .....	Trempealeau .....	1,126	1941	Mayor-Council
Owen .....	Clark .....	1,034	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls .....	Price .....	2,924	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshigo .....	Marinette .....	2,279	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips .....	Price .....	1,775	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville .....	Wood .....	636	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville .....	Grant .....	5,751	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth .....	Sheboygan .....	4,543	1877	Mayor-Council
Port Washington .....	Ozaukee .....	4,755	1882	Mayor-Council
Portage .....	Columbia .....	7,334	1854	Mayor-Council
Prairie du Chien .....	Crawford .....	5,392	1872	Mayor-Council
Prescott .....	Pierce .....	1,005	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton .....	Green Lake .....	1,371	1920	Mayor-Council
Reedsburg .....	Sauk .....	4,072	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhineland .....	Oneida .....	8,774	1894	Mayor-Council
Rice Lake .....	Barron .....	6,898	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center .....	Richland .....	4,608	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon .....	Fond du Lac .....	5,619	1858	Mayor-Council
River Falls .....	Pierce, St. Croix .....	3,877	1875	Mayor-Council
St. Francis .....	Milwaukee .....	6,181*	1951	Mayor-Council
Schofield .....	Marathon .....	1,948*	1951	Mayor-Council
Seymour .....	Outagamie .....	1,760	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano .....	Shawano .....	5,894	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls .....	Sheboygan .....	3,599	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg .....	Lafayette .....	1,306	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta .....	Monroe .....	5,893	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner .....	Washburn .....	2,597	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley .....	Chippewa .....	2,014	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton .....	Dane .....	4,833	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay .....	Door .....	7,054	1883	Mayor-Council
Thorp .....	Clark .....	1,383	1948	Mayor-Council
Tomah .....	Monroe .....	4,760	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk .....	Lincoln .....	3,534	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua .....	Vernon .....	3,795	1885	Mayor-Council
Washburn .....	Bayfield .....	2,070	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca .....	Waupaca .....	3,921	1875	Mayor-Council

\*Population in 1951.



## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated <sup>3</sup>	Type of Government
Waupun .....	Fond du Lac, Dodge ....	6,725	1878	Mayor-Council
Wautoma .....	Waushara .....	1,376	1901	Mayor-Council
West Bend .....	Washington .....	6,849	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby .....	Vernon .....	1,491	1920	Mayor-Council
Weyauwega .....	Waupaca .....	1,207	1939	Mayor-Council
Whitehall .....	Trempealeau .....	1,379	1941	Mayor-Council
Whitewater .....	Walworth .....	5,101	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells ....	Columbia .....	1,957	1925	Mayor-Council

## Villages

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford .....	Clark, Marathon .....	1,013	1894
Adell .....	Sheboygan .....	366	1918
Albany .....	Green .....	839	1883
Alma Center .....	Jackson .....	441	1902
Almena .....	Barron .....	406	1945
Almond .....	Portage .....	435	1905
Amherst .....	Portage .....	608	1899
Amherst Junction .....	Portage .....	185	1912
Aniwa .....	Shawano .....	257	1899
Arena .....	Iowa .....	296	1923
Argyle .....	Lafayette .....	702	1903
Arlington .....	Columbia .....	255	1945
Athens .....	Marathon .....	823	1901
Auburndale .....	Wood .....	325	1881
Avoca .....	Iowa .....	424	1870
Bagley .....	Grant .....	329	1919
Baldwin .....	St. Croix .....	1,100	1875
Balsam Lake .....	Polk .....	488	1905
Bangor .....	La Crosse .....	941	1899
Barneveld .....	Iowa .....	373	1906
Barton .....	Washington .....	1,039	1925
Bay City .....	Pierce .....	326	1909
Bayside .....	Milwaukee .....	467*	1953
Bear Creek .....	Outagamie .....	476	1902
Belgium .....	Ozaukee .....	460	1922
Bell Center .....	Crawford .....	195	1901
Belleville .....	Dane, Green .....	735	1892
Belmont .....	Lafayette .....	474	1894
Benton .....	Lafayette .....	842	1892
Big Bend .....	Waukesha .....	480	1928
Big Falls .....	Waupaca .....	146	1925
Birchwood .....	Washburn .....	502	1921
Biramwood .....	Shawano .....	561	1895
Biron .....	Wood .....	528	1910
Black Creek .....	Outagamie .....	650	1904
Black Earth .....	Dane .....	655	1857
Blanchardville .....	Lafayette .....	707	1890
Bloomington .....	Grant .....	631	1880
Blue Mounds .....	Dane .....	207	1912
Blue River .....	Grant .....	425	1916
Boaz .....	Richland .....	188	1939
Bonduel .....	Shawano .....	742	1916
Bowler .....	Shawano .....	344	1923
Boyceville .....	Dunn .....	645	1922
Boyd .....	Chippewa .....	619	1891
Brandon .....	Fond du Lac .....	728	1881
Brokaw .....	Marathon .....	380	1903
Brooklyn .....	Dane, Green .....	479	1905
Brownsville .....	Dodge .....	268*	1952

\*Population in 1952.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Browntown .....	Green .....	279	1890
Bruce .....	Rusk .....	867	1901
Butler .....	Waukesha .....	1,047	1913
Butternut .....	Ashland .....	522	1903
Cable .....	Bayfield .....	250	1920
Cadott .....	Chippewa .....	791	1895
Cambric .....	Columbia .....	633	1866
Cambridge .....	Dane .....	552	1891
Cameron .....	Barron .....	963	1894
Campbellsport .....	Fond du Lac .....	1,254	1902
Camp Douglas .....	Juneau .....	556	1893
Cascade .....	Sheboygan .....	403	1914
Casco .....	Kewaunee .....	389	1920
Cashton .....	Monroe .....	836	1901
Cassville .....	Grant .....	984	1882
Catawba .....	Price .....	233	1922
Cazenovia .....	Richland .....	403	1902
Cecil .....	Shawano .....	395	1905
Cedar Grove .....	Sheboygan .....	1,010	1899
Centuria .....	Polk .....	521	1904
Chaseburg .....	Vernon .....	219	1922
Chenequa .....	Waukesha .....	270	1928
Clayton .....	Polk .....	350	1909
Clear Lake .....	Polk .....	695	1894
Clinton .....	Rock .....	1,138	1882
Clyman .....	Dodge .....	250	1924
Cobb .....	Iowa .....	284	1902
Cochrane .....	Buffalo .....	444	1910
Coleman .....	Marinette .....	668	1903
Colfax .....	Dunn .....	1,044	1904
Coloma .....	Waushara .....	338	1939
Combined Locks .....	Outagamie .....	720	1920
Conrath .....	Rusk .....	114	1915
Coon Valley .....	Vernon .....	466	1907
Cornell .....	Chippewa .....	1,944	1913
Cottage Grove .....	Dane .....	372	1924
Couderay .....	Sawyer .....	133	1922
Cross Plains .....	Dane .....	464	1920
Curtiss .....	Clark .....	139	1917
Dallas .....	Barron .....	370	1903
Dane .....	Dane .....	305	1899
Darien .....	Walworth .....	717*	1951
Deerfield .....	Dane .....	614	1891
Deer Park .....	St. Croix .....	226	1913
DeForest .....	Dane .....	805	1903
Denmark .....	Brown .....	1,012	1915
De Soto .....	Crawford, Vernon .....	367	1886
Dickeyville .....	Grant .....	269	1947
Dorchester .....	Clark .....	457	1901
Dousman .....	Waukesha .....	328	1917
Downing .....	Dunn .....	295	1909
Doylestown .....	Columbia .....	261	1907
Dresser .....	Polk .....	365	1919
Eagle .....	Waukesha .....	460	1899
Eastman .....	Crawford .....	359	1909
East Troy .....	Walworth .....	1,052	1900
Eden .....	Fond du Lac .....	234	1912
Edgar .....	Marathon .....	705	1898
Eland .....	Shawano .....	232	1905
Elderon .....	Marathon .....	212	1917
Eleva .....	Trempealeau .....	479	1902
Elkhart Lake .....	Sheboygan .....	587	1894
Elk Mound .....	Dunn .....	390	1909
Ellsworth .....	Pierce .....	1,475	1887
Elm Grove .....	Waukesha .....	2,211**	1953

\*Population in 1951.

\*\*Population in 1953.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Elmwood .....	Pierce .....	772	1905
Embarrass .....	Waupaca .....	303	1895
Endeavor .....	Marquette .....	314	1946
Ephraim .....	Door .....	244	1919
Etrick .....	Trempealeau .....	415	1948
Exeland .....	Sawyer .....	211	1920
Fairchild .....	Eau Claire .....	592	1880
Fairwater .....	Fond du Lac .....	311	1921
Fall Creek .....	Eau Claire .....	584	1906
Fall River .....	Columbia .....	479	1903
Fenwood .....	Marathon .....	139	1904
Ferryville .....	Crawford .....	216	1912
Fontana .....	Walworth .....	726	1924
Footville .....	Rock .....	562	1918
<sup>1</sup> Fox Point .....	Milwaukee .....	2,585	1926
Frederic .....	Polk .....	893	1903
Fredonia .....	Ozaukee .....	471	1922
Fremont .....	Waupaca .....	504	1882
Friendship .....	Adams .....	566	1907
Friesland .....	Columbia .....	311	1946
Gays Mills .....	Crawford .....	662	1900
Genoa .....	Vernon .....	340	1935
Genoa City .....	Walworth .....	866	1901
Germantown .....	Washington .....	357	1927
Gilman .....	Taylor .....	402	1914
Glen Flora .....	Rusk .....	91	1915
Glenbeulah .....	Sheboygan .....	384	1913
Grafton .....	Ozaukee .....	1,489	1896
Granton .....	Clark .....	299	1916
Grantsburg .....	Burnett .....	931	1887
Gratiot .....	Lafayette .....	323	1891
Green Lake .....	Green Lake .....	728	1871
<sup>1</sup> Greendale .....	Milwaukee .....	2,752	1939
Gresham .....	Shawano .....	427	1908
Hales Corners .....	Milwaukee .....	1,382 <sup>2</sup>	1952
Hammond .....	St. Croix .....	554	1880
Hancock .....	Waushara .....	449	1902
Hartland .....	Waukesha .....	1,190	1891
Hartley .....	Marathon .....	299	1912
Haugen .....	Barron .....	246	1918
Hawkins .....	Rusk .....	414	1922
Hazel Green .....	Grant .....	635	1867
Highland .....	Iowa .....	785	1873
Hilbert .....	Calumet .....	648	1898
Hixton .....	Jackson .....	315	1920
Hollandale .....	Iowa .....	281	1910
Holmen .....	La Crosse .....	584	1946
Hortonville .....	Outagamie .....	1,081	1894
Hustisford .....	Dodge .....	622	1870
Hustler .....	Juneau .....	194	1914
Ingram .....	Rusk .....	146	1907
Iola .....	Waupaca .....	867	1892
Iron Ridge .....	Dodge .....	341	1913
Ironton .....	Sauk .....	176	1914
Jackson .....	Washington .....	361	1912
Johnson Creek .....	Jefferson .....	575	1903
Junction City .....	Portage .....	330	1911
Kendall .....	Monroe .....	558	1894
Kenan .....	Price .....	194	1903
Kewaskum .....	Washington .....	1,183	1895
Kimberly .....	Outagamie .....	3,179	1910
Kingston .....	Green Lake .....	334	1923
Knapp .....	Dunn .....	424	1905
Kohler .....	Sheboygan .....	1,716	1912

<sup>1</sup>Operates under a village manager.<sup>2</sup>Population in 1952.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
La Farge .....	Vernon .....	905	1899
La Valle .....	Sauk .....	448	1883
Lac Labelle .....	Waukesha .....	174	1931
Lake Nebagamou .....	Douglas .....	340	1907
Lannon .....	Waukesha .....	438	1930
Lena .....	Oconto .....	526	1921
Lime Ridge .....	Sauk .....	183	1910
Linden .....	Iowa .....	463	1900
Little Chute .....	Outagamie .....	4,152	1899
Livingston .....	Grant, Iowa .....	452	1914
Loganville .....	Sauk .....	250	1917
Lohrville .....	Waushara .....	206	1910
Lomira .....	Dodge .....	746	1899
Lone Rock .....	Richland .....	570	1886
Lowell .....	Dodge .....	319	1894
Lublin .....	Taylor .....	161	1915
Luck .....	Polk .....	803	1905
Luxemburg .....	Kewaunee .....	519	1908
Lyndon Station .....	Juneau .....	377	1903
Lynxville .....	Crawford .....	217	1889
McFarland .....	Dane .....	593	1920
Maiden Rock .....	Pierce .....	269	1887
Manawa .....	Waupaca .....	990	1900
Maple Bluff .....	Dane .....	1,361	1930
Marathon .....	Marathon .....	853	1884
Markesan .....	Green Lake .....	1,010	1858
Marshall .....	Dane .....	541	1905
Mason .....	Bayfield .....	140	1925
Mattota .....	Shawano .....	510	1901
Maxomani .....	Dane .....	962	1899
Melrose .....	Jackson .....	497	1914
Melvina .....	Monroe .....	121	1922
Menomonee Falls .....	Waukesha .....	2,469	1892
Merrillan .....	Jackson .....	579	1881
Merrimac .....	Sauk .....	317	1899
Merton .....	Waukesha .....	343	1922
Middleton .....	Dane .....	2,110	1905
Milladore .....	Wood .....	247	1933
Milltown .....	Polk .....	580	1910
Milton .....	Rock .....	1,549	1904
Milton Junction .....	Rock .....	1,104	1949
Minong .....	Washburn .....	357	1915
Mishicot .....	Manitowoc .....	617*	1950
Monona .....	Dane .....	2,544	1938
Montfort .....	Grant .....	576	1893
Monticello .....	Green .....	792	1891
Mount Hope .....	Grant .....	232	1919
Mount Horeb .....	Dane .....	1,716	1899
Mount Sterling .....	Crawford .....	205	1936
Mukwonago .....	Waukesha .....	1,207	1905
Muscoda .....	Grant .....	1,046	1894
Necedah .....	Juneau .....	862	1870
Nelsonville .....	Portage .....	188	1913
Neosho .....	Dodge .....	287	1902
Neshkoro .....	Marquette .....	361	1906
New Auburn .....	Chippewa .....	371	1902
New Glarus .....	Green .....	1,224	1901
Niagara .....	Marinette .....	2,022	1914
North Bay .....	Racine .....	164	1951
North Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	2,291	1903
North Freedom .....	Sauk .....	611	1893
North Hudson .....	St. Croix .....	787	1912
North Prairie .....	Waukesha .....	424	1919
Norwalk .....	Monroe .....	519	1894

\*Population in 1950.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Oakfield .....	Fond du Lac .....	697	1903
Ogdensburg .....	Waupaca .....	221	1912
Oliver .....	Douglas .....	210	1917
Ontario .....	Vernon .....	527	1890
Oostburg .....	Sheboygan .....	895	1909
Oregon .....	Dane .....	1,341	1883
Orfordville .....	Rock .....	543	1900
Osceola .....	Polk .....	700	1886
Oxford .....	Marquette .....	509	1912
Palmyra .....	Jefferson .....	862	1866
Pardeeville .....	Columbia .....	1,112	1894
Park Ridge .....	Portage .....	314	1938
Patch Grove .....	Grant .....	203	1921
Pepin .....	Pepin .....	840	1860
Pewaukee .....	Waukesha .....	1,792	1876
Plain .....	Sauk .....	512	1912
Plainfield .....	Waushara .....	680	1882
Plum City .....	Pierce .....	355	1909
Poplar .....	Douglas .....	489	1917
Port Edwards .....	Wood .....	1,336	1902
Potosi .....	Grant .....	556	1887
Pound .....	Marinette .....	354	1914
Poynette .....	Columbia .....	969	1892
Prairie du Sac .....	Sauk .....	1,402	1885
Prairie Farm .....	Barron .....	343	1901
Prentice .....	Price .....	477	1899
Pulaski .....	Brown .....	1,210	1910
Radisson .....	Sawyer .....	167**	1953
Randolph .....	Columbia, Dodge .....	1,350	1870
Random Lake .....	Sheboygan .....	679	1907
Readstown .....	Vernon .....	541	1898
Redgranite .....	Waushara .....	648	1904
Reedsville .....	Manitowoc .....	691	1892
Reeseville .....	Dodge .....	470	.....
Reway .....	Iowa .....	252	1902
Rib Lake .....	Taylor .....	853	1902
Ridgeland .....	Dunn .....	273	1921
Ridgeway .....	Iowa .....	410	1902
Rio .....	Columbia .....	741	1887
*River Hills .....	Milwaukee .....	567	1930
Roberts .....	St. Croix .....	290	1945
Rochester .....	Racine .....	333	1912
Rock Springs .....	Sauk .....	442	1894
Rockdale .....	Dane .....	161	1914
Rockland .....	La Crosse .....	216	1919
Rosendale .....	Fond du Lac .....	338	1915
Rosholt .....	Portage .....	508	1907
Rothschild .....	Marathon .....	1,425	1917
St. Cloud .....	Fond du Lac .....	408	1909
St. Croix Falls .....	Polk .....	1,065	1888
Sauk City .....	Sauk .....	1,755	1854
Saukville .....	Ozaukee .....	699	1915
Scandinavia .....	Waupaca .....	286	1894
Sharon .....	Walworth .....	1,013	1892
Sheldon .....	Rusk .....	271	1917
Shell Lake .....	Washburn .....	954	1908
Shiocton .....	Outagamie .....	673	1903
*Shorewood .....	Milwaukee .....	16,199	1900
Shorewood Hills .....	Dane .....	1,594	1927
Silver Lake .....	Kenosha .....	603	1926
Siren .....	Burnett .....	613	1948
Sister Bay .....	Door .....	429	1912
Slinger .....	Washington .....	919	1869
Soldiers Grove .....	Crawford .....	781	1888
Solon Springs .....	Douglas .....	480	1920
Somerset .....	St. Croix .....	531	1915

\*Operates under a village manager

\*\*Population in 1953.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
South Wayne .....	Lafayette .....	328	1911
Spencer .....	Marathon .....	757	1902
Spring Green .....	Sauk .....	1,064	1869
Spring Valley .....	Pierce .....	975	1895
Star Prairie .....	St. Croix .....	288	1900
Stetsonville .....	Taylor .....	334	1949
Steuben .....	Crawford .....	264	1900
Stockbridge .....	Calumet .....	409	1908
Stockholm .....	Pepin .....	124	1903
Stoddard .....	Vernon .....	459	1911
Stratford .....	Marathon .....	982	1910
Strum .....	Trempealeau .....	542	1948
Sturtevant .....	Racine .....	1,176	1907
Sullivan .....	Jefferson .....	349	1915
Sun Prairie .....	Dane .....	2,263	1868
Superior, Village of .....	Douglas .....	339	1949
Suring .....	Oconto .....	546	1914
Sussex .....	Waukesha .....	679	1924
Taylor .....	Jackson .....	350	1919
Tennyson .....	Grant .....	211	1940
Theresa .....	Dodge .....	461	1898
Thiensville .....	Ozaukee .....	897	1910
Tigerton .....	Shawano .....	827	1896
Tony .....	Rusk .....	182	1911
Trempealeau .....	Trempealeau .....	645	1867
Turtle Lake .....	Barron .....	696	1898
Twin Lakes .....	Kenosha .....	637	1937
Union Center .....	Juneau .....	261	1913
Union Grove .....	Racine .....	1,358	1893
Unity .....	Clark, Marathon .....	355	1903
Valders .....	Manitowoc .....	560	1919
Verona .....	Dane .....	748	1920
Vesper .....	Wood .....	342	1948
Viola .....	Richland, Vernon .....	785	1899
Waldo .....	Sheboygan .....	367	1922
Wales .....	Waukesha .....	237	1922
Walworth .....	Walworth .....	1,137	1901
Waterford .....	Racine .....	1,100	1906
Waterloo .....	Jefferson .....	1,667	1859
Waukegan .....	Dane .....	1,042	1893
Wausaukee .....	Marinette .....	612	1924
Wauzeka .....	Crawford .....	564	1890
Webster .....	Burnett .....	552	1916
West Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	5,429	1906
West Salem .....	La Crosse .....	1,376	1893
Westfield .....	Marquette .....	935	1902
Weyerhaeuser .....	Rusk .....	331	1906
Wheeler .....	Dunn .....	235	1922
White Lake .....	Langlade .....	408	1926
*Whitefish Bay .....	Milwaukee .....	14,665	1892
Whiting .....	Portage .....	854	1947
Wild Rose .....	Waushara .....	582	1904
Williams Bay .....	Walworth .....	1,118	1919
Wilson .....	St. Croix .....	174	1911
Wilton .....	Monroe .....	533	1890
Winneconne .....	Winnebago .....	1,078	1871
Withee .....	Clark .....	421	1901
Wittenberg .....	Shawano .....	874	1893
Wonewoc .....	Juneau .....	961	1878
Woodman .....	Grant .....	149	1917
Woodville .....	St. Croix .....	410	1911
Wrightstown .....	Brown .....	761	1901
Wyeville .....	Monroe .....	195	1923
Wycocena .....	Columbia .....	714	1909
Yuba .....	Richland .....	119	1935

\*Operates under a village manager.

# COUNTY OFFICERS

March 8, 1954

County	County Seat	Popula- tion 1950*	Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1950*	Voting** Precincts	Number of Members on County Board
Adams	Friendship	7,906	677	20	20
Ashland	Ashland	19,461	1,037	27	27
Barron	Barron	34,703	866	42	51
Bayfield	Washburn	13,760	1,474	37	37
Brown	Green Bay	98,314	525	55	51
Buffalo	Alma	14,719	712	28	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	10,236	840	24	24
Calumet	Chilton	18,840	315	17	22
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	42,839	1,025	47	46
Clark	Neillsville	32,459	1,222	62	62
Columbia	Portage	34,023	778	45	45
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	17,652	586	29	29
Dane	Madison	169,357	1,197	94	82
Dodge	Juneau	57,311	892	68	67
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20,870	491	24	24
Douglas	Superior	46,715	1,310	45	41
Dunn	Menomonie	27,341	658	35	35
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	54,187	649	39	37
Florence	Florence	3,756	489	8	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	67,829	724	56	56
Forest	Crandon	9,437	1,010	19	19
Grant	Lancaster	41,460	1,168	67	67
Green	Monroe	24,172	586	28	28
Green Lake	Green Lake	14,749	555	25	24
Iowa	Dodgeville	19,610	761	31	31
Iron	Hurley	8,714	746	30	30
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,073	1,000	30	30
Jefferson	Jefferson	43,069	564	45	47
Juneau	Mauston	18,930	795	37	37
Kenosha	Kenosha	75,238	273	49	28
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	17,366	331	14	20
La Crosse	La Crosse	67,587	469	40	39
Lafayette	Darlington	18,137	643	28	28
Langlade	Antigo	21,975	858	25	24
Lincoln	Merrill	22,235	900	28	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	67,159	589	46	46
Marathon	Wausau	80,337	1,584	83	72
Marinette	Marinette	35,748	1,388	35	30
Marquette	Montello	8,839	457	22	20
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	871,047	239	600	20
Monroe	Sparta	31,378	915	38	36
Oconto	Oconto	26,238	1,106	42	41
Oneida	Rhineland	20,648	1,114	28	28
Outagamie	Appleton	81,722	634	56	55
Ozaukee	Port Washington	23,361	235	22	21
Pepin	Durand	7,462	237	13	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,448	591	27	30
Polk	Balsam Lake	24,944	934	36	36
Portage	Stevens Point	34,858	810	37	34
Price	Phillips	16,344	1,268	27	27
Racine	Racine	109,585	337	60	33
Richland	Richland Center	19,245	584	24	24
Rock	Janesville	92,778	721	60	63
Rusk	Ladysmith	16,790	910	39	39
St. Croix	Hudson	25,905	736	40	38
Sauk	Baraboo	38,120	840	41	39
Sawyer	Hayward	10,323	1,273	22	22
Shawano	Shawano	35,249	1,176	42	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	80,631	506	46	36
Taylor	Medford	18,456	979	29	29
Trempealeau	Whitehall	23,730	739	38	38
Vernon	Viroqua	27,906	805	42	42
Vilas	Eagle River	9,363	867	18	18
Walworth	Elkhorn	41,584	560	37	37
Washburn	Shell Lake	11,665	816	29	29
Washington	West Bend	33,902	428	28	28
Waukesha	Waukesha	85,901	556	59	50
Waupaca	Waupaca	35,056	751	49	48
Waushara	Wautoma	13,920	628	28	28
Winnebago	Oshkosh	91,103	454	48	46
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	50,500	812	57	52

\*From U. S. Population Census, vol. 1, Number of Inhabitants.

\*\*Total number of Voting Precincts — 3,239.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Board Chairman <sup>1</sup>	County Clerk <sup>2</sup>	Treasurer <sup>2</sup>
Adams	Glen C. Wood	Maxine R. Vogler	Thomas F. Avery
Ashland	Frank G. Shefchik	Clara Gilbert	Isabelle Paton
Barron	A. W. Holmen	Ralph J. Hill	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Clarence L. Olsen	Ludwig Trammal	John O. Bodin
Brown	E. J. Smith	John P. Holloway	Lewis J. Emich
Buffalo	J. L. Bond	James O. Holmes	John Haeuser
Burnett	Cyrus Atkinson	Harry B. Bergren	Arletta Ortendahl
Calumet	Louis Erbe	Walter A. Kurtz	Wilber R. Winch
Chippewa	Clarence Balts	Mildred Gunderson	Wm. O. Kelly
Clark	H. R. Baird	Mike Krultz, Jr.	James H. Fradette
Columbia	O. P. Heiland	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Grunke
Crawford	Donald C. McDowell	Ruth M. Daugherty	Harriet M. Skrade
Dane	Robert H. Gerry	Otto Festge	John D. Williams
Dodge	Frank E. Panzer	Arthur R. Mitchell	Louis Schettler
Door	Harry M. Schuyler	Hollis Bassford	Roy G. Stoneman
Douglas	N. P. Archambeault	Stephen P. Gray	William C. Smith
Dunn	Norval Ellefson	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Henry E. Graff	Esther F. Voss	Florence H. Sperstad
Florence	Clarence Robert	Fritz Johnson	Charles R. Tiderman
Fond du Lac	Walter G. Hollander	Arthur J. Kremer	Fayette M. Coffeen
Forest	Lester S. Predeth	Mathew A. Popp	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Fred E. Parker	Alonzo Aupperle	Harvey J. Rech
Green	C. W. Loveland	Wilma I. Lengacher	Ralph J. Kundert
Green Lake	Franklin Jahnke	Gustave Doepke	Norbert A. Bierman
Iowa	James Harris, Jr.	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances Chappell
Iron	Isaac M. Sacri	Eugene Darin	Milda H. LaFave
Jackson	Carl Messelt	Royal H. Roberts	Carl G. Monsois
Jefferson	Don V. Smith	James D. Hyer	Alex J. Schremp
Juneau	Lester Palmer	John S. Henry	John E. Felland
Kenosha	Anthony Zeitler	Richard Lindgren	Walter E. Anderson
Kewaunee	Otto W. Adams	Adrian E. O'Konski	Roland L. Baiert
La Crosse	W. L. Christopherson	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Walter B. Calvert	Holmes Stott	Elmer B. Virtue
Lançlade	Ray Roe	Ronald M. Moss	Milton E. Warg
Lincoln	Henry Meier	William L. Brandt	William O. Degner
Manitowoc	G. K. Berge	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Ray Schwartz	Lucile Zielsdorf	Everett J. Freeman
Marquette	Willard J. Fahrenkrug	Geo. E. Costello	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Eli Nessbitt	Charles Barry	Edward Gelhar
Milwaukee	Lawrence J. Timmerman	Herman Kubick	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe	Frank C. Mitchell	Edwin G. Monick	Louis H. Larson
Oconto	Lloyd Baumgart	Josie M. Cook	Allan Ehlers
Oneida	Ervin Guth	Lloyd D. Verage	Alfred Houg
Outagamie		John E. Hantschel	Ray L. Feuerstein
Ozaukee	Ray F. Blank	Harold Wm. Hughes	Max M. Gunther
Pepin	M. H. Carroll	Eve P. Dickelmann	Guy H. Miller
Pierce	W. J. Hophan	Ralph G. Condit	Otto Christenson
Polk	Louis Zahradke	Victor A. Hanson	Ernest Lundberg
Portage	Henry W. Stinson	Anne T. Strojny	Stephen F. Molski
Price	Nels Risberg	Evald Nelson	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Randolph H. Runden	Lennie E. Hardie	Horace F. Edmonds
Richland	Fred Pauls	Lola L. Rice	Emmett L. Barnhart
Rock	Frank L. Manteuffel	Walter M. Lindemann	J. Frank Pearson
Rusk	A. W. Jipson	Elmer W. Hill	Yelmer V. Sims
St. Croix	Frank Van Sonesen, Jr.	Lola M. Turquist	John C. Bogut
Sauk	Clarence Sprecher	J. Victor Johnson	Hazel Frazier
Sawyer	Arthur I. Hanson	Arnold H. Anderson	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Arthur H. Schultz	Neil R. Druckrey	Grover W. Beversdorf
Sheboygan	Oscar A. Damrow	Ernst L. Kaufmann	Carl M. Richter
Taylor	Millard Kapitiz	Harold Ruesch	Joseph J. Fleischman
Trempealeau	James Steen	Hughitt M. Johnson	Everett Guse
Vernon	Paul A. Dahl	Berlie Moore	Lawrence G. Crumrine
Vilas	Andrew Schmidt	Mary Thomas	Francis T. Johnson
Walworth	Francis Cantwell	Leo D. Dunlap	Volney A. Lackey
Washburn	Frank E. Zencittis	Ole S. Soholt	Orley K. Lathrop
Washington	E. M. Romaine	Anton P. Starcl	Paul L. Justman
Waukesha	Vernon M. Gaspar	Richard L. Sylvester	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca	Lester H. Laux	Albert L. Anderson	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara	George Dopp	Irvin Peterson	Ervin E. Bruchs
Winnebago	Joseph F. Drexler	Nell A. Hoffmann	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Romeo E. Villeneuve	Joachim A. Schindler	Vernon M. Kelly

<sup>1</sup>Elected as chairman for 1953.

<sup>2</sup>Term expires January 3, 1955.



## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Superintendent <sup>1</sup> of Schools	County Judge <sup>2</sup>	District Attorney <sup>3</sup>
Adams .....	Irvin S. Jones .....	Charles H. Gilman .....	Donald L. Hollman
Ashland .....	Dwight M. Kenyon .....	Walter H. Cate .....	Robert N. Ledin
Barron .....	Hazel M. Calhoun .....	Earl L. Risberg .....	Fred E. Van Sickle
Bayfield .....	John W. Howell .....	Lawrence K. Blanchard .....	Walter T. Norlin
Brown .....	Joseph D. Donovan .....	Archie McComb .....	Bernard J. Bertrand
Buffalo .....	O. J. Sohrweide .....	George L. Pattison .....	Robert F. Smith
Burnett .....	Byron Smith .....	August J. Christianson .....	Clive J. Strang
Calumet .....	Francis J. Flanagan .....	George M. Goggins .....	David A. Schora
Chippewa .....	Anna J. Thorpe .....	Orin H. Larabee .....	Vance L. Sinclair
Clark .....	Clayton Wright .....	Oscar W. Schoengarth .....	Clarence E. Gorseger
Columbia .....	Clifford M. Barnard .....	Elton J. Morrison .....	Howard W. Latton
Crawford .....	Walter R. Shepherd .....	James P. Cullen .....	Elmer D. Queram
Dane .....	1st, Harry M. Hanson .....	George Kroncke, Jr. ....	Richard W. Bardwell
	2nd, Blanche Losinski .....		
Dodge .....	Paul L. Kaiser .....	Henry G. Gergen, Jr. ....	John P. Kaiser
Door .....	Homer Willems .....	Grover M. Stapleton .....	Herbert W. Johnson
Douglas .....	Glady's S. Lynch .....	Robert E. Curran .....	John H. Chisholm
Dunn .....	Archie A. Shyler .....	Carl E. Peterson .....	Ronald J. Carey
Eau Claire .....	Jennie L. Webster .....	Merrill R. Farr .....	Victor O. Tronsdal
Florence .....	Ruben E. Bergsten .....	Irving W. Smith .....	Allen C. Wittkopf
Fond du Lac .....	Lester A. Timm .....	Lawson E. Lurvey .....	Eugene F. McEssey
Forest .....	Julia C. Bushman .....	Walter S. Rowlinson .....	Edward W. Schenk
Grant .....	Alex M. Jones .....	George F. Frantz .....	Mark H. Hoskins
Green .....	Irene C. Powers .....	Marshall L. Peterson .....	Rodney C. Kittelsen
Green Lake .....	Willmer A. Gorske .....	George E. Ostrander .....	James L. McMonigal
Iowa .....	Lillian M. Ellis .....	J. Charles Pile .....	Wilson H. Brue
Iron .....	Eve M. Grubisic .....	R. C. Trembath .....	George D. Sullivan
Jackson .....	Mae Hardie .....	Hans Hanson .....	Louis I. Drecktrah
Jefferson .....	Eva N. Bock .....	Lorenzo L. Darling .....	Thorpe Merriman
Juneau .....	William P. Ennis .....	William R. Curran .....	John E. Armstrong
Kenosha .....	Margaret Diehl .....	Wilmer W. Davis .....	John J. Rutchik
Kewaunee .....	Arnold Chada .....	Aaron G. Murphy .....	George F. Miller
Lac Crosse .....	Hazel Leicht .....	Roy V. Ahlstrom .....	John Bosshard
Lafayette .....	Howard Tedsdale .....	Joseph F. Collins .....	Charles W. O'Connell
Langlade .....	Oris A. Mork .....	Thomas E. McDougal .....	John F. Friedl
Lincoln .....	Harold R. Edmund .....	Max Van Hecke .....	Jacob J. Ament
Manitowoc .....	Gretna T. Brown .....	Jerome V. Ledvina .....	Donald Bero
Marathon .....	William E. Moore .....	Frank G. Loeffler .....	Robert C. Altman
Marinette .....	Clayton L. Lee .....	William F. Hease .....	Harry E. White
Marquette .....	Clarence Bartz .....	John K. Callahan .....	Alfred F. Christiansen
Milwaukee .....	Michael S. Kies .....	Michael S. Sheridan, .....	William J. McCauley
		1st, Br.—Exp. 1956 .....	
		Roy R. Stauff, .....	
		2nd Br.—Exp. 1958 .....	
Monroe .....	Ollie M. Swanson .....	Lambert A. Hansen .....	William J. Gleiss
Oconto .....	Russell L. O'Connor .....	Frank P. Megan .....	Edward Herald
Oneida .....	Jesse M. Reed .....	George A. Richards .....	Albert J. Cirilli
Outagamie .....	Henry J. Van Straten .....	Stanley A. Staidl .....	Fred E. Froehlich
Ozaukee .....	Elmer A. Keil .....	Peter M. Huiras .....	Ben R. Runkel
Pepin .....	Wilbur M. Gibson .....	Joseph H. Riedner .....	John G. Bartholomew
Pierce .....	Elsie Schorta .....	Jay H. Grimm .....	LeRoy Hagemann
Polk .....	Levis R. Bune .....	Charles D. Madsen .....	George Peterson
Portage .....	Rowena L. Allen .....	James H. Levi .....	Robert C. Jenkins
Price .....	Elizabeth M. Dunn .....	John A. DeBardeleben .....	Ray J. Haggerty
Racine .....	Henry G. Brach .....	J. Allan Simpson .....	Edward A. Krenzke
Richland .....	Theodore Jacobson .....	Sidney J. Hanson .....	George A. Hardy
Rock .....	Donald E. Upson .....	Chester H. Christensen .....	Frank X. Kinast
Rusk .....	G. Thomas Longbotham .....	Donald J. Sterlinske .....	Rodney Lee Young
St. Croix .....	Henry Borgen .....	Robert G. Varnum .....	Lawrence P. Gherty
Sauk .....	Kurt R. Schoenoff .....	Henry J. Bohn .....	Harlan W. Kelley
Sawyer .....	Carl P. Borge .....	Walter J. Duffy .....	Vincent P. Davis
Shawano .....	Rex G. Krull .....	Charles B. Dillett .....	Fritz Eberlein
Sheboygan .....	Ray B. Lightfoot .....	Joseph W. Wilkus .....	John G. Buchen
Taylor .....	Arthur A. Prochnow .....	Edw. Neuenschwander .....	Raymond Scott
Trempealeau .....	Tillie Sylfest .....	Albert L. Twesme .....	John C. Quinn
Vernon .....	Neil H. Rudie .....	Martin Gulbrandsen .....	Wayne B. Schlitz
Vilas .....	John B. Matson .....	Frank W. Carter .....	Robert Dickerson
Walworth .....	Sheridan Ellsworth .....	Roscoe R. Luce .....	Erwin C. Zastrow
Washburn .....	Marie E. Kennedy .....	Albert C. Barrett .....	Ward Winton
Washington .....	Harry D. Sheski .....	Milton Meister .....	Leroy J. Goning
Waukesha .....	Winston Brown .....	William E. Gramling .....	James D'Amato
Waupaca .....	Lewis H. Drobnick .....	Arthur M. Scheller .....	Richard E. Johnson
Waushara .....	Clifford S. Larson .....	Gad Jones .....	Boyd A. Clark
Winnebago .....	F. Robert Fowler .....	Daniel E. McDonald .....	Herbert J. Mueller
Wood .....	Matt C. Knedle .....	Byron B. Conway .....	John M. Potter

<sup>1</sup>Term expires July 1957.<sup>2</sup>Term expires January 1956.<sup>3</sup>Term expires January 3, 1955.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	Sheriff <sup>1</sup>	Register of Deeds <sup>1</sup>	Clerk of Circuit Court <sup>1</sup>
Adams .....	Russell Henningsen ..	Clara R. Smith .....	Adolph Troemner
Ashland .....	Walter Nelson .....	Clarence A. Day .....	Adella Wright
Barron .....	James L. O'Brien .....	Ellen N. Feagle .....	Ernest R. Salsbury
Bayfield .....	Terence P. Arseneau ..	Earl Pedersen .....	Asa R. Willey
Brown .....	Reuben J. Lasee .....	Harold P. Loch .....	Ervin P. Berken
Buffalo .....	Glen Davis .....	Willard C. Hansen ..	Albert Heuer, Jr.
Burnett .....	Emil Stusek .....	Grace Evans .....	Madeline Huth
Calumet .....	Cornelius Kosmosky ..	Norbert G. Propson ..	Math. A. Nilles
Chippewa .....	Elmer L. Paquette .....	Clarence Balts .....	John L. Ritzinger
Clark .....	Frank Dobes .....	Henry Rahn .....	Ben Franz
Columbia .....	Peter J. Boylan .....	Mabel Rebholz .....	Iva Watling Gay
Crawford .....	Thornton C. Paake .....	Lyle T. Johnson .....	Paul L. Paulson
Dane .....	Franz G. Haas .....	Miles C. Riley, Jr. ....	Myrtle L. Hansen
Dodge .....	Edward C. Klemann .....	William C. Druেকে .....	John H. Witte
Door .....	Hallie H. Rowe .....	Ralph J. Alexander .....	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas .....	Anthony Jenda .....	Vern Wright .....	Gerhardt M. Haugner
Dunn .....	Harold E. Rogers .....	Herbert D. Schutz .....	Doloris L. Shranklen
Eau Claire .....	Ray Kuhlman .....	Byron J. Loken .....	Rose M. Jacobson
Florence .....	Glen J. Church .....	Ode N. Christesen .....	Otto A. Dumke
Fond du Lac .....	Arnold Sook .....	John G. Brunkhorst ..	George E. McConahey
Forest .....	Donald W. Kline .....	Anna Peterson .....	William Bassett
Grant .....	Aloys M. Klaas .....	M. Ethel Utt .....	Delbert L. Schuster
Green .....	Wilbur Deininger .....	Grace M. Thorpe .....	Lois Faubel
Green Lake .....	Joseph A. Walker .....	Raymond L. Learn .....	Julia Bird
Iowa .....	Ray M. Reese .....	Belva Crook .....	Ina M. Potterton
Iron .....	William Thomas .....	Kathryn I. Taylor .....	Fred J. Eblil
Jackson .....	Paul R. Cooper .....	Lyle V. Larson .....	Etta O. Gilbertson
Jefferson .....	Rudolph Reichert .....	Arthur J. Gruennert ..	Ray Breitweiser
Juneau .....	Ralph M. Purvis .....	Lawrence Larson .....	Douglas B. Davenport
Kenosha .....	Marshall Simonsen .....	Harold J. Schend .....	G. Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee .....	Leona Kuehl .....	Jerome J. Reinke .....	Orville J. Albrecht
La Crosse .....	Robert Scullin .....	Charles J. Wachs .....	Carl Schnick
Lafayette .....	Lawrence W. James .....	Roy O'Neill .....	Earle R. Ward
Langlade .....	Anton A. Plzak .....	Aloysius G. Kubick .....	Marie F. Anderson
Lincoln .....	Fred E. Brunow .....	Esther A. Barz .....	Carl M. Moe
Manitowoc .....	Lester Nichols .....	Joseph M. Zahorik .....	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon .....	Myron Mueller .....	Andrew Miller .....	Neal E. Jones
Marinette .....	James A. Spangler .....	Roy H. Willmann .....	Albert N. Olson
Marquette .....	Arden Atkinson .....	Margaret C. Flynn .....	Samuel B. Robinson
Milwaukee .....	Max A. Barczak .....	Phillip C. Westfahl .....	Francis X. McCormack
Monroe .....	Chris J. Hendricksen ..	Elizabeth F. Crossen ..	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto .....	Joseph F. Foral .....	Florence S. Dunton .....	Lloyd Hodgins
Oneida .....	Robert F. Gaber .....	Agnes Verage .....	William J. Hack
Outagamie .....	Lyman B. Clark .....	Stephen M. Peeters .....	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee .....	Louis A. Bathke .....	William N. Rock .....	Frank Wilson
Pepin .....	Ceacil Seline .....	Norman Latshaw .....	William C. Thompson
Pierce .....	Victor Gilbertson .....	John L. Swanson .....	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk .....	James W. Moore .....	Donald Ferguson .....	Walter T. Peterson
Portage .....	Harold S. Thompson .....	Edward D. Haka .....	Ethel Anderson
Price .....	George Heizler .....	Walter F. Koch .....	Clyde D. Sullivan
Racine .....	Rudolph Spieker .....	Louis L. Peterson .....	Edward F. Daley
Richland .....	Loren E. Marshall .....	Jeanne A. Vodak .....	Carl Gunnill
Rock .....	Ernest A. Silverthorn ..	Emmett W. Murphy .....	Harold V. Schmidley
Rusk .....	Peter Sybers .....	Ferdinand H. Johnson ..	Robert B. MacDonald
St. Croix .....	Walter Schrank .....	David Hope .....	Simon Lovaas
Sauk .....	James W. Gavin .....	Clinton W. Platt .....	Vera C. Terry
Sawyer .....	Clayton Farnsworth .....	Laura McLaggan .....	Harold J. Gobler
Sawano .....	Theodore Eul .....	Albert F. Wendt .....	William Kumm
Sheboygan .....	Theodore J. Mosch .....	Benj. W. Diederich .....	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor .....	Harry Dietzman .....	Glen Gowey .....	Frances Kulwiec
Templecau .....	Ernest Axness .....	Lester Brennom .....	Donna M. Amundson
Vernon .....	Bernard Ammerman .....	William Kotvis .....	Verl W. Poole
Vilas .....	Robert M. Schroeder .....	Sylvester Stein .....	Ruth Wolfe
Walworth .....	John W. Cusack .....	Frank G. Holmes .....	Catherine E. Parsons
Washburn .....	Lawrence W. Stegeman ..	Lewis I. Gullickson .....	Herbert Hoskins
Washington .....	George Brueger .....	Edwin Pick .....	Lawrence P. Berend
Waukesha .....	Michael Lombardi .....	Marie L. Latner .....	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca .....	August W. Kruse .....	Alice C. Eastman .....	Walter L. Jones
Waushara .....	Helen B. Murty .....	James L. Anderson .....	Ina T. McComb
Winnebago .....	Victor Jordan .....	George B. Young .....	William E. Osborne
Wood .....	Arthur E. Berg .....	Robert J. Ryan .....	Jasper C. Johnson

<sup>1</sup>Term expires January 3, 1955.

## COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	Surveyor <sup>1</sup>	Coroner <sup>1</sup>
Adams	Raymond Phillips	Robert W. Roseberry
Ashland		Harold C. Rehberg
Barron	Frank A. Havel	Albin J. Hyllengren
Bayfield		Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	Harry R. Albert	Wayne C. Enderby
Buffalo		Hartman F. Stohr
Burnett	Joseph Stadler	Raymond J. Swedberg
Calumet		John A. Knauf
Chippewa	Alfred Tilbury	Earl A. Hatleberg
Clark	Allen C. Covell	John R. Bergemann
Columbia	Wilmer Anderson	Andrew Stevenson
Crawford	William D. McCoy	William J. Rider
Dane	Alex Ely	Joseph W. Bloodgood
Dodge	James Lange	Otto F. Goetsch
Door	Richard Rasmussen	Calmer Nelson
Douglas		William M. Downs
Dunn	Harland Stone	Richard D. Olson
Eau Claire	Floyd M. Loken	Karl E. Walter
Florence		Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	James H. Vollstedt	Joseph E. Murray
Forest	John F. Hammes	Carl H. Halverson
Grant	Homer D. Ralph	J. Dallas Wepking
Green		Herman A. Stuessy
Green Lake		Gustave G. Mueller
Iowa	T. Harry Arthur	Wendell D. Hamlin
Iron	Clyde Pecotte	Florian M. Jelinski
Jackson	Ray Hulbert	Sidney J. Jensen
Jefferson	Karl W. Fuge	H. N. Hunsader
Juneau		Clarence R. Sorenson
Kenosha		William Rauen
Kewaunee		William F. Sladky
La Crosse	Leslie J. Marcou	George D. Reay
Lafayette		Joseph M. Connolly
Langlade	Roger M. Delacey	Harry R. Gibbons
Lincoln	Antone W. Kordick	Arthur E. Taylor
Manitowoc	Kenneth J. Brey	Theodore A. Teitgen
Marathon	J. August Carlson	John Hildensperger
Marinette		Robert L. Thompson
Marquette	Fred Phillips	Howard E. Schultz
Milwaukee	James J. Hall	Eugene Gettelman
Monroe	John Ottum	Gustave A. Landmann
Oconto		William J. Gallagher
Oneida	Forest R. Wincenten	Albert G. Onson
Outagamie	Frank M. Charlesworth	Bernard H. Kemps
Ozaukee	James A. Eide	Clarence C. Stein
Pepin		Richard J. Bryant
Pierce		Ralph F. Winberg
Polk		John C. Park
Portage	Julian F. Maxfield	John Dzikoski, Jr.
Price	Leonard Risberg	Walter W. Blume
Racine	James H. Larsen	Bernard J. Evenson
Richland	Melvin O. Carter	Dayton H. Hinke
Rock	Benjamin J. Sunny	Edmund J. Overton
Rusk	John Diamond	Charles D. McElravy
St. Croix	Evan Hayner	Archibald M. Ford
Sauk	John H. Cox	Eugene Madalon
Sawyer	Harry Johnson	Lester L. Anderson
Shawano		Harvey C. Stubenvoll
Sheboygan	Bruno J. Hartman	Reed M. Simpson
Taylor	Cyrus Claussen	David Ruesch
Trempealeau		Martin A. Wismer
Vernon		Robert A. Starr
Vilas	Robert Bandow	Patrick J. Gaffney
Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	Robert S. Betzer
Washburn	Richard Andrews	Harry W. Dahl
Washington	Milton W. Schaefer	James E. Albrecht
Waukesha		Alvin H. Johnson
Waupaca		Albert M. Christofferson
Waushara	George Vergin	George A. Blader
Winnebago	Robert F. Wolverton	George A. Steele
Wood	Edgar J. Carrington	Harold C. Pomcinville

<sup>1</sup>Term expires January 3, 1955.

# WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

November 1953

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Abbotsford	Clark	Benoit	Bayfield
Abrams	Oconto	Benton	Lafayette
Adams	Adams	Berlin	Green Lake
Adell	Sheboygan	Big Bend	Waukesha
Afton	Rock	Big Falls	Waupaca
Albany	Green	Billings Park	Douglas
Albion	Dane	Birchwood	Washburn
Algoma	Kewaunee	Birnamwood	Shawano
Allen Grove	Walworth	Black Creek	Outagamie
Allenton	Washington	Black Earth	Dane
Allenville	Winnebago	Black River Falls	Jackson
Allouez	Douglas	Blackwell	Forest
Alma	Buffalo	Blair	Trempealeau
Alma Center	Jackson	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Almena	Barron	Blenker	Wood
Almond	Portage	Bloom City	Richland
Altoona	Eau Claire	Bloomer	Chippewa
Alvin	Forest	Bloomington	Grant
Amberg	Marinette	Blue Mounds	Dane
Amery	Polk	Blue River	Grant
Amherst	Portage	Boardman	St. Croix
Amherst Junction	Portage	Boaz	Richland
Aniwa	Shawano	Bonduel	Shawano
Antigo	Langlade	Boscobel	Grant
Appleton	Outagamie	Boulder Junction	Vilas
Arbor Vitae	Vilas	Bowler	Shawano
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Boyceville	Dunn
Arena	Iowa	Boyd	Chippewa
Argonne	Forest	Branch	Manitowoc
Argyle	Lafayette	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Arkansas	Pepin	Brantwood	Price
Arkdale	Adams	Breed	Oconto
Arlington	Columbia	Bridgeport	Crawford
Armstrong Creek	Forest	Briggsville	Marquette
Arpin	Wood	Brill	Barron
Ashippun	Dodge	Brillion	Calumet
Ashland	Ashland	Bristol	Kenosha
Astico	Dodge	Brodhead	Green
Athelstane	Marinette	Brokaw	Marathon
Athens	Marathon	Brookfield	Waukesha
Auburndale	Wood	Brooklyn	Green
Augusta	Eau Claire	Brooks	Adams
Aurora	Waushara	Brownsville	Dodge
Avalon	Rock	Browntown	Green
Avoca	Iowa	Bruce	Rusk
		Brule	Douglas
Babcock	Wood	Brussels	Door
Badger	Sauk	Bryant	Langlade
Bagley	Grant	Burkhardt	St. Croix
Baileys Harbor	Door	Burlington	Racine
Baldwin	St. Croix	Burnett	Dodge
Balsam Lake	Polk	Butler	Waukesha
Bancroft	Portage	Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Bangor	La Crosse	Butternut	Ashland
Baraboo	Sauk	Byron	Fond du Lac
Barksdale	Bayfield		
Barneveld	Iowa	Cable	Bayfield
Barnum	Crawford	Cadott	Chippewa
Barron	Barron	Calamine	Lafayette
Barronett	Barron	Caledonia	Racine
Barton	Washington	Calvary	Fond du Lac
Basco	Dane	Cambria	Columbia
Bassett	Kenosha	Cambridge	Dane
Bay City	Pierce	Cameron	Barron
Bayfield	Bayfield	Camp Douglas	Juneau
Bear Creek	Outagamie	Camp Lake	Kenosha
Beaver	Marinette	Camp McCoy	Monroe
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac
Beetown	Grant	Canton	Barron
Beldenville	Pierce	Caroline	Shawano
Belgium	Ozaukee	Carrollville	Milwaukee
Belleville	Dane	Carter	Forest
Belmont	Lafayette	Cascade	Sheboygan
Beloit	Rock	Casco	Kewaunee
Benet Lake	Kenosha	Cashton	Monroe
Bennett	Douglas	Cassville	Grant

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Cataract	Monroe	Deronda	Polk
Catawba	Price	Devils Lake	Sauk
Cato	Manitowoc	Diamond Bluff	Pierce
Cavour	Forest	Dickeyville	Grant
Cayuga	Ashland	Dodge	Trempealeau
Cazenovia	Richland	Dodgeville	Iowa
Cecil	Shawano	Dorchester	Clark
Cedar	Iron	Dousman	Waukesha
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Downing	Dunn
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Downsville	Dunn
Centuria	Polk	Doylestown	Columbia
Chaseburg	Vernon	Dresser	Polk
Chelsea	Taylor	Drummond	Bayfield
Chetek	Barron	Dunbar	Marinette
Chili	Clark	Dunbarton	Lafayette
Chilton	Calumet	Dundas	Calumet
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Durand	Pepin
City Point	Jackson	Eagle	Waukesha
Clam Falls	Polk	Eagle River	Vilas
Clam Lake	Ashland	Earl	Washington
Clarno	Green	East Ellsworth	Pierce
Clayton	Polk	East End	Douglas
Clear Lake	Polk	East Troy	Walworth
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	Eastman	Crawford
Cleveland	Manitowoc	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Clinton	Rock	Eau Galle	Dunn
Clintonville	Waupaca	Eden	Fond du Lac
Clyman	Dodge	Edgar	Marathon
Cobb	Iowa	Edgerton	Rock
Cochrane	Buffalo	Edgewater	Sawyer
Coddington	Portage	Edmund	Iowa
Colby	Marathon	Egg Harbor	Door
Coleman	Marinette	El Dorado	Fond du Lac
Colfax	Dunn	Eland	Shawano
Colgate	Washington	Elcho	Langlade
College Camp	Walworth	Elderon	Marathon
Collins	Manitowoc	Eleva	Trempealeau
Coloma	Waushara	Elk Mound	Dunn
Columbus	Columbia	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Elkhorn	Walworth
Commonwealth	Florence	Ellison Bay	Door
Commonstock	Barron	Ellsworth	Pierce
Conover	Vilas	Elm Grove	Waukesha
Conrath	Rusk	Elmwood	Pierce
Coon Valley	Vernon	Elroy	Juneau
Cornell	Chippewa	Elton	Langlade
Cornucopia	Bayfield	Embarrass	Waupaca
Cottage Grove	Dane	Emerald	St. Croix
Couderay	Sawyer	Endeavor	Marquette
Crandon	Forest	Ephraim	Door
Crivitz	Marinette	Ettrick	Trempealeau
Cross Plains	Dane	Eureka	Winnebago
Cuba City	Grant	Evansville	Rock
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Excelsior	Richland
Cumberland	Barron	Exeland	Sawyer
Curtiss	Clark	Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Cushing	Polk	Fairchild	Eau Claire
Custer	Portage	Fall Creek	Eau Claire
Cylon	St. Croix	Fall River	Columbia
Dale	Outagamie	Fence	Florence
Dallas	Barron	Fennimore	Grant
Dalton	Green Lake	Fenwood	Marathon
Danbury	Burnett	Fern	Florence
Dancy	Marathon	Ferryville	Crawford
Dane	Dane	Pifield	Price
Darien	Walworth	Fish Creek	Door
Darlington	Lafayette	Fitchburg	Dane
De Forest	Dane	Florence	Florence
De Pere	Brown	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
De Soto	Vernon	Fontana	Walworth
Deer Park	St. Croix	Footville	Rock
Deerbrook	Langlade	Forest Junction	Calumet
Deerfield	Dane	Forestville	Door
Delafield	Waukesha	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson
Delavan	Walworth	Fountain City	Buffalo
Dellwood	Adams	Fox Lake	Dodge
Delta	Bayfield	Foxboro	Douglas
Denmark	Brown		

POST OFFICES

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<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	Hilbert	Calumet
Franksville	Racine	Hiles	Forest
Frederic	Polk	Hillpoint	Sauk
Fredonia	Ozaukee	Hillsboro	Vernon
Fremont	Waupaca	Hillsdale	Barron
Friendship	Adams	Hines	Douglas
Friesland	Columbia	Hingham	Sheboygan
		Hixton	Jackson
Galesville	Trempealeau	Holcombe	Chippewa
Galloway	Marathon	Hollandale	Iowa
Gays Mills	Crawford	Hollister	Langlade
Genesee Depot	Waukesha	Holmen	La Crosse
Genoa	Vernon	Honey Creek	Walworth
Genoa City	Walworth	Horicon	Dodge
Germantown	Washington	Hortonville	Outagamie
Gile	Iron	Hubborton	Jefferson
Gillett	Oconto	Hubertus	Washington
Gillingham	Richland	Hudson	St. Croix
Gilman	Taylor	Humbird	Clark
Gilmanton	Buffalo	Hurley	Iron
Gleason	Lincoln	Hustisford	Dodge
Glen Flora	Rusk	Hustler	Juneau
Glen Oak	Marquette		
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	Independence	Trempealeau
Glenhaven	Grant	Ingram	Rusk
Glenwood City	St. Croix	Iola	Waupaca
Glidden	Ashland	Irma	Lincoln
Goodman	Marinette	Iron Belt	Iron
Goodrich	Taylor	Iron Ridge	Dodge
Gordon	Douglas	Iron River	Bayfield
Gotham	Richland	Ironton	Sauk
Grafton	Ozaukee	Itasca	Douglas
Grand Marsh	Adams	Ixonia	Jefferson
Grandview	Bayfield		
Granite Heights	Marathon	Jackson	Washington
Granton	Clark	Jacksonport	Door
Grantsburg	Burnett	Janesville	Rock
Granville	Milwaukee	Jefferson	Jefferson
Gratiot	Lafayette	Jefferson Junction	Jefferson
Green Bay	Brown	Jim Falls	Chippewa
Green Lake	Green Lake	Joel	Polk
Greenbush	Sheboygan	Johnson Creek	Jefferson
Greendale	Milwaukee	Juda	Green
Greenleaf	Brown	Jump River	Taylor
Greenvalley	Shawano	Junction City	Portage
Greenville	Outagamie	Juneau City	Dodge
Greenwood	Clark		
Gresham	Shawano	Kansasville	Racine
Grimms	Manitowoc	Kaukauna	Outagamie
Gurney	Iron	Kellnersville	Manitowoc
		Kempster	Langlade
Hager City	Pierce	Kendall	Monroe
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Kennan	Price
Hamburg	Marathon	Kenosha	Kenosha
Hammond	St. Croix	Keshena	Shawano
Hancock	Waushara	Kewaskum	Washington
Hannibal	Taylor	Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Hanover	Rock	Kiel	Manitowoc
Harshaw	Oneida	Kieler	Grant
Hartford	Washington	Kimberly	Outagamie
Hartland	Waukesha	King	Waupaca
Hatley	Marathon	Kingston	Green Lake
Hauer	Sawyer	Klevenville	Dane
Haugen	Barron	Knapp	Dunn
Haven	Sheboygan	Knowles	Dodge
Hawkins	Rusk	Knowlton	Marathon
Hawthorne	Douglas	Kohler	Sheboygan
Hayward	Sawyer	Krakow	Shawano
Hazel Green	Grant		
Hazelhurst	Oneida	Lac du Flambeau	Vilas
Heafford Junction	Lincoln	La Crosse	La Crosse
Helenville	Jefferson	La Farge	Vernon
Herbster	Bayfield	La Pointe	Ashland
Hersey	St. Croix	La Valle	Sauk
Hertel	Burnett	Ladysmith	Rusk
Hewitt	Wood	Lake Beulah	Walworth
High Bridge	Ashland	Lake Delton	Sauk
Highland	Iowa	Lake Geneva	Walworth
Hika	Manitowoc	Lake Mills	Jefferson

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Lake Nebagamom	Douglas	Menasha	Winnebago
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida	Mendota	Dane
Lakewood	Oconto	Menekaunee	Marinette
Lampson	Washburn	Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Lancaster	Grant	Menomonie	Dunn
Land O'Lakes	Vilas	Mercer	Iron
Lannon	Waukesha	Merrill	Lincoln
Laona	Forest	Merillan	Jackson
Larsen	Winnebago	Merrimack	Sauk
Leadmine	Lafayette	Merton	Waukesha
Lebanon	Dodge	Middle Inlet	Marinette
Lemington	Sawyer	Middleton	Dane
Lena	Oconto	Mifflin	Iowa
Leopolis	Shawano	Mikana	Barron
Lewis	Polk	Milan	Marathon
Lily	Langlade	Milladore	Wood
Lima Center	Rock	Millston	Jackson
Limeridge	Sauk	Milltown	Polk
Linden	Iowa	Milton	Rock
Lindsey	Wood	Milton Junction	Rock
Little Chute	Outagamie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Little Suamico	Oconto	Mindoro	La Crosse
Livingston	Grant	Mineral Point	Iowa
Lodi	Columbia	Minocqua	Oneida
Loganville	Sauk	Minong	Washburn
Lohrville	Waushara	Mishicot	Manitowoc
Lomira	Dodge	Modena	Buffalo
London	Dane	Mondovi	Buffalo
Lone Rock	Richland	Monico	Oneida
Long Lake	Florence	Monroe	Green
Loomis	Marinette	Montello	Marquette
Lorraine	Polk	Montfort	Grant
Loretta	Sawyer	Monticello	Green
Lowell	Dodge	Montreal	Iron
Loyal	Clark	Moquah	Bayfield
Lublin	Taylor	Morrisonville	Dane
Luck	Polk	Morse	Ashland
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	Mosinee	Marathon
Lynnhurst	Shawano	Mountain	Oconto
Lynndon Station	Juneau	Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Lynxville	Crawford	Mount Hope	Grant
Lyons	Walworth	Mount Horeb	Dane
		Mount Sterling	Crawford
		Mukwonago	Waukesha
		Muscoda	Grant
		Muskego	Waukesha
McAllister	Marinette		
McFarland	Dane	Nashotah	Waukesha
McNaughton	Oneida	Navarino	Shawano
Madison	Dane	Necedah	Juneau
Maiden Rock	Pierce	Neenah	Winnebago
Malone	Fond du Lac	Neillsville	Clark
Manawa	Waupaca	Nekoosa	Wood
Manchester	Green Lake	Nelson	Buffalo
Manitowish	Iron	Nelsonville	Portage
Manitowish Waters	Vilas	Neopit	Shawano
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Neosho	Dodge
Maple	Douglas	Neshkoro	Marquette
Maplewood	Door	New Auburn	Chippewa
Marathon	Marathon	New Diggings	Lafayette
Marengo	Ashland	New Franken	Brown
Maribel	Manitowoc	New Glarus	Green
Marinette	Marinette	New Holstein	Calumet
Marion	Waupaca	New Lisbon	Juneau
Markesan	Green Lake	New London	Waupaca
Markton	Langlade	New Munster	Kenosha
Marquette	Green Lake	New Richmond	St. Croix
Marshall	Dane	Newald	Forest
Marshfield	Wood	Newburg	Washington
Martell	Pierce	Newton	Manitowoc
Mason	Bayfield	Niagara	Marinette
Mather	Juneau	Nichols	Outagamie
Mattoon	Shawano	Norrie	Marathon
Mauston	Juneau	North Bend	Jackson
Mayville	Dodge	North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Mazomanie	Dane	North Freedom	Sauk
Medford	Taylor	North Lake	Waukesha
Medina	Outagamie	North Prairie	Waukesha
Mellen	Ashland		
Melrose	Jackson		
Melvina	Monroe		

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Northfield	Jackson	Prairie du Sac	Sauk
Norwalk	Monroe	Prairie Farm	Barron
Nye	Polk	Prentice	Price
		Prescott	Pierce
		Princeton	Green Lake
Oakdale	Monroe	Pulaski	Brown
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Pulcifer	Shawano
Oakwood	Milwaukee		
Oconomowoc	Waukesha		
Oconto	Oconto	Racine	Racine
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Radisson	Sawyer
Odanah	Ashland	Randall	Burnett
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	Randolph	Columbia
Ogema	Price	Random Lake	Sheboygan
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Readfield	Waupaca
Okauchee	Waukesha	Readstown	Vernon
Okee	Columbia	Readgranite	Waushara
Omro	Winnebago	Reedsburg	Sauk
Onalaska	La Crosse	Reedsville	Manitowoc
Oneida	Outagamie	Reeseville	Dodge
Ontario	Vernon	Rewey	Iowa
Oostburg	Sheboygan	Rhineland	Oneida
Oregon	Dane	Rib Lake	Taylor
Orfordville	Rock	Rice Lake	Barron
Oseola	Folk	Richfield	Washington
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Richland Center	Richland
Osseo	Trempealeau	Richwood	Dodge
Owen	Clark	Ridgeland	Dunn
Oxford	Marquette	Ridgeway	Iowa
		Ringle	Marathon
		Rio	Columbia
Packwaukee	Marquette	Rio Creek	Kewaunee
Palmyra	Jefferson	Riplinger	Clark
Pardeeville	Columbia	Ripon	Fond du Lac
Park Falls	Price	River Falls	Pierce
Parrish	Langlade	Roberts	St. Croix
Patch Grove	Grant	Rochester	Racine
Patzau	Douglas	Rock Elm	Pierce
Pearson	Langlade	Rock Falls	Dunn
Peebles	Fond du Lac	Rock Springs	Sauk
Pelican Lake	Oneida	Rockbridge	Richland
Pell Lake	Walworth	Rockdale	Dane
Pembine	Marinette	Rockfield	Washington
Pence	Iron	Rockland	La Crosse
Pensauckee	Oconto	Rome	Jefferson
Pepin	Pepin	Rosendale	Fond du Lac
Perkinstown	Taylor	Rosholt	Portage
Peshigo	Marinette	Rothschild	Marathon
Pewaukee	Waukesha	Royalton	Waupaca
Phelps	Vilas	Rubicon	Dodge
Phillips	Price	Rudolph	Wood
Phlox	Langlade	Rush Lake	Winnebago
Pickerel	Langlade	Rusk	Dunn
Pickett	Winnebago		
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau		
Pine River	Waushara	Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac
Pittsville	Wood	Saint Croix Falls	Polk
Plain	Sauk	Saint Francis	Milwaukee
Plainfield	Waushara	St. Germain	Vilas
Platteville	Grant	Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	Salem	Kenosha
Plover	Portage	Sanborn	Ashland
Plum City	Pierce	Sand Creek	Dunn
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Sarona	Waushara
Polar	Langlade	Sauk City	Sauk
Poplar	Douglas	Saukville	Ozaukee
Port Edwards	Wood	Sawyer	Door
Port Washington	Ozaukee	Saxeville	Waushara
Port Wing	Bayfield	Saxon	Vilas
Portage	Columbia	Sayner	Vilas
Porterfield	Marinette	Scandinavia	Waupaca
Poskin	Barron	Schofield	Marathon
Potosi	Grant	Sechlerville	Jackson
Potter	Calumet	Seneca	Crawford
Found	Marinette	Sextonville	Richland
Powers Lake	Kenosha	Seymour	Outagamie
Poy Sippi	Waushara	Sharon	Walworth
Poynette	Columbia	Shawano	Shawano
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Sheboygan	Sheboygan



Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Trevor	Kenosha
Sheldon	Rusk	Tripoli	Oneida
Shell Lake	Washburn	Troy Center	Walworth
Sheridan	Waupaca	Truesdell	Kenosha
Sherry	Wood	Tunnel City	Monroe
Sherwood	Calumet	Turtle Lake	Barron
Shiocton	Outagamie	Twin Bluffs	Richland
Shorewood	Milwaukee	Twin Lakes	Kenosha
Shullsburg	Lafayette	Two Rivers	Manitowoc
Silverlake	Kenosha	Underhill	Oconto
Sinsinawa	Grant	Union Center	Juneau
Siren	Burnett	Union Grove	Racine
Sister Bay	Door	Unity	Marathon
Slinger	Washington	Upson	Iron
Sobieski	Oconto	Valders	Manitowoc
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	Valley	Vernon
Solon Springs	Douglas	Vandyne	Fond du Lac
Somers	Kenosha	Verona	Dane
Somerset	St. Croix	Vesper	Wood
Soperton	Forest	Victory	Vernon
South Byron	Fond du Lac	Viola	Richland
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Viroqua	Vernon
South Range	Douglas	Wabeno	Forest
South Wayne	Lafayette	Waldo	Sheboygan
Sparta	Monroe	Wales	Waukesha
Spencer	Marathon	Walworth	Walworth
Spirit Falls	Lincoln	Wanderers	Polk
Spooer	Washburn	Warrens	Monroe
Spread Eagle	Florence	Wascott	Douglas
Spring Green	Sauk	Washburn	Bayfield
Spring Valley	Pierce	Washington Island	Door
Springbrook	Washburn	Waterford	Racine
Springfield	Walworth	Waterloo	Jefferson
Stanley	Chippewa	Watertown	Jefferson
Star Prairie	St. Croix	Waubeka	Ozaukee
Starlake	Vilas	Waukau	Winnebago
Statesan	Waukesha	Waukesha	Waukesha
Stetsonville	Taylor	Waumandee	Buffalo
Steuben	Crawford	Waunakee	Dane
Stevens Point	Portage	Waupaca	Waupaca
Stiles	Oconto	Waupun	Fond du Lac
Stitzer	Grant	Wausau	Marathon
Stockbridge	Calumet	Wausaukee	Marinette
Stockholm	Pepin	Wautoma	Waushara
Toddard	Vernon	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee
Tone Lake	Sawyer	Wauzeka	Crawford
Toughton	Dane	Wayside	Brown
Traford	Marathon	Webb Lake	Burnett
Trongs Prairie	Adams	Webster	Burnett
Trum	Trempealeau	Wentworth	Douglas
Turgeon Bay	Door	West Allis	Milwaukee
Turtevant	Racine	West Bend	Washington
Uamico	Brown	West Bloomfield	Waushara
Sugar Bush	Outagamie	West De Pere	Brown
Sullivan	Jefferson	West Lima	Richland
Summit Lake	Langlade	West Salem	La Crosse
Sun Prairie	Dane	West Wrightstown	Brown
Superior	Douglas	Westboro	Taylor
Suring	Oconto	Westby	Vernon
Sussex	Waukesha	Westfield	Marquette
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac	Weston	Dunn
Taylor	Jackson	Weyauwega	Waupaca
Theresa	Dodge	Weyerhauser	Rusk
Thiensville	Ozaukee	Wheeler	Dunn
Thorp	Clark	White Lake	Langlade
Three Lakes	Oneida	Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee
Tiffany	Rock	Whitehall	Trempealeau
Tigerton	Shawano	Whitelaw	Manitowoc
Tilleda	Shawano	Whitewater	Walworth
Toga	Clark	Whittlesey	Taylor
Tipler	Florence	Wild Rose	Waushara
Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	Willard	Clark
Tomah	Monroe	Williams Bay	Walworth
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Wilmot	Kenosha
Tony	Rusk	Wilson	St. Croix
Townsend	Oconto	Wilton	Monroe
Trego	Washburn		
Trempealeau	Trempealeau		

POST OFFICES

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<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Winchester .....	Vilas	Woodman .....	Grant
Windsor .....	Dane	Woodruff .....	Oneida
Winegar .....	Vilas	Woodville .....	St. Croix
Winnebago .....	Winnebago	Woodworth .....	Kenosha
Winneconne .....	Winnebago	Wrightstown .....	Brown
Winter .....	Sawyer	Wyalusing .....	Grant
Wisconsin Dells .....	Columbia	Wyeville .....	Monroe
Wisconsin Rapids .....	Wood	Wyocena .....	Columbia
Withee .....	Clark		
Wittenberg .....	Shawano	Yellowlake .....	Burnett
Wonevoc .....	Juneau	Yuba .....	Richland
Wood .....	Milwaukee		
Woodford .....	Lafayette	Zachow .....	Shawano
Woodland .....	Dodge	Zenda .....	Walworth

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN\*

### Miscellaneous

	Address Correspondence to	
American Association of University Women .....	Mrs. Carl Neess, ..... Pres.	501 Sturgeon Eddy Road Wausau
American Automobile Association .....	Stuart B. Wright, .. Genl. Mgr.	103 N. Hamilton St. Madison 3
American Camping Association .....	Verna L. Rosenthal, Exec. Dir.	904-A S. 8th St. Manitowoc
American Cancer Society .....	R. O. McLean, .....	652 E. Gorham St. Madison 3
American Council for Better Broadcasts ...	Miss Leslie Spence, Pres.	423 N. Pinckney St. Madison
Animal Protective League .....	Mrs. Jos. E. Thompson, Pres. ....	2545 N. 65th St. Milwaukee 13
Associated Hospital Service .....	L. R. Wheeler, .....	826 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee
Association of Wisconsin Cemetery Superintendents and Officials .....	Walter F. Buege, .... Pres.	3175 N. Teutonia Ave. Milwaukee 6
Badger Association of the Blind .....	Matt Schmidt, .....	912 N. Hawley Rd. Milwaukee
Badger Fisherman's League .....	John B. Thirjung, .... Secy.	3829 N. Port Washington Ave. Milwaukee 12
Badger State Dahlia Society .....	George C. Morris, .... Secy.	1805 University Ave. Madison 5
Badger State Folklore Society .....	John W. Jenkins, .... Secy.	816 State St. Madison 6
Badger State Hobbyists .....	Robert C. Ambelang, Pres.	2436 N. 83rd St. Wauwatosa 10
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin ..	Margaret Winchell, Exec. Dir.	734 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Citizens Natural Resources Association of Wisconsin .....	Wallace Grange, .... Pres.	Babcock
Citizens' Public Welfare Association .....	L. L. Oeland, .....	16 N. Carroll St. Madison
Confederated Unions of America .....	Arthur Sorensen, .... Pres. & Secy.-treas.	1236 N. 43rd St. Milwaukee 8
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America .....	Mrs. Helen H. Raab, Historian	Dawn Manor R.R. 1 Wisconsin Dells

\*This list was compiled as of November 1, 1953 from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison 2.

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Daughters of the American Colonists .....	Mrs. F. E. Zindler, .. State Regent	6344 N. Santa Monica Blvd. Milwaukee 11
Federation of German-American Societies of Wisconsin .....		2617 W. Fond du Lac Ave. Milwaukee
Freier Saengerbund .....	Ted Becker, Secy. ....	1513 Philippe St. Manitowoc
Houdini Club of Wisconsin .....	Adam Hudzinski, .... Pres.	2241 S. 34th St. Milwaukee
Izaak Walton League of America .....	James Spindler, .....	S. 10th & Quay Sts. Manitowoc
Kiwanis International .....	Barney B. Barstow, .. Gov.	220 Telegram Bldg. Superior
League of Women Voters of Wisconsin .....	Mrs. Alf H. Gundersen, Pres. ..	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Leif Erikson Memorial Association of Wisconsin .....	Iver M. Kalnes, .....	Box 206 McFarland
Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin .....	Louis W. Bridgman, Secy.	1910 Kendall Ave. Madison 5
Lions Clubs .....		924½ E. Main St. Merrill
Optimist Club .....	Frederick A. Gaiser, Secy.	813 Arthur Ave. Racine
Professional Golfers Association of America .....	George Calderwood, Pres.	North Hills Country Club Menomonie Falls
Public Expenditure Survey of Wisconsin ....	Arch Ely, Exec. Dir. .	340 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Reserve Officers Association of the United States .....	Ray E. Hansen, .....	309 S. Main St. Fort Atkinson
Rotary International (Dist. No. 208) .....	Harry H. Meyer, .... Dist. Gov.	102 S. Main St. Shawano
Rotary International (Dist. No. 210) .....	Harold B. Frame, .... Secy.-treas.	Y.M.C.A. Racine
Settlers Club of Wisconsin .....	T. Fred Baker, .....	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Wisconsin .....	Mrs. John S. Owen, .. Corresponding Secy.	4410 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee 11
Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wisconsin .....	Mrs. E. J. Schickel, .. Gov.	1721 N. 68th St. Wauwatosa 13
State Historical Society of Wisconsin .....	Dr. Clifford L. Lord, Dir.	816 State St. Madison
Tavern League of Wisconsin .....	Paul E. Jorgensen, .. General Counsel	420 Seventh St. Racine

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Trees for Tomorrow .....	M. N. Taylor, .....	Merrill Exec. Dir.
United Temperance Movement of Wisconsin .....	Dr. Earnest C. Parish, Exec. Dir. ..	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
United World Federalists .....	Walter Engelke, .....	4202 Hiawatha Drive State Chm. Madison 5
Wisconservation Club .....	Otto Flaig .....	Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters .....	Robert J. Dicke, .....	104 King Hall Secy.-treas. Madison 6
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association ...	Katharine Mullen, ..	1018 N. Jefferson St. Librarian Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Archeological Society .....	Kermit Freckmann, ..	4240 N. 36th St. Secy. Milwaukee 16
Wisconsin Associated Businessmen .....	Richard M. Rice, ....	704 W. Wisconsin Secy. Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for Better Radio and Television .....	Mrs. Ralph A. McCanse, Pres. ....	Blackhawk Drive Madison
Wisconsin Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation .....	Dr. Robert Francis, ..	Education Bldg. Pres. Madison 6
Wisconsin Association for Mental Health ...	Walter W. Argow, ..	119 E. Washington Exec. Dir. Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled ...	Kenneth L. Svee, ....	119 E. Washington Exec. Secy. Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Association of Fairs .....	Win H. Eldridge, ....	Plymouth Secy.-treas.
Wisconsin Association of the Deaf .....	Rev. Arthur G. Leisman, Secy. ....	4068 N. 13th St. Milwaukee 9
Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce Executives .....	Merrill Fee, Secy. ....	409 E. Sullivan St. Ripon
Wisconsin Citizens' Committee for Educational Television .....	Mrs. Fred Risser, ..	5010 Risser Rd. Secy. Madison
Wisconsin Civil Air Corps .....	Gordon D. Leonard ..	3910 W. Vliet St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress .....	Mrs. Josephine Nordstrand, .....	914 N. Plankinton Exec. Dir. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Conference of Association Executives .....	Harold J. Ruidl, .....	5920 W. North Ave. Pres. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Conservation Congress .....	John R. Lynch, .....	Gordon Chm.

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Co-operative Housing Association .....	Roy Mita, Secy. ....	5722 Bittersweet Place Madison
Wisconsin Council for Mentally Retarded Children .....	Arthur J. Aylward, .. Pres.	3444 N. 58th St. Milwaukee 16
Wisconsin Council of Churches .....	Ellis H. Dana, .....	308 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Council of Come Back Clubs ....	Fred H. Broecker, .. Exec. Secy.	2554 N. 75th St. Wauwatosa
Wisconsin Council of Radio Clubs .....	Don DeWitt, Pres. ....	Oconto
Wisconsin Council of Safety .....	R. W. Gillette, .....	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Council of Alcoholism .....	Richard S. Falk, .... Secy.	% Falk Corporation Milwaukee 1
Wisconsin District of the American Turners .....	Carroll L. Priebb, .... Secy.	2212 N. Sherman Blvd. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Federated Humane Society ....	Carl E. Lee, .....	2919 N. Prospect Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs .....	Leona Grunwald, .... Pres.	1918 13th St. Two Rivers
Wisconsin Federation of Conservation Clubs .....	Les Woerpel, .....	411 E. Lincoln Ave. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs .....	Mrs. W. Paul Benzinger, Pres. ..	618 W. Wisconsin Ave. Oconomowoc
Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs .....	Stanley Kresal, .....	R. 5, Box 64 Manitowoc
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs ....	Mrs. Norbert J. Klein, Pres.	4607 N. Cramer St. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets .....	Mrs. Edna K. Meudt, Pres.	Route 4 Dodgeville
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape .....	Lowell G. Hansen, .. Secy.	300 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Frozen Food Locker Association .....	E. J. Fechner, Pres. ..	400 Grand Ave. Merrill
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation .....	Mrs. D. F. Stilling, .. Pres.	629 Concord Rd. Oconomowoc
Wisconsin Geological Society .....	Richard Holden, Sr., Pres.	3421 N. Newhall St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Good Roads Association .....	Edward J. Konkol, .. Exec. Secy.	One W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Greater Recreational Association .....	Dan F. Vicker, Pres.	Park Falls

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Gun Collectors' Association ....	Fred Benkovic, .....	1824 N. 36th St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Heart Association .....	Grant Larned, .....	642 N. Fifth St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Highway Users Conference .....	F. M. Elliott, Chm. ..	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Home Demonstration Council ....	Mrs. Alfred Frost, ... Secy.	Withee
Wisconsin Humane Society .....	Robert H. Siegler, ... Co-mgr.	4151 N. Humboldt Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Junior Chamber of Commerce ....	Howard E. Norris, .. Pres.	1406 Drake St. Madison 5
Wisconsin Nursing Home Operators Association .....	Louis D. Traas, .....	Park Lawn Nursing Home Sheboygan
Wisconsin Postal History Society .....	Ray Van Handel, ... Secy. & Treas.	221 Park Ave. Sheboygan
Wisconsin Raccoon and Fox Hunters' Association .....	R. J. Antes, Pres. ....	Evansville
Wisconsin Recreation Association .....	Wm. K. Seidlitz, ... Secy.-treas.	3841 W. St. Paul Ave. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Recreation Leaders' Laboratory Association .....	Bruce L. Cartter, .....	314 Agricultural Hall Madison 6
Wisconsin Roadside Council .....	Mrs. J. G. Woodburn, Pres.	211 N. Prospect Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin Service Association .....	Allan C. Hubanks, .. Exec. Dir.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Society for Ornithology .....	Helen Northrup, .....	251 Langdon St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Society for the Equal Rights Amendment .....	Mrs. Mary E. Wiggen, .....	5717 Cedar Place Madison
Wisconsin State Better Films Council .....	Mrs. S. F. Sprengel, Pres.	618 Bluff Ave. Sheboygan
Wisconsin State Bowling Association .....	Clarence H. Jonen, .. Secy.-treas.	817 N. 27th St. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin State Button Society .....	Charlotte Churchill, Pres.	407 Wisconsin Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce ....	Seward H. Jacobi, .. Genl. Mgr.	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin State Checker Association .....	H. W. Brooks, .....	Box B Green Lake
Wisconsin State Genealogical Society .....	F. Winston Luck, ... Pres.	2438 N. 51st St. Milwaukee 10
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance .....	Paul N. Reynolds, ... Exec. Dir.	120 S. Fairchild St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Taxpayers Conference .....	Arch Ely .....	340 Washington Bldg. Madison 3

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Tuscania Survivors .....	Oakley L. Parkhill, Pres.	Box 403 Galesville
Wisconsin Vacationland Council .....	Jack Olson, Pres. ....	105 Broadway Wisconsin Dells
Wisconsin Welfare Council .....	Morris Hursch, .....	440 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Woman's Bowling Association ..	Mrs. Jean Knepprath, Secy.	4721 W. Washington Blvd. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union .....	Mrs. Olive Fisher, ....	605 E. Montgomery St. Sparta
Wisconsin Women's Golf Association .....	Mrs. A. Wm. Schandl, Pres. ....	4626 S. Pine Ave. Milwaukee 7
Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council ....	Mrs. Ernest H. Anderson .....	253 Kensington Drive Madison

## Agricultural

American Dairy Association of Wisconsin ..	Gordon B. Reuhl, ....	3228 University Ave. Madison
Badger Breeders Co-operative .....	Laurel L. Behnke, ....	Shawano
Badgerland Co-op .....	Bob Forbes, Mgr. ....	418 Milwaukee St. Whitewater
Boys and Girls 4-H Club Work .....	Robert C. Clark, ....	4 Agricultural Hall Madison 6
Cheese Laboratory .....	Fred Galli, Treas. ....	1209—17th Ave. Monroe
Cheese Producers Marketing Association ....	H. H. Trumpy, Mgr. .	P. O. Box 240 Monroe
Consolidated Badger Cooperative .....	George W. Ruppel, ..	116-118 N. Main St. Shawano
Dairyland Co-operative Association .....	E. E. Carlson, .....	Mill St. Juneau
Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association .....	C. F. Clafflin, .....	Box 2048 Milwaukee
Farm Truckers Association of Wisconsin ..	Earle D. Healy .....	1139 W. Canal St. Milwaukee
Foreign Type Cheese Makers Association ..	Wm. Ienatsch, .....	Route 2 Monroe
Future Homemakers of America .....	Kathryn Gill, .....	316 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin	Mrs. C. H. Krueger, ..	5911 N. 35th St. Milwaukee 9
Northern Wisconsin Co-op Tobacco Pool ....		Viroqua
Progressive Farmers of Wisconsin .....	Herbert Tubbs, .....	Route 2 Seymour



## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Pure Milk Products Co-operative .....	William O. Perdue, .. Genl. Mgr.	18 W. First St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association .....	Mrs. Harold L. Austin, .. Secy. & Treas.	Lancaster
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association .....	E. D. Holden, .....	Agronomy Bldg. Madison 6
Wisconsin Apple Institute .....	H. J. Rahmlow, .....	424 University Farm Place Madison 6
Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America .....	Louis M. Sasman .....	316 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Association of Rural Homemaking Instructors .....	Kathryn Gill .....	316 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Wisconsin Association of Vocational Agriculture Instructors .....	M. S. Murray, .....	Cameron
Wisconsin Beef Breeders' and Feeders' Association Cooperative .....	Archie Mucks, .....	College of Agriculture Madison 6
Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association .....	H. J. Rahmlow, .....	424 University Farm Place Madison 6
Wisconsin Breeders and Harness Horse Association .....	Clyde C. Woody, .....	Box 271 Madison 1
Wisconsin Broiler Growers Association .....	J. B. Hayes, .....	201 Hiram Smith Hall Madison 6
Wisconsin Brown Swiss Breeders Association .....	Wayne Schultz, .....	R. 2, Box 157 Merrill
Wisconsin Buttermakers' and Managers' Association .....	E. H. Radtke, .....	204 E. Main St. Reedsburg
Wisconsin Certified Record of Performance Association .....	R. W. Iliff, .....	212 S. 6th St. Black River Falls
Wisconsin Cheese Exchange .....	R. W. Leffler, Pres. ..	P. O. Box 152 Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association .....	George Mooney, .....	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Cooperative ..	E. H. Bruggink, .....	Plymouth
Wisconsin Chester White Breeders' Cooperative Association .....	Neil Batterman, .....	Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Co-operative Poultry Improvement Association .....	H. W. Benter, .....	Galesville

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Co-operative Wool Growers Association .....	Roy E. Richards, ..... Mgr.	Box 2026 Milwaukee 1
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Co-operative .....	Milo K. Swanton, .... Exec. Secy.	110 E. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Creameries Association .....	Oscar Christianson, Legal Counsel	1 W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Dairy Federation .....	G. F. Baumeister, .... Secy.	College of Agriculture Madison 6
Wisconsin Dairy Technology Society .....	Dr. K. G. Weckel .....	16 Babcock Hall Madison 6
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association .....	Byron R. Dugdale, .. Exec. Secy.	4150 Hiawatha Drive Madison 5
Wisconsin Duroc Breeders Association ....	Wm. Vaassen, .....	Cuba City
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation .....	James C. Green, .....	18 S. Thornton Ave. Madison 4
Wisconsin Farmers Union .....		117 W. Spring St. Chippewa Falls
Wisconsin Flying Farmers, United .....	John W. Isaacs, .....	Box 226 Withee
Wisconsin Gift Cheese Shippers Association .....	Paul R. Bradley, .....	Sister Bay
Wisconsin Grasslanders .....	William J. Figi, .....	Route 1 Argyle
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association	Charles L. Dalton, .. Secy.-treas.	Bex 14 Waukesha
Wisconsin Hampshire Breeders Association Co-operative .....	Guerdon Reilly, .....	Dodgeville
Wisconsin Hatcheries Association .....	H. W. Benter, .....	Galesville
Wisconsin Hereford Breeders Association ..	Homer Graber, .....	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Horse Association .....	Jack R. Meehan, .....	301 N. Pinckney St. Madison
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association .....	E. R. Hauser .....	Animal Husbandry Dept. Madison 6
Wisconsin Jersey Breeders Association Co-operative .....	George B. Price, .....	R. 3, Box 372 Kenosha
Wisconsin Leaf Tobacco Dealers and Growers Association .....	John Nichols, .....	651 W. Doty St. Madison
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association	Arlie Mucks, .....	Stock Pavilion Madison 6
Wisconsin Milk Dealers' Association .....	Harry Klueter, .....	1 W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Milk Sanitarians Association ....	L. Wayne Brown, .... Secy.-treas.	421 Chemistry Bldg. Madison 6

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Muck Farmers Association .....	O. B. Combs, .....	Department of Horticulture Madison 6
Wisconsin O.I.C. Swine Breeders' Association .....	Elmer H. Marth, .....	R.R. 1 Jackson
Wisconsin Palomino Horse Association .....	Lee W. Dunn, .....	Oregon
Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association .....	John A. Schoenemann, .....	Department of Horticulture Madison 6
Wisconsin Poultry and Egg Association .....	Edward Alf, .....	Endeavor
Wisconsin Purebred Dairy Cattle Association .....	George M. Werner, .....	207 King Hall Madison 6
Wisconsin Quality Milk Fieldmen's Association (Dist. No. 1) .....	Alvin Noth, Pres. ....	346 S. James Ave. Reedsburg
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders Co-operative .....	Warren Brown, Secy.	Hartland
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association .....	Don James, Secy. ....	Pardeeville
Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association .....	Mrs. Louise Brueggeman, .....	Box 60 Menomonee Falls
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' Association .....	L. A. Sorensen, .....	321—12th Ave. S. Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin State Grange .....	William Seffern, .....	Route 1 Van Dyne
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society .....	H. J. Rahmlow, .....	424 University Farm Place Madison 6
Wisconsin State Poultry Breeders Association .....	Harold A. Hulbert, ..	R. 1, Box 477 Burlington
Wisconsin Swine Breeders' Association Co-operative .....	Harold Marquardt, ..	501 Franklin Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers Association .....	Fred Galli, .....	1518½—11th St. Monroe
Wisconsin Turkey Federation .....	Gerald E. Annin, ....	Hiram Smith Hall Madison 6

## Educational

Association of Presidents and Deans of Liberal Arts Colleges of Wisconsin .....	Very Rev. E. J. O'Donnell, S. J. ....	Marquette University Milwaukee 3
Association of Wisconsin Teachers Colleges .....	Edgar Pierson, .....	State College Stevens Point
Badger Boys State .....	Val W. Ove, .....	1348 N. 37th St. Milwaukee 8

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
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Joint Committee on Education in Wisconsin	C. F. Frailley, .....	119 Monona Ave. Madison
League of Classroom Teachers of Wisconsin .....	Ethel Molnar, Pres. ..	3383 N. 30th St. Milwaukee 16
Mathematical Association of America .....	Sister Mary Felice, .. S.S.N.D., Secy.	Mount Mary College Milwaukee 10
National League of Teachers' Associations	Ethel Molnar, .....	3383 N. 30th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Alumni Association .....	John Berge, .....	770 Langdon St. Madison 6
Wisconsin Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development .....	Fred Overman, .....	Court House Waukesha
Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education .....	C. D. Rejahl, .....	211 N. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Association of County Superintendents .....	Matt Knedle, Secy. ..	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Association of County Supervising Teachers .....	Mrs. Alyce Giese, .... Pres.	Juneau
Wisconsin Association of Deans of Women	Evelyn M. Nicholson	Wisconsin State College Platteville
Wisconsin Association of Directors of Vocational and Adult Education .....	Gustav Hirsch, .....	Vocational School Cudahy
Wisconsin Association of Educational and Vocational Guidance .....	Max J. Hays, .....	105 S. Blair St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Association of Modern Foreign Language Teachers .....	Mariele Schirmer, .... Secy.	Wisconsin State College 3202 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Association of School Administrators .....	F. G. MacLachlan, .. Secy.	Park Falls
Wisconsin Association of School Boards ....	Jos. Hamelink, .....	7311—23rd Ave. Kenosha
Wisconsin Association of School Business Officials .....	Einar Norman, .....	Board of Education Superior
Wisconsin Association of Secondary School Principals .....	J. D. Logsdon, .....	Shorewood High School Shorewood
Wisconsin Association of Student Councils	George M. Hetherington, .....	Central High School La Crosse

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association of Teachers of Speech .....	Mary Jane Ryan, .... Secy.	Washingotn High School Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Veterans in Education .....	Robert H. Kupper, .. Pres.	1014 S. 16th St. Manitowoc
Wisconsin Business Schools Association ...	Mrs. S. S. P. Randall, .. Secy.	123 S. Washington St. Green Bay
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers .....	Mrs. George F. Steinmetz, .....	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Council of Geography Teachers	Ruth D. Stoveken, .. Pres.	3203 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin County Normal Principals' Association .....	E. G. Wippermann, .. Secy.	726 S. Charles St. Columbus
Wisconsin Department of Classroom Teachers .....	Edith Luedke, .....	722 N. 13th St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Education Association .....	O. H. Plenzke, .....	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Elementary School Principals ...	Harold E. Cripe, .....	Frat School Racine
Wisconsin Extension Workers' Association	V. W. Peroutky .....	Court House Oshkosh
Wisconsin High School Forensic Association .....	Robert H. Schacht, .. Secy.-treas.	1327 University Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin Home Economics Association ...	Mrs. Grace Robertson, .....	638 N. Second St. Platteville
Wisconsin Industrial Arts Association .....	Leo Ebben, .....	Kohler Secy.-treas.
Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association .....	Clifford B. Fagan, .. Exec. Secy.	Marinette
Wisconsin Junior High School Administrators Association .....	James C. Stoltenberg, Pres.	Merrill
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association .....	Le Roy Umbs, .....	1584 N. Prospect Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retired Teachers Association ...	B. D. Leith, .....	302 N. Hillside Ter. Madison 5
Wisconsin Rural Schools Association .....	Mrs. Mildred Krohn, Secy. & Treas.	Route 4 Lancaster
Wisconsin Rural-Urban Community Schools Association .....	Frank Wiex, .....	Bonduel Secy.-treas.
Wisconsin School Bus Operators Association .....	Joseph Bedner, Pres.	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin School Music Association .....	H. C. Wegner, .....	210 State St. Madison

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin School Secretaries Association ..	Marian Kennedy, .... Pres.	211 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
Wisconsin State College Athletic Conference .....	Dwight Chinnock, .. Secy.-treas.	Stout Institute Menomonie
<b>Public Officials and Employes</b>		
American Waterworks Association .....	Leon A. Smith, .....	City Hall Madison 3
Associated Police Communications Officers	Oliver Jones, .....	Sheriffs Department Portage
Association of Wisconsin County Homes ....	Robert Gall, .....	Box 58 Waukesha
Association of Wisconsin County Hospitals	Wm. B. Emmerton, .. Pres.	Verona
Badger Firemen's Association .....	Geo J. Armbruster, .. Secy.-treas.	507 E. Portland Ave. Cedarburg
Board of County Judges .....	Roy V. Ahlstrom. .... Pres.	Court House La Crosse
Clerk of Circuit Courts Association .....	Rose M. Jacobson, .... Secy.	Court House Eau Claire
Conference of Wisconsin Sewerage Works Operators .....	Frank I. Vilen, .....	City Hall Kenosha
County Veterans Service Officers Association of Wisconsin .....	O. N. Markus, .....	Court House Medford
International Association of Electrical Inspectors .....	John E. Wise, .....	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Joint Association of Wisconsin County Officers .....	Edwin Pick, Pres. ....	West Bend
League of Wisconsin Municipalities .....	Frederick N. MacMillin, .....	30 E. Johnson St. Madison 3
Assessor's Section .....	Leonard B. Krueger	City Hall Madison
Attorneys' Section .....	Clarence W. Nier ..	City Hall Green Bay
Building Inspectors' Association .....	Sidney Sinar .....	City Hall Wauwatosa
Clerks' and Finance Officers' Section ....	Alma C. Shepherd ..	801 E. Lexington Blvd. Milwaukee 11
Engineering and Public Works Section ....	Carl Wahlstrom .....	419 N. 23rd St. La Crosse
Park and Recreation Society .....	Howard Meullner ....	6612 Powell Place Wauwatosa 13
Public Welfare Section .....	Arno W. Dechent ....	1111 Ashland Ave. Sheboygan
Society of Plumbing Inspectors .....	Francis J. Watson ..	Whitewater
Village Section .....	Arthur Papenfuss ....	415 Illinois Ave. North Fond du Lac

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

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National Association of Postmasters .....	Jean Henning, Pres.	Altoona
National Association of Sanitarians .....	Jerome H. Mueller, .. Pres.	Sheboygan Health Dept. Sheboygan
Probation and Parole Association of Wisconsin .....	John H. Sichling, .... Secy.	1104 W. Galena St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for Public Health ....	Paul Weis, .....	1 W. Wilson St. Madison 2
Wisconsin Association of Criminal Court Judges .....	Judge Oscar J. Schmiege, .....	Court House Appleton
Wisconsin Association of Food and Sanitation Officials .....	Jerry Dunn, .....	320 North State Capitol Madison 2
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association .....	Rudolph J. Exner, .. Secy.	Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin City Managers Association .....	David D. Rowlands ..	Eau Claire
Wisconsin Coroners Association .....	J. A. LaMonte, .....	Safety Bldg. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Counties Association of Real Estate Description Departments .....	Flora B. Weber, .... Secy.-treas.	207 Court House Waukesha
Wisconsin County Boards Association .....	A. J. Thelen, .....	1 W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin County Clerks' Association .....	Lucile Zielsdorf, .....	Court House Wausau
Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners Association .....	Lyle Fuller, Secy. ..	Court House Wausau
Wisconsin County Highway Superin- tendents' and Foremen's Association .....	Norbert Schuster, .... Secy.-treas.	Route 2 Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin County Police and Police Radio Operators Association .....	Claude W. Frye, .....	Court House Baraboo
Wisconsin County Treasurers Association ..	Mrs. Milda H. LaFave, .....	Hurley
Wisconsin District Attorneys Association ...	Ward Winton, .....	Shell Lake
Wisconsin Federation of Post Office Clerks	Charles M. Sine, .... Secy.-treas.	610 Messer St. Rhinelander
Wisconsin Fire Chiefs Association .....	Douglas J. Dunlop, .. Secy.-treas.	1463 Underwood Ave. Wauwatosa 13
Wisconsin Highway Committee Members Association .....	Ambrose L. Eberle, .. Secy.	Saint Nazianz
Wisconsin Home Agents Association .....	Sarah R. Smith, .....	Juneau

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Municipal Security League .....	John H. Kaiser, ..... Pres.	Port Washington
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association ..	John B. Jedwabny, .. Secy.-treas.	700 Appleton St. Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association .....	Bob Madden, .....	1240 Wolf St. Racine
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Edward Knope, State Secy.	205 Buell St. Madison
Wisconsin Park and Recreation Society ....	Warner E. Bartram, Secy.	Room 308, Court House Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association .....	Clarence B. Toeppler, Secy.	Neenah
Wisconsin Public Health Council .....	Mrs. Otto Falk, .....	704 E. Gorham St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Public Welfare Association .....	Henry Hendrickson, Pres.	Court House Oconto
Wisconsin Recorders Association .....	Lawrence Larson, .... Secy.	Mauston
Wisconsin Registers in Probate .....	Herbert C. Steinkamp, Pres. ..	Janesville
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers Association	L. G. Rindfleisch, .... Secy.	P. O. Box 305 Reedsburg
Wisconsin Sanatorium Superintendents Association .....	Iva Louise Hartman, R.N., Supt.	P. O. Box 391 Janesville
Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees Association	Merrill E. Jones, .....	619 13th St. Racine
Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association .....	James A. Spangler, Pres.	Marinette
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Inspectors ..	W. L. Collette, .....	3555 Pabst Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin State Association of Fire Fighters .....	Edw. V. Sciborski, .... Secy.-treas.	221 Market St. La Crosse
Wisconsin State Association of Letter Carriers .....	Arnold I. Marking, .. Secy.	La Crosse
Wisconsin State Association of Postal Supervisors .....	Clarence W. Spalding, Secy ....	168 Baldwin St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Board of Juvenile Court Judges .....	Geo. F. Frantz, .....	Fennimore
Wisconsin State Employees Association ....	Roy E. Kubista, .....	510 Insurance Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association ....	Douglas J. Dunlop, .. Secy.-treas.	1463 Underwood Ave. Wauwatosa 13
Wisconsin State Fire Prevention Association	W. H. Bailey, Jr., .. Secy.	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee 2



## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Towns Association .....	Ben A. Hanneman, .. Secy.-treas.	461 Daly Ave. Wisconsin Rapids

## Trade and Professional

Advertising Managers Association of Wisconsin Daily Newspapers .....	Hans Hamm, .....	Daily Freeman Waukesha
Allied Independent Theatre Owners Association of Wisconsin .....	Harold P. Pearson, .. Exec. Secy.	1027 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
American Physical Therapy Association ..	Alice Butler .....	Veterans' Administration Madison
American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers .....	H. Keith Forfar, .....	1400 E. Park Place Milwaukee 11
Associated Credit Bureaus of Wisconsin ...	Mrs. Alma C. Cuthbert, Pres. ....	306 Wood Block Manitowoc
Associated General Contractors of America	J. Harry Green .....	212 Jackman Bldg. Janesville
Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin ...	Ardis C. Hazlett, ... Pres.	416 Sixth St. Racine
Associated Press .....	Harry P. Leedingham, .....	333 W. State St. Milwaukee
Association of Wisconsin Auctioneers .....	Larry D. Gilbertson, Exec. Secy.	Black River Falls
Barber Science Association .....	Frank Myers, .....	1955 W. Hampton Ave. Milwaukee
Dance Masters of Wisconsin .....	Leo T. Kehl, Pres. ....	223 E. Mifflin St. Madison 3
Furniture Salesmen's Club of Wisconsin ...	Lee J. Hildeman, ... Secy. & Treas.	1923 N. 12th St. Milwaukee 5
Grand Council of Wisconsin United Commercial Travelers of America .....	John Zesiger, .....	Chippewa Falls
Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors .....	Ralph J. Jung, .....	2409 W. Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee
Insurance Cooperative Agency .....	A. J. Green, .....	210 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Junior Savings and Loan League of Wisconsin .....	Evelun O'Kray, .....	769 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association .....	H. L. Ashworth, .....	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Master Builders Association of Wisconsin .....	Chas. G. Fitting, ... Secy.	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Master Shoe Rebuilder's Association of Wisconsin .....	Grover F. Vanselow, Secy.	2413 N. 4th St. Milwaukee 12
Monument Builders of America .....	Merrill W. Schaefer, Secy.-treas.	2430 W. Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee 15
National Association of Power Engineers ..	Edwin T. O'Dair, .... Secy.	25 S. Meadow Lane Madison 5
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association .....	O. T. Swan, .....	Box 1040 Oshkosh
Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Wisconsin .....	Adrian A. Brown, .... Exec. Secy.	Lake Geneva
Retailers Tallow and Calf Skin Association of Wisconsin .....	Theo. H. Ruff, .....	225 S. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee 3
Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Wisconsin .....	Irving F. Kanitz, .....	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee 2
State Association of Petroleum Retailers ..	Lawrence Zander, .... Pres.	Schofield
State Medical Society of Wisconsin .....	C. H. Crownhart, .... Secy.	704 E. Gorman St. Madison
Travelers' Protective Association of America .....	William F. Schad, .... Secy.-treas.	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Airport Owners and Operators Association .....	Lloyd Bell, Pres. ....	526 3rd St. Baraboo
Wisconsin Architects Association .....	Leigh Hunt, .....	759 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Associated Press Managing Editors Association .....	William Beckmann, .. Pres.	Tribune Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives .....	J. K. Kyle, .....	109 W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Association of Finance Companies .....	L. M. Jeger, .....	421 E. Silver Spring Rd. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers .....	Paul C. Carver, .....	Box 645 Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents	Paul H. Mast, .....	207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Association of Medical Record Librarians .....	Carol Howell, .....	2224 W. Juneau Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Medical Technologists .....	Ethel Trenary .....	122 N. Orchard St. Madison
Wisconsin Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons .....	Dr. Edwin J. Elton, .. Secy.	1518 N. 70th St. Wauwatosa 13

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers .....	James J. Arnold, ..... Exec. Secy.	606 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Association of Small Loan Companies .....	Lyle A. Kamradt, ... Secy.	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Stage Employes and Projectionists .....	Glenn C. Kalkhoff .. Secy.	108 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Association of Taxicab Owners .....	J. P. Robertson, ..... Secy.-treas.	1232 N. Edison St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Association of Town Mutual Insurance Companies .....	John Holzem, Secy. ...	R. 3, Box 306 Milwaukee
Wisconsin Aviation Trades Association ...	William J. Lotzer, ... Pres.	9305 W. Appleton Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bakers Association .....	Fred H. Laufenburg, Exec. Secy.	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Bandmasters' Association .....	Norman K. Brahmstedt, ..... Secy.	690 E. Grand Ave. Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin Bankers Association .....	Wall G. Coapman, ... Secy.	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Bar Association .....	Philip S. Habermann, Exec. Secy.	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Barbers and Beauty Culture Association .....	John A. Billie, ..... Pres.	925 N. 6th St. Manitowoc
Wisconsin Biological Photographic Association .....	Michael A. Maradik, Pres.	3321 N. Maryland Ave. Milwaukee 11
Wisconsin Blacksmiths and Weldors Association .....	Richard Klapper, ... Secy.	Waupun
Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages .....	Marshall Hughes, ... Secy. & Treas.	2216 Birch St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Broadcasters Association .....	Verl Bratton, ..... Secy.	WKTY La Crosse
Wisconsin Canners Association .....	Marvin P. Verhulst, Exec. Secy.	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Capitol Correspondents Association .....	John Wyngaard, ..... Secy.	Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association .....	F. J. Wociehowski, ... Pres.	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association Women's Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Ella Straschinske, ..... Secy.	2125 Ohm Ave. Eau Claire

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Chiropractic Basic Research Society .....	C. J. Mathieson, .... Secy.	1303 Main St. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Coal Bureau .....	Wm. F. Ehmann, ..... Mgr.	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Collectors Association .....	Jim Vivian, Secy. ....	606 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Concrete Products Association ..	Ray Minette, Pres. ..	820 W. Montana St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Council of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America .....	C. H. Muren, Secy. ..	417 Clemons Ave. Madison 4
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League .....	Harry R. LePoidevin, Secy.-treas.	Journal Times Racine
Wisconsin Dietetic Association .....	Mrs. Norma Dolan, .. Pres.	8700 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 13
Wisconsin Dry Cleaners Association .....	Egon W. Peck, ..... Secy.	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Dump Truck Owners Association	Bruno Guadagni, .... Exec. Secy.	845 N. 11th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Electric Cooperative .....	W. V. Thomas, ..... Genl. Mgr.	1810 S. Park St. Madison 5
Wisconsin Federation Mutual Insurance Companies .....	Theo. E. Stickle, ..... Secy.-treas.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Association .....	Eli Shupe .....	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Fish Producers Association .....	Carl J. Meyer, ..... Secy.	1030 S. First St. Milwaukee 4
Wisconsin Flour and Bakers' Allied Trades Association .....	Carl F. Meyer, ..... Secy.-treas.	2936 N. 92nd St. Milwaukee 10
Wisconsin Funeral Directors Association ...	Harold J. Ruidl, ..... Exec. Secy.	5920 W. North Ave. Milwaukee 8
Wisconsin Fur Breeders Association .....	Arthur K. Beyreis ...	Box 223 Schofield
Wisconsin Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association .....	Mrs. Evalyn R. Sorenson, ..... Pres.	1801 W. Keefe Ave. Milwaukee 6
Wisconsin Hospital Association .....	N. E. Hanshus, ..... Secy.	310 Chestnut St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Household Goods Carriers Bureau .....	Edward J. Konkol, .. Genl. Mgr.	One W. Main St. Madison 3
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association ..	M. R. Williams, ..... Secy.-treas.	2039 Winnebago St. Madison
Wisconsin Institute of Laundering .....	Harold Whitaker, .... Pres.	Wolf's Laundry Sheboygan

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin League for Nursing .....	Segrid E. Barber .....	Rockaway Beach Oshkosh
Wisconsin Library Association .....	Marjorie Perham, .... Secy.	Public Library Racine
Wisconsin Limestone Truckers Association	John P. Thornton, .... Exec. Secy.	11½ S. Barstow St. Eau Claire
Wisconsin Locally Owned Telephone Group	L. M. Lamkins, Secy.	Manawa
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association .....	Robert A. Ewens .... Exec. Vice Pres.	633 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association ...	Robert H. Hammersmith, .... Exec. Secy.	808 N. Third St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Motor Carriers Association .....	John P. Varda, .....	One W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Muskrat and Beaver Farmers Association .....	Wallace Grange, .... Pres.	Babcock
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance .....	Lloyd J. Yaudes .....	820 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association .....	Thos. S. Pinney, .....	Sturgeon Bay
Wisconsin Optometric Association .....	C. O. Vau Dell, .....	One W. Main St. Madison 1
Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors .....	Mel Kishner, Pres. ..	R. 4, Box 475 Pewaukee
Wisconsin Paper Group .....	Irwin Pearson, .....	411 Garfield Ave. Menasha
Wisconsin Passenger Club .....	D. M. Sullivan, .....	210 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Petroleum Association .....	K. C. King, .....	318 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Petroleum Industries Committee	F. M. Elliott, .....	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association .....	Jennings Murphy, ..	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Travelers Association .....	Vincent P. Osweiler, Secy.	5163 N. Shoreland Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pipe Trades Association .....	Anthony J. King, .....	1713 N. 12th St. Milwaukee 5
Wisconsin Press Association .....	Carl A. Zielke, .....	235 Washington Bldg. Madison 3
Wisconsin Press Photographers' Association .....	Lowell Larson, Pres.	Columbus
Wisconsin Professional Photographers Association .....	Walter Sheffer, .....	2638 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Radio Refrigeration and Appliance Association .....	H. L. Ashworth, ..... Secy.-mgr.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Radiological Society .....	William Moir, Secy.	Memorial Hospital Sheboygan
Wisconsin Railroad Association .....	C. A. Hummel, Chm.	122 W. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Restaurant Association .....	E. A. Conforti, ..... Exec. Secy.	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Retail Credit Association .....	N. B. Critser, Secy. ..	24 N. Carroll St. Madison
Wisconsin Retail Food Dealers Association	Fred B. Wienke, .... Secy.-mgr.	704 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Association .....	Theo. E. Stickle, ..... Secy.-treas.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association ....	H. A. Lewis, ..... Secy.-treas.	200 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Retail Ice Cream Manufactures Association .....	Richard St. Germain, Secy.	7500 Sheridan Rd. Kenosha
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association .....	B. W. Heald, Secy.	794 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen's Association	H. P. McDermott, .. Secy.	501 Milwaukee Gas Co. Bldg. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Road Builders Association .....	E. E. Hoebel, ..... Exec. Secy.	One W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin Savings and Loan League .....	John A. Seramur, .... Exec. Vice Pres.	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Seed Dealers Association .....	J. W. Jung, ..... Secy.-treas.	Randolph
Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Association .....	Oscar Karzke, ..... Secy. & Treas.	3730 N. 6th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Shorthand Reporters Association	Louis J. De Jardin, .. Pres.	Court House Green Bay
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants .....	Miss C. Ebert .....	152 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Society of Chiropodists .....	Dr. E. M. Hatfield, .. Secy.	Waukesha
Wisconsin Society of Dentistry for Children .....	Dr. L. Riley McCormick, ..... Pres.	2609 University Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin Society of Land Surveyors .....	Henry A. Kallsen, .... Secy.-treas.	Bldg. T-23 Madison 6
Wisconsin Society of Landscape Architects	Robert Herman, ..... Secy.-treas.	2802 Commercial Ave. Madison

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology .....	Dr. Dean Willson, .... Secy.-treas.	Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Inspectors ..	W. L. Collette, .....	3555 E. Pabst Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers .....	Eldon C. Wagner, .... Secy.	2318 Rowley Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin Society of X-ray Technicians ....	Frances A. Stangel, Secy.	2502 W. Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee 15
Wisconsin State Association of Accident and Health Underwriters .....	Leo E. Packard, .....	308 W. Burlingame St. Milwaukee 12
Wisconsin State Association of Life Underwriters .....	Edward C. Schroder, Pres.	110 S. Oneida St. Appleton
Wisconsin State Association of Refrigeration Service Engineers Society .....	Wally Braatz, Pres.	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat and Food Dealers .....	Harvey L. Wickert, .. Secy.	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Bowling Proprietors Association .....	Floyd H. Guttormsen, Exec. Secy.	5629—6th Ave. Kenosha
Wisconsin State Brewers' Association .....	Irvin J. Ott, .....	1406 Majestic Bldg. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State C.I.O., see Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council		
Wisconsin State Council of the International Association of Machinists .....	Henry J. Winkel, .... Secy.-treas.	1128 Bluff Avenue Sheboygan
Wisconsin State Dental Assistants Association .....	Mrs. Bess Spurr, .... Pres.	120½ N. Water St. New London
Wisconsin State Dental Society .....	Kenneth F. Crane, .. Exec. Secy.	704 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor .....	George W. Hall, .... Secy.-treas.	1012 N. Third St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Hotel Association .....	H. L. Ashworth, .....	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council ..	Ross Baum, .....	704 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State Nurses Association .....	Mrs. Edith M. Partridge, .....	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin State Practical Nurses .....	Mrs. Esther Schmitz, Pres.	5615 W. Martin Drive Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Student Nurses Association	Nancy Baum, .....	St. Francis Hospital School of Nursing La Crosse
Wisconsin State Telephone Association ....	Ray J. Riordan, .... Secy.	316 First National Bank Bldg. Madison 3

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Wisconsin Surgical Society .....	Dr. James M. Sullivan, ..... Secy.-treas.	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Tavern Keepers Association .....	Wendelin Kraft, ..... Exec. Secy.	833 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Title Association .....	A. J. Achten, ..... Secy.-treas.	101 N. Main St. Shawano
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists' Association .....	S. C. Foll, Secy. ....	8952 N. Cedarburg Rd. Milwaukee 9
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers Association .....	Fred J. Leonard, ..... Secy.	P. O. Box 199 Appleton
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fuel Dealers' Association .....	Maurice Hassell, .... Exec. Secy.	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison 3
Wisconsin Utilities Association .....	A. F. Herwig, ..... Exec. Secy.	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association .....	Dr. B. A. Beach, .... Secy.	Veterinary Science Dept. Madison 6
Wisconsin Warehousemen's Association ..		135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Wisconsin Watchmakers Association .....	Edward Medla, ..... Secy.	4958 S. Packard Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin Well Drillers .....	Ralph H. Nienow, .... Secy.-Counsel	Hotel Merrill Bldg. Merrill
Wisconsin Wholesale Beer Distributors Association .....	Harvey E. Roesler, .. Exec. Secy.	759 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Wholesale Food Distributors Association .....	E. J. Malloy, Secy. ..	626 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wholesale Tobacco Distributors Association .....	E. J. Malloy, ..... Exec. Vice Pres.	626 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wine and Spirit Institute .....	Clyde S. Tutton, ..... Exec. Vice Pres.	110 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 2
Wisconsin Women's Press Club .....	Mrs. Mabel K. Temby, Pres. ....	Kewaunee

## Veterans

Allied Veterans Association .....	Robert W. Schroeder	108 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
American Gold Star Mothers .....	Mrs. Guy Kelnhofer, Pres.	1211 Waldo Blvd. Manitowoc
American Legion .....	Julius B. Severson ..	Bangor
American Veterans' Committee .....	Len Zubrensky, ..... State Chm.	606 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee



## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) .....	Lyle D. Gocha, ..... State Commander	4439 W. Howie Place Milwaukee 16
American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Arthur Hove, ... Dept. Pres.	210 Pearl St. Sparta
American War Mothers .....	Mrs. Kate Tremmel, Legislation Chm.	2108 N. 42nd St. Milwaukee
Army and Navy Union .....	Francis J. Ehley ...	3804 W. Silver Spring Dr. Milwaukee 9
Blue Star Mothers of America .....	Mrs. Helen Griep, .. Recording Secy.	4253 N. 62nd St. Milwaukee
Daughters of the American Revolution .....	Mrs. Frank Leslie Harris, ..... State Regent	1720 College Ave. Racine
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War .....	Mrs. Lelia Kehl, ..... Pres.	Elkhorn
Disabled American Veterans .....	I. F. Statz, ..... Dept. Commander	2610 Park Place Madison 5
Eight and Forty of American Legion Auxiliary .....	Doris M. Gagnon ...	5409 W. Cherry St. Milwaukee
Grand Army of the Republic .....	Alma Cheesman, ... Dept. Secy.	5502 W. Burnham St. Milwaukee 14
La Societe de 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux ...	Jack D. Wilson .....	3727 S. 84th St. Milwaukee
Ladies of the Grand Army .....	Mrs. Alma (C. J.) Speckner, .. Secy. & Treas.	1331 Spaight St. Madison 4
Marine Corps League .....	W. B. Tenney, ..... Commandant	609 Frederick Lane Madison
Marine Corps League Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Beth A. Krause	4425 N. 56th St. Milwaukee 16
Military Order of Foreign Wars .....	Capt. Fred E. Theilacker, ..... Secy. & Treas.	4023 N. 19th St. Milwaukee
Military Order of the Cootie .....	Bruno C. Hinz, ..... Grand Hospital Chm.	2845 S. Lenox St. Milwaukee 7
Military Order of the Purple Heart .....	A. J. Healy, ..... Dept. Commander	Route 4 Madison
Military Order of the Purple Heart Ladies Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Myrtle Neudeck, ..... Dept. Secy.	610 N. 13th St. Sheboygan
National Daughters of the G.A.R. ....	Mrs. Vera Ostrander, Adjutant	208 E. Main St. Madison
Navy Club of United States of America ...	Geo. V. Porter .....	933 W. Lawn Ave. Racine
Navy League of the United States .....		735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2

## STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Rainbow Division Veterans .....	Mahlon C. Bimer, .... Pres.	514 W. Keefe Ave. Milwaukee
Rainbow Division Veterans Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Mabel Scheibinger, ..... State Pres.	364—23rd St. Oshkosh
Service Star Legion .....	Lilah B. Guy, Pres. ..	122 S. 10th St. La Crosse
Sons of the American Revolution .....	A. H. Wilkinson, ..... Secy.	803 E. State St. Milwaukee 2
Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War .....	Ed. Biering, ..... Secy.-treas.	1633A—N. 18th St. Milwaukee 5
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Ellinore Konrad, Secy.	7917 Stickney Ave. Milwaukee 13
Star Mothers of Wisconsin .....	Mrs. Mary Garrity ..	2109 S. Layton Blvd. Milwaukee 15
32nd Division Veterans Association .....	Joseph A. Hrdlick, .. National Secy.	1806 N. 49th St. Milwaukee
United Spanish War Veterans .....	Albert J. Obenberger, ..... Dept. Adjutant	1831 N. 28th St. Milwaukee 8
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States .....	Edward J. Schmidt, .. Dept. Adjutant- Quartermaster	Box 262 Manitowoc
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary .....	Mrs. Leone J. Morrissey, ..... Pres.	619 Eugenia Ave. Madison 5
Wisconsin Veterans Council .....	Robert G. Wilke, .... Secy.-treas.	812 E. State St. Milwaukee 2
Woman's Relief Corps .....	Lilah B. Guy, ..... State Pres.	122 S. 10th St. La Crosse

## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford .....	Tribune .....	Weekly .....	Robert J. Janda
Adams .....	Adams County Times .....	Weekly .....	Laura M. Klinefelter
Albany .....	Passenger Pigeon .....	Quarterly .....	Rev. S. D. Robbins*
Algoma .....	Herald .....	Weekly .....	Stanton P. Steuri
Alma .....	Record-Herald .....	Weekly .....	Harold F. Heidmann*
	Buffalo County		
	Journal .....	Weekly .....	Gerald C. Rassbach
Amery .....	Free Press .....	Weekly .....	Palmer H. Sondreal
Amherst .....	Advocate .....	Weekly .....	J. L. Moberg
Antigo .....	Badger Common		
	Tater .....	Monthly .....	Berner Bros. Publishing Co.
Appleton			
306 W. Washington St. ..	Post-Crescent .....	Dly. ex. Sun.	The Post Publishing Co.
Arcadia .....	News-Leader .....	Weekly .....	A. H. Gauger
Argyle .....	Atlas .....	Weekly .....	J. A. McGinnity*
Ashland			
109 W. Second St. ....	Daily Press .....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Ashland Daily Press
Athens .....	Record .....	Weekly .....	Dale Tromanhauser
Augusta .....	Union .....	Weekly .....	E. M. Herrell
Baldwin .....	Bulletin .....	Weekly .....	W. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake .....	Polk County Ledger .....	Weekly .....	Curtis B. Gaylord
Bancor .....	Independent .....	Weekly .....	Mrs. E. A. Meier
Baraboo .....	News-Republic .....	Daily .....	H. K. Page & Sons
Barron .....	Barron County		
	News-Shield .....	Weekly .....	Triple S. Press
Bayfield .....	Bayfield County		
	Press .....	Weekly .....	Frank G. Dexter
Beaver Dam .....	Argus .....	Weekly .....	B. F. Sherman's Sons Co.
	Citizen .....	Daily .....	Citizens Publishing Co.
Beldenville .....	Reporter .....	Weekly .....	C. E. Helmer
Belleville .....	Recorder .....	Weekly .....	John P. Adams
Belmont .....	Success .....	Weekly .....	B. C. Druliner
Beloit			
413 Pleasant St. ....	Daily News .....	Daily .....	Walter A. Strong
Beloit College .....	Round Table .....	Weekly .....	Board of Publications
Benton .....	Advocate .....	Weekly .....	C. M. Vail*
Berlin .....	Journal .....	Wed. & Sat. ..	R. R. Pierce
Biramwood .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Marcus M. Keller
Black Earth .....	Dane County News ..	Weekly .....	Arthur W. Pickering
Black River Falls .....	Banner-Journal .....	Weekly .....	Estate of Merlin Hull
Blair .....	Press .....	Weekly .....	M. A. Jensen
Blanchardville .....	Blade .....	Weekly .....	W. F. McGuigan
	Hollandale Review ..	Weekly .....	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomer .....	Advance .....	Weekly .....	Alfred Bauer, Sr.
Bloomington .....	Record .....	Weekly .....	Leonard L. Pritchett
Bonduel .....	Times .....	Weekly .....	Alvin E. Ericson
Boscobel .....	Dial .....	Weekly .....	H. E. Howe
Boyceville .....	Press .....	Weekly .....	H. K. Halvorson
Boyd .....	Transcript .....	Weekly .....	H. W. Brochtrup
Brandon .....	Times .....	Weekly .....	Gordon Hamley
Brillion .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Elliot T. Zander
Brodhead .....	Independent Register ..	Thursday .....	Dan Markham
Brooklyn .....	Teller .....	Weekly .....	James P. Green
Bruce .....	News Letter .....	Weekly .....	Ralph W. Peters
Burlington .....	Bulletin .....	Weekly .....	E. H. Ebert & M. H. Fourt
	Free Press .....	Weekly .....	E. H. Ebert & M. H. Fourt
	Standard Democrat ..	Weekly .....	Zimmermann & Sons
Butternut .....	Bulletin .....	Weekly .....	Hart Publishing Co.
Cadott .....	Sentinel .....	Weekly .....	A. T. Nabbefeld
Cambridge .....	News .....	Weekly .....	G. W. Crump
Cameron .....	Barron County		
	Leader .....	Weekly .....	Lynn A. Mason

<sup>1</sup>This list was compiled as of November 1, 1953.

\*Editor

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Campbellsport .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Harlow Roate
Cashion .....	Record .....	Weekly .....	M. E. Hagen
Cassville .....	American .....	Weekly .....	S. A. Bakke
Cedarburg .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek .....	Alert .....	Weekly .....	L. A. Mason
Chilton .....	Times-Journal .....	Weekly .....	Alan M. Ohde
Chippewa Falls 20-22 W. Central 117 W. Spring St .....	Herald Telegram .... Wisconsin Farmers Union News .....	Daily .....	Milo E. Nickel
Clear Lake .....	Star .....	Weekly .....	Wisconsin Farmers Union
Clinton .....	Topper .....	Weekly .....	James Locke
Clintonville .....	Tribune-Gazette .....	Thursday .....	W. C. Rust & Mabel D. Rust
Cochrane .....	Recorder .....	Weekly .....	Walter E. Gleason L. E. & D. J. Hammergren
Colby .....	Phonograph .....	Weekly .....	Phonograph Print- ing Co.
Colfax .....	Messenger .....	Thursday .....	Kenneth D. Reed
Columbus .....	Journal-Republican ..	Thursday .....	Lowell Larson
Cornell .....	Chippewa Valley Courier .....	Weekly .....	Thomas M. Hurlburt
Crandon .....	Forest Republican ..	Weekly .....	Jack Kronschnabl
Cuba City .....	News-Herald .....	Weekly .....	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cudahy 3643 E. Barnard Ave. ....	Reminder-Enterprise Press .....	Weekly .....	Leo R. Stonek
Cumberland .....	Advocate .....	Weekly .....	Curtis R. George
Darlington .....	Lafayette County News .....	Thursday .....	G. M. & C. V. Howery
De Forest .....	Republican-Journal ..	Thursday .....	E. Bowden Curtiss
De Pere .....	Times Tribune .....	Weekly .....	Earl N. Emerson
Deerfield .....	Journal Democrat .....	Thursday .....	John A. Creviere
Delafield .....	Independent .....	Weekly .....	Daniel L. Royle
Delavan .....	Gazette .....	Weekly .....	Lake Country Print- ing, Inc. Hartland, Wis.
Denmark .....	Republican .....	Weekly .....	Edward Morrissey
Dodgeville .....	Press .....	Weekly .....	Denmark Publishing Co.
Dorchester .....	Shoppers Guide .....	Thursday .....	Denmark Publishing Co.
Dousman .....	Chronicle .....	Thursday .....	Mrs. Lillian Kessler
Durand .....	Clarion .....	Weekly .....	Walter P. Lehnertz
Eagle River .....	Index .....	Weekly .....	E. Ruth Howard
East Ellsworth .....	Courier-Wedge .....	Weekly .....	A. F. Ender & Sons
East Troy .....	Three Lakes News ..	Weekly .....	J. A. Satran & Sons
Eau Claire 405-407 S. Barstow St. .... 405-407 S. Barstow St. .... State College .....	Vilas County News-Review .....	Weekly .....	J. R. Satran & Sons
Edgerton .....	Ellsworth Record ..	Weekly .....	Oscar A. Halls
Elkhorn .....	News .....	Weekly .....	F. W. Zimmerman
Ellsworth .....	Daily Telegram .....	Daily .....	Eau Claire Press Co.
Elm Grove .....	Leader .....	Daily .....	Eau Claire Press Co.
Elmwood .....	Spectator .....	Bi-Weekly .....	Students of Wis. State College
Elroy .....	Reporter .....	Weekly .....	Reporter Co., Inc.
Etrick .....	Independent .....	Thursday .....	F. H. Eames & Co.
Evansville .....	Pierce County Herald	Weekly .....	H. F. Doolittle
Fennimore .....	Elm Leaves .....	Weekly .....	Elm Leaves Publish- ing Co.
Florence .....	Argus .....	Weekly .....	Forrest H. Johnson
Fond du Lac 18 W. First St. ....	Leader-Tribune .....	Weekly .....	Philip I. Egan
Fort Atkinson .....	Advance .....	Weekly .....	Selmer Saeter
	Review .....	Weekly .....	Antes Printing Co.
	Times .....	Weekly .....	D. B. Roethe
	Mining News .....	Weekly .....	Chase O. Youngs
	Commonwealth Reporter .....	Daily .....	Reporter Prtg. Co.
	Daily Jefferson County Union .....	5-days wk. ..	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
	Hoard's Dairyman ..	Semimonthly ..	W. D. Hoard & Sons Co.

## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Fox Lake .....	Representative .....	Weekly .....	Representative Prtg. Co.
Frederic .....	Inter-County Star-Leader .....	Wednesday ..	Inter-County Coop. Pub. Assn.
Friendship .....	Reporter .....	Weekly .....	Laura M. Klinefelter
Galesville .....	Badger Poultry News .....	Monthly .....	Wis. Coop. Poultry Improvement Assn. Hugh Ellison
Gays Mills .....	Republican .....	Weekly .....	Glenn L. Hagar
	Crawford County Independent .....	Weekly .....	A. H. Hagerly
Genoa City .....	Broadcaster .....	Thursday .....	June McDonald
	Marquee .....	Thursday .....	Wm. S. Wagner
Gilman .....	Herald .....	Weekly .....	Ross DeWitt
Glenwood City .....	Tribune .....	Thursday .....	Hart Publishing Co.
Glidden .....	Enterprise .....	Weekly .....	Journal Publishing Co., Inc.
Grantsburg .....	Journal of Burnett County ...	Weekly .....	Crane Murphy Green Bay News- paper Co.
Green Bay 310 Pine St. ....	Farmer's Friend .....	Weekly .....	J. P. Norman
435 E. Walnut St. ....	Press-Gazette .....	Daily .....	Albert P. Neuenfeldt
Green Lake .....	County Reporter .....	Thursday .....	P. G. Nickerson
Greenwood .....	Gleaner .....	Weekly .....	F. E. Hartwig
Hales Corners .....	Tri-Town News .....	Thursday .....	Orson Adams
Hammond .....	News .....	Weekly .....	John J. Shinners
Hancock .....	Hancock-Coloma News .....	Weekly .....	Hugh H. Hinderaker
Hartford .....	Times-Press .....	Thursday .....	Speed Prtg. Co.
Hartland .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Julien C. Gingras
Hawkins .....	Chronicle .....	Weekly .....	Maida G. Hill
Hayward .....	Sawyer County Record & Hay- ward Republican ..	Thursday .....	Favorite Printing Co.
Highland .....	Press .....	Weekly .....	Shear & Shear
Hilbert .....	Favorite .....	Wednesday ..	O. L. Newcomer
Hillsboro .....	Sentry-Enterprise ..	Weekly .....	Yvette Ward
Horicon .....	Reporter .....	Wednesday ..	Richard A. Hemp
Hudson .....	Star-Observer .....	Weekly .....	Willie Kaul, Jr.
Hurley .....	Iron County Miner ..	Weekly .....	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Hustisford .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Firman E. Cooper
Independence .....	News-Wave .....	Weekly .....	Chester F. Brown
Iola .....	Herald .....	Thursday .....	S. H. Bliss & R. W. Bliss
Iron River .....	Pioneer .....	Thursday .....	Horace L. Buri*
Janesville 203-204 E. Milwaukee ...	Gazette .....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Irwin M. Denkmann
Jefferson .....	Banner .....	Thursday .....	Clifford Bros., Inc.
Junction City .....	Community Press ..	Weekly .....	Kaukauna Times Prtg. Co.
Juneau .....	Independent .....	Weekly .....	Philip J. Egan
Kaukauna .....	Times .....	Semi-wkly. ...	Ralph S. Kingsley
Kendall .....	Keystone .....	Weekly .....	Harold J. Newton
Kenosha 715—58th St. ....	Evening News .....	Daily .....	Lyle Bartel & Chris Slotten*
1702—59th St. ....	Labor .....	Weekly .....	D. I. Harbeck
Kewaskum .....	Fire .....	3-times yr. ...	C. F. Temby
	Statesman .....	Weekly .....	Kenneth L. Larson
Kewaunee .....	Enterprise .....	Weekly .....	Waring Jones
Kiel .....	Tri-County Record ..	Weekly .....	W. T. Burgess
La Crosse .....	Hokah Chief .....	Weekly .....	Arnott S. Widstrand, Jr.
	Tribune .....	Daily .....	Mark R. Bell
La Farge .....	Enterprise .....	Weekly .....	Lake Geneva Prtg. & Pub. Co.
Ladysmith .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Willis J. Eerlandson
Lake Geneva .....	Regional News .....	Weekly .....	A. L. Sherman
Lake Mills .....	Leader .....	Thursday .....	Norman Clapp
Lancaster .....	Grant County Herald ..	Wednesday ..	A. Johnson & E. Heft
	Grant County Independent .....	Weekly .....	
Lodi .....	Enterprise .....	Weekly .....	

## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Lone Rock .....	Journal .....	Weekly .....	D. F. Turrell
Loyal .....	Tribune .....	Weekly .....	Lee Favreau
Luck .....	Enterprise-Herald .....	Weekly .....	Vernie R. Jensen
Madison			
18 S. Thornton Ave. ....	Badger Farm Bureau News .....	Monthly .....	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation
816 State St. ....	Badger History for Boys and Girls .....	Monthly Sept-May ..	State Historical Society
221 N. Bassett St. ....	Baking for Profit .....	Bi-Monthly ....	Edw. J. Mayland
221 N. Bassett St. ....	Building and Selling Homes .....	Monthly .....	Edw. J. Mayland
115 S. Carroll St. ....	Capital Times .....	Daily .....	William T. Evjue
221 N. Bassett St. ....	Cooking for Profit .....	Monthly .....	Edw J. Mayland
823 University Ave. ....	Daily Cardinal .....	3-times Wk. ..	Campus Publishing Co.
308 S. Patterson St. ....	Dane County Farm Bureau News .....	Monthly .....	Stoughton-Courier Hub
2004 Winnebago St. ....	East Side News .....	Weekly .....	Marshall F. Browne
2132 Fordem Ave. ....	Electricity in Building	Monthly .....	Fenton Kelsey, Jr.
2132 Fordem Ave. ....	Food Service .....	Monthly .....	Fenton Kelsey, Jr.
1 W. Main St. ....	Forward .....	Bi-Monthly ....	League of Women Voters of Wisconsin
303 E. Wilson St. ....	Journal of Educa- tional Research .....	Monthly Sept-May ..	Dembar Publications, Inc.
303 E. Wilson St. ....	Journal of Experi- mental Education ..	Quarterly .....	Dembar Publications, Inc.
301 Wisconsin Ave. ....	Masonic Digest .....	Monthly .....	Madison Masonic Union
119 E. Washington Ave.	Mental Health Bell ..	Bi-Monthly ....	Wis. Association for Mental Health
87 Bascom Hall University of Wis. ....	Monatshefte Fur Deutschen Unterricht .....	Monthly Sept-May ..	Department of Ger- man, University of Wisconsin
30 E. Johnson St. ....	Municipality .....	Monthly .....	League of Wisconsin Municipalities
408 W. Gorham St. ....	Progressive .....	Monthly .....	The Progressive, Inc.
448 W. Washington Ave.	Public Employee .....	Monthly .....	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Em- ployees
119 E. Washington Ave.	Smilin' Thru .....	Bi-Monthly ....	Wisconsin Associa- tion for the Disabled
115 W. Main St. ....	Union Labor News ....	Monthly .....	Richard H. Huffman
770 Langdon St. ....	Wisconsin Alumnus ..	Monthly, Ex. Aug. & Sept.	Wisconsin Alumni Association
122 W. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Bar Bulletin .....	Bi-Monthly ....	Wisconsin Bar Association
119 Monona Ave. ....	Wisconsin Business ..	Monthly .....	Wis. State Chamber of Commerce
109 E. Johnson St. ....	Wisconsin Congre- gational Church Life .....	Monthly .....	Rural Life Pub. Co. Lake Mills, Wis.
830 State Office Bldg. ....	Wisconsin Conserva- tion Bulletin .....	Monthly .....	Wisconsin Conserva- tion Dept.
7 Agricultural Hall University of Wis. ....	Wisconsin Country Magazine .....	Monthly Sept-May ..	Miss Libby Grimmer*

## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Madison—Cont. 2227 VanHise Ave. ....	Wisconsin Gardens ..	8-times Yr. ..	Wisconsin Garden Club Federation
424 University Farm Pl.	Wisconsin Horticulture .....	Monthly Ex. July & Dec.	Wisconsin State Horticultural Society
2039 Winnebago St. ....	Wisconsin Implement Dealer .....	Monthly .....	Wisconsin Implement Dealers Co.
404 Insurance Bldg. ....	Wisconsin Journal of Education .....	Monthly Sept.-May ..	Wisconsin Education Association
University of Wisconsin Law School .....	Wisconsin Law Review .....	Jan., Mar., May, & July	University of Wisconsin Law School
816 State St. ....	Wisconsin Magazine of History .....	Quarterly .....	State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Box 1109 .....	Wisconsin Medical Journal .....	Monthly .....	State Medical Society of Wis.
1 W. Main St. ....	Wisconsin Motor Carrier News .....	Monthly .....	John P. Varda
770 Langdon St. ....	Wisconsin Octopus ..	Monthly, ex. Jan., June, July, & Aug.	Campus Publishing Co.
1810 South Park St. ....	Wisconsin REA News	Monthly .....	Wisconsin Electric Cooperative
119 Monona Ave. ....	Wisconsin State Employee .....	Bi-Monthly ...	Wisconsin State Employees Assn.
115 S. Carroll St. ....	Wisconsin State Journal .....	Daily .....	Don Anderson
119 E. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Tax News	Monthly .....	Public Expenditure Survey of Wis.
120 S. Fairchild St. ....	Wisconsin Taxpayer	Monthly .....	Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance
119 E. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Welfare ..	6-times Yr. ..	Wisconsin Welfare Council
Manawa .....	Advocate .....	Weekly .....	Jim Walch
Manitowish .....	County Opinion .....	Biennially .....	Charles Simpson Smith
Manitowoc 902 Franklin St. ....	Herald-Times .....	Daily Ex. Sun.-Holidays .....	R. T. Bayne
P. O. Box 262 .....	Wisconsin Veteran ..	Monthly .....	Veterans of Foreign Wars, Dept. of Wisconsin
Marathon .....	Times .....	Thursday .....	Alex P. Gertschen
Marinette 1809 Dunlap Ave. ....	Eagle-Star .....	Daily .....	Fred G. Sappington
Marion .....	Advertiser .....	Weekly .....	Byers & Byers
Markesan .....	Herald .....	Weekly .....	Verle E. Evans
Marshall .....	Record .....	Weekly .....	C. V. Lake
Marshfield 111 W. 3rd St. ....	News-Herald .....	Daily .....	Howard A. Quirt
Mauston .....	Juneau County Chronicle .....	Weekly .....	Oliver R. Witte
	Star .....	Weekly .....	O. A. Gehrke & Sons
Mayville .....	News .....	Thursday .....	Pickering Printing Co. Black Earth, Wis.
Mazomanie .....	Sickle .....	Thursday .....	Mrs. Virginia C. Amacher
Medford .....	Star News .....	Thursday .....	Mrs. I. A. Kenyon
Mellon .....	Weekly-Record .....	Weekly .....	Helmer L. Gilbertson
Melrose .....	Chronicle .....	Weekly .....	C. M. Rintelman
Menomonee Falls .....	News .....	Weekly .....	

## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Menomonie .....	Dunn County News ..	Weekly .....	J. T. Flint
	Stoutonia .....	Weekly .....	The Stout Institute
Merrill .....	Daily Herald .....	Daily .....	Walter B. Chilsen
	Tree Tips .....	Monthly .....	Trees for Tomorrow Inc.
	U. S. Fur Rancher ....	Monthly .....	J. A. Crowley
Middleton .....	Times Tribune .....	Fridays .....	Thomas R. Daniels
Milton .....	Milton College Bulletin .....	5-times Yr. ..	Milton College
Milton Junction .....	Milton and Milton Junction Courier ..	Thursday .....	Bowen Printing Co.
Milwaukee 3039 N. 53rd St. ....	American Poetry Magazine .....	Quarterly .....	American Literary Association
400 N. Broadway .....	American School Board Journal .....	Monthly .....	Frank Bruce, Jr.
1644 S. 78th St. ....	Auto News .....	Biweekly .....	Acro Advertising Service
259 E. Wells St. ....	Badger De Molay ...	Monthly .....	Badger De Molay Publishing Corp.
812 E. State St. ....	Badger Legionnaire	Monthly .....	American Legion
3328 S. New York Ave. ..	Bay View Observer	Semimonthly	Erwin F. Zillman
2309 N. 36th St. ....	Bowling News .....	Semimonthly	Ellen E. Kopperud
407 E. Michigan .....	Brushware .....	Monthly .....	H. A. Apple
622 N. Water St. ....	Builders Exchange News .....	Monthly .....	E. W. Groth
793 N. Jackson St. ....	Catholic Herald Citizen .....	Weekly .....	Humphrey E. Desmond
400 N. Broadway .....	Catholic School Journal .....	Monthly ex. July & Aug.	Frank Bruce, Jr.
4629 N. Hopkin .....	Community Press ...	Weekly .....	Hicks & Schaefer
625 N. Milwaukee St. ....	Confectioner .....	Monthly .....	Gertrude B. Kluck
424 E. Wells St. ....	Daily Reporter .....	Daily ex. Sat. Sun. & Hol.	Daily Reporter Co.
536 W. Juneau Ave. ....	Deutsche Zeitung ....	Daily ex. Sat.	Abendpost Co.
1859 N. 7th .....	Dispatch .....	Weekly .....	M. Cleveland Colbert
161 W. Wisconsin Ave. ..	Employer-Employee Digest .....	Monthly .....	Erwin Luedke
3112 W. Highland Blvd.	Engineering .....	Monthly .....	Engineers' Society of Milwaukee
1712 W. St. Paul Ave. ...	Feed Bag .....	Monthly .....	David K. Steenbergh
407 E. Michigan St. ....	Flour and Feed .....	Monthly .....	W. R. Anderson
407 E. Michigan St. ....	Ford Field .....	Monthly .....	Trade Press Publishing Co.
3514 N. Oakland Ave. ....	Glendale Town Times	Weekly .....	Harvey J. Kitz and H. R. Murphy
952 N. 12th St. ....	Governmental News	Bimonthly .....	Geo. F. Breitbach
135 W. Wells St. ....	Herold .....	Semiweekly ...	Fred Leisht
1027 N. 7th St. ....	Hobby Merchandiser	Monthly .....	Kalmbach Publishing Co.
1445 N. Fifth St. ....	Ice Cream Review ...	Monthly .....	Olsen Publishing Co.
2412 N. 44th St. ....	Illuminator .....	Quarterly .....	Milwaukee County Medical Society
400 N. Broadway .....	Industrial Arts and Vocational Education .....	Monthly ex. July & Aug.	The Bruce Publishing Co.
1721 N. 12th St. ....	Jewish-Press- Wocheblatt .....	Friday .....	Horwitz Printing & Publishing Co.
333 W. State St. ....	Journal .....	Daily .....	Irwin Maier
704 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Journal of the Wisconsin State Dental Society ....	Monthly .....	Wisconsin State Dental Society
536 W. Juneau Ave. ....	Kurver Polski .....	Daily .....	Col. Peter F. Picsecki
3757 N. 57th St. ....	La Tribuna Italiana	Friday .....	Joseph Cacchione
536 W. Juneau Ave. ....	Labor Press .....	Weekly .....	Elmer O. Thomas
407 E. Michigan St. ....	Living Church .....	Weekly .....	Church Literature Foundation



## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Milwaukee—Cont. 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Marquette Law Review .....	Quarterly .....	Marquette University Law School
705 E. Wells St. ....	Masonic Tidings .....	Monthly ex. July & Aug.	George J. Schreiber & Cecil Ransom
Box 2134 .....	Melting Pot Newspaper .....	Monthly .....	Mrs. A. B. Vajda
757 N. Water St. ....	Mid-Western Banker .....	Monthly .....	Bankers Publishing Co.
1445 N. Fifth St. ....	Milk Dealer .....	Monthly .....	Olsen Publishing Co.
1445 N. Fifth St. ....	Milk Products Journal .....	Monthly .....	Olsen Publishing Co.
4124 S. Austin St. ....	Milwaukee County News .....	Weekly .....	Fritz Rathmann
1027 N. 7th St. ....	Model Railroader .....	Monthly .....	A. C. Kalmbach
3680 S. Kinnickinnic Ave.	Our Young People The Friend of the Deaf .....	Monthly ex. July, Aug. & Sept. ....	St. John's School for the Deaf
540 N. Plankinton Ave. ..	Sentinel .....	Daily .....	Frank L. Taylor
1027 N. 7th St. ....	Ships and the Sea ..	Monthly .....	Kalmbach Publishing Co.
3514 N. Oakland Ave. ....	Shorewood Herald ..	Weekly .....	Harvey J. Kitz & H. R. Murphy
622 N. Water St. ....	Spirit of 46—B.P.O.E.	Monthly .....	E. W. Groth
152 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Star Dust .....	Monthly .....	Emilye Loignon
831 S. 5th St. ....	Times .....	Weekly .....	Harold Towell
4124 S. Austin St. ....	Tippecanoe News ..	Weekly .....	Fritz Rathmann
4124 S. Austin St. ....	Town of Waunatosa News .....	Weekly .....	Fritz Rathmann
1027 N. 7th St. ....	Trains and Travel ..	Monthly .....	A. C. Kalmbach
756 N. Milwaukee St. ....	Tripoli Tattler .....	Monthly .....	Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.
135 W. Wells St. ....	Utilitarian .....	Monthly .....	Wis. Utilities Ass'n.
407 E. Michigan St. ....	Western Builder .....	Daily & Weekly .....	Earl P. Keyes
3514 N. Oakland Ave. ....	Whitefish Bay Herald	Weekly .....	Harvey J. Kitz & H. R. Murphy
759 N. Milwaukee St. ....	Wisconsin Architect	Monthly .....	Leigh Hunt, F. A. I. A.
606 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Beverage Journal .....	Monthly .....	Sol Zien
4124 S. Austin St. ....	Wisconsin Chess Letter .....	Quarterly .....	Fritz Rathmann
161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Chiropractic Journal .....	Monthly .....	Wisconsin Chiropractic Ass'n.
704 W. Wisconsin .....	Wisconsin CIO News	Weekly .....	Wisconsin CIO News Publishing Corp.
161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Druggist ..	Monthly .....	Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Ass'n.
120 E. Detroit St. ....	Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle .....	Weekly .....	Irving G. Rhodes
808 N. Third St. ....	Wisconsin Master Plumber .....	Monthly .....	Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association, Inc.
745 N. 10th St. ....	Wisconsin Odd Fellow .....	Monthly .....	Kable Printing Co., Mt. Morris, Ill.
P. O. Box 1607 .....	Wisconsin Republican .....	Bimonthly .....	Anthony Gruszka
161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Restaurateur .....	Monthly .....	E. A. Conforti
259 E. Wells .....	Wisconsin Sheriff and Deputy .....	Quarterly .....	Wisconsin Sheriffs & Deputy Sheriffs Ass'n.
3203 N. Downer Ave. ....	Wisconsin State Times .....	Weekly .....	Students of Wisconsin State College in Milwaukee

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Milwaukee—Cont. 722 N. Broadway .....	Wisconsin Telephone News .....	Bimonthly .....	Wis. Telephone Co.
161 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Magyarars'g Hungarian Iowa County	Weekly .....	Charles Klein
Mineral Point .....	Democrat-Tribune	Weekly .....	D. M. Morgan
Minocqua .....	Lakeland Times	Thursday .....	William E. Clothier
Mondovi .....	Herald-News	Weekly .....	T. R. Kosmo
Monroe .....	Evening Times	Daily, ex. Sun. & Hol.	Monroe Evening Times Co.
Montello .....	Tribune	Weekly .....	I. A. Nichols
Montfort .....	Mail	Weekly .....	Rufus D. Quick
Monticello .....	Messenger	Weekly .....	C. M. Wittenwyler
Mosinee .....	Times	Wednesday ..	Francis F. Schweinler
Mountain City .....	Buffalo County Republican	Weekly .....	M. H. Johnson
Mount Horeb .....	Mail	Thursday .....	Elmer Krohn & Alice Krohn Fosshage
Mukwonago .....	Chief	Weekly .....	Mr. Robert R. McLoughlin
Muscoda .....	Progressive	Weekly .....	Warren L. Hill & Norman M. Clapp
Necedah .....	Marquee	Thursday .....	June McDonald
Neenah 116 S. Commercial St. ....	Guide	Monthly .....	Equitable Reserve Ass'n.
145 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Twin City News-Record	Daily .....	Edward C. Cochrane
Neillsville .....	Clark County Press ..	Weekly .....	Wells F. Harvey
New Glarus .....	Post	Weekly .....	Ray Wurgler & W. E. Ruesch
New Holstein .....	Reporter	Weekly .....	E. M. & R. P. Cooley
New Lisbon .....	Times-Argus	Weekly .....	Laurence L. Arnold
New London .....	Press-Republican	Weekly .....	Mrs. Charlotte Clark
New Richmond .....	News	Thursday .....	John A. Van Meter
Niagara .....	Journal	Thursday .....	Martin V. Boerner
Oakfield .....	Trade Journal	Monthly .....	M. R. Sloggy
Oconomowoc .....	Enterprise	Thursday .....	C. W. Brown Printing Co.
Oconto .....	Oconto County Reporter	Weekly .....	Duane S. McCall
Oconto Falls .....	Oconto County Times Herald	Weekly .....	Ernest J. Shellman
Ojibwa .....	Courier	Weekly .....	Roy Martin
Omro .....	Herald	Weekly .....	P. K. Williams
Onalaska .....	Record-Times	Weekly .....	Thos. G. Madigan
Oregon .....	Observer	Weekly .....	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville .....	Journal and Footville News	Weekly .....	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola .....	Sun	Weekly .....	Jim Sims, Jr.
Oshkosh 66-68 State St. ....	Daily Northwestern	Dly. ex. Sun.	Samuel W. Heaney & A. Thomas Schwalm
16 Main St. ....	Shop-O-Gram	Weekly .....	James Skole
16 Main St. ....	Winco Farmer	Bimonthly .....	James Skole
Osseo .....	Tri-county News	Weekly .....	J. H. Smith
Owen .....	Enterprise	Weekly .....	V. P. Barager
Palmyra .....	Enterprise	Weekly .....	Charles Coe
Pardeeville .....	Mid-county Times	Thursday .....	R. H. Thompson
Park Falls .....	Herald	Weekly .....	D. D. MacGregor
Pepin .....	Herald	Weekly .....	Harold L. Kingler
Peshigo .....	Times	Thursday .....	Leo J. Pesch
Pewaukee .....	Post	Weekly .....	Lake Country Print- ing, Inc. Hartland, Wis.
Phillips .....	Bee	Thursday .....	Foster Bros. Co.
Pittsville .....	Record	Weekly .....	D. M. McKee
Plainfield .....	Sun	Weekly .....	Ed Marcolla
Platteville .....	Exponent	Bimonthly .....	Bob Fredrick & Jerry Howe*
	Journal	Weekly .....	H. A. Brockman

## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Plum City .....	Tri-County News .....	Wednesday ..	Plum City Publishing Co.
Plymouth .....	Mission House Mirror	Biweekly .....	R. E. Lindner Co. Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
	Review .....	Weekly .....	A. L. Petermann
	Sheboygan County Farm Bureau News	Monthly .....	R. E. Lindner Co. Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
Port Washington .....	Herald .....	Weekly .....	A. W. Stricker
	Ozaukee Press .....	Weekly .....	Wm. F. Schanen, Jr. & Marie Jacque Schanen
Portage .....	Pilot .....	Weekly .....	Norbert A. Sauer
	Daily Register .....	Daily .....	W. T. Comstock
Poynette .....	Press .....	Weekly .....	Dessa M. Wilson
Prairie du Chien .....	Courier .....	Wednesday ..	E. B. Howe
	Crawford County Press .....	Weekly .....	J. Alvin Druyor
Prentice .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Ralph E. Nehls
Prescott .....	Journal .....	Weekly .....	George E. Masters
Princeton .....	Times-Republic .....	Thursday .....	J. P. Norman
Racine			
DeKoven Foundation .....	Church Times .....	Monthly, ex. July & Aug.	Department of Pro- motion Diocese of Milwaukee
212—4th St. ....	Journal-Times .....	Daily .....	Harry R. LePoidevin & J. D. McMurray
419 Sixth St. ....	Labor .....	Weekly .....	Union Labor Publish- ing Co., Inc.
1125 W. 6th St. ....	Wisconsin Agricul- tural and Farmer ..	Semimonthly 1st & 3rd Sat. ....	Wisconsin Farmer Co.
Randolph .....	Advance .....	Weekly .....	S. L. McNamara
Random Lake .....	Times .....	Thursday .....	H. C. Scholler
Reedsburg .....	Times-Press .....	Thursday .....	Max F. Ninman
Rhineland .....	Daily News .....	Daily .....	Clifford G. Ferris
	Wisconsin Clubwoman .....	Bimonthly .....	Worzalla Publishing Co., Stevens Point, Wis.
Rib Lake .....	Herald .....	Weekly .....	Eugene R. Clifford
Rice Lake .....	Chronotype .....	Weekly .....	Warren D. Leary
Richland Center .....	Republican Observer	Weekly .....	Stephen W. Fogo
	Richland Democrat ..	Weekly .....	Lela Parfrey Andrews
Rio .....	Journal .....	Weekly .....	Victor Stroebel
Ripon .....	Commonwealth .....	Thursday .....	C. J. & F. W. Inversetti
	Weekly Press .....	Weekly .....	Lawrence F. Jones*
River Falls .....	Journal .....	Weekly .....	River Falls Journal Co., Inc.
	Reporter .....	Thursday .....	C. E. Helmer
	Student Voice .....	Bimonthly .....	River Falls Journal Co., Inc.
St. Croix Falls .....	Standard Press .....	Weekly .....	W. R. & H. C. Vezina
Sauk City .....	Sauk-Prairie Star .....	Weekly .....	Leroy W. Gore
Seymour .....	Press .....	Weekly .....	Keith C. Van Vuren
Sharon .....	Reporter .....	Weekly .....	Roy E. Ruehlman
Shawano .....	Evening Leader .....	Daily .....	Mrs. Jeanne Donald
Sheboygan			
632 Center Ave. ....	Press .....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Press Publishing Co.
1211 Indiana Ave. ....	Progressive Mail Trade .....	Monthly .....	Sheboygan Publish- ing Co.
Sheboygan Falls .....	Cheese Reporter .....	Weekly .....	R. E. Lindner
	Kohlerian .....	Weekly .....	R. E. Lindner
	Sheboygan County News .....	Weekly .....	R. E. Lindner
Shell Lake .....	Washburn County Register .....	Thursday .....	William W. Stewart

## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Shullsburg .....	Pick and Gad .....	Weekly .....	H. T. Law
Siren .....	Burnett County Leader .....	Weekly .....	Inter-County Co-op. Publishing Co.
Soldiers Grove .....	Kickapoo Scout .....	Weekly .....	H. R. & G. M. Portmann
South Milwaukee 1100 Milwaukee Ave. ...	Driller .....	Monthly .....	E. M. Heuston
1100 Milwaukee Ave. ...	Excavating Engineer .....	Monthly .....	E. M. Heuston
2000—13th Ave. ....	Voice-Journal .....	Weekly .....	Gordon R. Lewis
South Wayne .....	Homestead .....	Weekly .....	Frank W. Thomas
Sparta .....	Herald .....	Weekly .....	T. C. Radde
	Monroe County Democrat .....	Weekly .....	Z. S. Rice
Spencer .....	Record .....	Weekly .....	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Spooner .....	Advocate .....	Thursday .....	William W. Stewart
Spring Green .....	Weekly Home News. ....	Weekly .....	Vernon E. Hill
Spring Valley .....	Sun .....	Weekly .....	Alden H. Munson
Stanley .....	Republican .....	Weekly .....	Inter County Publishing Co.
Stevens Point 114 N. Third St. ....	Daily Journal .....	Dly. ex. Sun. ....	Journal Printing Co.
200-210 N. Second St. ...	Gwiazda Polarna ...	Saturday .....	Worzalla Publishing Co.
	Pointer .....	Biweekly .....	Students of Wiscon- sin State College of Stevens Point
200-210 N. Second St. ...	Rolnik .....	Saturday .....	Worzalla Publishing Co.
Stoughton .....	Courier-Hub .....	Daily .....	H. W. Quirt*
Stratford .....	Journal .....	Weekly .....	Don Hale
Sturgeon Bay .....	Door County Advocate .....	Semiweekly ..	Door County Publishing Co.
Sun Prairie .....	Star-Countryman .....	Weekly .....	James Joseph Sullivan
Superior 1701 Winter St. ....	Cooperative Builder .....	Weekly .....	Cooperative Publish- ing Ass'n.
1225 Tower Ave. ....	Evening Telegram .....	Dly. ex. Sun. ....	Morgan Murphy
N. 18th & Grand Ave. ..	Peptomist .....	Biweekly .....	Superior State College
603 Tower Ave. ....	Tyomies-Eteenpain ..	5-days per week .....	American Finnish Publishers, Inc.
Box 2000 .....	Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti .....	Weekly .....	Cooperative Publish- ing Ass'n.
Thorp .....	Courier .....	Weekly .....	Wm. S. Wagner
Tigerton .....	Chronicle .....	Weekly .....	Lester W. Bowker
Tomah .....	Journal .....	Thursday .....	L. W. Kenny
	Monitor Herald .....	Monday .....	L. W. Kenny
Tomahawk .....	Leader .....	Thursday .....	Osborne Brothers
Turtle Lake .....	Times .....	Weekly .....	Harold A. Lange
Twin Lakes (P. O. Libertyville, Ill.) ..	Twin Lakes Reporter .....	Weekly .....	A. H. Hagerty
Two Rivers 1519—16th St. ....	Reporter .....	Daily .....	Seymour Althen*
Union Grove .....	Sun .....	Weekly .....	J. J. Page
Unity .....	Marathon County Register .....	Weekly .....	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Valders .....	Journal .....	Thursday .....	Fred H. Brockman
Vesper .....	State Center .....	Weekly .....	Elmer Trickey
Viola .....	News .....	Weekly .....	Floyd W. Griffin
Viroqua .....	Vernon County Broadcaster .....	Thursday .....	R. L. Graves
	Vernon County Censor .....	Weekly .....	George A. Hough, 3rd & Mary Lu Hough
Walworth .....	Times .....	Weekly .....	Frank J. McCay
Washburn .....	Times .....	Weekly .....	Paul L. Robinson
Waterford .....	Post .....	Thursday .....	M. J. Chapman
Waterloo .....	Badger Legionnaire ..	Monthly .....	American Legion

## WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Watertown Northwestern College	Black and Red	Monthly	Weltbueger Printing Co.
115 W. Main St.	Daily Times	Dly ex. Sun.	John D. Clifford
Waukesha 200 S. Grand Ave.	Burning Bush	Weekly	Metropolitan Church Ass'n.
200 Park Pl.	Carroll Echo	Biweekly	Waukesha Freeman
	Daily Freeman	Daily	Mrs. Josephine H. Youmans
Waunakee	Tribune	Weekly	Roessler Printing Co.
Waupaca	Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Friday, Summer	Carl L. Turner
	Tri-County Advertiser	Weekly	Carl L. Turner
	Waupaca County Post	Weekly	Carl L. Turner
Waupun	Leader-News	Weekly	Geo. W. Greene
Wausau	Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Arthur Huebner
212—3rd Ave. S.	Daily Record-Herald	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. C. Sturtevant
316-318 Scott St.	Waushara Argus	Weekly	Gordon Culver
Wautoma			
Wauwatosa 1430 Underwood Ave.	News-Times	Thursday	Wauwatosa News Printing Co.
Wauzeka	Chief	Weekly	D. J. Craig
West Allis 8022 W. Becher St.	Star	Thursday	Carroll T. Benson
West Bend	News	Tuesday & Thursday	Mrs. Jos J. Huber
	Pilot	Wednesday	Carl Pick
West Salem	Journal	Weekly	D. W. Griswold
Westby	Times	Weekly	J. T. Hage
Westfield	Central Union	Weekly	Justin & Rose Schmiedeke
Weyauwega	Chronicle	Weekly	Pete Walch
Whitehall	Times	Weekly	R. O. Gauger
Whitewater	Register	Weekly	Charles B. & Ellsworth S. Coe
	Royal Purple	Weekly	Whitewater Register
Wilton	Star Herald News	Weekly	Frank E. Wendi
Winneconne	News	Weekly	Otto T. Rogers
Winter	Sawyer County Gazette	Weekly	Lucille R. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells	Events	Weekly	Isabelle Drumb
Wisconsin Rapids 130 First Ave., S.	Daily Tribune	Dly. ex. Sun.	Wisconsin Rapids Tribune Co.
Wittenberg	Christian Home	Monthly	Homme Children's Home
	Enterprise	Weekly	Luther Englund
	For Gammel Og Ung	Monthly	Homme Children's Home
Wonewoc	Reporter	Weekly	Lester L. Arnold
Woodville	Leader	Weekly	Arthur M. Best

# Parties and Elections

State Party Platforms



# DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1952

## THE NATION

### International Policies

The Democratic Party strives for peace with freedom and justice for all nations. This is our great objective.

Today the free world faces the terrible threat of communist aggression. We will continue to meet that threat with all our human and material resources.

The source of America's strength has always been the free enterprise of Americans and the imagination and courage with which Americans develop new solutions to old problems. With firm faith in the God-given freedom of the individual, we will maintain that vitality.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin applauds the magnificent fight of the national administration for a free and peaceful world through the bold leadership of the United Nations, generous programs of economic assistance and a free world united as never before in the Atlantic Pact against communist aggression.

### National Policies

In 1933, a Democratic administration met the threat of total economic collapse with courage and vigor. Today America's leadership of the free nations of the world rests upon the soundest, strongest economy in world history.

We believe that America's greatest economic strength is rooted in the sound economic policies of the Democratic New Deal and Fair Deal programs — tested by the fires of a 20-year period of war and economic turmoil.

We are proud that the Democratic Party has struck at the roots of communism with constructive economic and social policies. Today, in the name of anti-communism, political opportunists seek to impose a sterile conformity of thought and action upon traditionally free men. With the principle of "Guilt by association" and the method of "Character assassination" they seriously threaten the liberty of thought, of expression and of assembly that has made America strong. In the fight against communism and communist agents they have accomplished less than nothing. The Democratic Party early established a remarkably effective program to prevent the infiltration of communist agents into government. We heartily concur with the President of the United States in his pledge that "we are not going to turn the United States into a right-wing totalitarian country in order to deal with a left-wing totalitarian threat". We will continue to fight communism and the agents of



communism. In so doing, we are determined to preserve the basic liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

We urge vigorous support for the President's fight for the St. Lawrence Seaway which would contribute so greatly to prosperity of the Midwest and all of America.

### **MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE GOVERNMENT**

Under the American federal system certain major responsibilities devolve upon state governments. In Wisconsin 7 successive Republican administrations have failed to perform their main duty to the people of the state. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin pledges an administration that will face squarely up to these major governmental responsibilities.

#### **1. Education**

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin declares that only through a well-informed and literate citizenry can democracy survive and prosper. We will continue the fight for positive action to improve the efficiency of our schools.

The Republican Party has failed to meet its responsibility for adequate elementary and secondary education. Present state educational assistance to local communities is woefully inadequate. The consequences are deplorable delapidation of school buildings, reduction of teaching efficiency and an unfair burdening of local property taxpayers. The Democratic Party proposes a comprehensive program of increased state aids to elementary and secondary schools.

The Democratic Party is well aware of the tremendous educational burden placed upon the citizens of Wisconsin by the increase in our child population. Because, within the next 5 years, schools of Wisconsin must provide education for 50 percent more children than they now have, the Democratic Party urges an immediate program of state aids to local school districts for the construction of school buildings.

The Republican Party has failed to meet its responsibility for providing full opportunities in higher education. It failed when the Republican majority in the legislature defeated a Democratic bill to provide for a lakeshore college.

We propose to achieve further equality of educational opportunity in Wisconsin as follows:

a. By providing for a lakeshore college to make a genuine college education financially possible for the thousands of Wisconsin's young people in our great lakeshore area.

b. By providing assistance to students who do not have enough money to attend institutions of higher learning.

c. By expanding the activities of the State Radio Council to include establishment and operation of a television network.

The Democratic Party will insist upon full academic freedom for the teachers and students of Wisconsin in their quest for truth.

## 2. General Welfare

The general welfare of its citizens is the responsibility of state as well as federal government. The State of Wisconsin can and should better protect the fundamental right of all its citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The State of Wisconsin can and should provide better means of support to victims of catastrophe and old age.

### *Human Rights*

State government should actively defend each person's American birthright of equality. The Republican Party of Wisconsin has done little in the defense of that equality.

Under Republican administration the Insurance Commission condones discrimination in life insurance. The Democratic Party would outlaw the increase of insurance rates and the denial of either public or private insurance to any person because of race, creed, national origin, ancestry or color.

We pledge an end to the discrimination against migratory workers in Wisconsin.

The present Republican administration defeated a Democratically sponsored FEPC with cease and desist order powers. The Democratic Party will fight vigorously for an FEPC law with cease and desist order powers, adequate appropriations for full enforcement and an independent commission.

We approve an increased appropriation for the humanitarian work of the Commission for Human Rights.

### *Public Welfare*

State government should stand ready at all times to extend a strong helping hand to those, who through no fault of their own, cannot help themselves. Seven successive Republican administrations have reduced public welfare measures far below acceptable standards.

The Wisconsin Democratic Party would expand and modernize equipment and buildings and provide additional services in our public welfare institutions. We will work to increase efficiency and cut cost by consolidating local welfare agencies.

To protect the common interest, public welfare must be a matter of public record. But relief clients and aged persons can and should be protected. Relief records should only be made available for examination on identification of the examiner and on the sworn statement that such records will not be used for commercial, political or selfish purposes.

We urge the expansion of the staff for inspecting hotels, restaurants and slaughterhouses for public health protection.

Despite the unanimous recommendation of veterans', labor, and women's organizations, the Republican legislature has narrowed the state housing program to veterans alone. For this restricted program it adopted the dismally ineffective Laird-Lenroot plan. Then it further hamstrung the program by turning the liquor tax revenue, originally earmarked for veterans' housing, back into the

general fund in order to balance the state budget.

The Democratic Party favors outright repeal of the Laird-Lenroot Act and calls for the following housing program.

- a. Generous state aids to local housing authorities primarily for the construction of new rental units.
- b. Development of housing cooperatives.
- c. An aggressive lead in assisting local communities to rid themselves of slums and blighted areas.
- d. Wider participation in U. S. Housing Act of 1949 which provides for low and middle income families.

### **3. Highways**

The economy of our state and the safety of our people depend in a great measure upon the condition and supervision of our highways and farm-to-market roads. Responsibility for the improvement of highways and roads is squarely up to the state government. Since 1938 Republican administrations have allowed the outstanding road system built by liberal administrations with federal Democratic assistance to deteriorate, while providing a mere dribble of new construction.

We deplore the poor condition of the Wisconsin farm-to-market roads, and we pledge a program of highway aid that will keep this vital link in the state's farm economy in good condition.

Expert surveys have repeatedly reported that only a single highway commissioner can effectively plan and coordinate extensive programs of road construction and maintenance. The Democratic Party urges the substitution of a single highway commissioner for the inept three-man commission.

We call for strict enforcement of statutory weight limitations because of road damage caused by heavy vehicles.

Injuries and deaths on our Wisconsin highways have mounted appallingly in recent years. The Democratic Party will insist upon extension of the safety education program of the State Motor Vehicle Department, greater vigilance by state and local authorities in the prevention of accidents, tightening of rules for the operation of motor vehicles and the arrest and punishment of all offenders.

### **4. Conservation**

The strength and prosperity of America vitally depend upon conservation of all natural resources. The Democratic national administration has achieved a splendid record of intelligent action to prevent wasteful exploitation and to replace resources already depleted. The Republican state government of Wisconsin pays lip service to the principle of conservation but has shirked its major responsibility for state action.

The Democratic Party calls for the reorganization and improvement of outmoded, do-nothing conservation agencies and for vigorous administrative action to:

- a. Develop an adequate state flood control program closely coordinated with federal agencies.

b. Restore the huge cut-over areas of our forests destroyed by private plunder.

c. Limit the dumping of industrial waste that is polluting our streams.

#### **5. Veterans' Affairs**

The State of Wisconsin, no less than the United States, should demonstrate its gratitude to those citizens who have served their country at the jeopardy of their lives and fortunes. Whereas the federal government has achieved a splendid record in veterans' affairs, the Republican government of Wisconsin has shown a callous disregard of the veterans' problems.

The crux of that disregard may be found in veterans' housing. The liquor tax revenue, earlier allocated to the veterans' housing fund, has been appropriated by the Republican administration to balance its budget. The Democratic Party demands the restoration of the liquor tax revenue to the veterans' fund for its original purpose of providing adequate housing for veterans.

Wisconsin's program of aid to veterans has been generally restrictive. We demand the expansion and liberalization of selective aid to veterans — in grants, loans, hospitalization, education and unemployment compensation benefits — to meet their acute problems of readjustment and rehabilitation.

Veterans who have fought with the United Nations in Korea are no less the defenders of their country than veterans of World Wars I and II. We demand that state laws pertaining to veterans be supplemented to include Korean veterans within their benefits.

We favor the creation of a joint committee of the 1953 legislature to study the advisability of the payment of a cash bonus to World War II and Korean veterans, specifically to study (1) the terms of eligibility, (2) the method and type of payment, and (3) financial aspects of the bonus.

### **FREE ENTERPRISE**

The foundation of our democratic system is the free enterprise of our citizens. America has become strong because — in business, agriculture and in labor — Americans have been quick to adapt their methods and their organizations to rapidly changing circumstances. State government must be alert to provide maximum opportunity to businessmen, farmers and workers and to guarantee that no one of these economic groups unduly restricts the opportunity of another.

#### **1. Business**

Both small and big businesses deserve adequate protection against monopolistic practices. Vigorous enforcement of the state anti-trust laws is an essential supplement to the federal anti-trust program. In Wisconsin Republican administrations have cut the anti-trust program in half.

The Democratic Party will fight to restore the funds necessary for effective anti-trust activity and will insist that anti-trust officers vigorously enforce the laws in the public interest.

In addition to protecting business with an effective anti-monopoly program, state government should actively encourage private lending institutions to furnish credit to small enterprise.

The present tax system of Wisconsin places the heaviest tax burden on those businesses least able to pay. The Democratic Party advocates revising the tax system in order to reduce exorbitant property taxes discouraging to small businesses.

Wisconsin business and the Wisconsin consumer deserve protection against exorbitant phone and electric rate increases. We propose the establishment of a people's public service counsel to represent the Wisconsin consumer before the Public Service Commission and to fight for fair electric and phone rates.

We advocate increased participation of small business in state and federal agencies.

## **2. Agriculture**

State government in Wisconsin is not playing fair with the Wisconsin farmer. The Wisconsin farmer pays one of the highest property taxes of any farmer in America; he suffers from feeble enforcement of anti-trust laws; he is not receiving the service from his state administration that can and should be provided.

The Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin should act so as to break unfair sanitation and inspection barriers to much-needed new markets for Wisconsin milk in many Eastern and Midwestern cities. The Democratic Party will insist that a suit be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court to abolish those barriers to interstate commerce not aimed at affecting local health standards, but at unfairly discriminating against Wisconsin dairy farmers.

The Democratic Party will continue its fight for state administered grading and marketing services to prevent exploitation of the farmer.

The Democratic Party pledges state assistance to farmers in their attempts to form and strengthen cooperatives that improve their economic position.

Sponsored by a far-sighted Democratic national administration, the rural electrification program in Wisconsin has demonstrated what farmers can do for themselves with the friendly aid and cooperation of their federal government. As a result of this program over 93 percent of Wisconsin farms now have central station electric service and farm life is better and more productive. 55,000 Wisconsin farmers have joined with 25,000 farmers from neighboring states to lead the world through their Dairyland Power Cooperative in the development of cooperatively-owned sources of adequate power supply.

The rural telephone program more recently initiated by the national Democratic administration holds similar promise of making

rural life better and more productive. These splendid farm programs can be made even more successful through active state government participation and cooperation with farmers and Rural Electrification Administration designed to bring these programs to their full development in the shortest possible time. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin pledges its support to legislation for this purpose.

We will work for much more effective coordination of the activities of the State Department of Agriculture with the federal farm programs and interstate agricultural planning and soil conservation.

In the 1951 legislature the Democratic minority introduced legislation to strengthen state anti-trust laws affecting distribution of farm products and production of farm equipment, and to provide increased revenue while reducing farm property taxes. We shall continue this fight to protect farmers against monopoly and unfair taxation.

### **3. Labor**

Government should preserve the right of collective bargaining and should encourage as a bulwark of democracy free, strong and responsible labor unions. This is the duty of the state as well as the federal government. It is only on this basis that we can have stabilized industrial relations and an economy that will support all the people. We are proud of the efforts of the national administration to protect the workingmen in the face of determined Republican-led opposition.

The Republican Party in Wisconsin has consistently opposed the efforts of organized labor to improve the lot of the Wisconsin workingman. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin offers the following constructive program to advance the welfare of our laboring people.

We believe in the enactment of an adequate state wage and hour law that provides for not less than a 75¢ per hour minimum wage scale and a 40-hour week with time-and-one-half to be paid for all work over 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Agricultural workers to be exempted.

The so-called Wisconsin "Labor Peace" Act should be repealed and a little "Wagner Act" enacted to take its place.

Unemployment compensation payments should be increased and should include additional allowances for dependents. In case of a labor dispute, each place of employment belonging to one employer should be considered a separate establishment. Compensation should be extended to those who work for employers having less than 6 employes, and to woodworkers. The waiting period should be eliminated.

We favor laws that will provide adequate sick pay benefits.

We believe that industrial safety would benefit by the appointment of additional inspectors to make periodic inspection and a copy of their safety inspection reports should be sent to the respective collective bargaining agencies.

We believe that the membership of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission should be increased from 3 to 5 members; 2 from organized labor, 2 from industry and one representative of the general public.

The Democratic Party will continue to fight for repeal of the two-year statute of limitations on the collection of wage claims and for reinstatement of the six-year statute of limitations that applies to the collection of all other claims.

One department of the University of Wisconsin, the School for Workers, has, in comparison with other departments been financially "starved" over the years. We favor increase in the budget for this department.

We favor an improved workmen's compensation act to provide for increased benefits.

We favor repeal of the law which permits garnishment of wages before judgment.

## GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS

### 1. Civil Service

We favor strengthening of the state civil service laws to protect the rights and job security of the many thousand persons employed by the state, and recommend increasing recognition of experience as a test of ability in appointment to state service. We call for administration of those laws to insure a loyal and efficient staff of state employes.

### 2. Government Reorganization

State government must be efficiently organized if it is to provide the people of the state with maximum service at minimum cost. The Democratic Party proposes a comprehensive program of government reorganization.

We advocate a nonpartisan state study, modeled after the Hoover Commission on federal reorganization, to make recommendations for the elimination of waste and inefficiency in state administration and for revision of Wisconsin's 104-year old Constitution.

The Legislative Council unfairly represents the political parties seated in the legislature. We approve continuation and development of the Legislative Council as a research and advisory body, but call for proportionate representation therein.

We deplore the complexity of the Wisconsin court system which prevents expeditious justice and call for intelligent simplification of that system.

### 3. Equal Representation in Government

In a truly representative democracy every eligible person should have an equal voice in state government.

The Democratic Party supports the present constitutional provision for reapportionment based upon people. We oppose any

attempt to introduce an area factor into reapportionment and therefore urge a "No" vote on the referendum appearing on the ballot Nov. 4, 1952.

We further propose that the reapportioning power be vested in an impartial nonlegislative body when the legislature fails to take timely action.

### HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin will strive for a state government that is rigorously honest. Wisconsin state government has been corrupted by 3 principal forces. Self-seeking interests have spent huge sums to elect men who still do their bidding. The same special interests have spent lavishly to "buy" favorable legislation through lobbying. Finally, special interests have subverted the general interest because public officials, acting under a cloak of secrecy, have concealed from the cleansing gaze of public scrutiny vital decisions on state matters. We propose to fight for honest government in the public interest on all 3 fronts.

#### 1. Elections, Political Parties and Corrupt Practices

The present state corrupt practices law is virtually worthless. It places no real limit on campaign spending. We favor a genuine limit through legislation, such as introduced by Democrats in the 1951 legislature, to make candidates responsible for expenditures in their behalf and prohibit additional expenditures. We would also require reporting of campaign spending long enough before election and in sufficient detail to permit voters to use this information in making their decisions.

Party endorsement of candidates for nomination to office and the present late date of primary elections seriously interfere with the opportunity of political parties to wage effective campaigns under fair conditions. The Democratic Party flatly opposes endorsement of candidates and urges a much earlier date for state primary elections.

We favor state publication and distribution to every voter of a pamphlet informing voters of legislative and state-wide candidates background and qualifications.

We advocate a voting age of 18 years.

#### 2. Lobbying

We believe in the right of the people to petition the government or any department thereof in person or by an authorized representative as guaranteed by the Constitution and we pledge to defend this basic right to appear in public hearing and private consultation upon any proposition before the legislature.

Because many professional lobbyists abuse this right of petition by granting personal favors to representatives, which tend to cor-



rupt and weaken the legislative process, we favor legislation to prohibit the buying of anything of value for a legislator and prohibit any legislator from accepting such a gift.

The Democratic Party flatly opposes subsidization of any elected officeholder, through outright gifts of money for expenses or any other purposes by any person or group of persons.

### TAXES AND BUDGET

Wisconsin is in a financial fix. This year and next the state is spending 40 million dollars more than it is taking in. In spite of enormous war and postwar increases in revenue, the state's surplus is almost gone. The state cannot borrow. Wisconsin must cut spending, increase tax revenues — do both, or go bankrupt.

State costs can be cut. We favor a little Hoover Commission for Wisconsin as proposed by Democrats in the 1951 legislature to overhaul the state's poorly organized, overlapping, obsolete state government. In recent years many other states have cut out millions of dollars of waste by reorganization. Wisconsin owes its taxpayers a similar effort. We also favor an annual legislative session to permit closer legislative scrutiny of spending.

Wisconsin Democrats believe firmly in taxation based on ability to pay. We have a legislative record to prove it. But after 7 successive Republican-dominated legislatures, taxes on the farmer, the small businessman, and the working man are higher than they have ever been. The property tax is at a record level, as are sales taxes on liquor and cigarettes. State income tax evasion is widespread. Only the income tax — the tax based pre-eminently on ability to pay — has been reduced. Five percent of the state's big earners enjoyed 50 percent of that tax cut.

The following proposals will raise state revenue by millions of dollars:

1. Require railroads — like all other businesses — to pay a state corporation income tax.
2. Tax banks on their full incomes. Most banks now pay no state taxes.
3. Restore the privilege dividend tax, with dividends to Wisconsin residents taxed as personal income and an offset permitted Wisconsin residents for the dividend tax paid.
4. Apply gift and inheritance taxes to all taxpayers alike as proposed by Democrats in the 1951 legislature.
5. Prevent income tax evasion. It has been firmly established that the state loses millions of dollars annually through income tax evasion. State income tax penalties are grossly inadequate. We favor a law to bring Wisconsin penalties in line with other states, as proposed by Democrats in the 1951 legislature. Additional income tax auditors should be employed to enforce the law more fully.

We flatly oppose a general sales tax.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE\*

## Officers

LELAND MCPARLAND, Cudahy, *Chairman*  
 JOHN KEHOE, Green Bay, *Secretary*

**1st District**

Mrs. Alma Dahl, Kenosha  
 Mrs. Harvey Kitzman, Racine  
 Mike Maxin, Kenosha  
 Sam Rizzo, Racine  
 Eugene Swegman, Janesville  
 John Voss, Elkhorn

**2nd District**

Harold Hammer, Juneau  
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 John McGonigle, Sun Prairie  
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 Madison  
 William W. Roush, Rt. 4  
 Waukesha  
 Edward Schultz, Jefferson

**3rd District**

Edna Bowen, Lancaster  
 Christina Clossey, Reedsburg  
 Gregory C. Lucey, Ferryville  
 Paul Mahoney, La Crosse  
 Paul McGettigan, Darlington  
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**4th District**

Margery Benson, Milwaukee  
 Robert Dejewski, Milwaukee  
 John Giacomo, Milwaukee  
 Elvy Judkins, Milwaukee  
 Joseph Miech, Milwaukee  
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Paul Amann, Milwaukee  
 Lucille Collins, Milwaukee  
 Walter Hale, Milwaukee  
 Francis Henson, Milwaukee  
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**6th District**

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 Clyde Schloemer, West Bend  
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Robert Bender,  
 Wisconsin Rapids  
 Betty Graichen, Coloma  
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 Ernest Kluck, Stevens Point  
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 Lawrence Bongle, Oconto Falls  
 Lester Daron, Manitowoc  
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**9th District**

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**National Chairman**

Stephen A. Mitchell  
 1200 - 18th St., N. W.  
 Washington 6, D. C.

**National Committeemen**

Mrs. Edna Bowen, Lancaster  
 Carl Thompson, Stoughton

\*Copied from official records on file in office of Secretary of State.

**REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM****1952**

The Republican Party of Wisconsin takes pride in its remarkable record of service to the citizens of the state and in the leadership which Wisconsin has provided for other states as a model of efficient, idealistic, honest and forward-looking government.

In adopting this platform, we seek to inform the citizens of Wisconsin of our continuing plans and objectives in the administration of the state government.

Every promise made to the voters of the state in the 1950 platform of the Republican Party was enacted into law by the 1951 legislature.

This same keen sense of duty, which compels Republicans to promise only what they can deliver and to deliver everything that they promise, will guide those Republicans elected to office in 1952.

**Taxes and Finance**

Throughout the years, under the leadership of Republican administrations, Wisconsin has maintained a sound financial position which is the envy of the other states and a source of confidence to all Wisconsin citizens who are concerned over the mounting federal debt and the distressing burden of ever increasing federal taxes. Our state, under Republican leadership of Republican administrations, Wisconsin has maintained cash surplus in its treasury. Wisconsin was the only state with a substantial tax cut last year. The Republican Party reduced the state income tax rates of every Wisconsin income taxpayer by 20 percent. As a consequence, the income tax rate levied by the state upon Wisconsin citizens is 37.5% less today than it was 10 years ago.

Meanwhile, we have operated the state government with a balanced budget, have greatly expanded aids to local government units.

We will continue to oppose a general sales tax for the state of Wisconsin and will also oppose further efforts of the opposition to amend the Constitution to permit the state to go into debt.

**Agriculture**

Agriculture is basic. Food and fiber are absolutely essential to the welfare of the nation. Depressed farm prices mean empty tables and scanty wardrobes for all of us.

The Republican Party, therefore, reaffirms its belief to the principle of farm parity prices. Proper price supports guarantee to the farmer a living minimum wage and to the consumer a sufficient supply of food and clothing.

Historically, the Republican Party has recognized that the economic welfare of Wisconsin and the prosperity of Wisconsin agriculture are mutually interdependent.

The Republican Party has recognized that the Wisconsin dairy industry, which is the foundation of our agricultural economy, has suffered through the neglect of a present national administration which is more concerned with the welfare of southern producers of vegetable oils than with the battle for survival which is faced by the dairy farmer.

The 1951 Republican legislature took positive action to preserve Wisconsin's dairy industry by enacting a new Brucellosis control program which has become a model for the other states. This program provides new hope that this dangerous and costly disease may be curtailed.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin will continue its efforts to assist Wisconsin farmers through expanded livestock disease control programs, expanded programs for soil conservation and erosion control, continued encouragement of rural electrification and farmer-owned, farmer-operated cooperatives, and continued efforts to increase the markets for Wisconsin agricultural products.

To further assist the dairy farmer, the Republican administration of Wisconsin is engaged in a determined battle against the misbranding and false advertising of butter substitutes and has embarked upon an extended dairy promotion campaign throughout the nation with emphasis on consumer marketing.

The Republican Party opposes the repeal of the federal legislation which permits standards of import control for dairy products, and views with alarm the cavalier attempt of the Democratic administration in helping foreign producers of dairy products find a market in America.

The size and scope of the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture, its political nature and greed for power through controls and socialistic schemes, make it a positive danger to the freedom of all future agriculture production (and assistance) and to the basic freedom of every farm family.

The Republican Party proposes to curtail this blundering, wasteful jurisdiction and to transfer those farm functions which can be better handled by the several states and their farming communities back to those areas where knowledge and honesty prevail as opposed to ignorance and corruption.

### **Labor**

In the field of labor legislation the Republican Party of Wisconsin stands on a record of nearly half a century of careful consideration of the welfare of Wisconsin workingmen and women.

Its workmen's and unemployment compensation acts were not only the first in the nation, but have consistently been maintained as the best in the nation. During the past decade, with Republicans continuously in charge of state administration, the benefits payable under these acts have virtually doubled.

The Republican Party believes that regular and adequate income for the employe together with uninterrupted production of goods

and services are essential to a sound state economy and can only be obtained in an era of industrial peace.

To achieve this objective, Republicans established the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, which has become a model for other states, to provide standards of fair conduct in employment relations. This sets up an impartial tribunal to adjudicate the respective rights and obligations of labor and management.

The party further believes all individuals have inalienable rights and freedoms, guaranteed by the U. S. and state Constitutions, which neither the government nor any other organization can take from them.

To promote these principles the Republican Party stands for the following rights of the individual workman: the right to quit his job at any time; the right to take part in legal union activities; the right to stay in his union so long as he pays his dues; the right to protection against discrimination by either employer or union officials; the right to political activity of his choice and freedom to contribute thereto; the right to take a job without first joining a union; the right to a secret ballot in any election concerned with his livelihood and the right to protection from personal financial responsibility in damage cases against his union.

The Republican Party also believes in the following rights for labor unions: the right to establish "union shop" contracts, the right to strike, collective bargaining, protection from rival unions during the life of union contracts, that all employers be required to bargain only with certified unions as protection from unfair labor practices.

In order to protect the collective rights of the workmen, public, and employer the party advocates governmental intervention limited to mediation. It should, however, require that unions and management bargain in good faith; that strikes be preceded by a special period for mediation and factfinding when the industries concerned affect public health or safety; that secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes be outlawed; that freedom of speech be the rule for both employe and employer in labor-management relations; that either workmen, their unions or their employers be eligible to file charges of unfair labor practices.

### **Education**

The Republican Party believes that true equality of educational opportunity is the right of every Wisconsin child, regardless of the relative wealth or poverty of the area in which he lives.

In Wisconsin, under Republican administrations, educational opportunities are being made increasingly available to all children and we believe that the value and quality of education is related to the amount of local control retained and exercised by the community.

Since 1947, state aids to local educational units have been increased by more than 100 percent. We recognize the importance of the school transportation program, the growing need for additional school construction.

We pledge legislation which will increase the local opportunity for higher education in the various areas of the state and increased library services in the various areas of the state.

We oppose the proposal for federal aid to education, first because we Wisconsin citizens have repeatedly demonstrated that we can solve our own problems without outside help, and second, because we deplore the controls, interference and red tape, which accompanies all federal aid programs and would certainly extend into education as well.

### **Public Welfare**

Recent Republican administrations have provided modern facilities and competent staffs for the care and treatment for our unfortunate incompetents and the mentally ill.

We have provided funds for staff and facilities which has enabled Wisconsin to become one of the outstanding states in the treatment and cure of our unfortunates. We pledge continued support for the Wisconsin program and continued appropriations for institutional construction to the end that even greater numbers of those admitted to our mental institutions may once again resume useful and productive lives.

We will strengthen the law to protect the taxpaying public from chiselers, non-supporters, alimony dodgers and child neglectors.

The 1951 Republican legislature, despite the fact that a \$50 old age assistance grant is the maximum which the Democrat national administration will share, has increased state old age assistance maximum to \$75.

We pledge continued study of the problems of the aged, so that Wisconsin's elderly citizens will always be assured of dignity and comfort in their declining years.

### **Secrecy In Government**

A veil of secrecy covers the activities of the federal government, under the New Deal and Truman administration.

Basic decisions being made in foreign and domestic fields, affecting the lives of all our citizens, and the future course of world history, are being concealed from Wisconsin citizens and those of other states by an irresponsible bureaucracy.

The Republican Party believes that secrecy in government is wrong at all levels of administration. It believes that agreements openly arrived at, and disputes publicly aired have a cleansing action on the body politic.

Here in Wisconsin, secrecy in state government has rarely been permitted to exist. The Republican Party will continue to guarantee

Wisconsin citizens access to information of public importance, and official meetings of public character. Whenever a misguided administrator of public body fails to recognize the importance of eliminating secrecy, we will compel the elimination of secrecy by administrative or legislative action.

We further believe that public welfare payrolls should be open to inspection. There should be safeguards against commercial or political use, but with these safeguards the opening of public welfare payrolls to public inspection will work no hardship upon those concerned unless they have been guilty of fraud or misrepresentation.

#### **Veterans Affairs**

Wisconsin's veterans' rehabilitation program is universally recognized as the finest in the United States.

We pledge continued support and adequate finances for this program, which has brought health, comfort and security to thousands of young war veterans.

Wisconsin recognizes that it has a continuing obligation to its war veterans whose sacrifices in behalf of the people have been so great, and it has therefore provided funds, available in the form of outright grants or loans, to assist the veteran in need or distress, now and in the future. Wisconsin has further provided assistance to veterans in the purchase of homes and, medical treatment at the Wisconsin General Hospital at a nominal rate.

The Republican Party believes that these long-term benefits ultimately will be of greatest benefit to all Wisconsin veterans.

#### **Representation In Government**

The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes in the principle of equitable reapportionment, and further believes that persuasive arguments exist in behalf of recognition for area as well as population in the apportionment of legislative districts.

The 1951 Republican legislature enacted a reapportionment law based upon the present constitutional provisions. The Republican 1951 legislature also provided that a referendum be submitted to the people in the fall election of 1952 asking that they pass upon the question and giving them an opportunity to express themselves freely.

The Republican Party pledges, at its first opportunity, to provide for a constitutional referendum to permit the assembly to be elected on a strict population basis, and the senate on the basis of area as well as population. If the people then vote to change the Constitution, the Republican Party pledges a new reapportionment law, based upon the new constitutional provisions.

#### **Election Laws**

The Republican Party believes that the election laws of the state of Wisconsin are the finest in the nation. The open primary system

is the keystone of the election in the state of Wisconsin and we will continue to give this system our full support. We recognize, however, that the filing dates contained in our present election laws unnecessarily restrict the time in which members of the armed forces may vote by absentee ballot, and we pledge revision of these laws to afford maximum opportunity of voting to Wisconsin citizens who are serving in the armed forces.

#### **State Administration**

Under Republican administrations, substantial improvements have been made in state administration to provide more careful fiscal controls, periodic auditing, sound budget procedures and to eliminate waste and duplication.

In Wisconsin, Republican administration has become synonymous with honesty, economy and business efficiency in government. The administration of the federal government would be vastly improved if many of the businesslike methods adopted by Republicans in Wisconsin were utilized in the administration of our national affairs.

The election of a Republican national administration will provide these same sound policies in Washington.

#### **Conservation**

The Republican Party has consistently recognized the importance of sound conservation programs which are essential to the future welfare of our state. We will continue measures for improvement in the fields of soil erosion, forest conservation and reforestation, watershed improvement and pollution control — all basic conservation problems whose solution is vital not only in the development of sound fish and game management practices, but in the maintenance of sound, prosperous, agricultural and wood products industries.

The 1951 legislature recognized the importance of greater coordination of state activities in conservation by creating a state Natural Resources Committee.

We pledge careful consideration of the legislative recommendations of this committee.

The 1951 legislature also substantially increased the state appropriation for advertising Wisconsin's unique and attractive scenic and recreational facilities. We will continue support for this program.

#### **Federal Aids**

Federal aids are not something for nothing. They are paid from tax money levied on the very citizens who receive the aids. The price of federal aid is great in the loss of sovereignty of the units of government which receive them, in the duplication of the agencies which administer them, and in "service charges" extracted by the federal bureaucrats before the aids are returned to the people who were taxed to provide them in the first place.



We believe that the federal government should begin the systematic elimination of federal aid programs.

We urge that the federal government cease invading fields of taxation which properly belong to the state and local governments, that it cease extending its bureaucratic controls into state and local activities, and that it cease misleading the American people into the belief that by taxing them a dollar in order to make them a gift of 25 cents it is performing a sensible and generous act.

#### **Civil Service**

Our merit system has been strengthened repeatedly under Republican administrations and the Republican Party will continue to assure Wisconsin citizens of a high level of state administration provided by state employes who are hired through competitive examinations on the basis of experience and ability.

We deplore the activities of the Democrat organizing committee of Wisconsin in soliciting funds from federal employes and applicants for federal jobs.

#### **Highways**

Under Republican administrations, Wisconsin has developed one of the nation's finest highway systems. Our state has the highest percentage of surfaced highway mileage of any state in the union, and boasts a network of farm-to-market roads which is the envy of the other states.

However, the steady increase of automobile travel, and of highway freight transportation, has created a need in all states for more and better through highways, engineered along modern lines, to move the present day concentration of traffic speedily and safely.

The Republican Party believes that the state must rapidly expand the construction of limited access highways, and should immediately begin long-range planning for new, modern expressways and end patchwork methods of highway construction. A survey of all the alternative methods of financing an express highway construction program should be included in this planning, not overlooking the possibility of constructing toll highways.

The construction of modern through highways in future years can and should be accomplished without sacrificing the present system of farm-to-market secondary roads, which are so vital to the agricultural economy of our state.

Beautification of highway right-of-ways should be continued and expanded. We propose the extension of our highway safety program to decrease and, insofar as possible, eliminate the appalling toll of life and property occurring on our highways and streets.

#### **Fair Employment Practices**

We reaffirm our stand with regard to fair employment practices, as set forth in Section 111.31 of the Wisconsin Statutes. This

recognizes as harmful, discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry.

### Lobbying

The Republican Party is traditionally opposed to and has repeatedly denounced corruption in the influencing of legislation. Wisconsin's laws against improper lobbying are the finest in the nation. We favor their retention and enforcement.

## REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE\*

### Officers

ROBERT L. PIERCE,\*\* Menomonie, *Chairman*

#### 1st District

William Fitzgerald, Racine  
Roger Gerling, Kenosha  
Julius Johnson, Whitewater  
John F. Mills, Beloit  
Mrs. Robert Rote, Monroe

#### 2nd District

Mrs. E. P. Andrews, Portage  
Jesse Canniff, Beaver Dam  
Mrs. Agnes Green, Mt. Horeb  
E. J. King, Watertown  
Lloyd Tegge, Waukesha

#### 3rd District

Charles P. Curran, Mauston  
Hazel Martin, Mineral Point  
Richard Orton, Lancaster  
Louis Pitzner, La Crosse  
J. M. Qually, Richland Center

#### 4th District

John Brophy, Milwaukee  
Mary Glaszewski, Milwaukee  
Ann Knapp, West Allis  
Rudolph Pohl, Wauwatosa  
John Zunke, Milwaukee

#### 5th District

Richard P. Buellesbach,  
Milwaukee  
Louis Faber, Milwaukee  
Marjorie Kuehn, Milwaukee  
Blanche Kulik, Milwaukee  
Walter F. Schmidt, Milwaukee

#### 6th District

Wm. J. Campbell, Oshkosh  
Lucius P. Chase, Kohler  
Louis Fellenz, Jr.,  
Fond du Lac  
L. D. Frey, Hartford  
Leonard Suttner, Hilbert

#### 7th District

Mrs. Henry P. Baldwin,  
Wisconsin Rapids  
Frederic Braun, Antigo  
Mrs. Laura Klinefelter, Adams  
Harold A. Meyer, Shawano  
Wm. H. Seymour, Wausau

#### 8th District

R. C. Breth, Green Bay  
Mrs. Edith Cramer, Manitowoc  
Larry Jolin, Sturgeon Bay  
Walter K. Miller, Appleton  
Mrs. Arthur H. Rose,  
Marinette

#### 9th District

Clarence Balts, Cadott  
C. E. Fugina, Arcadia  
Erwin Homstad,  
Black River Falls  
Mrs. W. P. Knowles,  
New Richmond  
John Lindner, Jr., Eau Claire

#### 10th District

Mrs. Mabel Gross, Stone Lake  
Henry N. Leveroos, Superior  
Larry Matson, Phillips  
Bradley Taylor, Rhinelander  
Ralph Thieler, Tomahawk

#### National Chairman

Leonard Hall  
923 - 15th St., N.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

#### National Committeemen

Henry E. Ringling, Baraboo  
Mrs. G. G. Town, Waukesha

\*Copied from Directory: Officers and Executive Committees of the Republican Party of Wisconsin, issued by Wisconsin Republican Party, July 2, 1953.

\*\*Resigned July 2, 1953.



A former Alice in Dairyland calling Governor Kohler's attention to some of Wisconsin's tasty apples.

# Parties and Elections

The Primary Election



**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 1, 1952<sup>2</sup>**  
**DISTRICT DELEGATES, DEMOCRAT<sup>2</sup>**

Counties	For Broughton	For Fox	For Kefauver
<b>FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>			
	Rudolph Baker, J. W. Leonard	Ernest P. Agnew, Geo. Molinaro	Gerald T. Flynn, John D. Voss
Green .....	50	56	869
Kenosha .....	373	809	7,678
Racine .....	338	512	9,631
Rock .....	166	389	4,372
Walworth .....	60	106	1,672
Total .....	987	1,872	24,222

**SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	T. O. Gallagher, P. A. Hemmy, Jr.	E. E. Schultz, H. W. Wilkie	Gaylord Nelson, M. E. Smithback
Columbia .....	151	114	1,208
Dane .....	308	836	8,909
Dodge .....	221	257	2,442
Jefferson .....	125	221	2,037
Waukesha .....	320	341	5,316
Total .....	1,125	1,769	19,912

**THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	Christina Clossy, L. C. Welch	Richard Becker, J. E. Flanagan	Edna Bowen, E. B. Mau
Crawford .....	108	81	656
Grant .....	69	134	1,000
Iowa .....	44	89	696
Juneau .....	49	67	583
La Crosse .....	95	150	3,533
Lafayette .....	53	129	742
Monroe .....	55	67	830
Richland .....	29	65	519
Sauk .....	97	119	1,084
Vernon .....	56	95	928
Total .....	655	996	10,571

**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	G. S. Paradowski, C. J. Zablocki	D. W. Hoan, Geo. C. Secora	Casimir Kendziorski, H. P. Pellant
Milwaukee, part .....	3,556	3,442	44,735
Total .....	3,556	3,442	44,735

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	L. E. Packard, Marshall Whaling	A. W. Kinney, L. S. Zubrensky	Marie O. Brandes, F. W. Voigt
Milwaukee, part .....	1,895	3,258	34,125
Total .....	1,895	3,258	34,125

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 1, 1952<sup>1</sup>**  
**DISTRICT DELEGATES, DEMOCRAT<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

Counties	For Broughton	For Fox	For Kefauver
<b>SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>			
	J. F. O'Brien, O. B. Stielow	J. W. Martin, E. A. Russell	James Megellas, R. C. Robertson
Calumet .....	65	362	480
Fond du Lac .....	395	201	2,700
Ozaukee .....	96	84	1,325
Sheboygan .....	1,582	477	5,089
Washington .....	64	123	1,692
Winnebago .....	272	345	5,480
Total .....	2,474	1,592	16,766
<b>SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>			
	C. H. Cashin, C. J. Crooks	Ernest Kluck, John Lawrie	R. E. Melaun, M. E. Schneider
Adams .....	24	23	294
Green Lake .....	49	61	556
Langlade .....	132	121	1,130
Marathon .....	333	317	4,293
Marquette .....	29	28	261
Portage .....	265	357	2,666
Shawano .....	81	95	906
Waupaca .....	56	103	1,072
Waushara .....	26	66	318
Wood .....	119	145	3,796
Total .....	1,114	1,316	15,292
<b>EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>			
	M. A. Becker, P. A. Dewane	J. J. Brogan, J. D. Kehoe	J. P. Duffy, C. J. Irish
Brown .....	304	676	5,126
Door .....	40	60	468
Florence .....	10	35	168
Forest .....	36	145	425
Kewaunee .....	43	84	590
Manitowoc .....	874	318	3,825
Marinette .....	186	281	2,107
Oconto .....	190	169	1,042
Outagamie .....	199	407	3,185
Total .....	1,887	2,175	16,936
<b>NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>			
	N. G. Brandrup, M. B. Murphy	Allen Hanley, A. L. Henning	Ray Forcier, L. R. Johnson
Barron .....	100	70	1,103
Buffalo .....	27	23	432
Chippewa .....	107	85	1,508
Clark .....	76	76	995
Dunn .....	44	52	797
Eau Claire .....	150	120	2,768
Jackson .....	31	32	656
Pepin .....	20	11	192
Pierce .....	50	25	772
St. Croix .....	195	134	1,114
Trempealeau .....	115	79	833
Total .....	915	707	11,170

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 1, 1952<sup>1</sup>**  
**DISTRICT DELEGATES, DEMOCRAT<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

Counties	For Broughton	For Fox	For Kefauver
<b>TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>			
	G. F. Meyer, J. H. Szumowski	T. M. Anich, Herman Lampe	J. G. Green, Arne Wicklund
Ashland .....	87	113	1,054
Bayfield .....	47	96	613
Burnett .....	25	56	371
Douglas .....	150	161	4,385
Iron .....	84	91	776
Lincoln .....	94	76	934
Oneida .....	87	98	1,231
Polk .....	76	48	779
Price .....	110	76	914
Rusk .....	67	140	720
Sawyer .....	62	46	349
Taylor .....	112	73	749
Vilas .....	25	71	389
Washburn .....	49	50	527
Total .....	1,075	1,195	13,791

<sup>1</sup>All election statistics copied from official files in office of Secretary of State.

<sup>2</sup>In 1952 electors casting a preferential ballot for a committed delegate did not vote for individual delegates either at large or by district but voted a straight ticket pursuant to Chapter 689, Laws of 1951. For that reason all of the delegates at large and district delegates in a particular district for a particular candidate received the same number of votes. Electors in each congressional district voted for 2 district delegates.



**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY,  
APRIL 1, 1952\*  
DISTRICT DELEGATES, REPUBLICAN**

Counties	For Ritter	For Stassen	For Stearns	For Taft	For Warren
<b>FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>					
	F. L. Dechant, W. L. Simmons	Ethel Babcock, R. W. Gerling	E. J. Bergander, O. M. White	R. O. F. Johnstahl, J. Wood	E. H. Lyon, C. F. Werndt
Green .....	974	1,011	15	2,909	1,285
Kenosha .....	282	3,048	71	8,611	4,049
Racine .....	1,110	4,625	104	10,559	9,904
Rock .....	696	4,411	46	10,208	7,209
Walworth .....	635	2,084	21	5,804	3,410
Total .....	3,697	15,179	257	38,091	25,857
<b>SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>					
	R. F. Farrand, Ralph Hinchliff	Helen Eby, Homer Williams	Robert Dewa, Opal B. Judy	E. J. Panzer, Carl Taylor	A. J. Baird, Fred Risser
Columbia .....	155	1,997	21	3,341	2,676
Dane .....	266	6,123	72	12,512	20,692
Dodge .....	452	4,457	71	5,715	3,441
Jefferson .....	288	2,715	25	4,664	2,890
Waukesha .....	629	5,789	49	9,423	8,365
Total .....	1,790	21,081	238	35,655	38,064
<b>THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>					
	Nellie I. Krawns, F. P. May	Lela P. Andrews, Everett Verly	K. M. Arneson, H. J. Erickson	I. A. Radland, Edith Ward	V. Johnson, J. S. Robinson
Crawford .....	112	1,431	23	1,706	765
Grant .....	266	2,868	53	5,339	1,381
Iowa .....	215	1,299	15	2,652	1,011
Juneau .....	72	1,189	23	2,014	1,144
La Crosse .....	456	4,822	43	5,926	5,425
Lafayette .....	265	908	17	2,201	869
Monroe .....	117	3,325	24	2,203	1,802
Richland .....	70	3,583	16	2,187	514
Sauk .....	110	2,262	19	3,977	2,604
Vernon .....	84	2,779	24	2,188	1,675
Total .....	1,767	22,466	257	30,393	17,190

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 1, 1952\*  
DISTRICT DELEGATES, REPUBLICAN—Continued**

Counties	For Ritter	For Stassen	For Stearns	For Taft	For Warren
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**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	Lansing Hoyt, H. W. Koch	R. Cieslik, G. F. Doepke	E. G. Reid, O. F. Vincent	Colette Kornacki, E. F. Luetzow	I. R. Muehich, R. M. Rice
Milwaukee, part .....	3,099	22,110	608	27,325	36,049
Total .....	3,099	22,110	608	27,325	36,049

**FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>**

	Anita R. Koenen, Edward Popp	H. R. Murphy, R. P. Sproule	John Mcars, P. E. Nelson	P. G. Kuehn, W. L. Merten	Bernhard Gettelman, F. J. Holz
Milwaukee, part .....	3,096	19,475	359	34,155	40,932
Total .....	3,096	19,475	359	34,155	40,932

<sup>1</sup>J. W. Hansen 165, uninstructed.

**SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

	G. C. Hildebrandt, J. P. Koehler	C. L. Kraemer, Allie Kultgen	M. M. Sundermann, H. M. Watts	A. L. Edgerton, C. E. Steiger	T. W. Simester, R. J. Steffens
Calumet .....	237	649	11	2,386	1,178
Fond du Lac .....	573	3,569	74	7,776	4,278
Ozaukee .....	203	1,541	17	2,235	1,759
Sheboygan .....	276	5,241	54	5,966	7,058
Washington .....	469	2,748	29	3,157	2,793
Winnebago .....	2,683	2,811	99	11,474	7,068
Total .....	4,441	16,559	284	32,994	24,134

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 1, 1952\***  
**DISTRICT DELEGATES, REPUBLICAN—Continued**

Counties	For Ritter	For Stassen	For Stearns	For Taft	For Warren
<b>SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>					
	E. Belter, A. A. Handrich	J. L. McMonigal, J. W. Owen	A. F. Knitt, Carl A. Nelson	Virginia Braun, Wm. F. Krueger	Wm. H. Sermour, Christen Slotten
Adams .....	37	413	5	616	404
Green Lake .....	142	1,195	16	2,154	858
Langlade .....	93	917	18	2,446	1,191
Marathon .....	245	4,251	60	7,150	5,448
Marquette .....	40	635	1	970	465
Portage .....	177	1,546	33	2,627	1,765
Shawano .....	311	1,149	32	4,519	1,181
Waupaca .....	406	1,244	30	5,113	2,471
Waushara .....	114	918	10	1,687	611
Wood .....	281	3,404	44	5,509	2,765
Total .....	1,846	15,672	249	32,791	17,159
<b>EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>					
	F. Brandt, V. L. Sumnicht	J. Jolin, L. K. Van Vuren	Mark Culver, J. C. Loos	R. H. Flatley, J. E. Hantschel	Everett LaFond, G. D. Lorge
Brown .....	1,386	2,573	92	11,737	7,942
Door .....	104	1,422	13	2,607	873
Florence .....	18	164	3	306	227
Forest .....	41	265	3	596	347
Kewaunee .....	138	852	23	2,279	1,177
Manitowoc .....	434	2,641	51	6,494	5,574
Marinette .....	159	794	27	4,292	2,667
Oconto .....	149	861	20	3,394	1,196
Outagamie .....	1,915	2,611	71	10,501	6,311
Total .....	4,344	12,183	316	42,206	26,314
<b>NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>					
	G. O. Thorne, Adolph Thurn	H. S. Peterson, Chas. E. White	A. E. Green, R. M. Lindow	Wm. D. McIntyre, Chas. J. Zepp	Emma Hanson, A. L. Padruitt
Barron .....	53	1,699	16	2,648	2,196
Buffalo .....	31	704	14	1,264	762
Chippewa .....	86	1,830	19	2,447	2,955
Clark .....	84	1,542	25	3,169	1,162
Dunn .....	27	1,823	12	1,492	1,492
Eau Claire .....	94	2,124	21	3,557	4,565
Jackson .....	36	856	8	1,019	811
Pepin .....	12	411	4	494	348
Pierce .....	31	1,336	3	944	1,451
St. Croix .....	23	1,804	22	1,063	1,570
Trempealeau .....	60	1,408	21	1,807	1,511
Total .....	537	15,537	170	19,904	18,823

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 1, 1952\***  
**DISTRICT DELEGATES, REPUBLICAN—Continued**

Counties	For Ritter	For Stassen	For Stearns	For Taft	For Warren
<b>TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT</b>					
	I. C. Powers, A. P. Werner	Mabel Gross, Harry Simon	Dale Tice, Wm. Walters	I. M. Larkin, R. A. Peabody	G. R. Douglas, Wm. R. Meyers
Ashland .....	565	572	17	1,654	1,331
Bayfield .....	170	500	13	1,134	880
Burnett .....	26	660	5	441	574
Douglas .....	48	981	32	2,792	5,122
Iron .....	42	294	10	684	576
Lincoln .....	188	996	26	3,373	1,620
Oneida .....	197	673	12	2,267	1,732
Polk .....	50	1,408	13	1,234	1,326
Price .....	50	696	7	1,908	844
Rusk .....	30	700	11	1,500	812
Sawyer .....	24	329	10	1,049	653
Taylor .....	66	1,002	23	1,802	709
Vilas .....	126	236	4	1,471	547
Washburn .....	9	370	4	718	1,023
Total .....	1,591	9,417	187	22,027	17,749

\*In 1952 electors casting a preferential ballot for a committed delegate did not vote for individual delegates either at large or by district but voted a straight ticket pursuant to chapter 689, Laws of 1951. For that reason all of the delegates at large and district delegates in a particular district for a particular candidate received the same number of votes. Electors in each congressional district voted for 2 district delegates. While the law made provision for uninstructed delegates who would have been voted for individually there was 1 uninstructed delegate.

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY**  
**Delegates At Large, April 1, 1952**

County	DEMOCRAT			REPUBLICAN				
	Charles E. Broughton	Jerome F. Fox	Estes Kefauver	Grant A. Ritter	Harold E. Stassen	Perry J. Stearns	Robert A. Taft	Earl Warren
Adams .....	24	23	294	37	413	5	616	404
Ashland .....	87	113	1,054	565	572	17	1,654	1,331
Barron .....	100	70	1,103	53	1,699	16	2,648	2,196
Bayfield .....	47	96	613	170	500	13	1,134	880
Brown .....	304	676	5,126	1,386	2,573	92	11,737	7,942
Buffalo .....	27	23	432	31	704	14	1,264	762
Burnett .....	25	56	371	26	660	5	441	574
Calumet .....	65	362	480	237	649	11	2,386	1,178
Chippewa .....	107	85	1,508	86	1,830	19	2,447	2,955
Clark .....	76	76	995	84	1,542	25	3,169	1,162
Columbia .....	151	114	1,208	155	1,997	21	3,341	2,676
Crawford .....	108	81	656	112	1,431	23	1,706	765
Dane .....	308	836	8,909	266	6,123	72	12,512	20,692
Dodge .....	221	257	2,442	452	4,457	71	5,715	3,441
Door .....	40	60	468	104	1,422	13	2,607	873
Douglas .....	150	161	4,385	48	981	32	2,792	5,122
Dunn .....	44	52	797	27	1,823	12	1,492	1,492
Eau Claire .....	150	120	2,768	94	2,124	21	3,557	4,565
Florence .....	10	35	168	18	164	8	306	227
Fond du Lac .....	395	201	2,700	573	3,569	74	7,776	4,278
Forest .....	36	145	425	41	265	8	596	347
Grant .....	69	134	1,000	266	2,868	53	5,339	1,381
Green .....	50	56	869	974	1,011	15	2,909	1,285
Green Lake .....	49	61	556	142	1,195	16	2,154	858
Iowa .....	44	89	696	215	1,299	15	2,652	1,011
Iron .....	84	91	776	42	294	10	684	576
Jackson .....	31	32	656	36	856	8	1,019	811
Jefferson .....	125	221	2,037	288	2,715	25	4,664	2,890
Juneau .....	49	67	583	72	1,189	23	2,014	1,144
Kenosha .....	373	809	7,678	282	3,048	71	8,611	4,049
Kewaunee .....	48	84	590	138	852	26	2,279	1,177
La Crosse .....	95	150	3,533	456	4,822	43	5,926	5,425
Lafayette .....	53	129	742	265	908	17	2,201	869
Langlade .....	132	121	1,130	93	917	18	2,446	1,191
Lincoln .....	94	76	934	188	996	26	3,373	1,620
Manitowoc .....	874	318	3,825	434	2,641	51	6,494	5,574
Marathon .....	333	317	4,293	245	4,251	60	7,150	5,448
Marinette .....	186	281	2,107	159	794	27	4,292	2,667

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY—Continued**  
**Delegates At Large, April 1, 1952**

County	DEMOCRAT			REPUBLICAN				
	Charles E. Broughton	Jerome F. Fox	Estes Keifer	Grant A. Ritter	Harold E. Stassen	Perry J. Stearns	Robert A. Taft	Earl Warren
Marquette	29	28	261	40	635	1	970	465
Milwaukee	5,451	6,700	78,860	6,195	41,585	967	61,480	76,981
Monroe	55	67	830	117	2,325	24	2,203	1,802
Oconto	190	169	1,042	149	661	20	3,394	1,196
Oneida	87	98	1,231	197	673	12	2,267	1,732
Outagamie	199	407	3,185	1,915	2,611	71	10,501	6,311
Ozaukee	96	84	1,325	203	1,541	17	2,235	1,759
Pepin	20	11	192	12	411	4	494	348
Pierce	50	25	772	31	1,336	8	944	1,451
Polk	76	48	779	50	1,408	13	1,234	1,326
Portage	265	357	2,666	177	1,546	33	2,627	1,765
Price	110	76	914	50	696	7	1,908	844
Racine	338	512	9,631	1,110	4,625	104	10,559	9,904
Richland	29	65	519	70	2,583	16	2,187	514
Rock	166	389	4,372	696	4,411	46	10,208	7,209
Rusk	67	140	720	30	700	11	1,500	812
St. Croix	195	134	1,114	23	1,804	22	1,063	1,570
Sauk	97	119	1,084	110	2,262	19	3,977	2,604
Sawyer	62	46	349	24	329	10	1,049	653
Shawano	81	95	906	311	1,149	32	4,519	1,181
Sheboygan	1,582	477	5,089	276	5,241	54	5,966	7,058
Taylor	112	73	743	66	1,002	23	1,802	709
Trempealeau	115	79	833	60	1,408	21	1,807	1,511
Vernon	56	95	928	84	2,779	24	2,188	1,675
Vilas	25	71	389	126	236	4	1,471	547
Walworth	60	106	1,672	635	2,084	21	5,804	3,410
Washburn	49	50	527	9	370	4	718	1,023
Washington	64	123	1,692	469	2,748	29	3,157	2,793
Waukesha	320	341	5,316	629	5,789	49	9,423	8,365
Waupaca	56	103	1,072	406	1,244	30	5,113	2,471
Waushara	26	66	318	114	918	10	1,687	611
Winnebago	272	345	5,480	2,683	2,811	99	11,474	7,068
Wood	119	145	3,796	281	3,404	44	5,509	2,765
Total	15,683	18,322	207,520	26,208	169,679	2,925	315,541	262,271

In 1952 electors casting a preferential ballot for a committed delegate did not vote for individual delegates either at large or by district but voted a straight ticket pursuant to Chapter 689, Laws of 1951. For that reason all of the delegates at large and district delegates in a particular district for a particular candidate received the same number of votes.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 1, 1952  
DELEGATES AT LARGE**

**Democrat**

For Broughton, Chas. E., ..... 15,683 votes  
 Benson, M. R., Milwaukee  
 Carroll, Wm. D., Prairie du Chien  
 Fitzsimons, P. G., Fond du Lac  
 Fuelleman, L. M., Milwaukee  
 Henney, Chas. W., Portage  
 Judkins, A. H., West Allis  
 King, T. R., Oconomowoc  
 Kuhl, F. J., Wauwatosa  
 McNally, M. H., New Richmond  
 Mirzejewski, J. A., West Allis  
 Rubin, Wm. B., Milwaukee  
 Schneider, John, Jr., Sheboygan  
 Smith, A. M., Milwaukee  
 Warné, Lloyd O., Green Bay  
 Wasielewski, T. F., Milwaukee  
 Zenoff, Ben, Milwaukee

For Fox, Jerome ..... 18,322 votes  
 Bancroft, S. W., Peshtigo  
 Blaska, J. M., Marshall  
 Daus, I. E., Lake Mills  
 Doyle, J. E., Madison  
 Hawkes, Elizabeth, Washburn  
 Jessen, H. F., Phelps  
 Jirikowic, O. A., Milwaukee  
 Kane, R. M., Milwaukee  
 Kitzman, H. H., Racine  
 Kolinski, A. E., Milwaukee  
 Lucy, P. J., Ferryville  
 Mertz, E. F., Milwaukee  
 Mitten, C. W., Sr., Marshfield  
 Rabinovitz, David, Sheboygan  
 Reynolds, P. B., Green Bay  
 Tilseth, A. E., Menomonie

For Kefauver, Estes ..... 207,520 votes  
 Dawicke, E. F., Milwaukee  
 Dejewski, R. A., Milwaukee  
 Draheim, Wm. A., Neenah  
 Giacomo, John, Milwaukee  
 Kunde, Kenneth, Oshkosh  
 Lue, C. J., Superior  
 McKnight, R. S., South Wayne  
 McParland, L. S., Cudahy  
 Mesheski, A. O., Milwaukee  
 Mesheski, E. J., Milwaukee  
 Putzier, F. J., Ellsworth  
 Rizzo, Sam, Racine  
 Rogers, Marguerite, Prairie du Chien  
 Sullivan, Katherine, Kaukauna  
 Treutel, A. H., Wisconsin Rapids  
 Washburn, Lester, Oconomowoc

**Republican**

For Ritter, Grant A. .... 26,208 votes  
 Barkley, J. G., Racine  
 Campbell, Wm. J., Oshkosh  
 Chadwick, R. A., Jr., Milwaukee  
 Chapple, J. B., Ashland  
 Daum, J. A., Oshkosh  
 Eggie, H. A., Hales Corners  
 Goodland, M. R., Milwaukee  
 Graff, M. C., Appleton  
 Gruszka, A. J., Milwaukee  
 Polewczynski, L. S., Milwaukee

For Stassen, Harold E. .... 169,679 votes  
 Biber, H. N., Waukesha  
 Eddy, L. E., Wauwatosa  
 Frederickson, R. G., Milwaukee  
 Hansen, L. H., Beloit  
 Johnson, Alice, Superior  
 McDonald, C. S., Green Bay  
 Ralfe, T. C., Sparta  
 Sherry, Betty, Milwaukee  
 Sherwood, E. J., Adams  
 Sorensen, Arthur, Milwaukee

For Stearns, Perry J. .... 2,925 votes  
 Bolles, Wm. B., Milwaukee  
 Holick, Wm. J., Milwaukee  
 Johnson, G. E., Shorewood  
 MacArthur, Wm. H., Shorewood  
 Newcomb, E. M., Wauwatosa  
 O'Malley, P. R., Waukesha  
 Richardson, Wm. C., Ladysmith  
 Schweitzer, F. J., Shorewood  
 Thienhaus, C. O., Milwaukee  
 Toepfer, G. O., Milwaukee

For Taft, Robert ..... 315,541 votes  
 Coleman, T. E., Madison  
 Higley, H. V., Marinette  
 Kelley, H. W., Baraboo  
 Kohler, Dorothy, Kohler  
 Laird, M. R., Marshfield  
 Pierce, R. L., Menomonie  
 Philipp, C. L., Milwaukee  
 Rice, Ora R., Delavan  
 Symons, G. E., Wauwatosa  
 Thomson, V. W., Richland Center

For Warren, Earl ..... 262,271 votes  
 Immell, R. M., Madison  
 LaFollette, P. F., Madison  
 Lovejoy, M. B., Janesville  
 Mount, H. L., Wauwatosa  
 O'Melia, J. F., Rhineland  
 Rix, C. B., Milwaukee  
 Schmitt, L. F., Merrill  
 Sengstock, R. H., Marinette  
 Spearbraker, Julius, Clintonville  
 Zimmerman, F. R., Milwaukee

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 9, 1952\*

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>ADAMS CO.</b>			<b>BARRON CO.—Cont.</b>		
Adams .....	11	48	Oak Grove .....	7	93
Big Flats .....	6	36	Prairie Farm .....	6	74
Colburn .....	1	20	Prairie Lake .....	16	129
Dell Prairie .....	10	64	Rice Lake .....	20	169
Easton .....	3	81	Sioux Creek .....	8	80
Jackson .....	4	53	Stanford .....	16	120
Leola .....	5	26	Stanley .....	7	114
Lincoln .....	1	31	Sumner .....	5	103
Monroe .....	1	34	Turtle Lake .....	6	56
New Chester .....	3	54	Vance Creek .....	21	65
New Haven .....	11	83	Almena, vil. ....	9	101
Preston .....	2	48	Cameron, vil. ....	5	227
Quincy .....	4	32	Dallas, vil. ....	11	113
Richfield .....	5	26	Haugen, vil. ....	4	42
Rome .....	9	29	Prairie Farm, vil. ....	9	85
Springville .....	4	62	Turtle Lake, vil. ....	8	120
Strong's Prairie .....	16	83	Barron, city .....	19	738
Friendship, vil. ....	20	129	Chetek, city .....	31	266
Adams, city:			Cumberland, city .....	37	407
1st ward .....	34	99	Rice Lake, city:		
2nd ward .....	27	179	1st ward .....	13	190
Total .....	177	1,217	2nd ward .....	11	180
			3rd ward .....	11	312
			4th ward .....	17	347
			5th ward .....	29	199
			6th ward .....	8	186
			7th ward .....	15	144
			8th ward .....	11	161
			Total .....	500	6,582
<b>ASHLAND CO.</b>			<b>BAYFIELD CO.</b>		
Agenda .....	5	57	Barksdale .....	10	115
Ashland .....	29	69	Barnes .....	1	75
Chippewa .....	7	67	Bayfield .....	4	59
Gingles .....	12	72	Bayview .....	8	71
Gordon .....	10	56	Bell .....	2	47
Jacobs .....	27	183	Cable .....	7	64
La Pointe .....	2	50	Clover .....	14	48
Mcraengo .....	16	34	Delta .....	2	46
Morse .....	22	99	Drummond .....	23	91
Peeksville .....	7	32	Eileen .....	7	53
Sanborn .....	16	74	Hughes .....	8	35
Shanagolden .....	12	41	Iron River .....	32	126
White River .....	9	91	Kelly .....	13	63
Butternut, vil. ....	12	119	Keystone .....	25	29
Ashland, city:			Lincoln .....	7	44
1st ward .....	34	270	Mason .....	13	61
2nd ward .....	44	420	Namakagon .....	10	70
3rd ward .....	20	442	Orienta .....	3	27
4th ward .....	17	202	Oulu .....	17	68
5th ward .....	23	284	Pilsen .....	9	43
6th ward .....	33	305	Port Wing .....	12	118
7th ward .....	53	232	Pratt .....	6	76
8th ward .....	38	175	Russell .....	1	57
9th ward .....	50	133	Tripp .....	7	28
10th ward .....	51	205	Washburn .....	2	70
Mellen, city:			Cable, vil. ....	16	44
1st ward .....	25	126	Mason, vil. ....	5	35
2nd ward .....	8	72	Bayfield, city:		
3rd ward .....	13	43	1st ward .....	2	50
Total .....	595	3,953	2nd ward .....	0	36
			3rd ward .....	8	60
			4th ward .....	5	42
			Washburn, city:		
			1st ward .....	12	166
			2nd ward .....	2	59
			3rd ward .....	4	46
			4th ward .....	11	59
			5th ward .....	2	94
			6th ward .....	6	51
			Total .....	316	2,326
<b>BARRON CO.</b>					
Almena .....	5	112			
Arland .....	10	119			
Barron .....	7	183			
Bear Lake .....	4	56			
Cedar Lake .....	5	88			
Chetek .....	15	136			
Clinton .....	7	175			
Crystal Lake .....	12	126			
Cumberland .....	15	147			
Dallas .....	8	92			
Dovre .....	9	71			
Doyle .....	5	85			
Lakeland .....	11	91			
Maple Grove .....	15	229			
Maple Plain .....	12	51			

\*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr., (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr., (Rep.)
<b>BROWN CO.</b>			<b>BUFFALO CO.—Cont.</b>		
Allouez:			Modena .....	9	84
1st dist. ....	67	468	Mondovi .....	6	90
2nd dist. ....	39	685	Montana .....	3	25
3rd dist. ....	20	438	Naples .....	11	83
Ashwaubenon ..	48	181	Nelson .....	24	89
Bellevue .....	27	133	Waumandee ..	5	77
DePere .....	15	162	Cochrane, vil. .	3	118
Eaton .....	57	105	Alma, city:		
Glenmore .....	31	138	1st ward .....	16	124
Green Bay .....	0	105	2nd ward .....	12	55
Hobart .....	31	151	3rd ward .....	18	76
Holland .....	26	165	Buffalo City ..	10	69
Howard .....	72	260	Fountain City, city:		
Humboldt .....	9	112	1st ward .....	0	87
Lawrence .....	19	141	2nd ward .....	6	96
Morrison .....	16	250	Mondovi, city:		
New Denmark ..	21	217	1st ward .....	12	173
Pittsfield .....	23	108	2nd ward .....	4	149
Preble:			3rd ward .....	8	86
1st dist. ....	121	484	4th ward .....	1	55
2nd dist. ....	180	837	Total .....	231	2,119
Rockland .....	7	90	<b>BURNETT CO.</b>		
Scott .....	29	352	Anderson .....	2	34
Suamico .....	47	192	Blaine .....	7	23
Wrightstown ..	20	168	Daniels .....	13	82
Denmark, vil. .	29	237	Dewey .....	11	40
Pulaski, vil. .	60	204	Grantsburg ..	11	50
Wrightstown, vil.	22	135	Jackson .....	3	43
DePere, city:			La Follette ..	2	62
1st ward .....	58	780	Lincoln .....	3	25
2nd ward .....	88	614	Meenon .....	13	75
3rd ward .....	93	597	Oakland .....	30	73
4th ward .....	75	348	Roosevelt .....	6	39
Green Bay, city:			Rusk .....	3	29
1st ward .....	48	600	Sand Lake .....	10	30
2nd ward, 1st pct. .	60	758	Scott .....	5	22
2nd ward, 2nd pct. .	141	656	Siren .....	6	67
3rd ward .....	98	542	Swiss .....	12	93
4th ward .....	93	545	Trade Lake ..	10	70
5th ward .....	160	647	Union .....	4	35
6th ward .....	39	303	Webb Lake .....	3	24
7th ward .....	88	268	West Marshland .	1	23
8th ward .....	98	449	Wood River .....	6	116
9th ward .....	82	217	Grantsburg, vil.	13	187
10th ward .....	100	308	Siren, vil. ....	15	102
11th ward, 1st pct. .	82	244	Webster, vil. .	31	84
11th ward, 2nd pct. .	81	190	Total .....	220	1,428
12th ward .....	70	216	<b>CALUMET CO.</b>		
13th ward .....	83	486	Brillion .....	9	264
14th ward .....	208	1,014	Brotherstown ..	2	211
15th ward .....	88	478	Charlestown ..	9	147
16th ward .....	78	404	Chilton .....	6	121
17th ward .....	128	753	Harrison:		
18th ward .....	72	237	1st pct. ....	18	354
19th ward .....	104	377	2nd pct. ....	12	185
20th ward, 1st pct. .	153	485	New Holstein ..	21	137
20th ward, 2nd pct. .	203	702	Rantoul .....	4	158
21st ward .....	153	471	Stockbridge ..	4	111
22nd ward .....	101	846	Woodville .....	3	194
Total .....	3,961	21,055	Hilbert, vil. .	11	175
<b>BUFFALO CO.</b>			Stockbridge, vil.	7	99
Alma .....	13	62	Brillion, city ..	21	434
Belvidere .....	17	44	Chilton, city:		
Buffalo .....	11	60	1st pct. ....	25	355
Canton .....	4	52	2nd pct. ....	15	249
Cross .....	3	58	Kiel, city:		
Dover .....	7	69	2nd pct. ....	6	28
Gilmanton .....	5	86	New Holstein, city	85	498
Glencoe .....	1	44	Total .....	258	3,720
Lincoln .....	5	42			
Maxville .....	15	42			
Milton .....	2	24			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>CHIPPEWA CO.</b>			<b>CLARK CO.—Cont.</b>		
Anson .....	22	176	Reseburg .....	13	77
Arthur .....	8	62	Seif .....	2	37
Auburn .....	11	33	Sherman .....	6	85
Birch Creek .....	3	72	Sherwood .....	5	36
Bloomer .....	10	86	Thorp .....	30	120
Cleveland .....	13	91	Unity .....	5	84
Colburn .....	18	55	Warner .....	6	89
Cooks Valley .....	2	77	Washburn .....	10	51
Delmar .....	19	119	Weston .....	10	104
Eagle Point .....	22	185	Withee .....	24	70
Edson .....	11	110	Worden .....	15	87
Estella .....	8	73	York .....	8	127
Goetz .....	4	69	Abbotsford, vil. ....	19	170
Hallie .....	33	188	Curtiss, vil. ....	10	41
Holcombe .....	6	93	Dorchester, vil. ....	4	100
Howard .....	10	47	Granton, vil. ....	4	86
Lafayette .....	42	452	Unity, vil. ....	1	32
Ruby .....	16	58	Withee, vil. ....	11	71
Sampson .....	11	102	Colby, city:		
Sigel .....	3	67	2nd ward .....	4	107
Tilden .....	8	112	3rd ward .....	9	74
Wheaton .....	28	126	Greenwood, city:		
Woodmohr .....	5	104	1st ward .....	4	70
Boyd, vil. ....	13	107	2nd ward .....	7	63
Cadott, vil. ....	15	156	3rd ward .....	5	36
Cornell, vil. ....	50	298	4th ward .....	6	76
New Auburn, vil. ....	2	77	Loyal, city:		
Bloomer, city:			1st ward .....	5	50
1st ward .....	9	154	2nd ward .....	4	65
2nd ward .....	8	166	3rd ward .....	8	75
3rd ward .....	7	186	4th ward .....	2	58
4th ward .....	3	100	Neillsville, city:		
Chippewa Falls, city:			1st ward .....	6	120
1st ward .....	31	311	2nd ward .....	5	160
2nd ward .....	26	256	3rd ward .....	10	187
3rd ward .....	15	177	4th ward .....	3	166
4th ward .....	7	230	5th ward .....	9	122
5th ward, 1st pct. ...	19	356	Owen, city:		
5th ward, 2nd pct. ...	9	315	1st ward .....	2	37
6th ward .....	11	166	2nd ward .....	9	51
7th ward .....	27	243	3rd ward .....	2	32
8th ward .....	20	324	4th ward .....	9	73
9th ward .....	24	199	Thorp, city:		
10th ward .....	32	293	1st ward .....	9	65
Eau Claire, city:			2nd ward .....	9	92
16th ward .....	20	52	3rd ward .....	17	83
Stanley, city:			4th ward .....	2	40
1st ward .....	7	137	Total .....	468	5,056
2nd ward .....	7	87	<b>COLUMBIA CO.</b>		
3rd ward .....	8	64	Arlington .....	17	97
4th ward .....	11	90	Caledonia .....	4	117
Total .....	694	7,101	Columbus .....	1	102
<b>CLARK CO.</b>			Courtland .....	1	110
Beaver .....	6	74	Dekorra .....	26	173
Butler .....	1	23	Fort Winnebago .....	15	151
Colby .....	2	79	Fountain Prairie .....	9	96
Dewhurst .....	1	17	Hampden .....	18	72
Eaton .....	8	117	Leeds .....	28	87
Foster .....	0	12	Lewiston .....	8	103
Fremont .....	6	175	Lodi .....	15	150
Grant .....	6	133	Lowville .....	9	87
Green Grove .....	15	64	Marcellon .....	1	146
Hendren .....	9	46	Newport .....	25	54
Hewett .....	1	27	Otsego .....	17	106
Hixon .....	18	102	Pacific .....	4	68
Hoard .....	8	89	Randolph .....	6	136
Levis .....	4	49	Scott .....	7	114
Longwood .....	12	96	Springvale .....	0	131
Loyal .....	3	124	West Point .....	11	113
Lynn .....	5	86	Wyocena .....	11	114
Mayville .....	7	116	Arlington, vil. ....	0	73
Mead .....	3	28	Cambria, vil. ....	15	229
Mentor .....	21	115	Doylestown, vil. ....	12	27
Pine Valley .....	3	115	Fall River, vil. ....	4	73

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>DANE CO.—Cont.</b>		
Friesland, vil. ....	2	95	Dunkirk .....	108	168
Pardeeville, vil. ....	26	335	Dunn .....	140	250
Poynette, vil. ....	30	218	Fitchburg .....	77	338
Randolph, W W., vil. ..	11	144	Madison .....	260	1,007
Rio, vil. ....	20	198	Mazomanie .....	12	74
Wycocena, vil. ....	10	102	Medina .....	22	78
Columbus, city:			Middleton .....	70	316
1st ward .....	19	329	Montrose .....	47	107
2nd ward .....	19	203	Oregon .....	27	51
3rd ward .....	18	233	Perry .....	21	88
Lodi, city:			Pleasant Springs .....	82	122
1st ward .....	14	187	Primrose .....	19	61
2nd ward .....	21	138	Roxbury .....	40	64
3rd ward .....	16	108	Ruiland .....	55	82
Portage, city:			Springdale .....	35	116
1st ward .....	13	153	Springfield .....	55	171
2nd ward .....	27	466	Sun Prairie .....	74	122
3rd ward .....	19	366	Vermont .....	52	79
4th ward .....	16	545	Verona .....	53	123
5th ward .....	34	825	Vienna .....	35	105
Wisconsin Dells, city:			Westport .....	89	305
1st ward .....	9	143	Windsor .....	76	177
2nd ward .....	17	167	York .....	9	92
3rd ward .....	8	124	Belleville, vil. ....	50	142
Total .....	613	7,808	Black Earth, vil. ....	64	141
<b>CRAWFORD CO.</b>			Blue Mounds, vil. ....	14	56
Bridgeport .....	7	48	Brooklyn, vil. ....	8	35
Clayton .....	25	158	Cambridge, vil. ....	104	115
Eastman .....	18	114	Cottage Grove, vil. ....	47	69
Freeman .....	18	110	Cross Plains, vil. ....	110	100
Haney .....	10	43	Dane, vil. ....	21	48
Marietta .....	8	63	Deerfield, vil. ....	77	149
Prairie du Chien .....	3	78	DeForest, vil. ....	67	183
Scott .....	10	67	Maple Bluff, vil. ....	18	681
Seneca .....	39	128	Marshall, vil. ....	17	112
Utica .....	23	104	Mazomanie, vil. ....	52	206
Wauzeka .....	0	42	McFarland, vil. ....	66	118
Bell Center, vil. ....	6	25	Middleton, vil. ....	135	542
De Soto, vil. ....	4	13	Monona, vil. ....	251	737
Eastman, vil. ....	13	83	Mt. Horeb, vil. ....	121	443
Ferryville, vil. ....	19	42	Oregon, vil. ....	64	252
Gays Mills, vil. ....	20	123	Rockdale, vil. ....	43	16
Lynxville, vil. ....	3	38	Shorewood Hills, vil. ..	50	676
Mt. Sterling, vil. ....	10	57	Sun Prairie, vil. ....	213	505
Soldiers Grove, vil. ....	16	143	Verona, vil. ....	101	169
Steuben, vil. ....	11	49	Waunakee, vil. ....	56	241
Wauzeka, vil. ....	6	114	Madison, city:		
Prairie du Chien, city:			1st ward, 1st pct. ....	110	528
1st ward .....	20	104	1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	121	686
2nd ward .....	19	191	2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	136	444
3rd ward .....	14	150	2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	108	499
4th ward .....	6	35	3rd ward .....	206	660
5th ward .....	12	78	4th ward .....	231	835
6th ward .....	15	93	5th ward .....	214	663
7th ward .....	15	77	6th ward .....	251	861
8th ward .....	20	138	7th ward .....	211	847
Total .....	390	2,508	8th ward .....	218	619
<b>DANE CO.</b>			9th ward .....	258	303
Albion .....	90	227	10th ward .....	127	1,135
Berry .....	51	106	11th ward .....	332	707
Black Earth .....	11	50	12th ward .....	114	510
Blooming Grove:			13th ward .....	161	1,149
1st pct. ....	321	706	14th ward .....	304	745
2nd pct. ....	83	114	15th ward .....	270	826
Blue Mounds .....	24	72	16th ward, 1st pct. ....	134	486
Bristol .....	55	116	16th ward, 2nd pct. ....	421	873
Burke .....	163	389	17th ward .....	345	578
Christiana .....	144	88	18th ward, 1st pct. ....	255	768
Cottage Grove .....	48	99	18th ward, 2nd pct. ....	357	641
Cross Plains .....	112	76	18th ward, 3rd pct. ....	285	604
Dane .....	28	74	19th ward, 1st pct. ....	183	1,166
Deerfield .....	54	49	19th ward, 2nd pct. ....	62	685
			19th ward, 3rd pct. ....	223	1,508
			20th ward, 1st pct. ....	126	1,507
			20th ward, 2nd pct. ....	131	997

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>DANE CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>DODGE CO.—Cont.</b>		
Stoughton, city:			Watertown, city,—Cont.		
1st ward .....	100	170	6th ward .....	63	119
2nd ward .....	188	163	13th ward .....	65	231
3rd ward .....	124	172	14th ward .....	34	146
4th ward .....	119	310	Waupun, city:		
Total .....	10,816	34,643	1st ward .....	28	259
			2nd ward .....	27	297
			3rd ward .....	16	120
			4th ward .....	29	242
			Total .....	1,573	11,811
<b>DODGE CO.</b>			<b>DOOR CO.</b>		
Ashippun .....	14	217	Baileys Harbor .....	14	133
Beaver Dam .....	21	228	Brussels .....	5	128
Burnett .....	15	156	Clay Banks .....	10	69
Calamus .....	7	131	Egg Harbor .....	8	115
Chester .....	12	88	Forestville .....	14	186
Clyman .....	12	128	Gardner .....	1	76
Elba .....	22	122	Gibraltar .....	10	107
Emmet .....	11	134	Jacksonport .....	10	71
Fox Lake .....	10	154	Liberty Grove .....	14	202
Herman .....	6	179	Nasewaupsee .....	8	173
Hubbard .....	8	115	Sevastopol .....	12	252
Hustisford .....	5	108	Sturgeon Bay .....	8	68
Lebanon .....	8	159	Union .....	2	68
LeRoy .....	21	215	Washington .....	3	109
Lomira .....	14	227	Ephraim, vil. ....	9	91
Lowell .....	12	175	Sister Bay, vil. ....	10	117
Oak Grove .....	16	242	Sturgeon Bay, city:		
Portland .....	8	79	1st ward .....	9	188
Rubicon .....	28	154	2nd ward .....	12	190
Shields .....	13	96	3rd ward .....	13	197
Theresa .....	12	154	4th ward .....	16	169
Trenton .....	4	163	5th ward .....	9	203
Westford .....	14	110	6th ward .....	16	100
Williamstown .....	19	105	7th ward .....	17	180
Clyman, vil. ....	5	56	8th ward .....	12	115
Hustisford, vil. ....	11	137	Total .....	242	3,307
Iron Ridge, vil. ....	9	101			
Lomira, vil. ....	12	190	<b>DOUGLAS CO.</b>		
Lowell, vil. ....	3	78	Amnicon .....	18	97
Neosho, vil. ....	16	54	Bennett .....	22	48
Randolph, vil. ....	18	209	Brule .....	33	72
Reeseville, vil. ....	14	107	Cloverland .....	9	66
Theresa, vil. ....	10	171	Dairyland .....	9	46
Beaver Dam, city:			Gordon .....	18	78
1st ward .....	56	142	Hawthorne .....	30	107
2nd ward .....	70	228	Highland .....	10	28
3rd ward .....	37	127	Lakeside .....	17	82
4th ward .....	29	207	Maple .....	65	52
5th ward .....	26	231	Oakland .....	20	79
6th ward .....	39	261	Parkland .....	52	148
7th ward .....	38	240	Solon Springs .....	9	81
8th ward .....	37	323	Summit .....	38	112
9th ward .....	26	310	Superior .....	43	180
10th ward .....	29	227	Wascott .....	10	51
11th ward .....	33	332	Lake Nebagamom, vil.	31	94
12th ward .....	26	232	Oliver, vil. ....	16	16
13th ward .....	50	412	Poplar, vil. ....	13	119
14th ward .....	57	296	Solon Springs, vil. ....	6	135
Fox Lake, city:			Superior, vil. ....	25	58
1st ward .....	5	79	Superior, city:		
2nd ward .....	14	67	1st ward .....	138	387
3rd ward .....	12	89	2nd ward .....	84	520
Horicon, city:			3rd ward .....	72	620
1st ward .....	59	193	4th ward .....	97	230
2nd ward .....	34	166	5th ward .....	136	161
3rd ward .....	61	236	6th ward .....	162	158
JunEAU, city:			7th ward .....	135	329
1st ward .....	18	171	8th ward .....	111	266
2nd ward .....	15	153	9th ward .....	102	266
3rd ward .....	27	147	10th ward .....	123	331
Mayville, city:			11th ward .....	71	530
1st ward .....	18	234	12th ward .....	77	530
2nd ward .....	17	113			
3rd ward .....	33	290			
Watertown, city:					
5th ward .....	35	149			

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.</b>		
Superior, city,—Cont.			Augusta, city:		
13th ward .....	100	280	1st ward .....	4	34
14th ward .....	64	535	2nd ward .....	11	108
15th ward .....	60	568	3rd ward .....	4	61
16th ward .....	77	372	4th ward .....	4	53
17th ward .....	114	386	Eau Claire, city:		
18th ward .....	112	320	1st ward .....	131	495
19th ward, east pct. ..	45	250	2nd ward .....	74	485
19th ward, west pct. ..	80	231	3rd ward .....	50	1,186
20th ward, east pct. ..	29	119	4th ward .....	64	193
20th ward, west pct. ..	194	188	5th ward .....	65	527
Total .....	2,677	9,326	6th ward .....	109	630
<b>DUNN CO.</b>			7th ward .....	106	403
Colfax .....	5	55	8th ward .....	86	238
Dunn .....	9	123	9th ward .....	131	589
Eau Galle .....	2	96	10th ward .....	177	496
Elk Mound .....	3	72	11th ward .....	75	190
Grant .....	14	55	12th ward .....	55	154
Hay River .....	5	74	13th ward .....	148	973
Lucas .....	1	81	14th ward .....	107	362
Menomonie .....	9	162	15th ward .....	22	279
New Haven .....	6	84	Total .....	1,767	9,700
Other Creek .....	5	29	<b>FLORENCE CO.</b>		
Peru .....	2	27	Aurora .....	10	118
Red Cedar .....	12	175	Commonwealth .....	4	82
Rock Creek .....	16	66	Fence .....	10	50
Sand Creek .....	19	107	Fern .....	3	44
Sheridan .....	8	55	Florence .....	18	444
Sherman .....	1	52	Homestead .....	9	58
Spring Brook .....	17	154	Long Lake .....	7	37
Stanton .....	2	79	Tipler .....	11	37
Tainter .....	12	95	Total .....	72	870
Tiffany .....	7	56	<b>FOND DU LAC CO.</b>		
Weston .....	5	97	Alto .....	1	127
Wilson .....	7	61	Ashford .....	35	259
Boyceville, vil. ....	14	138	Auburn .....	18	183
Colfax, vil. ....	23	203	Byron .....	22	198
Downing, vil. ....	4	47	Calumet .....	8	200
Elk Mound, vil. ....	15	95	Eden .....	15	106
Knapp, vil. ....	8	76	Eldorado .....	10	168
Ridgeland, vil. ....	5	48	Empire .....	21	216
Wheeler, vil. ....	12	58	Fond du Lac .....	25	383
Menomonie, city:			Forest .....	4	160
1st ward .....	34	294	Friendship .....	26	308
2nd ward .....	11	306	Lamartine .....	12	184
3rd ward .....	17	256	Marshfield .....	6	365
4th ward .....	10	263	Metomen .....	1	149
5th ward .....	13	349	Oakfield .....	4	108
6th ward .....	5	327	Osceola .....	7	161
Total .....	338	4,315	Ripon .....	11	245
<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.</b>			Rosendale .....	4	135
Bridge Creek .....	7	108	Springvale .....	2	111
Brunswick .....	19	106	Taycheedah .....	28	361
Clear Creek .....	10	72	Waupun .....	3	110
Drammen .....	8	61	Brandon, vil. ....	22	279
Fairchild .....	0	34	Campbellsport, vil. ....	32	393
Lincoln .....	11	88	Eden, vil. ....	15	66
Ludington .....	9	86	Fairwater, vil. ....	6	95
Other Creek .....	6	63	North Fond du Lac, vil.	167	377
Pleasant Valley .....	23	106	Oakfield, vil. ....	10	162
Seymour:			Rosendale, vil. ....	2	106
1st pct. ....	70	272	St. Cloud, vil. ....	7	94
2nd pct. ....	0	0	Fond du Lac, city:		
3rd pct. ....	0	0	1st ward .....	71	147
Union .....	36	329	2nd ward .....	91	227
Washington .....	36	323	3rd ward .....	64	430
Wilson .....	2	53	4th ward .....	116	386
Fairchild, vil. ....	18	99	5th ward .....	67	263
Fall Creek, vil. ....	14	136	6th ward .....	84	213
Altoona, city:			7th ward .....	59	246
1st ward .....	28	90	8th ward .....	70	596
2nd ward .....	31	180	9th ward .....	77	367
3rd ward .....	16	38			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.			GRANT CO.—Cont.		
Fond du Lac, city,—Cont.			Smelser .....	2	92
10th ward .....	54	347	South Lancaster .....	1	87
11th ward .....	28	298	Waterloo .....	0	89
12th ward .....	47	313	Waterstown .....	1	60
13th ward .....	28	282	Wingville .....	2	83
14th ward .....	37	355	Woodman .....	3	34
15th ward .....	54	365	Wyalusing .....	3	66
16th ward .....	34	457	Bagley, vil. ....	6	65
17th ward .....	95	543	Bloomington, vil. ....	19	224
18th ward .....	35	328	Blue River, vil. ....	10	80
19th ward .....	39	378	Cassville, vil. ....	10	165
20th ward .....	49	464	Dickeyville, vil. ....	8	34
21st ward .....	77	650	Hazel Green, vil. ....	7	81
Ripon, city:			Livingston, vil. ....	9	115
1st ward .....	17	187	Montfort, vil. ....	11	152
2nd ward .....	30	420	Mt. Hope, vil. ....	7	58
3rd ward .....	19	363	Muscoda, vil. ....	17	165
4th ward .....	27	401	Patch Grove, vil. ....	1	54
Waupun, city:			Potosi, vil. ....	7	125
5th ward .....	30	107	Tennyson, vil. ....	0	43
6th ward .....	29	313	Woodman, vil. ....	2	25
Total .....	1,952	15,255	Boscobel, city:		
FOREST CO.			1st ward .....	16	93
Alvin .....	4	29	2nd ward .....	15	134
Argonne .....	59	63	3rd ward .....	15	71
Armstrong Creek .....	31	24	4th ward .....	9	116
Blackwell .....	15	10	Cuba City, city:		
Caswell .....	15	40	1st ward .....	8	58
Crandon .....	14	26	2nd ward .....	8	89
Freedom .....	5	22	3rd ward .....	9	31
Hiles .....	25	48	4th ward .....	9	47
Laona .....	115	238	Fennimore, city:		
Lincoln .....	33	44	1st ward .....	8	87
Nashville .....	17	74	2nd ward .....	2	122
Popple River .....	6	14	3rd ward .....	3	87
Ross .....	10	28	4th ward .....	3	110
Wabeno .....	33	137	Lancaster, city:		
Crandon, city:			1st ward .....	1	125
1st ward .....	32	84	2nd ward .....	10	170
2nd ward .....	3	23	3rd ward .....	6	257
3rd ward .....	16	105	4th ward .....	13	204
4th ward .....	19	38	Platteville, city:		
5th ward .....	21	76	1st ward .....	12	318
Total .....	473	1,123	2nd ward .....	18	439
GRANT CO.			3rd ward .....	17	332
Beetown .....	4	68	4th ward .....	12	155
Bloomington .....	7	100	Total .....	433	6,720
Boscobel .....	3	49	GREEN CO.		
Cassville .....	3	40	Adams .....	12	91
Castle Rock .....	8	52	Albany .....	3	65
Clifton .....	1	57	Brooklyn .....	12	68
Ellenboro .....	1	43	Cadiz .....	6	85
Fennimore .....	11	85	Clarno .....	3	169
Glen Haven .....	10	75	Decatur .....	4	75
Harrison .....	3	54	Exeter .....	17	50
Hazel Green .....	9	78	Jefferson .....	3	271
Hickory Grove .....	3	68	Jordan .....	6	82
Jamestown .....	4	121	Monroe .....	1	103
Liberty .....	5	98	Mt. Pleasant .....	3	75
Lima .....	4	55	New Glarus .....	7	51
Little Grant .....	0	52	Spring Grove .....	3	102
Marion .....	2	31	Sylvester .....	3	105
Millville .....	2	45	Washington .....	4	89
Mt. Hope .....	7	72	York .....	16	83
Mt. Ida .....	2	68	Albany, vil. ....	6	205
Muscoda .....	3	50	Belleville, vil. ....	8	10
North Lancaster .....	1	64	Brooklyn, vil. ....	15	77
Paris .....	0	64	Browntown, vil. ....	3	66
Patch Grove .....	5	53	Monticello, vil. ....	6	225
Platteville .....	1	109	New Glarus, vil. ....	29	324
Potosi .....	4	127	Brodhead, city:		
			1st ward .....	15	243
			2nd ward .....	17	230

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, jr. (Rep.)
<b>GREEN CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>IRON CO.</b>		
Monroe, city:			Anderson .....	22	14
1st ward .....	19	829	Carey .....	32	14
2nd ward .....	18	710	Gurney .....	8	22
3rd ward .....	17	446	Kimball .....	32	37
4th ward .....	11	518	Knight .....	50	19
Total .....	267	5,507	Mercer .....	37	252
<b>GREEN LAKE CO.</b>			Oma .....	27	47
Berlin .....	3	148	Pence .....	54	12
Brooklyn .....	4	239	Saxon .....	17	87
Green Lake .....	8	156	Sherman .....	11	35
Kingston .....	4	108	Hurley, city:		
Mackford .....	2	107	1st ward .....	32	128
Manchester .....	4	111	2nd ward .....	38	90
Marquette .....	1	72	3rd ward .....	28	98
Princeton .....	17	89	4th ward .....	29	65
Seneca .....	6	49	5th ward .....	15	17
St. Marie .....	5	58	6th ward .....	17	17
Green Lake, vil. ....	7	237	Montreal, city:		
Kingston, vil. ....	5	69	1st ward .....	24	17
Markesan, vil. ....	13	335	2nd ward .....	19	30
Berlin, city:			3rd ward .....	26	33
1st ward .....	21	215	4th ward .....	16	8
2nd ward .....	24	339	Total .....	534	1,042
3rd ward .....	16	237	<b>JACKSON CO.</b>		
4th ward .....	13	123	Adams .....	19	128
5th ward .....	16	138	Albion .....	60	109
Princeton, city:			Alma .....	20	104
1st ward .....	17	129	Bear Bluff .....	3	26
2nd ward .....	18	116	Brockway .....	50	115
3rd ward .....	24	69	City Point .....	21	19
Total .....	228	3,144	Cleveland .....	23	47
<b>IOWA CO.</b>			Curran .....	47	40
Arena .....	12	161	Franklin .....	87	46
Brigham .....	6	145	Garden Valley .....	23	83
Clyde .....	12	64	Garfield .....	25	48
Dodgeville .....	5	266	Hixton .....	26	86
Eden .....	2	94	Irving .....	69	89
Highland .....	15	164	Knapp .....	4	37
Linden .....	2	198	Komensky .....	3	21
Mifflin .....	7	137	Manchester .....	20	101
Mineral Point .....	8	194	Melrose .....	15	55
Moscow .....	16	120	Millston .....	8	39
Pulaski .....	7	63	North Bend .....	2	80
Ridgeway .....	8	120	Northfield .....	116	90
Waldwick .....	7	159	Springfield .....	45	60
Wyoming .....	4	93	Alma Center, vil. ....	17	125
Arena, vil. ....	9	108	Hixton, vil. ....	14	62
Avoca, vil. ....	14	106	Melrose, vil. ....	27	137
Barneveld, vil. ....	13	148	Merrillan, vil. ....	22	81
Cobb, vil. ....	0	97	Taylor, vil. ....	34	65
Highland, vil. ....	11	213	Black River Falls, city:		
Hollandale, vil. ....	12	92	1st ward .....	32	257
Linden, vil. ....	5	73	2nd ward .....	38	180
Livingston, vil. ....	0	1	3rd ward .....	18	91
Rewey, vil. ....	6	54	4th ward .....	70	185
Ridgeway, vil. ....	9	122	Total .....	953	2,606
Dodgeville, city:			<b>JEFFERSON CO.</b>		
1st ward .....	8	223	Aztalan .....	26	115
2nd ward .....	4	434	Cold Spring .....	9	68
3rd ward .....	8	271	Concord .....	12	144
Mineral Point, city:			Farmington .....	22	150
1st ward .....	22	229	Hebron .....	19	151
2nd ward .....	15	275	Ixonia .....	11	232
3rd ward .....	3	57	Jefferson .....	33	275
4th ward .....	4	94	Koshkonong .....	40	237
Total .....	254	4,575	Lake Mills .....	12	188
			Milford .....	9	145
			Oakland .....	67	239
			Palmyra .....	7	130

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>JUNEAU CO.—Cont.</b>		
Sullivan .....	5	207	Mauston, city,—Cont.		
Sumner .....	34	108	3rd ward .....	8	400
Waterloo .....	5	66	4th ward .....	5	266
Watertown .....	27	134	New Lisbon, city:		
Johnson Creek, vil. ....	24	176	1st ward .....	2	73
Palmyra, vil. ....	29	234	2nd ward .....	4	97
Sullivan, vil. ....	9	107	3rd ward .....	2	43
Waterloo, vil. ....	60	419	4th ward .....	4	103
Fort Atkinson, city:			Total .....	204	4,079
1st ward .....	24	250	<b>KENOSHA CO.</b>		
2nd ward .....	28	332	Brighton .....	19	130
3rd ward .....	16	214	Bristol .....	34	344
4th ward .....	19	162	Paris .....	21	153
5th ward .....	29	195	Pleasant Prairie:		
6th ward .....	36	225	1st pct. ....	291	732
7th ward .....	35	286	2nd pct. ....	247	341
8th ward .....	37	316	Randall .....	9	93
Jefferson, city:			Salem:		
1st ward .....	41	241	1st pct. ....	74	373
2nd ward .....	34	180	2nd pct. ....	22	181
3rd ward .....	56	298	Somers:		
4th ward .....	44	168	1st pct. ....	216	650
Lake Mills, city:			2nd pct. ....	117	261
1st ward .....	9	181	Wheatland .....	7	173
2nd ward .....	13	157	Silver Lake, vil. ....	27	139
3rd ward .....	29	254	Twin Lakes, vil. ....	22	240
Watertown, city:			Kenosha, city:		
1st ward .....	27	156	1st ward, 1st pct. ....	221	289
2nd ward .....	20	159	1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	472	423
3rd ward .....	34	210	2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	263	251
4th ward .....	46	227	2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	215	264
7th ward .....	90	261	3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	187	195
8th ward .....	36	192	3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	156	257
9th ward .....	21	207	4th ward, 1st pct. ....	137	339
10th ward .....	41	428	4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	149	327
11th ward .....	84	458	5th ward, 1st pct. ....	50	481
12th ward .....	31	135	5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	59	640
Total .....	1,340	9,417	6th ward, 1st pct. ....	163	286
<b>JUNEAU CO.</b>			6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	229	453
Armenia .....	5	37	7th ward, 1st pct. ....	282	171
Clearfield .....	2	66	7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	166	284
Cutler .....	1	39	8th ward, 1st pct. ....	121	205
Finley .....	8	15	8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	210	188
Fountain .....	8	105	9th ward, 1st pct. ....	242	173
German town .....	1	33	9th ward, 2nd pct. ....	250	122
Kildare .....	15	73	10th ward, 1st pct. ....	258	169
Kingston .....	0	21	10th ward, 2nd pct. ....	283	104
Lemonweir .....	6	229	11th ward, 1st pct. ....	285	195
Lindina .....	2	204	11th ward, 2nd pct. ....	359	196
Lisbon .....	4	98	12th ward, 1st pct. ....	336	121
Lyndon .....	10	69	12th ward, 2nd pct. ....	268	125
Marion .....	3	36	13th ward, 1st pct. ....	212	267
Necedah .....	3	56	13th ward, 2nd pct. ....	141	239
Orange .....	1	83	14th ward, 1st pct. ....	150	293
Plymouth .....	2	114	14th ward, 2nd pct. ....	164	483
Seven Mile Creek .....	12	86	15th ward, 1st pct. ....	256	676
Summit .....	3	99	15th ward, 2nd pct. ....	307	495
Wonewoc .....	3	132	16th ward, 1st pct. ....	167	264
Camp Douglas, vil. ....	6	136	16th ward, 2nd pct. ....	65	245
Hustler, vil. ....	6	74	17th ward, 1st pct. ....	254	199
Lyndon Station, vil. ....	34	117	17th ward, 2nd pct. ....	276	368
Necedah, vil. ....	11	139	18th ward, 1st pct. ....	260	518
Union Center, vil. ....	4	52	18th ward, 2nd pct. ....	276	295
Wonewoc, vil. ....	11	230	Total .....	8,995	14,410
Elroy, city:			<b>KEWAUNEE CO.</b>		
1st ward .....	3	125	Ahnapee .....	4	126
2nd ward .....	1	88	Carlton .....	16	162
3rd ward .....	7	108	Casco .....	15	121
4th ward .....	1	105	Franklin .....	28	134
Mauston, city:			Lincoln .....	7	133
1st ward .....	2	201	Luxemburg .....	13	137
2nd ward .....	4	127			



## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>KEWAUNEE CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>LAFAYETTE CO.—Cont.</b>		
Montpelier .....	10	221	White Oak Springs .....	1	43
Pierce .....	8	99	Willow Springs .....	14	191
Red River .....	7	69	Wiotca .....	11	272
West Kewaunee .....	24	160	Argyle, vil. ....	12	255
Casco, vil. ....	14	93	Belmont, vil. ....	11	139
Luxemburg, vil. ....	7	154	Benton, vil. ....	26	156
Algoma, city .....	57	618	Blanchardville, vil. ....	31	204
Kewaunee, city .....	85	635	Gratiot, vil. ....	13	82
			South Wayne, vil. ....	16	116
Total .....	295	2,862	Darlington, city:		
<b>LA CROSSE CO.</b>			1st ward .....	24	327
Bangor .....	6	70	2nd ward .....	30	412
Barre .....	6	92	Shullsburg, city:		
Burns .....	5	116	1st ward .....	11	131
Campbell:			2nd ward .....	20	142
1st pct. ....	17	220			
2nd pct. ....	62	231	Total .....	329	3,875
Farmington .....	2	186	<b>LANGLADE CO.</b>		
Greenfield .....	8	123	Ackley .....	18	128
Hamilton .....	4	136	Ainsworth .....	5	54
Holland .....	1	124	Antigo .....	51	240
Onalaska .....	10	245	Elcho .....	11	222
Shelby .....	49	659	Evergreen .....	34	26
Washington .....	7	91	Langlade .....	18	69
Bangor, vil. ....	18	292	Neva .....	29	161
Holmen, vil. ....	9	182	Norwood .....	29	164
Rockland, vil. ....	7	49	Parrish .....	1	19
West Salem, vil. ....	35	386	Peck .....	16	62
Onalaska, city:			Polar .....	23	121
1st ward .....	3	88	Price .....	7	50
2nd ward .....	23	253	Rolling .....	25	124
3rd ward .....	13	197	Summit .....	8	44
La Crosse, city:			Upham .....	10	84
1st ward .....	47	381	Vilas .....	8	32
2nd ward .....	17	136	Wolf River .....	25	86
3rd ward .....	51	313	White Lake, vil. ....	40	58
4th ward .....	35	449	Antigo, city:		
5th ward .....	42	231	1st ward .....	34	387
6th ward .....	30	601	2nd ward .....	57	368
7th ward .....	66	949	3rd ward .....	60	400
8th ward .....	79	1,073	4th ward .....	93	401
9th ward .....	39	411	5th ward .....	52	302
10th ward .....	50	582	6th ward, 1st pct. ....	45	245
11th ward .....	52	734	6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	44	380
12th ward .....	12	78			
13th ward .....	43	263	Total .....	743	4,227
14th ward .....	58	1,218	<b>LINCOLN CO.</b>		
15th ward .....	44	270	Birch .....	13	85
16th ward .....	48	1,102	Bradley .....	15	185
17th ward .....	39	542	Corning .....	3	162
18th ward .....	58	394	Harding .....	3	37
19th ward .....	29	312	Harrison .....	5	102
20th ward .....	86	764	King .....	2	63
21st ward .....	163	1,166	Merrill .....	22	231
Total .....	1,373	15,709	Pine River .....	11	213
<b>LAFAYETTE CO.</b>			Rock Falls .....	0	50
Argyle .....	7	92	Russell .....	5	145
Belmont .....	6	67	Schley .....	11	142
Benton .....	4	70	Scott .....	17	206
Blanchard .....	2	42	Skawanaw .....	0	57
Darlington .....	16	204	Somo .....	1	49
Elk Grove .....	5	88	Tomahawk .....	5	46
Fayette .....	13	124	Wilson .....	5	36
Gratiot .....	16	101	Merrill, city:		
Kendall .....	7	70	1st ward .....	34	446
Lamont .....	1	114	2nd ward .....	13	337
Monticello .....	4	43	3rd ward .....	18	286
New Diggings .....	7	104	4th ward .....	52	239
Seymour .....	12	136	5th ward .....	24	261
Shullsburg .....	2	73	6th ward .....	44	312
Wayne .....	7	77	7th ward .....	41	597
			8th ward .....	24	245

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
LINCOLN CO.—Cont.			MARATHON CO.—Cont.		
Tomahawk, city:			Hamburg	13	156
1st ward	5	102	Harrison	7	44
2nd ward	14	162	Hewitt	13	53
3rd ward	23	263	Holton	3	118
4th ward	22	309	Hull	12	107
Total	432	5,368	Johnson	11	105
MANITOWOC CO.			Knowlton	35	84
Cato	38	212	Kronenwetter	119	174
Centerville	44	221	Maine	20	175
Cooperstown	38	162	Marathon	14	201
Eaton	23	199	McMillan	4	174
Franklin	38	143	Mosinee	34	110
Gibson	15	156	Norrie	3	90
Kossuth	50	249	Plover	6	79
Liberty	18	177	Reid	34	39
Manitowoc	25	152	Rib Falls	6	77
Manitowoc Rapids	83	465	Rib Mountain:		
Maple Grove	17	124	1st pct.	70	170
Meeme	10	181	2nd pct.	49	124
Mishicot	23	134	Rietbrock	38	68
Newton	48	327	Ringle	16	61
Rockland	11	142	Spencer	10	79
Schleswig	19	172	Stettin:		
Two Creeks	14	74	1st pct.	4	77
Two Rivers	99	280	2nd pct.	79	389
Mishicot, vil.	20	134	Texas	63	163
Reedsville, vil.	30	144	Wausau	45	171
Valders, vil.	39	155	Weston	75	186
Kiel, city:			Wien	2	100
1st ward	20	205	Abbotsford, vil.	4	23
2nd ward	25	165	Athens, vil.	15	210
3rd ward	13	61	Brokaw, vil.	34	37
Manitowoc, city:			Eldgar, vil.	28	169
1st ward	199	644	Elderon, vil.	4	54
2nd ward	140	732	Fenwood, vil.	1	30
3rd ward, 1st pct.	185	509	Hatley, vil.	0	36
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	187	585	Marathon, vil.	30	219
4th ward	127	802	Rothschild, vil.	87	296
5th ward, 1st pct.	204	487	Spencer, vil.	8	192
5th ward, 2nd pct.	266	695	Straford, vil.	25	205
6th ward, 1st pct.	90	667	Unity, vil.	5	41
6th ward, 2nd pct.	203	790	Colby, city	2	31
7th ward, 1st pct.	253	407	Mosinee, city:		
7th ward, 2nd pct.	310	566	1st ward	10	121
Two Rivers, city:			2nd ward	13	118
1st ward	103	205	3rd ward	15	84
2nd ward	125	182	4th ward	25	88
3rd ward	88	445	Schofield, city:		
4th ward	129	352	1st ward	19	68
5th ward	108	264	2nd ward	17	61
6th ward	98	232	3rd ward	22	68
7th ward	161	260	4th ward	32	39
8th ward	104	174	Wausau, city:		
Total	3,840	13,432	1st ward, 1st pct.	66	617
MARATHON CO.			1st ward, 2nd pct.	79	439
Bergen	17	21	1st ward, 3rd pct.	122	472
Berlin	4	105	1st ward, 4th pct.	68	785
Bern	8	51	2nd ward	93	312
Bevent	30	67	3rd ward	48	326
Brighton	7	74	4th ward	24	306
Cassel	31	83	5th ward, 1st pct.	42	227
Cleveland	11	114	5th ward, 2nd pct.	42	343
Day	2	142	5th ward, 3rd pct.	47	577
Easton	11	92	6th ward, 1st pct.	135	513
Eau Pleine	7	121	6th ward, 2nd pct.	192	579
Elderon	10	74	7th ward, 1st pct.	40	296
Emmet	15	131	7th ward, 2nd pct.	100	481
Frankfort	4	93	7th ward, 3rd pct.	169	544
Franzen	17	55	8th ward, 1st pct.	79	339
Green Valley	3	38	8th ward, 2nd pct.	141	551
Guenther	15	45	9th ward	88	480
Halsey	21	62	Total	2,964	15,119

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>MARINETTE CO.</b>			<b>MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.</b>		
Amberg .....	34	139	Granville,—Cont.		
Athelstane .....	5	60	5th pct. ....	131	321
Beaver .....	9	91	6th pct. ....	220	357
Beecher .....	8	58	7th pct. ....	161	381
Dunbar .....	5	59	Greenfield:		
Goodman .....	56	129	1st pct. ....	168	254
Grover .....	3	176	2nd pct. ....	147	171
Lake .....	10	96	3rd pct. ....	199	238
Middle Inlet .....	5	90	4th pct. ....	106	281
Niagara .....	15	60	5th pct. ....	150	173
Pembin .....	21	89	6th pct. ....	245	213
Peshigo .....	48	242	7th pct. ....	183	347
Porterfield .....	36	123	8th pct. ....	128	297
Pound .....	8	91	9th pct. ....	185	261
Silver Cliff .....	2	41	10th pct. ....	159	257
Stephenson .....	31	209	11th pct. ....	101	183
Wagner .....	16	74	12th pct. ....	154	186
Wausaukee .....	10	67	Lake:		
Coleman, vil. ....	29	129	1st pct. ....	104	129
Niagara, vil. ....	98	219	2nd pct. ....	65	98
Pound, vil. ....	11	60	3rd pct. ....	62	71
Wausaukee, vil. ....	21	93	4th pct. ....	211	361
Marinette, city:			5th pct. ....	220	373
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	71	122	6th pct. ....	264	301
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	59	103	7th pct. ....	197	193
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	60	149	Milwaukee:		
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	82	292	1st pct. ....	69	530
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	32	218	2nd pct. ....	11	194
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	96	329	Oak Creek:		
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	50	299	1st pct. ....	90	130
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	58	254	2nd pct. ....	119	119
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	82	411	3rd pct. ....	90	125
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	74	313	4th pct. ....	75	135
Peshigo, city:			5th pct. ....	141	46
1st ward .....	13	102	6th pct. ....	44	115
2nd ward .....	16	165	7th pct. ....	48	46
3rd ward .....	8	129	Wauwatosa:		
Total .....	1,182	5,261	1st pct. ....	141	425
			2nd pct. ....	139	228
			3rd pct. ....	54	441
			4th pct. ....	111	297
			5th pct. ....	263	382
			6th pct. ....	124	247
			7th pct. ....	187	213
			8th pct. ....	132	191
			9th pct. ....	194	377
			10th pct. ....	89	475
			11th pct. ....	100	433
			Fox Point, vil.:		
			1st pct. ....	21	569
			2nd pct. ....	26	754
			Greendale, vil.:		
			1st pct. ....	240	358
			Hales Corners, vil.:		
			1st pct. ....	98	467
			River Hills, vil.:		
			1st pct. ....	12	272
			Shorewood, vil.:		
			1st pct. ....	75	1,078
			2nd pct. ....	88	1,066
			3rd pct. ....	55	1,005
			4th pct. ....	86	1,319
			5th pct. ....	102	1,462
			West Milwaukee, vil.:		
			1st pct. ....	143	192
			2nd pct. ....	115	200
			3rd pct. ....	117	282
			4th pct. ....	90	276
			5th pct. ....	126	317
			6th pct. ....	105	68
			Whitefish Bay, vil.:		
			1st pct. ....	40	1,193
			2nd pct. ....	34	1,167
			3rd pct. ....	102	1,237
			4th pct. ....	67	1,020
			5th pct. ....	47	978
<b>MARQUETTE CO.</b>					
Buffalo .....	2	84			
Crystal Lake .....	0	50			
Douglas .....	28	152			
Harris .....	0	104			
Mecan .....	3	48			
Montello .....	4	118			
Moundville .....	2	75			
Neshkoro .....	4	24			
Newton .....	2	53			
Oxford .....	0	60			
Packwaukee .....	12	143			
Shields .....	0	82			
Springfield .....	2	48			
Westfield .....	5	67			
Endeavor, vil. ....	12	101			
Neshkoro, vil. ....	4	105			
Oxford, vil. ....	11	130			
Westfield, vil. ....	13	264			
Montello, city:					
1st ward .....	4	132			
2nd ward .....	0	76			
3rd ward .....	1	89			
4th ward .....	3	122			
Total .....	112	2,127			
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.</b>					
Franklin:					
1st pct. ....	107	240			
2nd pct. ....	115	247			
3rd pct. ....	52	133			
Granville:					
1st pct. ....	84	252			
2nd pct. ....	116	368			
3rd pct. ....	99	184			
4th pct. ....	64	64			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Cudahy, city:			Milwaukee, city,—Cont.		
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	327	370	5th ward, 8th pct. ....	183	173
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	336	544	5th ward, 9th pct. ....	165	179
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	444	275	5th ward, 10th pct. ..	190	208
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	347	195	5th ward, 11th pct. ..	132	190
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	135	102	5th ward, 12th pct. ..	151	182
Glendale, city:			5th ward, 13th pct. ..	199	195
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	131	339	5th ward, 14th pct. ..	144	198
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	72	507	5th ward, 15th pct. ..	164	198
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	90	313	5th ward, 16th pct. ..	161	110
Milwaukee, city:			6th ward, 1st pct. ....	97	174
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	61	434	6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	136	173
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	106	255	6th ward, 3rd pct. ....	116	186
1st ward, 3rd pct. ....	141	219	6th ward, 4th pct. ....	98	124
1st ward, 4th pct. ....	44	321	6th ward, 5th pct. ....	150	59
1st ward, 5th pct. ....	177	194	6th ward, 6th pct. ....	161	39
1st ward, 6th pct. ....	182	84	6th ward, 7th pct. ....	131	96
1st ward, 7th pct. ....	228	107	6th ward, 8th pct. ....	122	47
1st ward, 8th pct. ....	213	107	6th ward, 9th pct. ....	113	58
1st ward, 9th pct. ....	110	324	6th ward, 10th pct. ..	121	31
1st ward, 10th pct. ..	210	242	6th ward, 11th pct. ..	130	92
1st ward, 11th pct. ..	133	125	6th ward, 12th pct. ..	139	145
1st ward, 12th pct. ..	102	232	6th ward, 13th pct. ..	149	118
1st ward, 13th pct. ..	120	170	6th ward, 14th pct. ..	102	104
1st ward, 14th pct. ..	147	208	6th ward, 15th pct. ..	158	44
1st ward, 15th pct. ..	141	171	7th ward, 1st pct. ....	147	175
1st ward, 16th pct. ..	115	266	7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	120	112
1st ward, 17th pct. ..	59	219	7th ward, 3rd pct. ....	138	125
1st ward, 18th pct. ..	57	339	7th ward, 4th pct. ....	141	129
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	152	171	7th ward, 5th pct. ....	173	121
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	133	133	7th ward, 6th pct. ....	141	172
2nd ward, 3rd pct. ....	165	144	7th ward, 7th pct. ....	138	227
2nd ward, 4th pct. ....	162	160	7th ward, 8th pct. ....	142	146
2nd ward, 5th pct. ....	107	192	7th ward, 9th pct. ....	131	225
2nd ward, 6th pct. ....	187	146	7th ward, 10th pct. ..	119	189
2nd ward, 7th pct. ....	173	191	7th ward, 11th pct. ..	120	281
2nd ward, 8th pct. ....	162	147	7th ward, 12th pct. ..	143	252
2nd ward, 9th pct. ....	138	203	7th ward, 13th pct. ..	131	167
2nd ward, 10th pct. ..	171	198	7th ward, 14th pct. ..	157	250
2nd ward, 11th pct. ..	112	209	7th ward, 15th pct. ..	95	183
2nd ward, 12th pct. ..	190	221	7th ward, 16th pct. ..	126	247
2nd ward, 13th pct. ..	163	223	7th ward, 17th pct. ..	149	264
2nd ward, 14th pct. ..	148	198	8th ward, 1st pct. ....	208	175
2nd ward, 15th pct. ..	150	277	8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	221	150
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	42	393	8th ward, 3rd pct. ....	248	109
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	101	170	8th ward, 4th pct. ....	204	194
3rd ward, 3rd pct. ....	53	268	8th ward, 5th pct. ....	233	157
3rd ward, 4th pct. ....	82	286	8th ward, 6th pct. ....	226	128
3rd ward, 5th pct. ....	122	149	8th ward, 7th pct. ....	174	163
3rd ward, 6th pct. ....	132	194	8th ward, 8th pct. ....	213	132
3rd ward, 7th pct. ....	63	345	8th ward, 9th pct. ....	252	151
3rd ward, 8th pct. ....	141	239	8th ward, 10th pct. ..	304	147
3rd ward, 9th pct. ....	89	267	8th ward, 11th pct. ..	226	261
3rd ward, 10th pct. ..	92	315	8th ward, 12th pct. ..	252	125
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	96	208	8th ward, 13th pct. ..	75	446
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	159	103	8th ward, 14th pct. ..	230	111
4th ward, 3rd pct. ....	189	143	9th ward, 1st pct. ....	144	310
4th ward, 4th pct. ....	121	237	9th ward, 2nd pct. ....	83	327
4th ward, 5th pct. ....	119	298	9th ward, 3rd pct. ....	94	380
4th ward, 6th pct. ....	118	221	9th ward, 4th pct. ....	104	407
4th ward, 7th pct. ....	133	236	9th ward, 5th pct. ....	110	352
4th ward, 8th pct. ....	125	313	9th ward, 6th pct. ....	154	216
4th ward, 9th pct. ....	133	251	9th ward, 7th pct. ....	107	369
4th ward, 10th pct. ..	124	241	9th ward, 8th pct. ....	142	269
4th ward, 11th pct. ..	165	208	9th ward, 9th pct. ....	165	240
4th ward, 12th pct. ..	85	314	9th ward, 10th pct. ..	109	272
4th ward, 13th pct. ..	120	210	9th ward, 11th pct. ..	104	252
4th ward, 14th pct. ..	108	208	9th ward, 12th pct. ..	201	345
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	132	86	9th ward, 13th pct. ..	106	333
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	191	110	9th ward, 14th pct. ..	91	341
5th ward, 3rd pct. ....	155	123	9th ward, 15th pct. ..	138	383
5th ward, 4th pct. ....	175	193	9th ward, 16th pct. ..	196	247
5th ward, 5th pct. ....	179	116	9th ward, 17th pct. ..	127	296
5th ward, 6th pct. ....	219	70	9th ward, 18th pct. ..	169	328
5th ward, 7th pct. ....	201	166	9th ward, 19th pct. ..	111	310

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.			Milwaukee, city.—Cont.		
9th ward, 20th pct. ..	124	335	14th ward, 3rd pct. ....	271	83
9th ward, 21st pct. ..	113	277	14th ward, 4th pct. ....	263	91
9th ward, 22nd pct. ..	97	274	14th ward, 5th pct. ....	281	77
9th ward, 23rd pct. ..	167	283	14th ward, 6th pct. ....	300	85
9th ward, 24th pct. ..	126	222	14th ward, 7th pct. ....	251	142
9th ward, 25th pct. ..	150	251	14th ward, 8th pct. ....	219	121
9th ward, 26th pct. ..	156	237	14th ward, 9th pct. ....	297	117
9th ward, 27th pct. ..	174	330	14th ward, 10th pct. ....	278	127
9th ward, 28th pct. ..	194	317	14th ward, 11th pct. ....	308	152
9th ward, 29th pct. ..	215	324	14th ward, 12th pct. ....	322	214
9th ward, 30th pct. ..	227	295	14th ward, 13th pct. ....	317	177
9th ward, 31st pct. ..	146	401	14th ward, 14th pct. ....	264	103
9th ward, 32nd pct. ..	176	282	14th ward, 15th pct. ....	266	170
9th ward, 33rd pct. ..	224	306	14th ward, 16th pct. ....	218	147
9th ward, 34th pct. ..	108	323	15th ward, 1st pct. ....	161	224
10th ward, 1st pct. ....	104	44	15th ward, 2nd pct. ....	110	251
10th ward, 2nd pct. ....	145	52	15th ward, 3rd pct. ....	63	271
10th ward, 3rd pct. ....	109	108	15th ward, 4th pct. ....	153	222
10th ward, 4th pct. ....	133	130	15th ward, 5th pct. ....	122	239
10th ward, 5th pct. ....	132	195	15th ward, 6th pct. ....	106	276
10th ward, 6th pct. ....	134	161	15th ward, 7th pct. ....	94	347
10th ward, 7th pct. ....	130	226	15th ward, 8th pct. ....	107	348
10th ward, 8th pct. ....	122	178	15th ward, 9th pct. ....	110	262
10th ward, 9th pct. ....	148	166	15th ward, 10th pct. ....	100	313
10th ward, 10th pct. ....	141	165	15th ward, 11th pct. ....	78	277
10th ward, 11th pct. ..	197	215	15th ward, 12th pct. ....	95	345
10th ward, 12th pct. ..	128	181	15th ward, 13th pct. ....	76	336
10th ward, 13th pct. ..	112	114	15th ward, 14th pct. ....	151	410
10th ward, 14th pct. ..	130	187	15th ward, 15th pct. ....	59	405
10th ward, 15th pct. ..	150	124	15th ward, 16th pct. ....	142	278
11th ward, 1st pct. ....	291	112	16th ward, 1st pct. ....	116	234
11th ward, 2nd pct. ....	271	109	16th ward, 2nd pct. ....	88	271
11th ward, 3rd pct. ....	262	140	16th ward, 3rd pct. ....	91	206
11th ward, 4th pct. ....	176	168	16th ward, 4th pct. ....	123	312
11th ward, 5th pct. ....	166	212	16th ward, 5th pct. ....	114	210
11th ward, 6th pct. ....	176	224	16th ward, 6th pct. ....	76	322
11th ward, 7th pct. ....	161	211	16th ward, 7th pct. ....	104	256
11th ward, 8th pct. ....	186	244	16th ward, 8th pct. ....	114	126
11th ward, 9th pct. ....	179	290	16th ward, 9th pct. ....	112	316
11th ward, 10th pct. ....	191	264	16th ward, 10th pct. ....	127	293
11th ward, 11th pct. ....	133	249	16th ward, 11th pct. ....	157	157
11th ward, 12th pct. ....	203	185	16th ward, 12th pct. ....	113	166
11th ward, 13th pct. ..	162	151	16th ward, 13th pct. ....	143	182
11th ward, 14th pct. ..	214	165	16th ward, 14th pct. ....	86	459
12th ward, 1st pct. ....	267	98	16th ward, 15th pct. ....	146	378
12th ward, 2nd pct. ....	204	169	16th ward, 16th pct. ....	176	313
12th ward, 3rd pct. ....	198	139	16th ward, 17th pct. ....	143	235
12th ward, 4th pct. ....	273	106	16th ward, 18th pct. ....	137	197
12th ward, 5th pct. ....	358	115	16th ward, 19th pct. ....	96	191
12th ward, 6th pct. ....	251	135	16th ward, 20th pct. ....	127	283
12th ward, 7th pct. ....	273	122	17th ward, 1st pct. ....	179	199
12th ward, 8th pct. ....	227	98	17th ward, 2nd pct. ....	140	158
12th ward, 9th pct. ....	229	129	17th ward, 3rd pct. ....	274	93
12th ward, 10th pct. ....	177	155	17th ward, 4th pct. ....	138	160
12th ward, 11th pct. ....	290	121	17th ward, 5th pct. ....	127	247
12th ward, 12th pct. ....	216	152	17th ward, 6th pct. ....	110	272
13th ward, 1st pct. ....	274	131	17th ward, 7th pct. ....	93	279
13th ward, 2nd pct. ....	171	141	17th ward, 8th pct. ....	215	252
13th ward, 3rd pct. ....	260	127	17th ward, 9th pct. ....	259	292
13th ward, 4th pct. ....	245	171	17th ward, 10th pct. ....	171	236
13th ward, 5th pct. ....	167	174	17th ward, 11th pct. ....	247	93
13th ward, 6th pct. ....	242	110	17th ward, 12th pct. ....	298	339
13th ward, 7th pct. ....	145	176	17th ward, 13th pct. ....	101	184
13th ward, 8th pct. ....	93	219	17th ward, 14th pct. ....	178	411
13th ward, 9th pct. ....	159	179	17th ward, 15th pct. ....	170	305
13th ward, 10th pct. ....	127	235	18th ward, 1st pct. ....	45	299
13th ward, 11th pct. ....	153	240	18th ward, 2nd pct. ....	91	277
13th ward, 12th pct. ....	149	242	18th ward, 3rd pct. ....	166	144
13th ward, 13th pct. ....	94	215	18th ward, 4th pct. ....	128	301
13th ward, 14th pct. ....	127	212	18th ward, 5th pct. ....	79	312
13th ward, 15th pct. ....	101	145	18th ward, 6th pct. ....	44	319
13th ward, 16th pct. ....	259	130	18th ward, 7th pct. ....	37	310
14th ward, 1st pct. ....	279	148	18th ward, 8th pct. ....	19	420
14th ward, 2nd pct. ....	278	91	18th ward, 9th pct. ....	17	304

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.			Milwaukee, city.—Cont.		
18th ward, 10th pct. ..	50	453	22nd ward, 9th pct. ....	83	284
18th ward, 11th pct. ..	80	316	22nd ward, 10th pct. ..	34	308
18th ward, 12th pct. ..	79	284	22nd ward, 11th pct. ....	54	304
18th ward, 13th pct. ..	70	317	22nd ward, 12th pct. ..	74	306
18th ward, 14th pct. ..	59	399	22nd ward, 13th pct. ....	41	280
18th ward, 15th pct. ..	22	332	22nd ward, 14th pct. ....	77	250
18th ward, 16th pct. ..	19	332	22nd ward, 15th pct. ....	47	313
18th ward, 17th pct. ..	24	413	22nd ward, 16th pct. ....	96	369
18th ward, 18th pct. ..	94	300	22nd ward, 17th pct. ....	99	365
18th ward, 19th pct. ..	84	304	22nd ward, 18th pct. ....	107	368
18th ward, 20th pct. ..	48	434	22nd ward, 19th pct. ....	105	450
18th ward, 21st pct. ..	20	367	22nd ward, 20th pct. ....	95	379
19th ward, 1st pct. ....	135	252	23rd ward, 1st pct. ....	126	268
19th ward, 2nd pct. ....	134	200	23rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	189	257
19th ward, 3rd pct. ....	162	229	23rd ward, 3rd pct. ....	96	315
19th ward, 4th pct. ....	134	243	23rd ward, 4th pct. ....	122	218
19th ward, 5th pct. ....	100	262	23rd ward, 5th pct. ....	124	285
19th ward, 6th pct. ....	121	263	23rd ward, 6th pct. ....	118	245
19th ward, 7th pct. ....	98	241	23rd ward, 7th pct. ....	155	246
19th ward, 8th pct. ....	76	294	23rd ward, 8th pct. ....	135	185
19th ward, 9th pct. ....	117	277	23rd ward, 9th pct. ....	129	181
19th ward, 10th pct. ..	71	273	23rd ward, 10th pct. (A)	123	190
19th ward, 11th pct. ..	63	232	23rd ward, 10th pct. (B)	78	171
19th ward, 12th pct. ..	35	249	23rd ward, 11th pct. ....	212	224
19th ward, 13th pct. ..	59	335	23rd ward, 12th pct. ....	264	197
19th ward, 14th pct. ..	43	316	23rd ward, 13th pct. ....	231	184
19th ward, 15th pct. ..	47	306	23rd ward, 14th pct. ....	214	270
19th ward, 16th pct. ..	65	407	23rd ward, 15th pct. ....	149	484
19th ward, 17th pct. ..	79	375	24th ward, 1st pct. ....	233	121
19th ward, 18th pct. ..	35	300	24th ward, 2nd pct. ....	304	73
20th ward, 1st pct. ....	133	350	24th ward, 3rd pct. ....	206	86
20th ward, 2nd pct. ....	131	252	24th ward, 4th pct. ....	293	134
20th ward, 3rd pct. ....	112	217	24th ward, 5th pct. ....	364	102
20th ward, 4th pct. ....	158	261	24th ward, 6th pct. ....	137	206
20th ward, 5th pct. ....	146	247	24th ward, 7th pct. ....	202	208
20th ward, 6th pct. ....	153	253	24th ward, 8th pct. ....	226	219
20th ward, 7th pct. ....	138	230	24th ward, 9th pct. ....	178	237
20th ward, 8th pct. ....	114	266	24th ward, 10th pct. ....	248	166
20th ward, 9th pct. ....	110	291	24th ward, 11th pct. ....	305	201
20th ward, 10th pct. ....	189	324	24th ward, 12th pct. ....	195	378
20th ward, 11th pct. ....	133	259	24th ward, 13th pct. ....	232	354
20th ward, 12th pct. ....	123	242	24th ward, 14th pct. ....	336	121
20th ward, 13th pct. ....	138	264	24th ward, 15th pct. ....	228	88
20th ward, 14th pct. ....	85	272	24th ward, 16th pct. ....	211	260
20th ward, 15th pct. ....	163	297	24th ward, 17th pct. ....	287	138
20th ward, 16th pct. ....	123	254	24th ward, 18th pct. ....	192	408
20th ward, 17th pct. ....	127	247	24th ward, 19th pct. ....	235	267
20th ward, 18th pct. ....	115	241	24th ward, 20th pct. ....	344	207
21st ward, 1st pct. ....	187	147	24th ward, 21st pct. ....	211	388
21st ward, 2nd pct. ....	176	162	24th ward, 22nd pct. ....	220	183
21st ward, 3rd pct. ....	145	222	24th ward, 23rd pct. ....	215	378
21st ward, 4th pct. ....	113	240	24th ward, 24th pct. ....	223	306
21st ward, 5th pct. ....	105	254	24th ward, 25th pct. ....	339	224
21st ward, 6th pct. ....	134	248	25th ward, 1st pct. ....	125	329
21st ward, 7th pct. ....	118	198	25th ward, 2nd pct. ....	114	281
21st ward, 8th pct. ....	176	165	25th ward, 3rd pct. ....	131	218
21st ward, 9th pct. ....	164	126	25th ward, 4th pct. ....	87	228
21st ward, 10th pct. ....	172	158	25th ward, 5th pct. ....	145	220
21st ward, 11th pct. ....	193	222	25th ward, 6th pct. ....	161	215
21st ward, 12th pct. ....	110	240	25th ward, 7th pct. ....	82	185
21st ward, 13th pct. ....	135	168	25th ward, 8th pct. ....	146	237
21st ward, 14th pct. ....	138	251	25th ward, 9th pct. ....	137	341
21st ward, 15th pct. ....	237	151	25th ward, 10th pct. ....	125	361
21st ward, 16th pct. ....	150	219	25th ward, 11th pct. ....	113	238
21st ward, 17th pct. ....	107	230	25th ward, 12th pct. ....	95	222
21st ward, 18th pct. ....	112	254	25th ward, 13th pct. ....	135	243
22nd ward, 1st pct. ....	184	262	25th ward, 14th pct. ....	164	174
22nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	128	268	25th ward, 15th pct. ....	121	227
22nd ward, 3rd pct. ....	134	232	25th ward, 16th pct. ....	123	253
22nd ward, 4th pct. ....	133	218	25th ward, 17th pct. ....	97	291
22nd ward, 5th pct. ....	139	283	25th ward, 18th pct. ....	87	302
22nd ward, 6th pct. ....	124	310	25th ward, 19th pct. ....	113	313
22nd ward, 7th pct. ....	90	241	25th ward, 20th pct. ....	118	222
22nd ward, 8th pct. ....	73	288	26th ward, 1st pct. ....	135	218

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Milwaukee, city,—Cont.			Wauwatosa, city,—Cont.		
26th ward, 2nd pct. ....	71	334	4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	89	739
26th ward, 3rd pct. ....	75	317	5th ward, 1st pct. ....	85	785
26th ward, 4th pct. ....	139	273	5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	72	717
26th ward, 5th pct. ....	110	385	5th ward, 3rd pct. ....	60	669
26th ward, 6th pct. ....	53	369	West Allis, city:		
26th ward, 7th pct. ....	64	341	1st ward, 1st pct. ....	278	314
26th ward, 8th pct. ....	78	354	1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	170	132
26th ward, 9th pct. ....	67	351	1st ward, 3rd pct. ....	243	393
26th ward, 10th pct. ....	70	288	1st ward, 4th pct. ....	298	142
26th ward, 11th pct. ....	63	458	1st ward, 5th pct. ....	239	232
26th ward, 12th pct. ....	100	302	1st ward, 6th pct. ....	310	329
26th ward, 13th pct. ....	120	346	1st ward, 7th pct. ....	348	431
26th ward, 14th pct. ....	85	441	2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	185	258
26th ward, 15th pct. ....	85	323	2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	131	310
26th ward, 16th pct. ....	167	369	2nd ward, 3rd pct. ....	257	277
26th ward, 17th pct. ....	76	455	3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	92	348
26th ward, 18th pct. ....	86	314	3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	171	496
26th ward, 19th pct. ....	65	367	3rd ward, 3rd pct. ....	406	654
26th ward, 20th pct. ....	70	511	4th ward, 1st pct. ....	335	402
26th ward, 21st pct. ....	65	405	4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	457	707
26th ward, 22nd pct. ....	102	333	4th ward, 3rd pct. ....	362	798
26th ward, 23rd pct. ....	112	378	4th ward, 4th pct. ....	297	556
26th ward, 24th pct. ....	60	257	Total .....	88,912	168,359
26th ward, 25th pct. ....	68	454			
26th ward, 26th pct. ....	97	441	MONROE CO.		
26th ward, 27th pct. ....	87	417	Adrian .....	12	50
26th ward, 28th pct. ....	120	413	Angelo .....	11	122
26th ward, 29th pct. ....	77	392	Byron .....	4	64
26th ward, 30th pct. ....	79	440	Clifton .....	6	107
26th ward, 31st pct. ....	72	472	Glendale .....	5	82
26th ward, 32nd pct. ....	136	424	Grant .....	2	37
26th ward, 33rd pct. ....	147	455	Greenfield .....	1	72
26th ward, 34th pct. ....	112	553	Jefferson .....	3	63
26th ward, 35th pct. ....	195	345	La Fayette .....	1	35
26th ward, 36th pct. ....	175	386	La Grange .....	11	159
26th ward, 37th pct. ....	183	350	Leon .....	8	125
26th ward, 38th pct. ....	78	229	Lincoln .....	10	153
27th ward, 1st pct. ....	241	237	Little Falls .....	22	114
27th ward, 2nd pct. ....	149	246	New Lyme .....	4	26
27th ward, 3rd pct. ....	77	288	Oakdale .....	8	112
27th ward, 4th pct. ....	137	301	Portland .....	11	94
27th ward, 5th pct. ....	140	202	Ridgeville .....	5	99
27th ward, 6th pct. ....	80	309	Scott .....	1	15
27th ward, 7th pct. ....	100	355	Sheldon .....	2	78
27th ward, 8th pct. ....	132	275	Sparta .....	8	184
27th ward, 9th pct. ....	152	336	Tomah .....	3	92
27th ward, 10th pct. ....	100	294	Wellington .....	1	67
27th ward, 11th pct. ....	107	286	Wells .....	3	65
27th ward, 12th pct. ....	269	235	Wilton .....	4	71
27th ward, 13th pct. ....	206	269	Cashton, vil. ....	19	174
27th ward, 14th pct. ....	133	221	Kendall, vil. ....	10	85
27th ward, 15th pct. ....	377	271	Melving, vil. ....	12	27
St. Francis, city:			Norwalk, vil. ....	6	124
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	243	249	Wilton, vil. ....	8	92
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	223	152	Wyeville, vil. ....	4	21
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	120	399	Sparta, city:		
South Milwaukee, city:			1st ward .....	18	407
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	161	450	2nd ward .....	35	318
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	110	323	3rd ward .....	19	298
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	171	356	4th ward .....	31	339
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	173	264	Tomah, city:		
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	319	169	1st ward .....	10	190
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	351	236	2nd ward .....	31	285
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	319	185	3rd ward .....	26	299
Wauwatosa, city:			4th ward .....	25	223
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	34	664	Total .....	400	4,968
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	74	932			
1st ward, 3rd pct. ....	93	721	OCONTO CO.		
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	53	967	Abrams .....	19	131
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	48	1,493	Armstrong .....	10	146
2nd ward, 3rd pct. ....	103	1,401	Bagley .....	5	37
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	90	1,089	Brazeau .....	6	106
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	100	881	Breed .....	3	107
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	125	768			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>OCONTO CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.</b>		
Chase .....	14	81	Black Creek .....	3	141
Doty .....	7	27	Bovina .....	3	89
Gillett .....	3	166	Buchanan .....	43	209
How .....	17	131	Center .....	4	254
Lena .....	21	134	Cicero .....	9	251
Little River .....	12	181	Dale .....	2	247
Little Suamico .....	21	145	Deer Creek .....	8	92
Maple Valley .....	7	176	Ellington .....	7	292
Morgan .....	18	86	Freedom .....	9	227
Oconto .....	5	197	Grand Chute:		
Oconto Falls .....	5	135	1st pct. ....	24	335
Pensaukee .....	2	185	2nd pct. ....	18	304
Riverview .....	3	48	Greenville .....	14	258
Spruce .....	12	163	Hortonia .....	2	115
Stiles .....	14	152	Kaukauna .....	12	87
Townsend .....	12	93	Liberty .....	4	47
Underhill .....	3	90	Maine .....	4	74
Wheeler .....	4	116	Maple Creek .....	7	84
Lena, vil. ....	12	149	Onesida .....	20	155
Suring, vil. ....	15	163	Osborn .....	7	156
Gillett, city:			Seymour .....	14	227
1st ward .....	7	148	Vandenbrook .....	14	111
2nd ward .....	8	138	Bear Creek, vil. ....	5	128
3rd ward .....	2	88	Black Creek, vil. ....	5	213
Oconto, city:			Combined Locks, vil. ....	39	115
1st ward .....	12	167	Hortonville, vil. ....	9	280
2nd ward .....	11	84	Kimberly, vil. ....	178	599
3rd ward .....	14	110	Little Chute, vil. ....	134	859
4th ward .....	12	137	Shiocton, vil. ....	8	169
5th ward .....	16	182	Appleton, city:		
6th ward .....	12	121	1st ward .....	13	472
7th ward .....	8	180	2nd ward .....	28	817
8th ward .....	9	183	3rd ward .....	17	303
9th ward .....	14	93	4th ward .....	29	945
10th ward .....	5	138	5th ward .....	13	516
Oconto Falls, city:			6th ward .....	46	974
1st ward .....	6	78	7th ward .....	32	521
2nd ward .....	15	187	8th ward .....	20	401
3rd ward .....	32	151	9th ward .....	25	478
Total .....	433	5,330	10th ward .....	24	630
<b>ONEIDA CO.</b>			11th ward .....	25	638
Cassian .....	2	59	12th ward .....	49	1,004
Crescent .....	37	145	13th ward .....	36	549
Enterprise .....	3	57	14th ward .....	7	590
Hazelhurst .....	4	72	15th ward .....	14	489
Lake Tomahawk .....	16	103	16th ward .....	42	839
Little Rice .....	1	18	17th ward .....	22	476
Lynne .....	11	19	18th ward .....	20	453
Minocqua .....	22	545	19th ward .....	10	232
Monico .....	8	45	20th ward .....	17	257
Newbold .....	23	141	Kaukauna, city:		
Nokomis .....	3	105	1st ward .....	102	564
Pelican .....	74	371	2nd ward .....	122	577
Piehl .....	2	18	3rd ward .....	127	502
Pine Lake .....	69	195	4th ward .....	56	312
Schoepke .....	7	101	5th ward .....	34	102
Stella .....	7	24	New London, city:		
Sugar Camp .....	24	97	3rd ward .....	25	281
Three Lakes .....	14	282	Seymour, city:		
Woodboro .....	9	64	1st ward .....	6	346
Woodruff .....	24	177	2nd ward .....	19	223
Rhineland, city:			Total .....	1,586	20,609
1st ward .....	48	334	<b>OZAUKEE CO.</b>		
2nd ward .....	57	223	Belgium .....	30	299
3rd ward .....	35	154	Cedarburg .....	21	337
4th ward .....	15	326	Fredonia .....	16	251
5th ward .....	29	345	Grafton .....	31	274
6th ward .....	24	204	Mequon:		
7th ward .....	34	372	1st pct. ....	32	474
8th ward .....	64	321	2nd pct. ....	61	559
Total .....	666	4,917	Port Washington .....	25	204
			Saukville .....	19	212



PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>OZAUKEE CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>POLK CO.—Cont.</b>		
Belgium, vil. ....	30	128	Clam Falls .....	7	47
Fredonia, vil. ....	26	154	Clayton .....	16	58
Grafton, vil. ....	85	455	Clear Lake .....	17	71
Saukville, vil. ....	38	169	Eureka .....	13	44
Thiensville, vil. ....	41	297	Farmington .....	5	91
Cedarburg, city:			Garfield .....	18	83
1st ward .....	37	360	Georgetown .....	7	39
2nd ward .....	23	212	Johnstown .....	8	20
3rd ward .....	26	243	Laketown .....	10	51
Port Washington, city:			Lincoln .....	27	70
1st ward .....	47	366	Lorain .....	12	40
2nd ward .....	64	234	Luck .....	8	50
3rd ward .....	24	151	McKinley .....	21	45
4th ward .....	17	131	Milltown .....	16	47
5th ward .....	25	204	Osceola .....	20	68
6th ward .....	41	348	St. Croix Falls .....	7	73
Total .....	759	6,062	Sterling .....	5	36
			West Sweden .....	16	51
<b>PEPIN CO.</b>			Balsam Lake, vil. ....	18	176
Albany .....	9	29	Centuria, vil. ....	13	93
Durand .....	6	49	Clayton, vil. ....	6	28
Frankfort .....	3	55	Clear Lake, vil. ....	22	133
Lima .....	2	92	Dresser, vil. ....	18	79
Pepin .....	6	67	Frederic, vil. ....	10	180
Stockholm .....	2	47	Luck, vil. ....	25	150
Waterville .....	6	130	Milltown, vil. ....	10	103
Waubeek .....	6	17	Osceola, vil. ....	25	182
Wepin, vil. ....	13	104	St. Croix Falls, vil. ....	15	218
Stockholm, vil. ....	4	45	Amery, city:		
Durand, city:			1st ward .....	16	189
1st ward .....	4	93	2nd ward .....	21	130
2nd ward .....	24	207	Total .....	546	3,046
3rd ward .....	10	164			
Total .....	95	1,099	<b>PORTAGE CO.</b>		
<b>PIERCE CO.</b>			Alban .....	37	77
Clifton .....	6	51	Almond .....	9	81
Diamond Bluff .....	5	46	Amherst .....	24	97
Ellsworth .....	14	161	Belmont .....	6	61
El Paso .....	10	123	Buena Vista .....	23	91
Gilman .....	11	141	Carson .....	31	112
Hartland .....	7	124	Dewey .....	49	10
Isabelle .....	2	28	Eau Claire .....	22	105
Maiden Rock .....	6	105	Grant .....	14	93
Martell .....	11	159	Hull .....	119	97
Oak Grove .....	8	63	Lanark .....	6	104
River Falls .....	13	69	Linwood .....	31	47
Rock Elm .....	4	98	New Hope .....	17	86
Salem .....	10	124	Pine Grove .....	8	66
Spring Lake .....	10	82	Plover .....	92	171
Trenton .....	19	82	Sharon .....	132	41
Trimbelle .....	19	119	Stockton .....	86	50
Union .....	8	185	Almond, vil. ....	6	118
Bay City, vil. ....	6	59	Amherst, vil. ....	18	177
Ellsworth, vil. ....	14	454	Amherst Junction, vil. ..	7	37
Elmwood, vil. ....	16	140	Junction City, vil. ....	33	54
Maiden Rock, vil. ....	6	74	Nelsonville, vil. ....	4	57
Plum City, vil. ....	4	88	Park Ridge, vil. ....	8	101
Spring Valley, vil. ....	3	278	Rosholt, vil. ....	24	154
Prescott, city:			Whiting, vil. ....	83	130
1st ward .....	10	93	Stevens Point, city:		
2nd ward .....	9	76	1st ward .....	70	255
3rd ward .....	6	81	2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	50	319
River Falls, city:			2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	74	227
2nd election dist. ....	52	696	3rd ward .....	115	527
Total .....	289	3,799	4th ward, 1st pct. ....	144	135
			4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	222	107
<b>POLK CO.</b>			5th ward .....	108	419
Alden .....	34	104	6th ward .....	129	129
Apple River .....	23	65	7th ward .....	263	177
Balsam Lake .....	14	60	8th ward, 1st pct. ....	122	240
Beaver .....	19	44	8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	74	227
Black Brook .....	18	65	9th ward .....	91	115
Bone Lake .....	6	43	Total .....	2,351	5,107

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>PRICE CO.</b>			<b>RACINE CO.—Cont.</b>		
Catawba .....	4	64	Racine, city.—Cont.		
Eisenstein .....	9	107	9th ward, 1st pct. ....	264	40a
Elk .....	19	126	9th ward, 2nd pct. ....	262	246
Emery .....	4	112	10th ward, 1st pct. ....	149	267
Fifield .....	18	191	10th ward, 2nd pct. ....	186	221
Flambeau .....	15	77	11th ward, 1st pct. ....	137	504
Georgetown .....	5	48	11th ward, 2nd pct. ....	180	417
Hackett .....	0	62	12th ward, 1st pct. ....	105	843
Harmony .....	10	76	12th ward, 2nd pct. ....	75	493
Hill .....	3	88	12th ward, 3rd pct. ....	72	524
Kennan .....	5	52	12th ward, 4th pct. ....	90	485
Knox .....	17	99	12th ward, 5th pct. ....	113	490
Lake .....	16	161	12th ward, 6th pct. ....	159	331
Ogema .....	25	234	13th ward, 1st pct. ....	218	382
Prentice .....	7	104	13th ward, 2nd pct. ....	249	569
Spirit .....	9	105	13th ward, 3rd pct. ....	161	437
Worcester .....	43	255	13th ward, 4th pct. ....	380	873
Catawba, vil. ....	11	63	14th ward, 1st pct. ....	300	277
Kennan, vil. ....	7	42	14th ward, 2nd pct. ....	185	483
Prentice, vil. ....	11	132	15th ward, 1st pct. ....	291	670
Park Falls, city:			15th ward, 2nd pct. ....	218	507
1st ward .....	30	166	15th ward, 3rd pct. ....	241	383
2nd ward .....	14	95	15th ward, 4th pct. ....	176	329
3rd ward .....	33	259			
4th ward .....	19	120			
Phillips, city:			Total .....	8,873	24,204
1st ward .....	12	177			
2nd ward .....	7	180			
3rd ward .....	15	154			
Total .....	368	3,349			
<b>RACINE CO.</b>			<b>RICHLAND CO.</b>		
Burlington .....	51	405	Akan .....	9	93
Caledonia:			Bloom .....	8	144
1st pct. ....	100	442	Buena Vista .....	8	255
2nd pct. ....	204	547	Dayton .....	3	105
Dover .....	43	273	Eagle .....	5	157
Mt. Pleasant:			Forest .....	2	118
1st pct. ....	614	1,722	Henrietta .....	7	107
2nd pct. ....	257	318	Ithaca .....	9	154
Norway .....	93	357	Marshall .....	12	163
Raymond .....	58	241	Orion .....	4	129
Rochester .....	10	128	Richland .....	16	304
Waterford .....	81	252	Richwood .....	8	89
Yorkville .....	37	309	Rockbridge .....	4	173
North Bay, vil. ....	2	97	Sylvan .....	1	148
Rochester, vil. ....	12	87	Westford .....	12	68
Sturtevant, vil. ....	72	179	Willow .....	4	150
Union Grove, vil. ....	32	348	Boaz, vil. ....	9	36
Waterford, vil. ....	26	285	Cazenovia, vil. ....	4	86
Burlington, city:			Lone Rock, vil. ....	19	100
1st ward .....	24	119	Viola, vil. ....	4	178
2nd ward .....	34	387	Yuba, vil. ....	11	18
3rd ward .....	49	420	Richland Center, city:		
4th ward .....	33	276	1st ward .....	15	481
Racine, city:			2nd ward .....	25	539
1st ward .....	79	158	3rd ward .....	23	766
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	48	510	Total .....	222	4,561
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	47	481			
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	118	339	<b>ROCK CO.</b>		
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	107	385	Avon .....	12	43
3rd ward, 3rd pct. ....	172	470	Beloit:		
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	265	295	1st pct. ....	58	359
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	200	290	2nd pct. ....	47	316
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	156	180	Bradford .....	8	126
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	146	164	Center .....	6	141
6th ward .....	241	271	Clinton .....	6	115
7th ward, 1st pct. ....	239	1,069	Fulton .....	33	198
7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	241	444	Harmony .....	20	253
7th ward, 3rd pct. ....	245	420	Janesville .....	26	212
8th ward, 1st pct. ....	145	359	Johnstown .....	5	103
8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	128	434	La Prairie .....	3	184
8th ward, 3rd pct. ....	133	303	Lima .....	6	141
8th ward, 4th pct. ....	120	305	Magnolia .....	3	110
			Milton .....	31	204
			Newark .....	7	91
			Plymouth .....	17	156
			Porter .....	13	140
			Rock .....	25	199

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.			RUSK CO.—Cont.		
Spring Valley .....	5	80	Hawkins, vil. ....	22	55
Turtle .....	33	501	Ingram, vil. ....	6	22
Union .....	9	140	Sheldon, vil. ....	10	61
Clinton, vil. ....	15	288	Tony, vil. ....	2	49
Footville, vil. ....	8	132	Weyerhauser, vil. ....	15	76
Milton, vil. ....	21	382	Ladysmith, city:		
Milton Junction, vil. ....	43	244	1st ward .....	9	98
Orfordville, vil. ....	10	144	2nd ward .....	8	107
Beloit, city:			3rd ward .....	12	81
1st ward .....	28	146	4th ward .....	14	130
2nd ward .....	24	310	5th ward .....	9	157
3rd ward .....	54	241	6th ward .....	10	84
4th ward .....	102	375	7th ward .....	10	176
5th ward .....	41	253			
6th ward .....	39	506	Total .....	436	2,629
7th ward .....	42	517			
8th ward .....	91	547	ST. CROIX CO.		
9th ward .....	44	315	Baldwin .....	12	131
10th ward .....	35	160	Cady .....	4	85
11th ward .....	50	283	Cylon .....	16	66
12th ward .....	57	282	Eau Galle .....	10	96
13th ward .....	49	281	Emerald .....	24	63
14th ward .....	39	366	Erin Prairie .....	19	65
15th ward .....	49	307	Forest .....	12	55
16th ward .....	67	438	Glenwood .....	22	79
17th ward .....	53	478	Hammond .....	11	118
18th ward .....	84	408	Hudson .....	4	84
Edgerton, city .....	121	868	Kinnickinnic .....	10	87
Evansville, city .....	51	660	Pleasant Valley .....	5	52
Janesville, city:			Richmond .....	7	88
1st ward .....	74	832	Rush River .....	8	59
2nd ward .....	49	423	Somerset .....	11	105
3rd ward .....	36	307	Springfield .....	19	87
4th ward .....	21	474	Stanton .....	15	69
5th ward .....	75	952	Star Prairie .....	15	98
6th ward .....	44	394	St. Joseph .....	7	85
7th ward .....	56	281	Troy .....	5	74
8th ward .....	62	292	Warren .....	21	60
9th ward .....	63	218	Baldwin, vil. ....	30	278
10th ward .....	42	176	Deer Park, vil. ....	15	55
11th ward .....	71	159	Hammond, vil. ....	15	177
12th ward .....	82	153	North Hudson, vil. ....	49	111
13th ward .....	67	392	Roberts, vil. ....	15	81
14th ward .....	82	452	Somerset, vil. ....	12	114
Total .....	2,414	18,248	Star Prairie, vil. ....	13	61
			Wilson, vil. ....	3	45
			Woodville, vil. ....	18	92
			Glenwood, city:		
RUSK CO.			1st ward .....	6	42
Atlanta .....	14	91	2nd ward .....	6	42
Big Bend .....	12	62	3rd ward .....	11	86
Big Falls .....	0	29	Hudson, city:		
Cedar Rapids .....	2	14	1st ward .....	27	257
Dewey .....	7	49	2nd ward .....	36	349
Flambeau .....	21	102	3rd ward .....	53	311
Grant .....	23	175	New Richmond, city:		
Grow .....	14	58	1st ward .....	34	253
Hawkins .....	14	32	2nd ward .....	59	361
Hubbard .....	13	25	3rd ward .....	30	118
Lawrence .....	3	31	River Falls, city:		
Marshall .....	17	88	1st ward .....	5	76
Murry .....	7	61	Total .....	694	4,615
Richland .....	10	29			
Rusk .....	8	31	SAUK CO.		
South Fork .....	24	20	Baraboo .....	17	331
Strickland .....	35	26	Bear Creek .....	28	61
Stubbs .....	22	89	Dellona .....	4	113
Thornapple .....	9	86	Delton .....	16	320
True .....	6	80	Excelsior .....	2	135
Washington .....	7	48	Fairfield .....	4	109
Wilkinson .....	2	17	Franklin .....	10	139
Willard .....	14	42	Freedom .....	3	107
Wilson .....	1	24	Greenfield .....	5	133
Bruce, vil. ....	13	166	Honey Creek .....	6	163
Conrath, vil. ....	5	24			
Glen Flora, vil. ....	6	34			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>SAUK CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>SHAWANO CO.—Cont.</b>		
Ironton .....	18	136	Herman .....	9	216
LaValle .....	14	107	Hutchins .....	5	86
Merrimac .....	8	75	Lessor .....	4	116
Prairie du Sac .....	7	119	Maple Grove .....	18	150
Reedsburg .....	4	168	Morris .....	14	108
Spring Green .....	12	87	Navarino .....	8	75
Sumpter .....	35	270	Pella .....	2	210
Troy .....	8	176	Red Springs .....	7	102
Washington .....	43	148	Richmond .....	6	306
Westfield .....	8	170	Seneca .....	3	115
Winfield .....	9	109	Washington .....	0	163
Woodland .....	7	78	Waukechon .....	7	180
Ironton, vil. ....	6	40	Wescott .....	22	461
LaValle, vil. ....	31	115	Wittenberg .....	9	138
Lime Ridge, vil. ....	5	65	Aniwa, vil. ....	3	46
Loganville, vil. ....	5	82	Biramwood, vil. ....	11	176
Merrimac, vil. ....	9	66	Bonduel, vil. ....	2	258
North Freedom, vil. ....	13	151	Bowler, vil. ....	11	90
Plain, vil. ....	24	122	Cecil, vil. ....	12	88
Prairie du Sac, vil. ....	17	481	Eland, vil. ....	6	72
Rock Springs, vil. ....	9	137	Gresham, vil. ....	14	117
Sauk City, vil. ....	62	315	Mattoon, vil. ....	8	112
Spring Green, vil. ....	45	240	Tigerton, vil. ....	16	214
Baraboo, city:			Wittenberg, vil. ....	11	288
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	20	509	Keshena, pct. ....	7	110
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	5	328	Neopit, pct. ....	8	139
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	18	728	Shawano, city:		
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	24	551	1st ward, 1st pct. ....	17	434
3rd ward .....	37	399	1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	10	318
Reedsburg, city:			2nd ward .....	11	386
1st ward .....	21	458	3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	13	508
2nd ward .....	33	415	3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	3	283
3rd ward .....	22	378	Total .....	347	7,655
Total .....	674	8,834			
<b>SAWYER CO.</b>			<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.</b>		
Bass Lake .....	12	108	Greenbush .....	11	190
Couderay .....	10	41	Herman .....	8	336
Draper .....	18	117	Holland .....	42	348
Edgewater .....	3	77	Lima .....	25	364
Hayward .....	15	176	Lyndon .....	15	212
Hunter .....	4	50	Mitchell .....	14	95
Lenroot .....	12	72	Mosel .....	12	176
Meadowbrook .....	6	31	Plymouth .....	21	299
Meteor .....	2	34	Rhine .....	14	186
Ojibwa .....	14	41	Russell .....	5	66
Rodisson .....	11	93	Scott .....	8	186
Round Lake .....	7	108	Sheboygan .....	228	766
Sand Lake .....	9	110	Sheboygan Falls .....	39	311
Spider Lake .....	3	82	Sherman .....	8	188
Weirgor .....	15	52	Wilson .....	55	379
Winter .....	47	184	Adell, vil. ....	14	140
Couderay, vil. ....	2	21	Cascade, vil. ....	7	155
Exeland, vil. ....	3	56	Cedar Grove, vil. ....	23	349
Hayward, city:			Elkhart Lake, vil. ....	11	163
1st ward .....	6	93	Glenbeulah, vil. ....	6	121
2nd ward .....	5	133	Kohler, vil. ....	40	696
3rd ward .....	9	124	Oostburg, vil. ....	13	301
4th ward .....	5	33	Random Lake, vil. ....	26	180
Total .....	218	1,836	Waldo, vil. ....	6	142
<b>SHAWANO CO.</b>			<b>Plymouth, city:</b>		
Almon .....	4	75	1st ward, 1st pct. ....	31	319
Angelica .....	18	137	1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	27	317
Aniwa .....	1	58	2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	23	271
Bartelme .....	3	43	2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	17	341
Belle Plaine .....	8	334	Sheboygan, city:		
Biramwood .....	4	75	1st ward, 1st pct. ....	53	1,006
Fairbanks .....	5	136	1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	96	943
Germania .....	4	73	2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	82	615
Grant .....	2	278	2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	128	493
Green Valley .....	19	199	3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	90	318
Hartland .....	2	182	3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	182	445
			4th ward, 1st pct. ....	222	564
			4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	172	871
			5th ward, 1st pct. ....	192	637
			5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	335	1,000

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.—Cont.</b>		
Sheboygan, city.—Cont.			Galesville, city:		
6th ward, 1st pct. ....	112	287	1st ward .....	14	96
6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	161	483	2nd ward .....	4	99
7th ward, 1st pct. ....	271	715	3rd ward .....	2	91
7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	213	711	Independence, city:		
8th ward, 1st pct. ....	175	867	1st ward .....	6	30
8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	181	817	2nd ward .....	5	37
Sheboygan Falls, city:			3rd ward .....	1	42
1st ward .....	81	444	4th ward .....	3	53
2nd ward .....	35	363	Osseo, city:		
Total .....	3,530	19,176	1st ward .....	14	115
			2nd ward .....	12	85
			3rd ward .....	5	70
			Whitehall, city:		
			1st ward .....	4	128
			2nd ward .....	2	206
			3rd ward .....	1	198
			Total .....	436	4,418
<b>TAYLOR CO.</b>			<b>VERNON CO.</b>		
Aurora .....	14	45	Bergen .....	5	47
Browning .....	9	74	Christiana .....	6	71
Chelsea .....	2	106	Clinton .....	5	63
Cleveland .....	4	46	Coon .....	14	84
Deer Creek .....	7	134	Forest .....	9	94
Ford .....	1	40	Franklin .....	9	134
Goodrich .....	9	52	Genoa .....	3	64
Greenwood .....	9	105	Greenwood .....	5	63
Grover .....	4	49	Hamburg .....	1	70
Hammel .....	23	108	Harmony .....	8	68
Holway .....	14	91	Hillsboro .....	7	97
Jump River .....	13	60	Jefferson .....	7	97
Little Black .....	11	188	Kickapoo .....	4	69
Maplehurst .....	9	63	Liberty .....	2	28
McKinley .....	11	58	Stark .....	1	46
Medford .....	29	311	Sterling .....	0	32
Molitor .....	4	32	Union .....	4	50
Pershing .....	8	48	Viroqua .....	8	147
Rib Lake .....	9	137	Webster .....	5	80
Roosevelt .....	28	65	Wheatland .....	0	63
Taft .....	12	47	Whitestown .....	1	56
Westboro .....	21	175	Chaseburg, vil. ....	2	60
Gilman, vil. ....	5	63	Coon Valley, vil. ....	1	109
Lublin, vil. ....	5	39	De Soto, vil. ....	6	51
Stetsonville, vil. ....	10	101	Genoa, vil. ....	9	142
Rib Lake, vil. ....	17	237	La Farge, vil. ....	6	83
Medford, city:			Ontario, vil. ....	6	83
1st ward .....	15	332	Readstown, vil. ....	4	86
2nd ward .....	9	241	Stoddard, vil. ....	6	66
3rd ward .....	27	322	Viola, vil. ....	1	61
Total .....	339	3,369	Hillsboro, city:		
			1st ward .....	1	83
			2nd ward .....	6	86
			3rd ward .....	3	111
			Viroqua, city:		
			1st ward .....	3	119
			2nd ward .....	3	113
			3rd ward .....	8	249
			4th ward .....	9	189
			5th ward .....	4	177
			6th ward .....	7	135
			Westby, city:		
			1st ward .....	5	68
			2nd ward .....	6	139
			3rd ward .....	3	65
			Total .....	195	3,808
<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.</b>			<b>VILAS CO.</b>		
Albion .....	8	81	Arbor Vitae .....	17	157
Arcadia .....	67	235	Boulder Junction .....	8	214
Burnside .....	18	27	Cloverland .....	6	78
Caledonia .....	3	57	Conover .....	24	141
Chimney Rock .....	1	98	Flambeau .....	15	296
Dodge .....	25	68			
Eitrick .....	8	232			
Gale .....	8	220			
Hale .....	37	196			
Lincoln .....	4	113			
Pigeon .....	8	230			
Preston .....	16	227			
Sumner .....	14	68			
Trempealeau .....	9	147			
Unity .....	18	85			
Eleva, vil. ....	18	102			
Eitrick, vil. ....	8	142			
Strum, vil. ....	15	123			
Trempealeau, vil. ....	9	125			
Arcadia, city:					
1st ward .....	6	89			
2nd ward .....	33	177			
3rd ward .....	24	102			
Blair, city:					
1st ward .....	1	66			
2nd ward .....	4	103			
3rd ward .....	1	55			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>VILAS CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>WASHBURN CO.—Cont.</b>		
Land O'Lakes .....	12	148	Frog Creek .....	4	15
Lincoln .....	13	228	Gull Lake .....	10	31
Manitowish Waters .....	10	164	Long Lake .....	8	56
Phelps .....	75	201	Madge .....	8	21
Plum Lake .....	2	133	Minong .....	13	51
Presque Isle .....	26	69	Scarona .....	15	66
St. Germain .....	9	154	Spooner .....	8	65
Washington .....	12	140	Springbrook .....	6	48
Winchester .....	5	67	Stinnett .....	5	28
Eagle River, city:			Stone Lake .....	6	48
1st ward .....	6	110	Trego .....	16	56
2nd ward .....	10	139	Birchwood, vil. ....	14	96
3rd ward .....	3	164	Minong, vil. ....	5	68
4th ward .....	6	94	Shell Lake, vil. ....	20	228
Total .....	259	2,697	Spooner, city:		
<b>WALWORTH CO.</b>			1st ward .....	22	98
Bloomfield .....	19	285	2nd ward .....	17	83
Darien .....	10	197	3rd ward .....	19	143
Delavan .....	30	578	4th ward .....	15	103
East Troy .....	48	322	5th ward .....	22	50
Geneva .....	32	414	Total .....	315	1,773
LaFayette .....	12	167	<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>		
LaGrange .....	13	190	Addison .....	24	406
Linn .....	14	356	Barton .....	28	192
Lyons .....	14	255	Erin .....	39	166
Richmond .....	19	156	Farmington .....	23	234
Sharon .....	9	165	Germantown .....	50	419
Spring Prairie .....	14	185	Hartford .....	36	229
Sugar Creek .....	21	350	Jackson .....	8	207
Troy .....	28	193	Kewaskum .....	17	162
Watworth .....	7	254	Polk .....	33	264
Whitewater .....	16	132	Richfield .....	97	440
Darien, vil. ....	18	239	Trenton .....	51	350
East Troy, vil. ....	41	325	Wayne .....	11	193
Fontana on Geneva			West Bend .....	72	390
Lake, vil. ....	10	249	Barton, vil. ....	39	271
Genoa City, vil. ....	16	275	Germantown, vil. ....	10	88
Sharon, vil. ....	11	226	Jackson, vil. ....	14	109
Watworth, vil. ....	17	438	Kewaskum, vil. ....	44	390
Williams Bay, vil. ....	69	405	Slinger, vil. ....	30	199
Delavan, city:			Hartford, city:		
1st ward .....	18	467	1st ward .....	78	334
2nd ward .....	20	408	2nd ward .....	68	245
3rd ward .....	38	555	3rd ward .....	54	251
Elkhorn, city:			4th ward .....	73	343
1st ward .....	4	286	West Bend, city:		
2nd ward .....	30	456	1st ward .....	34	282
3rd ward .....	22	529	2nd ward .....	37	305
Lake Geneva, city:			3rd ward .....	28	470
1st ward .....	18	442	4th ward .....	29	285
2nd ward .....	21	232	5th ward .....	76	500
3rd ward .....	17	411	6th ward .....	55	459
4th ward .....	10	212	Total .....	1,158	8,183
Whitewater, city:			<b>WAUKESHA CO.</b>		
1st ward .....	40	243	Brookfield:		
2nd ward .....	10	336	1st pct. ....	47	369
3rd ward .....	41	344	2nd pct. ....	126	501
4th ward .....	39	542	3rd pct. ....	34	243
Total .....	816	11,819	4th pct. ....	6	167
<b>WASHBURN CO.</b>			5th pct. ....	32	570
Barronett .....	9	38	6th pct. ....	22	480
Bashaw .....	7	57	7th pct. ....	115	524
Bass Lake .....	9	40	Delafield .....	117	960
Beaver Brook .....	6	63	Eagle .....	20	225
Birchwood .....	12	43	Genesee .....	57	502
Brooklyn .....	13	29	Lisbon .....	38	360
Casey .....	5	50	Menomonee .....	183	686
Chicago .....	2	21	Merton .....	86	615
Crystal .....	8	19	Mukwonago .....	33	252
Evergreen .....	11	59			

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.</b>			<b>WAUPACA CO.—Cont.</b>		
Muskego:			Scandinavia .....	8	123
1st pct. ....	116	470	St. Lawrence .....	9	93
2nd pct. ....	142	434	Union .....	1	183
New Berlin:			Waupaca .....	5	85
1st pct. ....	154	552	Weyauwega .....	3	88
2nd pct. ....	137	307	Wyoming .....	2	62
3rd pct. ....	74	427	Big Falls, vil. ....	7	40
Oconomowoc:			Embarrass, vil. ....	3	58
1st pct. ....	45	466	Fremont, vil. ....	6	96
2nd pct. ....	97	340	Iola, vil. ....	19	238
Ottawa .....	24	197	Manawa, vil. ....	14	303
Pewaukee:			Ogdensburg, vil. ....	4	54
1st pct. ....	158	809	Scandinavia, vil. ....	8	128
2nd pct. ....	57	239	Clintonville, city:		
Summit .....	77	871	1st ward .....	14	459
Vernon .....	31	262	2nd ward .....	5	177
Waukesha .....	62	583	3rd ward .....	10	241
Big Bend, vil. ....	25	169	4th ward .....	13	371
Butler, vil. ....	84	204	5th ward .....	7	346
Chenequa, vil. ....	8	170	Marion, city:		
Dousman, vil. ....	22	138	1st ward .....	0	95
Eagle, vil. ....	12	141	2nd ward .....	4	107
Hartland, vil. ....	22	542	3rd ward .....	6	174
Lac La Belle, vil. ....	2	85	New London, city:		
Lannon, vil. ....	20	96	1st ward .....	13	232
Menomonee Falls, vil. ....	104	656	2nd ward .....	4	67
Merton, vil. ....	16	119	4th ward .....	18	418
Mukwonago, vil. ....	36	357	5th ward .....	6	100
North Prairie, vil. ....	12	147	Waupaca, city:		
Pewaukee, vil. ....	121	517	1st ward .....	5	260
Sussex, vil. ....	25	211	2nd ward .....	19	331
Wales, vil. ....	8	77	3rd ward .....	1	191
Oconomowoc, city:			4th ward .....	3	295
1st pct. ....	53	775	Weyauwega, city:		
2nd pct. ....	87	760	1st ward .....	4	114
Waukesha, city:			2nd ward .....	0	110
1st ward .....	90	271	3rd ward .....	6	58
2nd ward .....	55	203	Total .....	339	8,092
3rd ward .....	69	487	<b>WAUSHARA CO.</b>		
4th ward .....	31	188	Aurora .....	7	131
5th ward .....	45	390	Bloomfield .....	2	136
6th ward .....	38	436	Coloma .....	5	35
7th ward .....	22	317	Dakota .....	4	76
8th ward .....	54	430	Deerfield .....	0	55
9th ward .....	59	670	Hancock .....	4	54
10th ward .....	27	621	Leon .....	7	75
11th ward .....	48	682	Marion .....	3	163
12th ward .....	50	386	Mt. Morris .....	3	124
13th ward .....	121	489	Oasis .....	4	54
14th ward .....	104	481	Plainfield .....	7	53
15th ward .....	88	392	Poy Sippi .....	7	194
Total .....	3,648	24,018	Richford .....	2	55
<b>WAUPACA CO.</b>			Rose .....	1	55
Bear Creek .....	3	200	Saxeville .....	11	89
Caledonia .....	3	119	Springwater .....	2	92
Dayton .....	9	139	Warren .....	12	77
Dupont .....	1	199	Wautoma .....	3	96
Farmington:			Coloma, vil. ....	23	88
1st pct. ....	7	136	Hancock, vil. ....	10	93
2nd pct. ....	29	326	Lohrville, vil. ....	9	24
Fremont .....	2	67	Plainfield, vil. ....	14	160
Harrison .....	4	64	Redgranite, vil. ....	41	104
Helvetia .....	5	63	Wild Rose, vil. ....	8	182
Iola .....	3	103	Berlin, city:		
Larrabee .....	9	224	2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	0	5
Lebanon .....	10	127	Wautoma, city:		
Lind .....	6	64	1st ward .....	8	166
Little Wolf .....	2	173	2nd ward .....	4	132
Matteson .....	5	104	3rd ward .....	7	173
Mukwa .....	8	146	Total .....	204	2,741
Royalton .....	6	141			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Kohler, Jr. (Rep.)
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.</b>			<b>WOOD CO.—Cont.</b>		
Algoma .....	29	526	Grand Rapids:		
Black Wolf .....	3	203	1st pct. ....	18	174
Clayton .....	12	348	2nd pct. ....	18	161
Menasha .....	70	550	3rd pct. ....	35	272
Neenah .....	19	421	4th pct. ....	40	254
Nekimi .....	9	189	Hansen .....	8	134
Nepeuskun .....	3	96	Hiles .....	3	26
Omro .....	8	203	Lincoln .....	12	186
Oshkosh .....	59	635	Marshfield .....	8	148
Poygan .....	1	103	Milladore .....	8	125
Rushford .....	3	290	Port Edwards .....	13	106
Utica .....	9	237	Remington .....	8	70
Vinland .....	17	246	Richfield .....	7	131
Winchester .....	3	182	Rock .....	5	138
Winneconne .....	3	186	Rudolph .....	31	175
Wolf River .....	4	102	Saratoga .....	27	191
Winneconne, vil. ....	8	322	Seneca .....	15	109
Menasha, city:			Sherry .....	3	123
1st ward .....	65	396	Sigel .....	17	187
2nd ward .....	135	697	Wood .....	6	94
3rd ward .....	73	647	Auburndale, vil. ....	1	93
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	115	348	Biron, vil. ....	17	139
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	134	440	Milladore, vil. ....	4	58
5th ward .....	99	492	Port Edwards, vil. ....	53	399
Neenah, city:			Vesper, vil. ....	20	100
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	49	1,118	Marshfield, city:		
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	59	670	1st ward .....	32	351
2nd ward .....	60	579	2nd ward .....	24	365
3rd ward .....	60	331	3rd ward .....	30	312
4th ward .....	93	728	4th ward .....	19	416
5th ward .....	49	802	5th ward .....	34	436
Omro, city:			6th ward .....	28	267
1st ward .....	7	157	7th ward .....	10	227
2nd ward .....	9	196	8th ward .....	43	244
3rd ward .....	7	91	9th ward .....	45	318
Oshkosh, city:			10th ward .....	38	397
1st ward .....	47	294	Nekoosa, city:		
2nd ward .....	84	726	1st ward .....	15	172
3rd ward .....	61	490	2nd ward .....	15	100
4th ward .....	67	661	3rd ward .....	22	156
5th ward .....	70	837	4th ward .....	25	136
6th ward .....	164	545	Pittsville, city:		
7th ward .....	33	560	1st ward .....	6	71
8th ward .....	85	551	2nd ward .....	2	49
9th ward .....	101	850	3rd ward .....	1	53
10th ward .....	71	911	Wisconsin Rapids, city:		
11th ward .....	75	1,139	1st ward .....	34	415
12th ward .....	98	848	2nd ward .....	16	305
13th ward .....	124	655	3rd ward .....	29	375
14th ward .....	86	718	4th ward .....	25	282
15th ward .....	99	650	5th ward .....	83	346
16th ward .....	76	393	6th ward .....	40	258
Total .....	2,615	23,353	7th ward .....	29	255
<b>WOOD CO.</b>			8th ward .....	40	344
Arpin .....	22	206	9th ward .....	40	480
Auburndale .....	2	142	10th ward .....	38	394
Cameron .....	3	64	Total .....	1,185	11,705
Cary .....	3	62			
Cranmoor .....	2	63			
Dexter .....	13	51			



VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 9, 1952

County	Governor		Lt. Governor		Secretary of State			State Treasurer		Attorney General	
	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Roang (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Jessen (Dem.)	Wigder- son (Rep.)	Zimmer- man (Rep.)	Doyle (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Walstead (Dem.)	Thomson (Rep.)
Adams .....	177	1,217	159	1,098	162	388	864	163	1,085	158	1,054
Ashland .....	595	3,953	556	3,528	545	1,042	2,989	548	3,513	534	3,317
Barron .....	500	6,582	451	5,575	473	1,472	5,072	465	5,726	430	5,379
Bayfield .....	316	2,326	290	2,111	287	504	1,940	289	2,152	288	1,940
Brown .....	3,961	21,055	3,693	18,936	3,761	6,557	15,000	3,712	18,742	3,615	18,217
Buffalo .....	231	2,119	208	1,913	216	646	1,540	219	1,927	213	1,818
Burnett .....	220	1,428	208	1,307	208	244	1,199	211	1,306	195	1,236
Calumet .....	258	3,720	242	3,383	246	1,156	2,569	234	3,352	232	3,211
Chippewa .....	694	7,101	633	6,382	647	2,085	5,192	656	6,525	627	6,207
Clark .....	468	5,056	428	4,464	449	1,455	3,617	433	4,461	408	4,202
Columbia .....	613	7,808	563	7,157	564	2,687	5,399	593	7,013	540	6,950
Crawford .....	390	2,508	365	2,264	367	953	1,531	377	2,221	357	2,178
Dane .....	10,816	34,643	9,205	31,093	9,386	16,285	21,793	10,263	31,642	8,885	31,436
Dodge .....	1,573	11,811	1,505	10,861	1,516	4,040	7,848	1,530	10,774	1,472	10,539
Door .....	242	3,307	228	3,039	236	839	2,491	232	2,967	224	2,878
Douglas .....	2,677	9,326	2,519	8,743	2,521	2,298	7,585	2,553	8,843	2,428	8,523
Dunn .....	338	4,315	314	3,834	306	1,057	3,388	304	3,893	296	3,741
Eau Claire .....	1,767	9,700	1,599	8,274	1,639	2,563	7,455	1,650	8,640	1,536	8,106
Florence .....	72	870	70	791	73	209	727	74	794	71	714
Fond du Lac .....	1,952	15,255	1,804	13,183	1,918	4,234	11,109	1,939	13,731	1,733	12,974
Forest .....	473	1,123	421	998	432	357	783	433	1,003	417	973
Grant .....	433	6,720	393	5,970	391	2,412	4,407	418	5,925	387	5,707
Green .....	267	5,507	236	4,867	237	1,606	4,006	252	4,842	229	4,648
Green Lake .....	228	3,144	212	2,822	210	882	2,278	222	2,877	210	2,710
Iowa .....	254	4,575	220	4,066	223	2,213	2,571	240	4,108	215	3,977
Iron .....	534	1,042	481	901	482	236	862	484	924	476	856
Jackson .....	953	2,606	879	2,240	876	816	1,823	865	2,272	861	2,221
Jefferson .....	1,340	9,417	1,273	8,723	1,287	3,012	6,625	1,286	8,751	1,262	8,435
Juneau .....	204	4,079	176	3,630	187	1,288	3,046	190	3,643	177	3,563
Kenosha .....	8,995	14,410	8,654	13,538	8,805	4,039	10,401	8,706	13,141	8,562	12,777
Keweenaw .....	295	2,862	276	2,562	277	773	2,134	272	2,555	265	2,380
La Crosse .....	1,373	15,709	1,270	12,756	1,302	4,790	11,587	1,307	14,046	1,198	13,181
Lafayette .....	329	3,875	296	3,472	304	1,389	2,675	314	3,489	289	3,330
Langlade .....	743	4,227	684	3,807	693	2,168	2,235	694	3,615	654	3,722
Lincoln .....	432	5,368	413	5,080	409	1,610	4,211	418	5,134	392	4,897
Manitowoc .....	3,840	13,432	3,500	12,326	3,624	4,668	8,920	3,541	12,365	3,488	11,935
Marathon .....	2,964	15,119	2,757	13,693	2,785	4,998	10,423	2,793	14,090	2,684	13,669

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 9, 1952—Continued

County	Governor		Lt. Governor		Secretary of State			State Treasurer		Attorney General	
	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Roang (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Jessen (Dem.)	Wigder- son (Rep.)	Zimmer- man (Rep.)	Doyle (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Walstead (Dem.)	Thomson (Rep.)
Marinette .....	1,182	5,261	1,072	4,794	1,109	1,600	3,879	1,132	4,806	1,049	4,639
Marquette .....	112	2,127	102	1,889	99	637	1,528	101	1,875	94	1,798
Milwaukee .....	88,912	168,359	83,449	154,155	85,155	57,634	113,489	84,452	154,676	83,743	153,256
Monroe .....	400	4,968	354	4,365	365	1,479	3,578	380	4,397	339	4,143
Oconto .....	433	5,330	403	4,679	411	1,504	3,863	402	4,859	383	4,556
Oneida .....	666	4,917	625	4,504	632	2,206	2,829	647	4,529	613	4,361
Outagamie .....	1,586	20,609	1,480	17,349	1,529	7,544	12,756	1,483	17,652	1,424	17,240
Ozaukee .....	759	6,062	710	5,382	712	1,459	4,650	708	5,457	697	5,213
Pepin .....	95	1,099	84	961	86	320	778	88	950	85	915
Pierce .....	289	3,799	260	3,380	269	854	2,949	270	3,358	255	3,189
Polk .....	546	3,046	509	2,708	521	520	2,543	506	2,769	491	2,580
Portage .....	2,351	5,107	2,196	4,752	1,405	1,907	3,445	2,281	4,768	2,168	4,539
Price .....	368	3,349	338	2,997	341	876	2,665	346	3,020	327	2,861
Racine .....	8,873	24,204	8,608	22,474	8,720	7,290	17,410	8,704	22,404	8,446	22,588
Richland .....	222	4,561	205	4,155	196	2,044	2,737	209	4,116	210	4,180
Rock .....	2,414	18,248	2,282	16,516	2,252	6,631	11,852	2,234	16,589	2,150	16,058
Rusk .....	436	2,629	403	2,315	409	695	1,997	419	2,327	397	2,209
St. Croix .....	694	4,615	640	4,146	653	847	3,803	653	4,133	620	3,953
Sauk .....	674	8,834	605	7,893	597	3,684	5,419	644	7,866	597	7,639
Sawyer .....	218	1,836	197	1,651	200	579	1,268	190	1,639	193	1,582
Shawano .....	347	7,655	319	6,968	319	2,219	5,531	323	7,037	311	6,735
Sheboygan .....	3,530	19,176	3,155	16,844	3,255	5,876	13,163	3,179	17,260	2,996	16,663
Taylor .....	339	3,369	300	3,006	309	837	2,610	293	3,045	295	2,912
Trempealeau .....	436	4,418	383	3,895	377	1,137	3,372	390	3,968	394	3,854
Vernon .....	195	3,808	176	3,418	179	1,165	2,820	174	3,459	167	3,418
Vilas .....	259	2,697	232	2,406	257	894	1,692	237	2,453	231	2,316
Walworth .....	816	11,819	758	11,095	766	2,771	9,152	779	11,080	742	10,647
Washburn .....	315	1,773	293	1,588	282	309	1,543	292	1,652	283	1,510
Washington .....	1,158	8,183	1,072	7,323	1,065	2,992	5,533	1,065	7,281	1,040	7,001
Waukesha .....	3,648	24,018	3,439	22,410	3,378	7,668	16,680	3,474	22,123	3,377	21,521
Waupaca .....	339	8,092	307	7,156	304	2,598	5,627	309	7,214	302	6,932
Waushara .....	204	2,741	189	2,475	186	750	2,009	193	2,515	187	2,490
Winnebago .....	2,615	23,353	2,473	19,664	2,553	9,318	14,070	2,469	20,531	2,340	19,693
Wood .....	1,185	11,705	1,067	10,205	1,149	4,113	7,770	1,089	10,487	1,030	10,034
Total .....	178,133	699,082	165,866	628,925	168,084	230,528	483,505	168,995	634,582	163,984	616,826

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

## VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR BY COUNTIES, PRIMARY ELECTION

September 9, 1952

County	Fair-child (Dem.)	Reuss (Dem.)	Finan (Rep.)	Jacob- son (Rep.)	Kerwer (Rep.)	Mc- Carthy (Rep.)	Schmitt (Rep.)	Stearns (Rep.)
Adams .....	130	37	21	16	4	988	278	20
Ashland .....	329	271	14	33	14	2,915	1,338	36
Barron .....	394	124	33	229	22	4,899	1,697	160
Bayfield .....	158	142	8	45	7	1,747	820	25
Brown .....	3,122	1,265	93	171	45	18,570	3,901	114
Buffalo .....	144	69	53	73	4	1,539	535	22
Burnett .....	132	81	7	59	4	1,091	359	40
Calumet .....	167	75	28	21	12	3,225	581	21
Chippewa .....	422	265	28	156	31	5,042	2,241	148
Clark .....	325	140	22	80	14	4,149	982	103
Columbia .....	417	168	51	94	23	5,668	2,230	185
Crawford .....	305	50	12	21	7	2,115	408	42
Dane .....	9,098	1,969	275	381	69	20,768	18,188	284
Dodge .....	1,113	488	30	125	73	9,283	2,630	123
Door .....	159	84	14	47	6	2,792	574	93
Douglas .....	1,918	860	56	325	38	5,069	5,247	147
Dunn .....	171	148	37	262	26	3,018	1,214	63
Eau Claire .....	960	923	41	238	30	5,949	4,051	297
Florence .....	56	22	6	49	34	704	202	14
Fond du Lac .....	1,183	1,013	51	154	33	12,375	3,283	248
Forest .....	363	127	1	10	28	993	208	9
Grant .....	305	110	29	108	31	5,982	1,072	40
Green .....	184	73	27	64	11	4,121	1,335	141
Green Lake .....	157	72	10	20	9	2,751	484	76
Iowa .....	200	59	7	90	69	3,694	1,042	35
Iron .....	296	259	3	9	5	888	306	18
Jackson .....	773	172	9	82	61	1,868	618	30
Jefferson .....	771	584	34	54	24	7,196	2,468	124
Juneau .....	140	70	24	75	9	3,396	875	123
Kenosha .....	6,515	3,116	279	623	119	10,732	3,696	152
Kewaunee .....	200	105	7	17	6	2,596	455	45
La Crosse .....	837	648	72	725	219	11,148	5,130	178
Lafayette .....	257	67	11	62	64	3,274	808	36
Langlade .....	593	177	12	44	36	3,504	1,035	28
Lincoln .....	283	139	4	34	4	2,483	3,647	52
Manitowoc .....	2,507	1,343	89	154	36	9,975	4,148	90
Marathon .....	2,082	935	37	153	109	11,400	4,547	174
Marinette .....	823	419	21	61	11	4,407	1,181	99
Marquette .....	85	31	56	32	8	1,719	348	27
Milwaukee .....	37,065	62,219	846	2,093	1,058	113,084	64,388	3,363
Monroe .....	314	82	13	81	62	3,657	1,179	59
Oconto .....	286	153	34	56	16	4,786	785	118
Oneida .....	460	213	14	51	56	3,823	1,402	39
Outagamie .....	1,289	402	187	168	162	17,961	3,724	204
Ozaukee .....	324	498	25	43	20	4,380	2,010	78
Pepin .....	68	30	17	35	6	913	175	15
Pierce .....	230	57	22	193	20	2,820	909	60
Polk .....	361	162	13	80	13	2,286	742	79
Portage .....	1,401	1,106	7	56	11	4,387	1,162	40
Price .....	165	165	29	159	27	2,666	855	28
Racine .....	5,270	4,183	124	349	168	17,848	7,748	253
Richland .....	172	35	7	77	11	3,956	848	21
Rock .....	1,443	832	96	228	31	14,387	4,394	430
Rusk .....	337	92	8	40	48	2,039	663	35
St. Croix .....	496	198	45	284	46	3,125	1,296	108
Sauk .....	583	115	36	104	124	6,834	2,168	80
Sawyer .....	174	51	5	30	20	1,614	305	17
Shawano .....	206	121	16	111	27	6,899	963	43
Sheboygan .....	1,928	1,828	269	405	148	11,530	7,740	248
Taylor .....	228	108	21	94	24	2,672	785	37
Trempealeau .....	229	185	29	332	47	2,938	1,079	47
Vernon .....	149	37	46	124	9	2,895	985	43
Vilas .....	121	133	6	22	11	2,358	500	29
Walworth .....	471	339	66	174	98	9,343	2,667	173
Washburn .....	198	113	7	31	5	1,390	529	17
Washington .....	562	618	74	62	25	6,543	1,779	74
Waukesha .....	1,512	2,233	208	467	97	16,405	7,748	301
Waupaca .....	255	73	10	77	88	7,316	1,265	66
Wausara .....	114	91	18	39	10	2,274	446	75
Winnebago .....	2,031	800	77	246	182	19,035	5,337	383
Wood .....	845	407	34	332	53	9,284	2,963	92
Total .....	97,321	94,379	4,021	11,639	4,078	515,481	213,701	10,353

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION

September 9, 1952

First District

Counties	Agnew (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)
Green .....	230	4,624
Kenosha .....	8,329	12,836
Racine .....	8,328	21,485
Rock .....	2,310	15,339
Walworth .....	736	10,700
Total .....	19,933	64,984

Second District

Counties	Wilkie (Dem.)	Davis (Rep.)	Schu- macher (Rep.)
Columbia .....	554	6,765	1,069
Dane .....	10,145	27,772	8,219
Dodge .....	1,468	8,835	2,853
Jefferson .....	1,289	8,319	1,149
Waukesha .....	3,247	19,170	4,735
Total .....	16,703	70,861	18,025

Third District

Counties	Bowen (Dem.)	Stevenson (Rep.)	Withrow (Rep.)
Crawford .....	338	1,137	1,378
Grant .....	409	3,210	3,533
Iowa .....	216	2,585	1,957
Juneau .....	166	1,924	2,358
La Crosse .....	1,259	8,416	8,904
Lafayette .....	263	2,048	1,954
Monroe .....	318	2,242	2,960
Richland .....	198	2,574	2,106
Sauk .....	598	4,376	4,727
Vernon .....	159	1,892	2,185
Total .....	3,924	30,404	32,062

Fourth District

County	Nowak (Dem.)	Zablocki (Dem.)	Arnold (Rep.)	Brueckner (Rep.)	Cochran (Rep.)	Fowler (Rep.)	Kopaczewski (Rep.)	Kuehn (Rep.)	Kujawa (Rep.)	Pagel (Rep.)	Quirk (Rep.)	Scharier (Rep.)	Schmeller (Rep.)
Milw., part	12,445	43,710	9,820	5,717	4,908	4,232	3,958	6,171	5,442	3,836	10,568	13,712	2,115
Total	12,445	43,710	9,820	5,717	4,908	4,232	3,958	6,171	5,442	3,836	10,568	13,712	2,115

Fifth District

County	Biemiller (Dem.)	Lane (Dem.)	Kersten (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part .....	31,844	8,121	82,541
Total .....	31,844	8,121	82,541

**VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued**

**Sixth District**

Counties	Norem (Dem.)	Slover (Rep.)	Touchett (Dem.)	Van Pelt (Rep.)
Calumet .....	57	70	118	2,990
Fond du Lac .....	627	653	837	14,019
Ozaukee .....	281	246	166	4,604
Sheboygan .....	1,052	1,195	1,275	16,704
Washington .....	455	180	428	6,685
Winnebago .....	1,181	920	688	20,059
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>65,061</b>

**Seventh District**

Counties	Kluck (Dem.)	Kopitzke (Rep.)	Laird (Rep.)	Rakow (Rep.)	Rosholt (Rep.)
Adams .....	143	356	451	32	294
Green Lake .....	193	568	1,361	231	768
Langlade .....	638	713	1,961	79	1,340
Marathon .....	2,687	1,757	8,732	1,652	3,517
Marquette .....	95	478	852	84	482
Portage .....	2,327	306	2,202	55	2,925
Shawano .....	302	4,156	2,135	125	1,295
Waupaca .....	276	4,374	2,216	53	1,819
Waushara .....	175	522	1,173	133	818
Wood .....	1,054	785	9,554	131	1,980
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>14,015</b>	<b>30,637</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>15,238</b>

**Eighth District**

Counties	Schultz (Dem.)	Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown .....	3,513	18,699
Door .....	208	2,946
Florence .....	67	725
Forest .....	418	942
Kewaunee .....	260	2,510
Manitowoc .....	3,469	11,918
Marinette .....	1,059	4,629
Oconto .....	397	4,349
Outagamie .....	1,553	17,746
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10,944</b>	<b>64,464</b>

**Ninth District**

Counties	Pillsbury (Dem.)	Hull (Rep.)
Barron .....	401	5,570
Buffalo .....	178	1,810
Chippewa .....	627	6,227
Clark .....	378	3,863
Dunn .....	270	3,884
Eau Claire .....	1,481	9,145
Jackson .....	814	2,371
Pepin .....	84	918
Pierce .....	241	3,393
St. Croix .....	601	4,414
Trempealeau .....	356	4,162
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>45,757</b>

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

## Tenth District

Counties	Kannenberg (Dem.)	Hicks (Rep.)	O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland .....	515	1,361	2,954
Bayfield .....	274	763	1,818
Burnett .....	186	367	1,144
Douglas .....	2,294	4,359	5,989
Iron .....	449	353	858
Lincoln .....	393	1,297	4,638
Oneida .....	584	1,574	3,538
Polk .....	461	966	2,127
Price .....	296	1,199	2,657
Rusk .....	363	840	2,000
Sawyer .....	178	476	1,444
Taylor .....	266	856	2,723
Vilas .....	224	651	2,203
Washburn .....	242	415	1,458
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>15,477</b>	<b>35,551</b>

**VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION  
September 9, 1952**

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
2nd	Brown, Oconto	Kleber (Dem.) ..... Lytie (Dem.) ..... Brown (Rep.) ..... O'Brien (Rep.) ..... Rachals (Rep.) .....	1,472 3,529 6,666* 9,481* 9,442*
4th	Milwaukee	Alberty (Dem.) ..... Doyme (Rep.) ..... Franke, Jr. (Rep.) .... Krueger (Rep.) ..... Murray (Rep.) .....	6,835 4,435 11,896 6,088 5,693
6th	Milwaukee	Schmidt (Dem.) ..... Jaeger (Rep.) .....	10,818 15,613
8th	Milwaukee	Balzer (Dem.) ..... Hoan (Dem.) ..... Busby (Rep.) ..... Lamboy (Rep.) ..... Schnepp (Rep.) .....	6,274 10,352 22,450 5,452 6,907
10th	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix	Motley (Dem.) ..... Knowles (Rep.) .....	1,202 10,506
12th	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	Mahoney (Dem.) ..... Rogan (Rep.) .....	2,160 12,723
14th	Outagamie, Shawano	Mason (Dem.) ..... Bubolz (Rep.) .....	216 24,091
16th	Crawford, Grant, Vernon	Carroll (Dem.) ..... Porter (Rep.) .....	290 10,681
18th	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Kreilkamp (Dem.) .... Van De Zande (Rep.) ..	2,039 17,742
20th	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Claerbout (Dem.) ..... Doherty (Rep.) ..... Krez (Rep.) ..... Mooney (Rep.) ..... Prange (Rep.) ..... Weber (Rep.) .....	3,805 5,218 2,575 6,102 6,575 4,707
22nd	Kenosha, Walworth	Wavro (Dem.) ..... Chopp (Rep.) ..... Gerling (Rep.) ..... Trinke (Rep.) .....	9,787 4,960 9,745 11,526
24th	Clark, Taylor, Wood	Mills (Dem.) ..... Clark (Rep.) ..... Fraedrich (Rep.) ..... Jensen (Rep.) .....	1,808 9,879 4,517 5,681
26th	Dane	Nelson (Dem.) ..... Sullivan (Dem.) ..... Solsrud (Rep.) .....	7,297 3,385 29,489
28th	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Henning (Dem.) ..... Padrutt (Rep.) .....	2,293 14,216
30th	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida	Smeester (Dem.) ..... Woleske (Dem.) ..... Backhaus (Rep.) ..... Downing (Rep.) ..... Roe (Rep.) .....	1,438 1,712 3,004 7,227 6,099
32nd	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau	Havenor (Dem.) ..... Schlabach (Rep.) .....	2,397 19,720

\*Recount

## SPECIAL ELECTION\*

March 10, 1953

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATOR

## 32nd District

Counties	Total	Raymond C. Bice (Rep.)	Harold P. Havernor (Dem.)	Robert Schaller (Rep.)
Jackson .....	779	320	214	245
La Crosse .....	6,891	3,951	390	2,550
Trempealeau .....	1,241	475	211	555
Total .....	8,911	4,746	815	3,350

\*To fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Sen. Rudolph M. Schlabach, Feb. 10, 1953.



**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION**

September 9, 1952

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette .....	Joyce (Dem.) .....	251
	Romell (Rep.) .....	2,553
Ashland .....	Olson (Dem.) .....	563
	Gehrmann (Rep.) .....	3,024
	Upthegrove (Rep.) .....	1,229
Barron .....	Haughian (Dem.) .....	412
	Sykes (Rep.) .....	5,732
Bayfield .....	Anich (Dem.) .....	297
	Wallin (Rep.) .....	2,208
Brown, 1st district .....	Lynch (Dem.) .....	2,732
	Duveneck (Rep.) .....	9,581
Brown, 2nd district .....	Sweeney (Dem.) .....	1,031
	Williams (Dem.) .....	462
	Larsen (Rep.) .....	7,319
Buffalo, Pepin .....	Hitt (Dem.) .....	328
	Ward (Rep.) .....	2,769
Burnett, Washburn .....	Rich (Dem.) .....	32
	Rasmusen (Rep.) .....	2,613
Calumet .....	Peters (Rep.) .....	3,086
Chippewa .....	Shea (Dem.) .....	599
	Henderson (Rep.) .....	2,851
	Raihle (Rep.) .....	4,541
Clark .....	Grammer (Dem.) .....	393
	Cook (Rep.) .....	4,308
Columbia .....	Thompson (Dem.) .....	573
	Beets (Rep.) .....	3,364
	Bidwell (Rep.) .....	4,677
Crawford .....	Lucey (Dem.) .....	290
	Satter (Rep.) .....	2,347
Dane, 1st district .....	Lorenz (Dem.) .....	2,342
	Wheeler (Dem.) .....	3,181
	Boyle (Rep.) .....	9,215
	Browne (Rep.) .....	6,775
	Peters (Rep.) .....	1,541
	Viereg (Rep.) .....	5,259
Dane, 2nd district .....	Blaska (Dem.) .....	728
	Thompson (Dem.) .....	2,370
	Deppe (Rep.) .....	2,642
	Varda (Rep.) .....	2,260
Dane, 3rd district .....	Bruner (Dem.) .....	1,292
	Festge (Dem.) .....	736
	Eisner (Rep.) .....	4,399
	Roethlisberger (Rep.) .....	2,737
Dodge, 1st district .....	Oeschner (Dem.) .....	574
	Genzmer (Rep.) .....	3,939
Dodge, 2nd district .....	Krueger (Dem.) .....	842
	Durkin (Rep.) .....	2,975
	Nitschke (Rep.) .....	4,150
Door .....	Graass (Rep.) .....	3,006
Douglas, 1st district .....	Perala (Dem.) .....	1,280
	Erickson (Rep.) .....	1,087
	Meyers (Rep.) .....	1,164
	Skudstad (Rep.) .....	1,302
	Thomas (Rep.) .....	1,818

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Douglas, 2nd district .....	Tyykila (Dem.) .....	1,300
	Arnold (Rep.) .....	767
	Berryhill (Rep.) .....	1,361
	Guest (Rep.) .....	109
	Hagen (Rep.) .....	1,589*
	Nelson (Rep.) .....	1,535*
Dunn .....	Moen (Dem.) .....	282
	Bakke (Rep.) .....	3,873
Eau Claire .....	Nix (Dem.) .....	1,492
	Pritchard (Rep.) .....	7,924
	Thomas (Rep.) .....	1,981
Florence, Forest, Oneida .....	Palmer (Dem.) .....	1,152
	Baltus (Rep.) .....	2,963
	Gilley (Rep.) .....	4,263
Fond du Lac, 1st district .....	Kelly (Dem.) .....	1,301
	Lesselyoung (Rep.) .....	7,561
Fond du Lac, 2nd district .....	Reilly (Dem.) .....	74
	Peterson (Rep.) .....	3,257
	Schlueter (Rep.) .....	2,697
Grant, 1st district .....	Brogley (Dem.) .....	147
	Travis (Rep.) .....	2,771
Grant, 2nd district .....	Griswold (Dem.) .....	213
	Harper (Rep.) .....	1,899
	Loy (Rep.) .....	1,925
Green .....	Nye (Dem.) .....	234
	Keegan (Rep.) .....	4,711
Green Lake, Waushara .....	Emmerich (Dem.) .....	365
	Belter (Rep.) .....	2,404
	Brooks (Rep.) .....	2,366
	Johnson (Rep.) .....	1,214
Iowa .....	Reynolds (Dem.) .....	219
	McCutchin (Rep.) .....	2,102
	Petrus (Rep.) .....	2,776
Iron, Vilas .....	Wicklund (Dem.) .....	899
	Dacoust (Rep.) .....	976
	Kern (Rep.) .....	1,047
	Yeschek (Rep.) .....	1,958
Jackson .....	Hardie (Dem.) .....	633
	Rygh (Dem.) .....	377
	Gilbertson (Rep.) .....	2,274
Jefferson .....	Johnson (Dem.) .....	1,291
	Jones (Rep.) .....	3,500
	Trachte (Rep.) .....	2,078
	Wackett (Rep.) .....	3,845
Juneau .....	Havey (Dem.) .....	212
	Tremain (Rep.) .....	3,623
Kenosha, 1st district .....	Lourigan (Dem.) .....	4,325
	Guttormsen (Rep.) .....	6,432
Kenosha, 2nd district .....	Molinaro (Dem.) .....	5,043
	Jacobs (Rep.) .....	5,606
Kewaunee .....	Holtz (Dem.) .....	64
	Stangel (Rep.) .....	2,585
La Crosse, 1st district .....	Swett (Dem.) .....	647
	Bice (Rep.) .....	8,195

\*Recount

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued**

District	Candidates	Vote
La Crosse, 2nd district .....	Mahoney (Dem.) .....	586
	Schaller (Rep.) .....	3,300
	Toepel (Rep.) .....	3,577
Lafayette .....	McCarten (Dem.) .....	298
	Monson (Rep.) .....	2,386
	Youngblood (Rep.) .....	1,651
Langlade .....	Lauby (Dem.) .....	751
	Cavers (Rep.) .....	3,818
Lincoln .....	Kretlow (Dem.) .....	415
	Hinz (Rep.) .....	5,131
Manitowoc, 1st district .....	Schmitz (Dem.) .....	2,238
	Norman (Rep.) .....	6,042
	Stock (Rep.) .....	2,432
Manitowoc, 2nd district .....	Eis (Dem.) .....	1,312
	LeClair (Rep.) .....	4,362
Marathon, 1st district .....	Riehle (Dem.) .....	795
	Hoard (Rep.) .....	1,130
	Lueck (Rep.) .....	3,066
	Nowaczyk (Rep.) .....	1,078
Marathon, 2nd district .....	Melaun (Dem.) .....	1,777
	Luedtke (Rep.) .....	8,986
Marinette .....	Bergeron (Dem.) .....	1,081
	Sengstock (Rep.) .....	4,860
Milwaukee, 1st district .....	Herbstreit (Dem.) .....	241
	Hickey (Dem.) .....	942
	Higgins (Dem.) .....	931
	Landry (Dem.) .....	987
	Melo (Dem.) .....	249
	Wayne (Dem.) .....	267
	Bossert (Rep.) .....	3,482
	Christopher (Rep.) .....	2,423
Milwaukee, 2nd district .....	O'Connell (Dem.) .....	2,831
	Walton (Dem.) .....	1,410
	Jelacic, Jr. (Rep.) .....	1,881
	Markhoff (Rep.) .....	2,587
Milwaukee, 3rd district .....	Huber (Dem.) .....	4,445
	Swendson (Dem.) .....	3,244
	Brees (Rep.) .....	3,833
	Unger (Rep.) .....	6,449
Milwaukee, 4th district .....	Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.) .....	1,772
	Castleman (Rep.) .....	1,575
	Judd (Rep.) .....	1,321
Milwaukee, 5th district .....	Kulback (Dem.) .....	778
	Mullen (Dem.) .....	1,731
	Sokolowski (Dem.) .....	3,918
	Wondrash (Rep.) .....	3,820
Milwaukee, 6th district .....	Coggs (Dem.) .....	1,385
	Simmons (Dem.) .....	1,257
	Kremarik (Rep.) .....	955
	Thompson (Rep.) .....	428
Milwaukee, 7th district .....	Schaller (Dem.) .....	2,074
	Herzog (Rep.) .....	745
	Schroeder (Rep.) .....	1,591
	West (Rep.) .....	667

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued**

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 8th district .....	Barker (Dem.) .....	770
	Hammond (Dem.) .....	1,196
	Murphy (Dem.) .....	2,982
	Cannon (Rep.) .....	2,858
	Galbrecht (Rep.) .....	1,337
	Klingenberg (Rep.) .....	422
	Quinn (Rep.) .....	1,823
	Stanton (Rep.) .....	1,981
Milwaukee, 9th district .....	Collins (Dem.) .....	4,255
	Lepgold (Dem.) .....	1,582
	Quinn (Dem.) .....	2,809
	Fricker (Rep.) .....	9,409
	Lamb (Rep.) .....	14,973
Milwaukee, 10th district .....	McParland (Dem.) .....	5,341
	Hopkins (Rep.) .....	65
Milwaukee, 11th district .....	Franzkowiak (Dem.) .....	1,805
	Nalepinski (Dem.) .....	1,283
	Ryczek (Dem.) .....	6,742
	Anderson (Rep.) .....	2,195
	Cieslik (Rep.) .....	1,028
	Dereszynski (Rep.) .....	1,203
	Kujawa (Rep.) .....	2,420
	Pierce (Rep.) .....	1,244
Milwaukee, 12th district .....	Banach (Dem.) .....	2,184
	Chartier (Dem.) .....	1,012
	Domagalski (Dem.) .....	920
	Kafura (Dem.) .....	492
	Nawrocik (Dem.) .....	825
	Nowakowski (Dem.) .....	3,026
	Gwiazda (Rep.) .....	2,963
Milwaukee, 13th district .....	Bonis (Dem.) .....	2,317
	Landowski (Dem.) .....	3,549
	Froemming (Rep.) .....	5,551
Milwaukee, 14th district .....	Godar (Rep.) .....	8,524
	Prescott (Rep.) .....	4,751
	Ramsey (Rep.) .....	6,291
Milwaukee, 15th district .....	Murphy (Dem.) .....	3,209
	Dermody (Rep.) .....	870
	Falbe (Rep.) .....	3,521
	Goggins (Rep.) .....	2,099
	Rahn (Rep.) .....	3,320
Milwaukee, 16th district .....	Mertz (Dem.) .....	2,227
	Merz (Rep.) .....	4,418
Milwaukee, 17th district .....	Pellant (Dem.) .....	4,801
	Howard (Rep.) .....	5,248
	Priefer (Rep.) .....	2,259
Milwaukee, 18th district .....	Clark (Dem.) .....	1,183
	Schmidt (Dem.) .....	1,285
	Menke (Rep.) .....	4,023
Milwaukee, 19th district .....	Merten (Rep.) .....	5,489
Milwaukee, 20th district .....	Droegkamp (Rep.) .....	5,048
	Paçel (Rep.) .....	3,391
	Reilly, Jr. (Rep.) .....	6,428
Monroe .....	Rice (Dem.) .....	403
	Hall (Rep.) .....	4,128
Oconto .....	Bongle (Dem.) .....	232
	Golik (Dem.) .....	217
	Baumgart (Rep.) .....	2,678
	LaFave (Rep.) .....	2,976

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued**

District	Candidates	Vote
Outagamie, 1st district .....	Catlin, Jr. (Rep.) .....	7,985
	Melchior (Rep.) .....	5,910
Outagamie, 2nd district .....	Bradish (Dem.) .....	319
	Promer (Dem.) .....	699
	Lorge (Rep.) .....	4,190
	Rohan (Rep.) .....	2,897
Ozaukee .....	Bichler (Dem.) .....	785
	Grady (Rep.) .....	2,608
	Miller (Rep.) .....	578
	Moldenhauer (Rep.) .....	1,990
	Morgenroth, Sr. (Rep.) .....	685
Pierce .....	Butel (Dem.) .....	251
	Gunderson (Rep.) .....	1,812
	Peterson (Rep.) .....	2,250
Polk .....	Bloom (Dem.) .....	518
	Peabody (Rep.) .....	2,445
Portage .....	Kostuck (Dem.) .....	2,711
Price .....	Wiemer (Dem.) .....	112
	Nicholas (Rep.) .....	1,089
	Zellinger (Rep.) .....	2,700
Racine, 1st district .....	Carroll (Dem.) .....	871
	Warren (Dem.) .....	1,558
	Williams (Dem.) .....	791
	Giese (Rep.) .....	5,023
	Richter (Rep.) .....	2,155
Racine, 2nd district .....	Larsen (Rep.) .....	8,026
Racine, 3rd district .....	Kamper (Dem.) .....	2,202
	Matheson (Rep.) .....	6,824
Richland .....	Collins (Dem.) .....	185
	Kintz (Rep.) .....	3,892
Rock, 1st district .....	Hansen (Dem.) .....	75
	Jewett (Rep.) .....	3,460
	Rottmann (Rep.) .....	814
	Schildt (Rep.) .....	548
	Schultz (Rep.) .....	256
	Slagg (Rep.) .....	2,815
	Whitmore (Rep.) .....	1,821
Rock, 2nd district .....	Shepherd (Dem.) .....	1,064
	Engebretson (Rep.) .....	8,167
Rusk, Sawyer .....	Rybarczyk (Dem.) .....	548
	Edwardson (Rep.) .....	1,081
	Hutnik (Rep.) .....	1,918
	Wesslen (Rep.) .....	1,399
St. Croix .....	McElfresh (Dem.) .....	606
	Bergeron (Rep.) .....	4,193
Sauk .....	Davis (Dem.) .....	421
	Doering (Dem.) .....	277
	Stone (Rep.) .....	7,311
Shawano .....	Riemer (Dem.) .....	297
	Marotz (Rep.) .....	7,110
Sheboygan, 1st district .....	White (Dem.) .....	2,533
	Nuernberg (Rep.) .....	9,245
Sheboygan, 2nd district .....	Majerus (Dem.) .....	63
	Buelke (Rep.) .....	2,700
	Schroeder (Rep.) .....	1,736
	Timmer (Rep.) .....	3,766

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,  
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued**

District	Candidates	Vote
Taylor .....	Hamrick (Dem.) .....	320
	Kapitz (Rep.) .....	1,766
	Rust (Rep.) .....	1,840
Trempealeau .....	Severson (Dem.) .....	387
	Paulson (Rep.) .....	3,862
Vernon .....	Mockrud (Rep.) .....	3,402
Walworth .....	Potter (Dem.) .....	737
	Rice (Rep.) .....	10,622
Washington .....	Loebl (Dem.) .....	249
	Hæbig (Rep.) .....	4,943
	Holtebeck (Rep.) .....	3,349
Waukesha, 1st district .....	Goerke (Dem.) .....	1,684
	Redford (Rep.) .....	10,099
Waukesha, 2nd district .....	Roush (Dem.) .....	1,615
	Ludvigsen (Rep.) .....	10,476
Waupaca .....	Peterson (Rep.) .....	5,499
	Spearbraker (Rep.) .....	2,948
Winnebago, 1st district .....	Pitz (Dem.) .....	1,344
	Abraham (Rep.) .....	9,149
Winnebago, 2nd district .....	Hyland (Dem.) .....	1,170
	Cane (Rep.) .....	10,594
Wood .....	Bender (Dem.) .....	506
	Mitten (Dem.) .....	470
	Treutel (Dem.) .....	359
	Gee (Rep.) .....	2,638
	Hultquist (Rep.) .....	1,067
	Rieland (Rep.) .....	6,716
	Stibbe (Rep.) .....	1,790



Class in infant care, La Crosse Vocational and Adult Education School.



Publications on many phases of personal and public health are available without charge from your State Board of Health.

# Parties and Elections

The General Election





**VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR\***  
**November 4, 1952**

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>ADAMS CO.</b>									
Adams .....	53	98	0	1	0	0	34	113	1
Big Flats .....	35	62	1	0	1	1	31	66	1
Colburn .....	11	36	0	1	0	0	10	37	1
Dell Prairie .....	62	124	0	0	0	0	55	130	0
Easton .....	42	145	0	0	0	0	28	161	0
Jackson .....	48	134	0	0	0	2	43	145	0
Leola .....	23	82	0	0	0	1	13	89	0
Lincoln .....	28	72	0	0	0	0	28	72	0
Monroe .....	23	81	0	1	0	0	20	83	0
New Chester .....	53	127	1	0	0	0	45	131	0
New Haven .....	72	201	0	0	0	0	66	210	0
Preston .....	40	89	1	0	0	2	28	95	3
Quincy .....	42	81	0	0	0	0	33	86	1
Richfield .....	33	57	0	0	0	0	28	56	0
Rome .....	21	51	0	0	0	0	23	48	1
Springville .....	24	110	0	0	0	0	32	100	0
Strongs Prairie .....	110	188	1	0	0	0	77	213	2
Friendship, vil. ....	99	192	0	1	0	0	71	213	0
Adams, city:									
1st ward .....	143	133	2	0	1	0	121	144	1
2nd ward .....	218	196	0	0	0	0	169	246	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>2,259</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ASHLAND CO.</b>									
Agenda .....	69	124	0	0	0	0	54	121	1
Ashland .....	159	115	15	0	0	0	129	132	17
Chippewa .....	34	130	0	0	0	0	33	133	0
Gingles .....	97	67	3	0	0	0	84	77	5
Gordon .....	72	95	0	0	0	0	63	94	0
Jacobs .....	178	329	5	0	0	0	143	343	2
La Pointe .....	25	68	0	0	0	0	13	69	0
Marengo .....	93	74	6	0	1	0	82	77	9
Morse .....	85	123	0	0	0	0	82	133	0
Peeksville .....	25	49	0	0	0	0	23	47	0
Sanborn .....	112	82	0	0	0	0	81	100	0
Shanagonden .....	41	51	0	3	0	2	36	56	5
White River .....	145	137	0	0	0	0	111	166	0
Butternut, vil. ....	67	188	0	0	0	0	53	198	0

\*All election statistics copied from files in office of Secretary of State.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>ASHLAND CO.—Cont.</b>									
Ashland, city:									
1st ward .....	257	271	0	1	0	0	231	298	1
2nd ward .....	244	373	2	0	1	0	166	376	2
3rd ward .....	174	472	0	0	0	0	155	494	0
4th ward .....	122	211	0	0	0	0	108	224	1
5th ward .....	164	319	0	0	0	0	161	330	0
6th ward .....	197	312	0	0	0	0	179	329	0
7th ward .....	294	177	0	0	0	0	272	201	0
8th ward .....	254	135	0	0	0	0	231	158	1
9th ward .....	281	79	0	0	0	0	247	100	0
10th ward .....	354	119	1	0	0	0	321	146	0
Mellen, city:									
1st ward .....	145	170	0	0	0	0	117	184	1
2nd ward .....	85	76	0	0	0	1	79	81	0
3rd ward .....	55	105	0	0	0	0	86	65	0
Total .....	3,828	4,451	32	4	2	3	3,340	4,732	46
<b>BARRON CO.</b>									
Almena .....	91	209	2	0	0	1	62	230	0
Arland .....	112	160	0	0	0	0	83	174	3
Barron .....	114	288	0	0	0	0	79	310	0
Bear Lake .....	66	118	7	0	0	1	65	111	9
Cedar Lake .....	47	151	1	0	0	0	41	160	0
Chetek .....	109	259	0	0	0	0	87	277	0
Clinton .....	140	248	2	0	0	0	104	270	3
Crystal Lake .....	157	192	0	0	0	0	133	211	0
Cumberland .....	173	230	1	0	0	0	143	244	2
Dallas .....	114	160	1	0	0	0	101	165	1
Dovre .....	95	128	0	0	0	0	84	136	0
Doyle .....	68	147	0	0	0	0	45	159	0
Lakeland .....	117	146	0	0	0	0	101	162	2
Maple Grove .....	107	342	1	0	1	0	77	371	0
Maple Plain .....	79	108	1	0	0	0	69	118	2
Oak Grove .....	158	198	2	0	0	0	137	219	7
Prairie Farm .....	130	169	2	0	0	0	107	181	2
Prairie Lake .....	136	192	2	0	0	1	116	213	3
Rice Lake .....	108	289	0	0	0	0	93	304	1
Sioux Creek .....	91	155	2	0	0	0	85	159	1
Stanford .....	145	181	3	0	0	0	116	206	4
Stanley .....	94	210	0	3	0	0	76	229	3
Sumner .....	100	162	1	0	0	0	68	183	0

BARRON CO.—Cont.

Turtle Lake .....	102	123	1	2	1	0	73	150	1
Vance Creek .....	184	132	0	0	0	1	155	146	1
Almena, vil. ....	71	139	0	0	1	0	105	158	2
Cameron, vil. ....	118	394	0	0	1	0	407	407	1
Dallas, vil. ....	56	161	0	0	0	0	46	164	1
Haugen, vil. ....	53	58	0	0	0	0	41	66	0
Prairie Farm, vil. ....	47	112	0	0	1	0	40	118	0
Turtle Lake, vil. ....	106	213	0	0	0	0	80	224	0
Barron, city .....	270	967	6	0	0	1	179	1,021	4
Chetek, city .....	215	546	0	0	0	0	185	575	0
Cumberland, city .....	354	613	1	0	0	0	295	653	0
Rice Lake, city:									
1st ward .....	84	220	0	0	0	0	66	223	0
2nd ward .....	55	207	1	0	0	0	51	209	1
3rd ward .....	81	370	0	0	1	0	71	380	1
4th ward .....	156	452	5	0	0	0	133	470	7
5th ward .....	110	279	3	2	0	0	103	275	3
6th ward .....	68	224	0	0	0	0	52	239	0
7th ward .....	123	160	1	0	0	0	88	180	0
8th ward .....	98	201	1	0	0	0	76	223	1
Total .....	4,902	10,013	47	7	6	6	3,954	10,673	65

BAYFIELD CO.

Barksdale .....	89	155	2	0	0	0	79	171	2
Barnes .....	112	112	0	0	0	1	32	109	3
Bayfield .....	60	134	0	0	0	0	60	134	0
Bayview .....	55	81	2	0	1	0	54	89	0
Bell .....	42	103	6	0	0	0	29	112	1
Cable .....	75	108	0	0	1	1	61	125	0
Clover .....	103	66	11	1	0	0	78	71	6
Delta .....	46	49	0	0	0	0	36	57	0
Drummond .....	104	132	0	0	0	0	91	152	0
Eileen .....	150	82	3	0	0	0	133	96	1
Hughes .....	26	47	0	0	0	0	18	56	0
Iron River .....	209	206	0	1	1	2	181	227	5
Kelly .....	101	88	2	0	0	0	82	101	3
Keystone .....	123	44	0	0	0	1	102	59	0
Lincoln .....	83	62	0	1	0	0	72	69	1
Mason .....	104	74	1	0	0	0	95	84	1
Namakagon .....	30	90	1	0	0	0	26	93	0
Orienta .....	34	45	0	0	0	1	30	48	1
Oulu .....	181	128	18	0	0	0	152	148	16
Pilsen .....	76	52	0	0	0	0	71	56	0
Port Wing .....	82	191	0	0	0	0	58	225	0
Pratt .....	70	116	0	0	0	1	50	125	0
Russell .....	61	89	0	1	0	0	44	107	0
Tripp .....	51	44	2	0	1	1	40	46	4
Washburn .....	61	62	0	1	0	0	49	69	1
Cable, vil. ....	57	76	0	0	0	0	50	85	0
Mason, vil. ....	16	45	0	0	0	1	17	48	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.</b>									
Bayfield, city:									
1st ward .....	36	81	0	0	0	0	28	89	1
2nd ward .....	14	73	0	0	0	0	16	75	0
3rd ward .....	41	110	0	0	0	0	26	125	0
4th ward .....	18	79	0	0	0	0	17	80	0
Washburn, city:									
1st ward .....	106	221	0	1	0	0	75	249	2
2nd ward .....	40	73	0	0	0	0	31	83	0
3rd ward .....	69	73	0	0	0	0	46	91	0
4th ward .....	57	82	1	1	0	1	50	90	0
5th ward .....	53	92	0	0	0	0	36	107	0
6th ward .....	55	54	0	0	0	1	48	57	0
Total .....	2,616	3,419	49	7	4	12	2,163	3,808	48
<b>BROWN CO.</b>									
Allouez:									
1st dist. ....	251	603	1	0	0	0	235	626	0
2nd dist. ....	142	879	0	0	0	0	147	873	0
3rd dist. ....	118	561	0	0	0	0	111	564	0
Ashwaubenon .....	218	308	0	0	1	1	205	313	0
Bellevue .....	120	220	1	0	0	1	109	210	1
DePere .....	101	266	0	0	0	0	91	274	0
Eaton .....	183	206	2	0	0	4	183	201	0
Glenmore .....	105	297	1	0	2	2	90	324	0
Green Bay .....	52	264	0	0	0	0	36	264	1
Hobart .....	261	440	3	0	0	1	265	467	1
Holland .....	137	303	0	0	1	0	125	316	0
Howard .....	425	569	0	0	1	2	379	596	0
Humboldt .....	85	277	0	0	0	0	71	274	0
Lawrence .....	146	309	3	0	0	0	128	306	0
Morrison .....	65	516	0	2	0	0	60	526	0
New Denmark .....	129	380	0	0	0	0	113	400	0
Pittsfield .....	196	246	1	0	0	0	171	277	1
Preble:									
1st dist. ....	427	752	2	0	0	1	380	769	3
2nd dist. ....	597	1,170	2	0	3	3	537	1,216	0
Rockland .....	118	157	0	0	0	1	90	170	2
Scott .....	181	563	0	0	1	0	191	551	0
Suamico .....	255	422	2	0	0	2	254	416	1
Wrightstown .....	128	372	0	1	0	1	124	382	0
Denmark, W. ....	88	218	1	1	0	1			0

BROWN CO.—Cont.

Pulaski, vil. ....	271	351	0	0	0	0	245	376	0
Wrightstown, vil. ....	119	236	1	0	0	0	101	254	0
DePere, city:									
1st ward .....	306	887	0	0	0	0	239	937	0
2nd ward .....	382	695	2	1	1	0	329	739	0
3rd ward .....	362	726	1	0	0	1	317	767	2
4th ward .....	337	400	1	0	0	0	300	420	0
Green Bay, city:									
1st ward .....	171	727	0	1	0	0	170	739	1
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	192	983	0	0	0	0	194	978	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	450	872	0	0	0	0	409	915	0
3rd ward .....	298	761	3	1	1	2	290	758	2
4th ward .....	249	703	0	0	0	0	229	713	0
5th ward .....	461	887	0	0	0	0	440	882	0
6th ward .....	121	273	0	0	0	0	113	280	0
7th ward .....	185	388	1	0	0	0	172	386	0
8th ward .....	292	615	0	1	0	0	271	643	0
9th ward .....	194	352	4	0	1	0	198	352	1
10th ward .....	308	437	0	0	0	0	269	450	1
11th ward, 1st pct. ....	310	308	0	0	0	1	277	345	1
11th ward, 2nd pct. ....	304	298	0	0	0	0	267	317	0
12th ward .....	203	322	0	0	1	0	207	321	1
13th ward .....	303	630	0	0	0	0	299	633	2
14th ward .....	801	1,356	0	1	0	1	740	1,436	0
15th ward .....	108	715	0	0	1	0	214	595	0
16th ward .....	254	593	0	0	0	0	242	604	0
17th ward .....	425	1,004	2	1	0	4	408	1,024	1
18th ward .....	232	322	0	0	0	2	238	329	0
19th ward .....	385	557	0	0	2	0	386	546	2
20th ward, 1st pct. ....	473	662	0	0	0	1	469	670	1
20th ward, 2nd pct. ....	557	1,059	0	0	0	1	494	1,027	2
21st ward .....	397	676	0	0	0	1	376	671	2
22nd ward .....	364	1,110	0	0	0	1	345	1,062	1
Total .....	14,342	30,400	34	10	15	35	13,429	30,913	31

BUFFALO CO.

Alma .....	89	115	0	0	0	0	75	122	0
Belvidere .....	59	140	0	0	0	0	52	131	1
Buffalo .....	102	131	0	0	0	0	75	148	0
Canton .....	53	117	0	0	0	0	35	137	0
Cross .....	34	136	0	0	1	0	19	150	2
Dover .....	56	153	0	0	0	0	42	162	0
Gilmanton .....	101	165	0	0	0	0	78	171	0
Glencoe .....	66	130	0	0	1	0	46	127	3
Lincoln .....	63	101	0	0	0	0	53	102	1
Maxville .....	80	95	0	0	0	0	74	101	0
Milton .....	30	65	0	0	0	0	21	72	1
Modena .....	75	154	0	0	0	0	56	159	1
Mondovi .....	81	154	0	0	0	2	59	174	0
Montana .....	72	73	0	1	0	0	58	83	1
Naples .....	78	181	0	0	0	0	71	181	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
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<b>BUFFALO CO.—Cont.</b>									
Nelson .....	202	242	0	0	0	0	156	255	0
Waumandee .....	70	199	0	0	0	0	61	183	1
Cochrane, vil. ....	49	224	0	0	0	0	29	222	1
Alma, city:									2
1st ward .....	86	184	0	0	1	0	75	164	0
2nd ward .....	37	96	0	0	0	0	37	92	1
3rd ward .....	66	114	0	0	0	0	57	117	1
Buffalo, city .....	54	119	1	0	0	1	33	125	1
Fountain City, city:									1
1st ward .....	37	169	0	0	0	0	26	185	1
2nd ward .....	69	197	0	0	0	0	35	214	0
Mondovi, city:									0
1st ward .....	93	305	0	0	0	1	65	319	0
2nd ward .....	90	269	0	0	1	1	66	276	0
3rd ward .....	69	134	0	0	0	0	48	141	1
4th ward .....	27	71	0	0	0	0	16	84	0
Total .....	1,988	4,233	1	1	3	6	1,518	4,397	18
<b>BURNETT CO.</b>									
Anderson .....	66	73	1	0	0	0	50	85	2
Blaine .....	30	42	1	0	0	0	32	41	0
Daniels .....	57	198	0	0	0	0	78	173	0
Dewey .....	92	101	0	0	0	0	82	110	0
Grantsburg .....	108	90	3	0	0	0	76	112	3
Jackson .....	35	52	0	0	0	0	23	58	0
La Follette .....	51	90	1	0	0	0	36	102	1
Lincoln .....	29	61	0	0	0	0	15	72	1
Meenon .....	70	158	0	0	0	0	54	170	0
Oakland .....	105	98	1	0	0	0	89	114	0
Roosevelt .....	67	50	0	0	0	0	57	59	0
Rusk .....	57	57	0	0	1	0	36	75	0
Sand Lake .....	50	67	0	0	0	0	46	73	0
Scott .....	31	65	3	0	1	0	24	63	2
Siren .....	86	119	0	0	0	0	58	108	0
Swiss .....	102	145	0	0	1	0	84	159	1
Trade Lake .....	137	228	2	0	0	0	124	242	0
Union .....	21	63	0	0	0	0	16	62	0
Webb Lake .....	5	44	0	0	0	0	7	44	0
West Marshland .....	29	23	0	0	0	0	19	29	0
Wood River .....	138	233	0	0	0	0	108	252	0

BURNETT CO.—Cont.										
Grantsburg, vil. ....	143	323	0	0	0	0	108	338	0	
Siren, vil. ....	134	155	1	0	0	0	97	179	1	
Webster, vil. ....	98	148	0	0	0	0	90	149	0	
Total .....	1,741	2,683	13	0	3	0	1,409	2,869	12	
CALUMET CO.										
Brillion .....	42	511	0	0	0	0	57	512	0	
Brothertown .....	38	512	0	0	0	0	47	512	0	
Charlestown .....	111	308	0	0	0	0	86	340	0	
Chilton .....	67	337	0	0	0	0	60	351	0	
Harrison:										
1st pct. ....	198	604	0	0	0	0	200	608	0	
2nd pct. ....	148	276	0	0	0	0	134	280	8	
New Holstein .....	132	302	0	0	0	0	112	327	0	
Rantoul .....	55	417	0	0	0	0	41	430	0	
Stockbridge .....	61	384	0	0	0	0	64	392	0	
Woodville .....	46	406	0	0	0	0	45	413	2	
Hilbert, vil. ....	61	272	0	0	0	1	62	285	0	
Stockbridge, vil. ....	62	157	0	0	1	0	52	166	0	
Brillion, city .....	170	507	0	0	0	1	105	774	0	
Chilton, city:										
1st pct. ....	156	528	0	0	0	0	135	565	1	
2nd pct. ....	118	496	0	0	0	0	122	496	0	
Kiel, city:										
2nd pct. ....	29	64	0	0	0	0	38	60	0	
New Holstein, city .....	476	559	0	0	0	2	370	684	0	
Total .....	1,970	6,640	0	0	1	4	1,730	7,195	11	
CHIPPEWA CO.										
Anson .....	161	331	0	1	0	0	141	360	1	
Arthur .....	145	167	1	0	0	0	116	194	0	
Auburn .....	88	99	0	0	0	0	72	117	0	
Birch Creek .....	49	121	1	0	0	0	36	132	0	
Bloomer .....	83	243	1	0	0	0	76	250	0	
Cleומר .....	93	173	0	1	0	0	81	186	0	
Cleveland .....	157	132	7	0	0	1	139	157	6	
Colburn .....	69	177	0	0	0	0	58	184	2	
Cooks Valley .....	152	227	1	2	0	0	117	263	4	
Delmar .....	218	348	0	0	0	0	178	384	0	
Eagle Point .....	145	247	0	0	1	0	99	294	0	
Edson .....	95	103	0	0	0	0	77	124	0	
Estella .....	83	127	1	1	0	0	61	148	0	
Goetz .....	306	355	1	0	0	0	291	369	1	
Hallie .....	73	158	0	0	0	0	58	169	0	
Holcombe .....	127	98	1	0	0	0	116	117	0	
Howard .....	300	640	2	1	0	0	248	697	0	
Lafayette .....	97	114	5	0	0	2	87	124	5	
Ruby .....	116	227	1	0	0	0	108	235	1	
Sampson .....	81	156	0	0	0	1	60	174	0	
Sigel .....	90	260	1	0	0	0	75	275	0	
Tilden .....										



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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<b>CHIPPEWA CO.—Cont.</b>									
Wheaton .....	239	283	1	0	0	1	217	318	1
Woodmohr .....	71	233	0	0	0	0	62	247	0
Boyd, vil. ....	130	184	0	0	0	0	104	207	2
Cadott, vil. ....	116	309	0	0	0	0	85	341	0
Cornell, vil. ....	340	449	0	0	0	0	285	510	1
New Auburn, vil. ....	50	128	1	0	0	0	30	150	0
Bloomer, city:									
1st ward .....	75	270	0	0	0	0	64	285	0
2nd ward .....	76	281	2	0	0	0	58	239	1
3rd ward .....	70	322	0	0	1	0	61	340	1
4th ward .....	56	189	0	0	0	1	47	196	0
Chippewa Falls, city:									
1st ward .....	200	395	0	0	0	0	161	426	0
2nd ward .....	217	287	0	0	0	0	175	320	0
3rd ward .....	157	248	0	0	0	0	140	261	0
4th ward .....	98	281	0	0	0	0	87	292	0
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	196	429	0	0	0	0	167	451	0
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	111	356	0	0	1	0	86	386	0
6th ward .....	118	207	0	0	0	0	92	229	0
7th ward .....	172	295	0	1	0	0	160	310	0
8th ward .....	202	348	0	0	0	1	170	380	0
9th ward .....	212	245	0	0	0	0	184	268	1
10th ward .....	282	374	0	0	0	0	240	418	2
Eau Claire, city:									
16th ward .....	134	105	0	0	0	0	143	96	0
Stanley, city:									
1st ward .....	90	244	0	0	0	0	85	255	1
2nd ward .....	81	162	0	0	0	0	71	167	0
3rd ward .....	77	116	0	0	1	0	56	141	0
4th ward .....	82	186	0	0	0	0	58	197	0
Total .....	6,380	11,429	27	7	4	7	5,382	12,443	30
<b>CLARK CO.</b>									
Beaver .....	89	188	2	0	0	0	66	215	3
Butler .....	15	37	0	0	0	0	9	43	0
Colby .....	68	232	2	0	2	2	56	245	3
Dewhurst .....	28	30	0	0	0	0	23	34	0
Eaton .....	75	195	0	0	0	0	53	218	0
Foster .....	16	12	0	0	0	0	10	17	0
Fremont .....	69	316	0	0	0	0	58	331	1

## CLARK CO.—Cont.

Grant .....	79	285	0	0	0	0	61	307	0
Green Grove .....	123	142	2	0	0	1	90	171	5
Hendren .....	165	84	1	0	0	2	138	111	2
Hewett .....	11	45	0	0	0	0	7	48	0
Hixon .....	136	258	4	0	0	0	119	266	5
Hoard .....	93	170	9	0	0	0	78	186	9
Levis .....	43	111	0	0	0	0	32	119	1
Longwood .....	118	207	1	0	0	0	109	221	0
Loyal .....	47	253	0	0	0	0	32	271	0
Lynn .....	43	196	0	0	0	0	33	197	0
Mayville .....	76	227	4	0	0	0	75	235	1
Mead .....	44	59	0	0	0	1	34	63	1
Mentor .....	81	209	0	0	0	0	66	219	0
Pine Valley .....	59	246	0	0	0	0	36	272	0
Reseburg .....	132	192	0	1	0	1	112	211	0
Seif .....	17	72	2	0	0	1	15	74	2
Sherman .....	52	207	2	0	0	0	41	218	4
Sherwood .....	23	64	1	0	0	0	28	61	0
Thorp .....	188	188	0	0	0	0	173	215	0
Unity .....	70	185	1	0	0	0	53	205	0
Warner .....	48	219	0	0	0	0	35	237	0
Washburn .....	42	97	1	0	0	0	39	99	2
Weston .....	80	177	0	0	0	1	75	188	0
Withee .....	215	154	0	0	0	1	192	169	0
Worden .....	102	201	0	0	0	0	110	193	0
York .....	66	272	0	0	0	0	65	277	1
Abbotsford, vil. ....	104	310	0	0	0	0	97	318	0
Curtiss, vil. ....	31	55	0	0	0	0	19	64	0
Dorchester, vil. ....	32	182	0	2	0	0	29	187	0
Granton, vil. ....	31	118	0	0	0	0	24	129	0
Unity, vil. ....	6	56	0	0	0	0	4	62	0
Withee, vil. ....	56	134	2	0	0	0	46	140	0
Colby, city:									
2nd ward .....	38	182	0	0	0	0	34	187	0
3rd ward .....	41	162	0	0	0	0	30	176	1
Greenwood, city:									
1st ward .....	21	110	0	0	0	0	19	113	0
2nd ward .....	33	113	0	0	0	0	28	119	0
3rd ward .....	11	44	0	0	0	0	14	56	0
4th ward .....	21	121	0	0	0	0	49	162	0
Loyal, city:									
1st ward .....	15	94	0	0	0	0	10	93	0
2nd ward .....	26	94	2	0	0	0	17	105	1
3rd ward .....	21	111	0	0	0	0	14	120	0
4th ward .....	23	112	1	0	0	1	22	111	0
Neillsville, city:									
1st ward .....	54	169	0	0	0	0	44	182	1
2nd ward .....	33	236	0	0	0	0	31	245	0
3rd ward .....	42	273	0	0	0	0	22	272	0
4th ward .....	51	254	0	0	0	0	37	270	0
5th ward .....	59	186	0	0	0	0	42	208	2

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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CLARK CO.—Cont.									
Owen, city:									
1st ward .....	31	75	2	0	0	0	30	80	3
2nd ward .....	30	77	0	0	0	0	26	82	0
3rd ward .....	42	56	0	0	0	0	29	71	0
4th ward .....	62	119	0	1	0	0	57	128	0
Thorp, city:									
1st ward .....	53	101	0	0	0	0	32	119	0
2nd ward .....	48	121	0	0	0	0	40	129	0
3rd ward .....	92	149	0	0	0	0	79	162	0
4th ward .....	32	62	0	0	0	0	26	65	0
Total .....	3,652	9,406	39	4	6	9	3,074	10,091	48
COLUMBIA CO.									
Arlington .....	83	168	0	0	0	0	83	172	0
Caledonia .....	69	245	0	0	0	0	56	263	1
Columbus .....	61	193	0	0	0	0	68	184	0
Courtland .....	56	243	2	0	0	3	49	259	1
Dekorra .....	161	270	0	0	0	0	168	275	1
Fort Winnebago .....	98	169	0	0	0	0	78	189	0
Fountain Prairie .....	103	203	0	0	0	0	147	200	0
Hampden .....	146	131	0	0	0	1	197	139	0
Leeds .....	212	153	0	0	0	0	205	155	1
Lewiston .....	78	205	0	0	0	0	57	155	0
Lodi .....	131	205	0	0	0	0	127	229	0
Lowville .....	101	150	0	0	2	0	89	213	0
Marcellon .....	61	245	0	0	0	1	54	159	0
Newport .....	88	90	0	0	0	0	86	260	0
Otsego .....	152	148	0	0	0	0	135	96	0
Pacific .....	50	116	0	0	0	0	46	167	0
Randolph .....	61	314	0	0	0	0	62	122	0
Scott .....	51	224	0	0	0	0	52	310	0
Springvale .....	51	162	0	0	0	0	40	228	0
West Point .....	85	184	0	0	0	0	64	176	0
Wyocena .....	87	183	2	0	0	0	73	184	0
Arlington, vil. ....	57	97	1	0	0	0	57	195	0
Cambria, vil. ....	107	288	0	0	0	1	88	96	1
Doylestown, vil. ....	75	60	0	0	0	1	68	312	0
Fall River, vil. ....	58	145	0	1	0	0	53	70	0
Friesland, vil. ....	41	145	1	0	0	0	32	145	0
Pardeeville, vil. ....	171	490	0	0	0	0	150	155	2

COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.

Poynette, vil. ....	176	307	0	0	0	0	163	332	0
Randolph, vil. ....	34	216	0	0	0	0	34	220	0
Rio, vil. ....	172	276	0	0	0	0	168	283	1
Wycocna, vil. ....	65	151	0	0	0	0	63	150	0
Columbus, city:									
1st ward .....	144	493	0	0	0	1	147	502	0
2nd ward .....	153	346	0	0	0	1	158	345	0
3rd ward .....	185	403	0	0	0	1	166	436	0
Lodi, city:									
1st ward .....	99	210	0	0	0	0	93	225	0
2nd ward .....	85	157	0	0	0	0	87	164	0
3rd ward .....	93	129	0	0	0	0	88	138	0
Portage, city:									
1st ward .....	117	147	0	0	0	0	95	170	0
2nd ward .....	269	491	0	0	0	0	215	536	1
3rd ward .....	158	409	0	0	0	0	117	449	0
4th ward .....	261	577	0	0	0	0	190	625	0
5th ward .....	415	808	0	0	0	0	291	947	0
Wisconsin Dells, city:									
1st ward .....	97	280	0	0	0	0	99	277	0
2nd ward .....	143	263	1	0	0	0	132	274	0
3rd ward .....	107	244	0	0	0	0	92	264	0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,272</b>	<b>11,133</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>11,798</b>	<b>10</b>

CRAWFORD CO.

Bridgeport .....	38	107	0	0	0	0	32	111	0
Clayton .....	180	403	0	0	0	0	187	390	0
Eastman .....	95	244	0	0	0	0	102	239	1
Freeman .....	112	311	0	0	0	0	104	317	0
Haney .....	74	121	0	0	0	0	65	129	0
Marietta .....	99	185	1	0	0	0	96	194	0
Prairie du Chien .....	60	160	0	0	0	0	58	161	0
Scott .....	178	167	0	0	0	1	81	162	0
Seneca .....	118	270	0	0	0	1	123	270	0
Utica .....	208	269	1	0	0	0	188	294	0
Wauzeka .....	40	131	0	0	0	0	38	131	0
Bell Center, vil. ....	24	45	0	0	0	0	22	47	0
De Soto, vil. ....	17	30	0	0	0	0	16	29	0
Eastman, vil. ....	41	129	0	0	0	0	47	128	0
Ferryville, vil. ....	35	75	1	0	0	0	29	82	0
Guys Mills, vil. ....	112	227	0	0	0	1	106	236	0
Lynxville, vil. ....	26	79	0	0	0	0	20	83	0
Mt. Sterling, vil. ....	40	94	0	0	0	0	44	93	0
Soldiers Grove, vil. ....	62	293	0	0	0	0	71	286	0
Steuben, vil. ....	44	81	0	0	0	0	41	82	0
Wauzeka, vil. ....	75	183	0	0	0	0	49	214	0
Prairie du Chien, city:									
1st ward .....	122	275	0	0	0	3	98	282	0
2nd ward .....	81	301	0	0	0	0	78	307	0
3rd ward .....	80	258	0	0	0	0	70	267	1
4th ward .....	63	85	0	0	0	0	44	96	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
CRAWFORD CO.—Cont.									
Prairie du Chien, city—Cont.									
5th ward .....	70	165	0	0	0	0	58	170	1
6th ward .....	77	208	0	0	0	0	57	211	0
7th ward .....	75	184	0	0	0	0	79	187	0
8th ward .....	115	243	0	0	0	0	102	257	0
Total .....	2,256	5,323	3	0	0	6	2,105	5,455	4
DANE CO.									
Albion .....	436	348	0	0	1	0	384	348	0
Berry .....	132	167	1	0	1	0	132	173	1
Black Earth .....	48	78	0	0	0	0	48	83	0
Blooming Grove:									
1st pct. ....	1,028	811	0	2	0	1	1,102	760	0
2nd pct. ....	210	111	0	0	0	0	226	101	0
Blue Mounds .....	136	122	0	0	0	0	117	139	0
Bristol .....	236	168	0	0	0	0	244	166	1
Burke .....	702	445	2	0	0	0	695	465	2
Christiana .....	328	153	0	1	0	0	355	131	0
Cottage Grove .....	294	164	1	0	0	0	320	143	0
Cross Plains .....	204	106	0	0	0	1	205	106	0
Dane .....	43	150	0	0	0	0	137	172	0
Deerfield .....	199	104	0	0	0	0	212	98	0
Dunkirk .....	398	261	0	0	0	0	418	236	1
Dunn .....	579	228	0	0	0	0	525	314	0
Fitchburg .....	438	387	5	0	2	0	437	403	0
Madison .....	979	1,071	4	2	1	1	1,008	1,059	8
Mazomanie .....	86	115	0	0	0	0	77	135	1
Medina .....	132	131	0	0	0	0	125	142	0
Middleton .....	347	448	1	0	0	0	355	457	1
Montrose .....	204	140	0	0	0	0	196	150	1
Oregon .....	148	133	0	0	0	0	136	142	1
Perry .....	160	146	0	1	0	0	158	161	0
Pleasant Springs .....	291	200	0	0	0	0	306	198	0
Primrose .....	135	58	0	0	0	0	139	59	0
Roxbury .....	213	111	1	0	0	1	188	134	0
Rutland .....	231	140	0	0	0	0	240	142	0
Springdale .....	220	164	1	0	0	0	229	164	2
Springfield .....	220	231	0	0	0	0	184	270	0
Sun Prairie .....	289	189	1	0	1	2	286	197	0
Vermont .....	136	110	1	0	0	0	140	111	0
Verona .....	195	166	0	0	0	0	187	178	0

DANE CO.—Cont.

Vienna	157	150	0	0	0	0	142	165	0
Westport	136	235	0	0	0	2	146	237	0
Windsor	335	267	3	0	0	0	341	278	1
York	109	169	0	1	0	1	105	180	0
Belleville, vil.	207	205	1	0	0	0	197	213	0
Black Earth, vil.	187	184	0	0	0	0	189	191	0
Blue Mounds, vil.	54	73	0	1	0	0	54	75	0
Brooklyn, vil.	33	52	0	0	0	0	31	54	0
Cambridge, vil.	160	182	1	0	0	0	171	177	1
Cottage Grove, vil.	110	71	3	0	0	1	112	75	0
Cross Plains, vil.	236	126	1	0	0	1	220	150	0
Dane, vil.	73	71	0	0	1	0	76	75	0
Deerfield, vil.	169	213	0	1	0	0	187	208	0
De Forest, vil.	241	221	0	1	0	0	250	222	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	115	767	0	0	0	0	103	786	0
Marshall, vil.	85	183	2	0	0	0	82	192	0
Mazomanie, vil.	212	262	0	0	1	0	210	277	1
McFarland, vil.	188	133	1	0	0	0	190	132	0
Middleton, vil.	564	673	2	0	0	1	554	703	0
Monona, vil.	742	855	2	0	1	0	846	768	0
Mt. Horeb, vil.	434	589	1	0	0	1	442	603	1
Oregon, vil.	311	382	0	0	0	0	337	363	0
Rockdale, vil.	54	27	0	0	0	0	68	20	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	237	736	1	3	0	0	228	759	0
Sun Prairie, vil.	650	638	7	0	0	2	666	659	0
Verona, vil.	232	246	0	0	0	0	232	254	0
Waunakee, vil.	232	323	0	0	0	1	241	328	0
Madison, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	419	564	2	3	0	1	420	592	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	492	743	0	2	0	0	500	789	4
2nd ward, 1st pct.	504	427	2	1	1	1	497	480	5
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	401	509	2	0	0	0	388	550	3
3rd ward	662	674	2	0	1	2	682	721	4
4th ward	759	829	2	2	0	0	745	910	3
5th ward	877	697	12	3	0	0	909	720	16
6th ward	871	792	6	2	1	1	912	817	8
7th ward	784	810	4	0	0	0	784	870	6
8th ward	809	590	7	0	2	0	813	630	13
9th ward	829	322	11	0	0	0	838	331	6
10th ward	581	1,195	1	2	1	1	596	1,250	2
11th ward	888	695	1	1	3	0	875	761	10
12th ward	510	533	6	1	1	0	496	569	5
13th ward	648	1,133	1	1	0	0	655	1,191	5
14th ward	843	784	2	2	0	1	910	792	6
15th ward	924	810	1	0	0	0	973	858	8
16th ward, 1st pct.	441	453	1	1	1	2	452	472	7
16th ward, 2nd pct.	1,335	888	0	0	3	2	1,423	900	8
17th ward	920	488	3	0	1	4	957	510	8
18th ward, 1st pct.	814	747	3	1	0	0	846	784	4
18th ward, 2nd pct.	1,034	633	3	0	0	0	1,059	664	6
18th ward, 3rd pct.	1,179	839	2	0	0	0	1,254	895	5
19th ward, 1st pct.	808	1,234	0	1	1	0	833	1,269	3

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
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DANE CO.—Cont.									
19th ward, 2nd pct. ....	288	697	1	0	0	0	280	729	1
19th ward, 3rd pct. ....	909	1,548	1	2	0	0	936	1,632	4
20th ward, 1st pct. ....	612	1,604	0	1	0	0	563	1,697	2
20th ward, 2nd pct. ....	494	965	0	0	0	0	453	1,034	4
Stoughton, city:									
1st ward .....	274	223	0	0	0	2	287	218	0
2nd ward .....	523	212	0	0	0	0	566	191	0
3rd ward .....	433	250	1	0	0	0	458	245	0
4th ward .....	362	447	0	1	0	0	408	415	0
Total .....	37,987	38,724	120	40	25	31	38,699	40,167	182
DODGE CO.									
Ashippun .....	95	446	2	0	0	0	86	473	0
Beaver Dam .....	130	369	0	0	0	0	118	389	0
Burnett .....	110	286	0	0	0	0	92	305	0
Calamus .....	71	263	0	0	0	0	61	271	0
Chester .....	97	209	0	0	0	0	81	229	0
Clyman .....	86	245	0	0	0	0	80	249	0
Elba .....	141	273	0	0	0	0	137	279	1
Emmet .....	97	268	0	0	0	0	97	269	0
Fox Lake .....	61	291	0	0	0	0	49	279	0
Herman .....	59	429	0	0	0	0	69	427	1
Hubbard .....	113	270	0	0	0	0	115	275	2
Hustisford .....	50	279	0	0	0	0	54	280	0
Lebanon .....	66	392	1	0	0	0	68	398	1
LeRoy .....	54	383	0	0	0	0	86	357	1
Lomira .....	88	546	0	0	0	0	106	536	0
Lowell .....	117	394	0	0	1	0	92	418	0
Oak Grove .....	116	413	0	0	0	0	121	416	0
Portland .....	97	213	0	0	0	0	85	121	0
Rubicon .....	122	310	0	0	0	1	133	297	1
Shields .....	69	184	0	0	0	1	82	187	1
Theresa .....	34	396	0	0	0	0	43	392	1
Trenton .....	86	392	0	0	0	0	73	404	0
Westford .....	97	225	0	0	0	0	90	239	0
Williamstown .....	71	284	0	0	0	1	67	296	0
Clyman, vil. ....	26	87	0	0	0	0	27	88	0
Hustisford, vil. ....	87	275	0	0	0	0	62	302	0
Iron Ridge, vil. ....	31	162	0	0	1	0	34	163	3
Lomira, vil. ....	70	357	1	0	0	0	79	359	0

DODGE CO.—Cont.

Lowell, vil. ....	39	133	0	0	0	0	35	135	0
Neosho, vil. ....	53	102	1	0	0	0	61	94	0
Randolph, vil. ....	88	394	1	0	0	0	93	390	0
Reeseville, vil. ....	57	198	0	0	0	1	60	193	0
Theresa, vil. ....	32	249	0	1	0	0	36	253	0
Beaver Dam, city:									
1st ward .....	145	153	0	0	0	0	145	153	0
2nd ward .....	158	260	1	1	0	0	156	269	0
3rd ward .....	120	149	0	0	1	0	117	162	0
4th ward .....	117	255	0	0	0	0	112	265	1
5th ward .....	121	248	0	0	0	0	113	253	0
6th ward .....	134	293	0	0	0	0	141	284	0
7th ward .....	106	273	1	0	0	1	105	258	0
8th ward .....	128	384	1	0	0	0	115	392	1
9th ward .....	95	371	0	0	0	0	108	365	0
10th ward .....	102	279	0	0	0	0	84	295	0
11th ward .....	139	385	1	0	2	1	132	391	0
12th ward .....	130	264	0	0	1	0	121	275	0
13th ward .....	169	486	1	0	0	0	158	504	2
14th ward .....	204	348	1	0	0	1	186	355	1
Fox Lake, city:									
1st ward .....	41	128	0	0	0	0	34	134	0
2nd ward .....	68	142	0	0	0	0	58	155	0
3rd ward .....	65	160	0	0	0	1	59	163	0
Horicon, city:									
1st ward .....	224	278	2	0	0	1	226	287	1
2nd ward .....	169	237	0	0	1	0	165	243	0
3rd ward .....	207	327	0	0	0	2	188	353	0
Juneau, city:									
1st ward .....	74	207	1	0	0	0	93	186	1
2nd ward .....	72	208	1	0	0	0	67	209	1
3rd ward .....	74	231	0	0	0	0	76	231	0
Mayville, city:									
1st ward .....	117	412	0	0	0	0	108	426	0
2nd ward .....	82	225	0	0	0	0	78	240	0
3rd ward .....	221	593	0	1	0	0	210	613	0
Watertown, city:									
5th ward .....	143	178	0	0	0	0	140	180	0
6th ward .....	128	173	0	0	0	0	150	178	0
13th ward .....	172	318	0	0	0	0	173	329	0
14th ward .....	119	197	0	0	0	0	121	198	0
Waupun, city:									
1st ward .....	126	380	0	0	0	0	110	394	0
2nd ward .....	197	398	0	1	0	0	177	420	0
3rd ward .....	81	177	0	0	0	0	63	293	0
4th ward .....	143	464	0	0	0	1	127	476	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,001</b>	<b>19,298</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>19,692</b>	<b>22</b>
DOOR CO.									
Baileys Harbor .....	86	284	0	0	1	0	75	303	0
Brussels .....	74	435	0	1	0	1	60	447	0



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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<b>DOOR CO.—Cont.</b>									
Clay Banks .....	42	145	1	0	0	0	37	151	0
Egg Harbor .....	124	295	0	0	0	0	93	334	0
Forestville .....	91	498	2	0	0	1	79	513	0
Gardner .....	62	264	0	0	0	0	67	260	0
Gibraltar .....	108	225	0	0	0	0	75	261	1
Jacksonport .....	56	256	0	0	0	0	51	266	0
Liberty Grove .....	106	552	2	0	1	2	85	591	1
Nasewaupée .....	110	442	0	0	0	1	99	447	0
Sevastopol .....	139	642	0	0	0	0	105	688	0
Sturgeon Bay .....	51	198	1	0	0	0	43	203	0
Union .....	43	231	0	0	0	0	34	229	0
Washington .....	24	345	0	0	0	0	22	341	0
Ephraim, vil. ....	15	169	0	0	0	0	15	168	0
Sister Bay, vil. ....	51	202	0	0	0	0	29	228	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:									
1st ward .....	82	341	1	0	0	0	71	350	0
2nd ward .....	83	322	0	0	0	1	52	351	0
3rd ward .....	85	359	0	0	0	0	74	371	1
4th ward .....	76	270	0	1	0	0	69	282	0
5th ward .....	71	398	0	0	0	1	58	402	2
6th ward .....	73	207	0	0	0	0	63	215	0
7th ward .....	73	307	0	0	0	1	71	331	8
8th ward .....	65	234	0	0	0	0	57	235	0
Total .....	1,790	7,621	7	2	2	8	1,484	7,967	14
<b>DOUGLAS CO.</b>									
Amnicon .....	141	138	0	0	0	1	113	158	0
Bennett .....	79	83	1	0	0	0	71	91	1
Brule .....	187	104	4	0	0	0	173	107	4
Cloverland .....	55	96	0	0	0	0	35	99	1
Dairyland .....	65	78	0	0	0	0	35	94	1
Gordon .....	103	153	2	0	0	1	82	170	0
Hawthorne .....	140	132	0	0	0	0	121	144	3
Highland .....	35	44	1	0	0	0	25	51	0
Lakeside .....	111	129	0	0	0	1	92	131	2
Maple .....	216	90	3	0	0	0	200	95	2
Oakland .....	120	117	0	0	1	0	103	135	0
Parkland .....	260	169	1	0	0	0	221	192	2
Solon Springs .....	58	125	2	0	0	0	53	131	2
Summit .....	212	162	2	0	0	0	181	185	0

## DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.

Superior .....	249	303	0	0	0	1	235	299	3
Wascott .....	50	85	0	0	0	0	45	89	1
Lake Nebagamon, vil. ....	71	135	0	0	0	0	61	138	0
Oliver, vil. ....	84	9	1	0	0	0	76	11	3
Poplar, vil. ....	55	158	1	0	0	0	47	148	2
Solon Springs, vil. ....	94	184	0	0	0	0	59	208	1
Superior, vil. ....	90	59	1	0	0	0	74	74	1
Superior, city:									
1st ward .....	533	375	0	0	0	0	410	454	5
2nd ward .....	416	472	3	0	0	0	323	541	3
3rd ward .....	373	666	1	0	0	2	417	689	2
4th ward .....	408	188	0	0	0	0	351	219	3
5th ward .....	406	134	13	0	1	4	353	175	16
6th ward .....	492	125	16	0	1	1	449	147	16
7th ward .....	539	296	2	0	0	1	479	334	7
8th ward .....	440	249	2	0	0	0	394	295	3
9th ward .....	408	250	0	0	0	0	363	253	6
10th ward .....	450	316	1	0	0	1	393	362	0
11th ward .....	401	527	1	0	0	0	320	546	0
12th ward .....	433	479	2	0	0	0	371	518	0
13th ward .....	447	238	0	0	0	0	375	284	0
14th ward .....	338	581	1	0	1	2	281	614	1
15th ward .....	387	559	3	0	0	0	321	611	0
16th ward .....	353	397	0	0	0	0	297	451	0
17th ward .....	532	318	5	0	0	0	447	377	4
18th ward .....	431	283	1	0	1	1	356	338	1
19th ward, east pct. ....	244	232	0	0	0	0	188	265	2
19th ward, west pct. ....	303	223	2	1	0	0	249	261	0
20th ward, east pct. ....	162	74	0	0	0	0	126	108	0
20th ward, west pct. ....	567	142	4	1	0	0	489	197	0
Total .....	11,538	9,677	76	2	4	16	9,854	10,789	92

## DUNN CO.

Colfax .....	97	132	1	0	0	0	86	134	3
Dunn .....	128	265	0	0	0	0	102	297	0
Eau Galle .....	105	310	0	0	0	0	71	334	0
Elk Mound .....	93	112	0	0	0	0	73	126	0
Grant .....	85	122	0	0	0	0	78	130	0
Hay River .....	70	136	0	0	0	0	68	142	0
Luccas .....	65	144	1	0	0	0	53	155	0
Menomonie .....	137	335	0	0	0	0	104	363	0
New Haven .....	111	189	2	0	0	0	99	189	0
Otter Creek .....	58	53	0	0	0	0	50	60	0
Peru .....	34	52	0	0	0	0	22	51	0
Red Cedar .....	139	277	4	1	0	2	103	313	1
Rock Creek .....	111	136	0	0	0	0	109	144	0
Sand Creek .....	94	202	0	0	0	0	77	205	0
Sheridan .....	87	110	0	0	0	0	69	126	0
Sherman .....	51	189	1	0	0	0	51	190	0
Spring Brook .....	191	294	0	0	0	0	166	305	0
Stanton .....	45	190	0	0	0	0	33	210	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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<b>DUNN CO.—Cont.</b>									
Tainter .....	88	190	0	0	0	0	75	195	0
Tiffany .....	92	148	0	0	0	2	72	164	0
Weston .....	77	217	1	1	0	0	52	231	0
Wilson .....	111	124	0	0	0	0	92	132	1
Boyceville, vil. ....	71	265	0	0	0	0	60	268	0
Colfax, vil. ....	183	376	2	0	0	0	158	389	1
Downing, vil. ....	24	92	0	0	0	0	18	92	0
Elk Mound, vil. ....	76	130	0	0	0	0	72	135	0
Knapp, vil. ....	57	120	0	0	0	1	35	140	0
Ridgeland, vil. ....	55	66	1	0	0	0	45	77	0
Wheeler, vil. ....	53	70	0	0	0	0	44	64	1
Menomonie, city:									
1st ward .....	240	381	1	0	0	0	186	456	0
2nd ward .....	169	438	0	0	0	0	114	482	2
3rd ward .....	171	358	1	0	0	0	114	391	0
4th ward .....	172	392	0	0	0	2	131	434	1
5th ward .....	161	444	1	0	0	0	111	467	1
6th ward .....	92	416	0	0	0	1	75	432	0
Total .....	3,593	7,475	16	2	0	8	2,873	8,023	13
<b>EAU CLAIRE CO.</b>									
Bridge Creek .....	94	265	0	0	0	0	78	275	0
Brunswick .....	152	185	1	0	0	0	127	209	0
Clear Creek .....	105	190	0	1	0	0	92	197	0
Drammen .....	84	155	0	0	0	0	78	153	0
Fairchild .....	34	78	0	0	0	0	29	86	1
Lincoln .....	85	244	2	0	0	0	70	259	0
Ludington .....	88	180	1	0	0	0	66	203	0
Otter Creek .....	61	171	0	0	0	0	59	171	0
Pleasant Valley .....	156	288	0	0	0	2	130	304	0
Seymour:									
1st pct. ....	74	70	0	0	0	0	55	90	0
2nd pct. ....	197	188	0	0	0	0	189	198	0
3rd pct. ....	206	110	0	0	0	0	185	128	1
Union .....	410	508	0	2	0	1	352	555	1
Washington .....	377	643	1	0	0	1	354	652	1
Wilson .....	43	116	1	0	0	0	28	121	0
Fairchild, vil. ....	101	181	0	0	0	1	99	178	0
Fall Creek, vil. ....	106	214	1	0	0	0	90	227	0

EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.

Altoona, city:	158	89	0	0	0	1	148	98	0
1st ward .....	220	208	0	1	0	0	202	231	1
2nd ward .....	115	46	0	0	0	0	103	51	0
3rd ward .....									
Augusta, city:	15	66	0	0	0	0	15	67	0
1st ward .....	62	219	0	0	0	0	63	209	0
2nd ward .....	51	121	0	0	0	0	50	119	0
3rd ward .....	38	132	0	0	0	0	30	138	0
4th ward .....									
Eau Claire, city:	648	664	0	0	1	0	637	688	2
1st ward .....	381	658	0	0	0	0	357	678	1
2nd ward .....	324	1,472	2	0	0	0	310	1,530	3
3rd ward .....	213	245	0	0	0	0	208	246	0
4th ward .....	334	686	0	0	0	1	291	750	1
5th ward .....	457	842	0	0	0	1	441	862	2
6th ward .....	416	531	0	0	0	0	395	587	0
7th ward .....	385	224	1	0	0	0	345	346	3
8th ward .....	725	799	0	1	0	0	675	882	3
9th ward .....	789	697	1	0	0	2	776	734	7
10th ward .....	311	254	1	1	1	1	302	277	4
11th ward .....	225	211	0	0	0	1	225	228	0
12th ward .....	682	1,270	0	0	0	0	655	1,351	2
13th ward .....	476	430	1	0	0	0	460	457	5
14th ward .....	156	419	2	0	0	0	147	432	2
15th ward .....									
Total .....	9,554	14,069	15	6	2	12	8,916	14,967	40
FLORENCE CO.	216	189	1	0	0	0	184	206	1
Aurora .....	59	108	1	0	0	0	31	117	1
Commonwealth .....	63	76	0	0	0	0	51	78	0
Fence .....	22	51	0	0	0	0	16	53	3
Fern .....	251	529	0	3	0	0	155	588	0
Florence .....	82	88	1	0	0	0	66	96	0
Homestead .....	45	48	0	0	0	1	36	48	0
Long Lake .....	71	58	0	0	0	0	55	61	1
Tippler .....									
Total .....	809	1,147	3	3	0	1	594	1,247	6
FOND DU LAC CO.	23	442	0	0	0	0	25	444	0
Alto .....	93	445	0	0	0	0	94	395	8
Ashford .....	64	367	4	0	0	0	69	368	0
Auburn .....	96	395	1	0	0	0	92	394	1
Byron .....	73	451	0	0	0	0	56	488	0
Columet .....	74	286	5	0	0	0	83	277	5
Eden .....	93	420	0	0	0	0	79	439	0
Eldorado .....	77	359	0	0	0	0	81	364	1
Empire .....	213	714	0	0	0	0	220	710	0
Fond du Lac .....	51	396	2	0	0	0	48	403	0
Forest .....	207	507	0	0	0	0	209	510	1
Friendship .....									

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.									
Lamartine .....	102	351	1	0	0	0	89	369	0
Marshfield .....	90	650	0	0	0	0	74	668	1
Metomen .....	35	305	0	0	0	0	37	311	0
Oakfield .....	35	275	0	0	0	0	27	282	0
Osceola .....	78	338	0	0	0	0	85	344	1
Ripon .....	69	360	0	0	0	1	64	367	2
Rosendale .....	38	275	0	0	0	0	32	283	0
Springvale .....	39	297	0	0	0	0	33	304	0
Taycheedah .....	139	631	0	0	1	2	125	649	0
Waupun .....	59	340	0	1	0	0	61	346	0
Brandon, vil. ....	50	349	2	0	0	0	53	358	0
Campbellsport, vil. ....	143	554	2	0	0	0	140	560	1
Eden, vil. ....	34	106	0	0	0	0	34	110	0
Fairwater, vil. ....	37	153	0	0	0	0	32	161	0
North Fond du Lac, vil. ....	675	444	3	0	0	2	608	522	7
Oakfield, vil. ....	64	343	0	0	0	0	53	360	0
Rosendale, vil. ....	20	182	0	0	0	0	14	192	0
St. Cloud, vil. ....	37	164	0	0	0	0	35	169	0
Fond du Lac, city:									
1st ward .....	163	169	0	0	0	2	161	188	1
2nd ward .....	252	264	0	0	0	4	251	302	1
3rd ward .....	236	500	0	1	0	4	246	532	3
4th ward .....	319	475	1	0	0	4	320	506	2
5th ward .....	219	324	0	0	1	5	209	368	3
6th ward .....	254	274	0	0	0	4	254	303	2
7th ward .....	182	283	0	0	0	3	149	322	3
8th ward .....	271	690	11	11	0	4	258	738	3
9th ward .....	193	461	1	0	0	1	193	486	3
10th ward .....	212	391	0	1	0	1	187	419	3
11th ward .....	81	349	0	0	0	0	89	357	0
12th ward .....	147	378	0	0	0	2	145	390	2
13th ward .....	115	337	0	0	0	0	107	368	1
14th ward .....	148	368	1	0	0	0	144	417	3
15th ward .....	154	443	0	0	0	0	139	484	3
16th ward .....	154	494	0	1	0	2	156	503	2
17th ward .....	287	707	0	0	0	3	265	755	1
18th ward .....	119	381	2	0	0	1	99	410	1
19th ward .....	127	459	1	0	0	3	118	492	0
20th ward .....	174	562	0	0	0	1	203	560	1
21st ward .....	291	814	0	0	0	1	272	855	4

FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.

Ripon, city:										
1st ward .....	77	346	0	0	0	0	77	363	0	
2nd ward .....	149	603	0	0	0	1	120	630	0	
3rd ward .....	147	540	0	0	0	0	140	547	0	
4th ward .....	135	614	0	0	0	0	111	655	0	
Waupun, city:										
5th ward .....	124	211	0	0	0	0	108	225	1	
6th ward .....	186	458	0	0	0	0	174	466	0	
Total .....	7,724	22,794	37	16	2	52	7,343	23,788	67	

FOREST CO.

Alvin .....	16	82	0	0	0	0	19	66	1
Argonne .....	121	120	0	0	0	2	119	120	1
Armstrong Creek .....	211	45	1	0	0	0	189	56	1
Blackwell .....	37	15	0	0	0	0	33	16	0
Caswell .....	34	48	0	0	0	0	30	49	0
Crandon .....	76	66	0	0	0	0	71	75	0
Freedom .....	27	52	0	0	0	0	26	52	0
Hiles .....	48	99	1	0	0	0	49	91	0
Laona .....	418	290	0	0	0	0	382	308	3
Lincoln .....	83	98	0	0	2	0	71	99	0
Nashville .....	139	139	0	0	0	0	115	153	0
Nashville .....	8	30	0	0	0	0	11	28	0
Popple River .....	45	39	0	0	0	1	42	36	0
Ross .....	242	281	3	0	0	1	211	306	0
Wabeno .....									
Crandon, city:									
1st ward .....	80	163	0	0	0	1	73	166	0
2nd ward .....	23	47	0	0	0	0	20	41	0
3rd ward .....	69	172	0	0	0	0	59	180	0
4th ward .....	75	72	0	0	0	0	69	78	1
5th ward .....	39	132	0	0	0	0	35	130	2
Total .....	1,791	1,990	5	0	2	5	1,624	2,050	9

GRANT CO.

Beetown .....	76	283	0	0	0	0	50	290	2
Bloomington .....	55	191	0	0	0	0	38	200	0
Boscobel .....	40	94	0	0	0	1	36	96	0
Cassville .....	40	109	0	0	0	0	30	117	0
Castle Rock .....	73	128	0	0	0	1	63	134	2
Clifton .....	52	155	0	0	0	0	44	163	1
Clifton .....	47	192	0	0	0	1	24	212	1
Ellenboro .....	97	204	0	0	0	0	71	217	1
Fennimore .....	104	199	0	0	0	0	84	216	0
Glen Haven .....	39	200	0	0	0	0	27	210	0
Harrison .....	90	262	0	0	0	0	67	277	1
Hazel Green .....	45	170	0	0	0	0	25	186	1
Hickory Grove .....	158	409	1	0	0	0	116	410	0
Jamestown .....	44	255	1	1	1	1	27	251	1
Liberty .....	62	223	0	1	1	1	53	236	1
Lincoln .....	32	134	0	0	0	0	28	137	0
Little Grant .....									

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Werk.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.									
Marion .....	44	126	0	0	0	0	31	135	1
Millville .....	15	85	0	0	0	0	6	90	0
Mt. Hope .....	37	127	0	0	0	0	35	128	0
Mt. Ida .....	48	203	0	0	0	0	32	221	0
Muscoda .....	60	117	0	0	0	0	46	131	0
North Lancaster .....	35	181	0	0	0	0	27	184	0
Paris .....	48	181	0	0	0	0	35	189	1
Patch Grove .....	63	107	0	0	0	0	31	132	0
Platteville .....	43	263	1	0	0	0	28	280	1
Potosi .....	56	332	0	0	0	0	41	332	0
Smelser .....	63	261	0	0	0	1	48	276	0
South Lancaster .....	60	269	0	0	0	0	24	290	0
Waterloo .....	20	234	1	0	0	0	8	243	0
Waterstown .....	31	94	1	0	0	0	29	100	0
Wingville .....	56	154	1	0	0	1	31	175	0
Woodman .....	34	76	0	0	0	0	23	84	0
Wyalusing .....	49	152	0	0	0	2	38	163	1
Bagley, vil. ....	33	134	0	0	0	0	29	135	0
Bloomington, vil. ....	90	309	0	0	0	0	66	325	0
Blue River, vil. ....	69	137	0	0	0	0	68	134	0
Cassville, vil. ....	122	327	0	0	0	0	81	346	3
Dickeyville, vil. ....	43	108	0	0	0	0	23	109	0
Hazel Green, vil. ....	122	233	0	0	0	0	96	252	0
Livingston, vil. ....	67	189	0	0	0	0	48	205	0
Montfort, vil. ....	58	238	0	0	0	0	23	247	0
Mt. Hope, vil. ....	30	111	1	0	0	0	23	120	0
Muscoda, vil. ....	151	320	1	0	0	2	143	341	0
Patch Grove, vil. ....	13	97	0	0	0	0	11	97	0
Potosi, vil. ....	41	207	0	0	0	0	21	226	1
Tennyson, vil. ....	35	80	0	0	0	0	11	96	0
Woodman, vil. ....	19	50	0	0	0	0	15	56	0
Boscobel, city:									
1st ward .....	116	206	2	0	0	0	97	228	0
2nd ward .....	89	228	0	1	1	0	98	225	0
3rd ward .....	94	161	0	0	0	0	89	167	1
4th ward .....	80	180	0	0	0	0	84	185	0
Cuba City, city:									
1st ward .....	53	142	0	0	0	0	46	149	0
2nd ward .....	54	180	1	0	0	0	55	172	0
3rd ward .....	59	88	0	0	0	0	45	100	1
4th ward .....	38	106	0	0	0	0	27	112	0

GRANT CO.—Cont.

Fennimore, city:

1st ward .....	53	168	0	0	0	0	48	178	0
2nd ward .....	48	197	0	0	0	0	44	198	0
3rd ward .....	43	151	0	0	0	0	42	152	0
4th ward .....	64	220	0	0	0	0	59	225	0

Lancaster, city:

1st ward .....	64	255	0	0	0	0	48	269	0
2nd ward .....	80	365	0	0	0	1	61	372	0
3rd ward .....	99	479	1	0	0	0	66	501	0
4th ward .....	77	377	0	0	0	1	91	367	1

Platteville, city:

1st ward .....	118	569	1	0	0	0	97	598	0
2nd ward .....	110	701	1	0	1	0	93	718	0
3rd ward .....	85	563	0	0	0	0	109	574	0
4th ward .....	64	281	0	0	0	0	61	292	0

Total .....	4,197	14,327	14	2	4	12	3,339	14,976	22
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GREEN CO.

Adams .....	86	155	0	0	0	0	74	167	0
Albany .....	48	137	0	0	0	0	32	149	0
Brooklyn .....	99	148	0	0	0	0	94	152	0
Cadiz .....	76	216	0	0	0	0	60	233	0
Clarno .....	93	315	0	0	0	0	48	361	0
Decatur .....	52	149	0	0	0	0	33	166	1
Exeter .....	143	98	0	0	0	0	119	118	0
Jefferson .....	106	446	0	0	0	0	82	474	0
Jordan .....	73	180	0	0	0	0	42	211	1
Monroe .....	95	173	0	0	0	0	66	201	0
Mt. Pleasant .....	51	157	0	0	0	0	41	169	0
New Glarus .....	102	100	0	0	0	0	77	122	0
Spring Grove .....	74	213	0	0	0	0	58	234	0
Sylvester .....	79	173	0	0	0	0	32	215	0
Washington .....	98	121	0	0	0	0	60	163	0
York .....	142	138	0	0	0	0	138	150	0
Albany, vil. ....	125	319	0	0	0	0	97	355	0
Belleville, vil. ....	22	9	0	0	0	0	25	10	0
Brooklyn, vil. ....	60	111	0	0	0	0	45	121	0
Browntown, vil. ....	33	94	0	0	0	0	23	103	0
Monticello, vil. ....	131	315	0	0	0	1	73	343	0
New Glarus, vil. ....	305	394	0	0	0	1	270	431	0

Brodhead, city:

1st ward .....	140	388	0	0	0	0	122	391	0
2nd ward .....	185	510	0	0	0	0	152	528	3

Monroe, city:

1st ward .....	295	957	0	0	0	0	186	1,023	0
2nd ward .....	196	804	0	0	0	0	151	836	0
3rd ward .....	227	545	0	0	0	3	163	598	0
4th ward .....	190	584	0	0	0	1	149	616	0

Total .....	3,326	7,949	0	0	0	6	2,512	8,640	5
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THE GENERAL ELECTION



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopas and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>GREEN LAKE CO.</b>									
Berlin .....	60	275	0	1	0	0	47	285	2
Brooklyn .....	58	439	0	0	0	0	51	447	0
Green Lake .....	46	369	0	0	0	1	28	391	0
Kingston .....	56	222	1	0	0	0	51	232	1
Mackford .....	25	270	0	0	0	0	21	276	1
Manchester .....	52	288	0	0	0	0	39	307	2
Marquette .....	39	230	0	0	0	0	25	248	1
Princeton .....	93	218	1	0	0	0	86	237	0
Seneca .....	37	120	1	0	0	0	28	132	1
St. Marie .....	36	88	0	0	0	0	35	92	0
Green Lake, vil. ....	83	395	0	0	1	0	68	418	0
Kingston, vil. ....	25	142	0	0	0	0	16	152	0
Markesan, vil. ....	92	568	0	0	0	0	65	585	0
Berlin, city:									
1st ward .....	137	356	0	0	0	0	120	426	0
2nd ward .....	162	526	1	0	0	0	136	554	0
3rd ward .....	160	442	0	0	0	0	143	478	1
4th ward .....	99	261	0	0	0	1	96	273	1
5th ward .....	119	312	0	0	0	0	109	339	0
Princeton, city:									
1st ward .....	53	250	0	0	0	0	59	251	0
2nd ward .....	66	223	0	1	0	0	63	239	0
3rd ward .....	92	123	1	0	0	0	78	135	0
Total .....	1,590	6,117	5	2	1	2	1,364	6,497	10
<b>IOWA CO.</b>									
Arena .....	157	204	0	0	0	1	142	214	2
Brigham .....	174	187	0	0	0	1	160	202	0
Clyde .....	94	110	0	0	0	1	88	112	1
Dodgeville .....	131	422	1	0	0	0	110	438	0
Eden .....	59	157	1	0	0	0	48	168	0
Highland .....	124	302	0	0	1	0	101	326	1
Linden .....	70	326	2	0	0	0	71	332	0
Mifflin .....	76	248	0	0	0	0	65	259	0
Mineral Point .....	79	283	1	0	0	0	54	313	0
Moscow .....	187	172	0	0	0	0	172	181	0
Pulaski .....	65	158	0	0	0	0	63	163	1
Ridgeway .....	103	145	2	0	0	0	79	164	0
Waldwick .....	100	201	0	0	0	0	70	228	0
Wyoming .....	80	125	1	0	0	0	72	133	1

IOWA CO.—Cont.										
Arena, vil. ....	36	131	0	0	0	1	39	135	0	
Avoca, vil. ....	66	155	0	0	0	0	58	164	0	
Barneveld, vil. ....	102	132	0	0	0	0	93	140	0	
Cobb, vil. ....	31	128	0	0	0	1	20	137	0	
Highland, vil. ....	123	227	0	1	0	0	93	265	0	
Hollandale, vil. ....	83	65	0	0	0	0	66	74	0	
Linden, vil. ....	59	114	0	0	0	0	44	128	0	
Livingston, vil. ....	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	
Rewey, vil. ....	40	97	0	1	0	0	31	106	0	
Ridgeway, vil. ....	93	127	0	0	0	1	84	131	0	
Dodgeville, city:										
1st ward .....	92	257	0	0	0	0	76	272	0	
2nd ward .....	91	523	1	0	0	0	76	536	0	
3rd ward .....	94	324	0	0	0	0	81	333	1	
Mineral Point, city:										
1st ward .....	101	275	0	0	0	0	80	296	1	
2nd ward .....	118	395	0	0	0	0	94	407	0	
3rd ward .....	28	93	0	0	0	0	21	99	0	
4th ward .....	63	127	0	0	0	1	45	144	0	
Total .....	2,722	6,211	9	2	1	7	2,298	6,603	8	
IRON CO.										
Anderson .....	53	19	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	
Carey .....	108	22	6	0	0	0	111	18	2	
Gurney .....	43	34	0	0	0	0	37	39	0	
Kimball .....	173	83	5	0	0	0	161	91	9	
Knight .....	236	38	0	1	0	0	220	48	0	
Mercer .....	124	423	0	0	0	0	141	409	2	
Oma .....	130	68	2	0	0	0	120	71	4	
Pence .....	158	30	0	0	0	0	150	26	0	
Saxon .....	175	102	1	0	0	0	159	111	0	
Sherman .....	40	64	0	0	1	0	31	69	0	
Hurley, city:										
1st ward .....	206	195	0	0	0	0	190	195	0	
2nd ward .....	186	168	0	0	0	1	163	181	0	
3rd ward .....	154	133	0	0	1	0	137	154	0	
4th ward .....	186	117	0	0	0	1	167	116	0	
5th ward .....	82	31	0	0	0	0	78	30	0	
6th ward .....	96	34	0	0	0	0	89	28	1	
Montreal, city:										
1st ward .....	110	36	0	1	0	0	100	41	0	
2nd ward .....	112	42	1	0	0	0	94	49	0	
3rd ward .....	158	61	0	0	0	0	146	68	0	
4th ward .....	132	33	0	0	0	0	128	31	0	
Total .....	2,662	1,733	15	2	2	2	2,456	1,809	18	
JACKSON CO.										
Adams .....	88	158	0	0	0	0	80	157	1	
Albion .....	158	177	1	0	0	3	161	168	2	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>JACKSON CO.—Cont.</b>									
Alma .....	81	201	0	0	1	0	81	201	0
Bear Bluff .....	8	49	0	0	0	0	8	47	0
Brockway .....	208	182	0	0	1	1	180	171	2
City Point .....	85	40	2	0	0	0	76	49	0
Cleveland .....	93	88	0	0	0	0	77	95	0
Curran .....	127	86	0	0	0	0	115	88	0
Franklin .....	102	122	0	0	0	0	114	105	0
Garden Valley .....	62	179	0	0	0	0	71	158	0
Garfield .....	80	100	0	0	0	0	74	98	0
Hixton .....	75	153	0	0	0	0	68	163	0
Irving .....	142	138	1	0	0	0	138	135	0
Knapp .....	18	54	0	0	0	0	14	54	0
Komensky .....	31	25	0	0	0	0	23	30	0
Manchester .....	42	123	1	2	0	0	50	114	0
Melrose .....	64	96	0	0	1	0	55	104	0
Millston .....	35	45	1	0	0	0	14	51	0
North Bend .....	68	146	0	0	1	0	68	139	0
Northfield .....	214	193	0	0	0	0	220	184	0
Springfield .....	112	144	0	0	0	0	118	132	0
Alma Center, vil. ....	35	207	0	0	0	0	45	192	0
Hixton, vil. ....	50	114	0	0	0	0	47	109	0
Melrose, vil. ....	78	209	0	0	1	0	63	221	0
Merrillan, vil. ....	115	135	0	0	0	0	96	156	0
Taylor, vil. ....	54	129	0	0	0	0	46	134	0
Black River Falls, city:									
1st ward .....	136	326	0	0	0	0	139	317	0
2nd ward .....	121	262	0	0	0	0	103	278	0
3rd ward .....	105	119	0	0	0	0	84	131	0
4th ward .....	232	235	0	0	0	0	205	250	0
Total .....	2,819	4,235	6	2	5	4	2,633	4,231	5
<b>JEFFERSON CO.</b>									
Aztalan .....	152	231	0	0	0	0	145	238	0
Cold Spring .....	51	155	1	0	0	0	64	145	1
Concord .....	118	324	0	0	0	0	120	331	0
Farmington .....	171	270	1	0	0	0	175	273	0
Hebron .....	92	285	0	0	0	0	96	278	0
Ixonia .....	107	451	1	0	0	0	92	470	2
Jefferson .....	220	557	3	0	1	1	210	574	0
Koshkonong .....	271	516	0	0	0	0	264	533	0

JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.

Lake Mills .....	162	345	0	0	0	0	155	364	0
Milford .....	140	290	0	0	0	1	119	314	1
Oakland .....	267	449	1	0	2	0	276	445	0
Palmyra .....	63	238	1	0	1	0	69	232	1
Sullivan .....	97	352	0	0	0	0	109	336	0
Sumner .....	169	196	0	0	0	0	164	201	1
Waterloo .....	87	145	0	0	0	0	81	152	0
Watertown .....	148	298	1	0	1	0	138	318	1
Johnson Creek, vil. ....	181	196	0	0	0	0	180	201	0
Palmyra, vil. ....	160	325	0	0	0	0	150	341	0
Sullivan, vil. ....	58	140	1	0	0	0	67	135	0
Waterloo, vil. ....	314	614	0	0	0	1	281	663	0
Ft. Atkinson, city:									
1st ward .....	98	294	0	0	0	0	94	211	0
2nd ward .....	162	410	0	0	0	0	159	412	1
3rd ward .....	87	253	0	1	0	1	99	251	0
4th ward .....	119	206	1	1	0	0	114	219	0
5th ward .....	139	230	0	0	0	1	154	223	0
6th ward .....	173	257	0	0	1	0	136	261	1
7th ward .....	176	319	0	1	0	0	162	323	0
8th ward .....	128	376	0	0	0	0	149	385	0
Jefferson, city:									
1st ward .....	233	321	0	0	1	0	236	319	0
2nd ward .....	163	221	0	0	0	0	141	237	0
3rd ward .....	233	405	0	0	0	0	216	424	0
4th ward .....	159	224	0	0	0	0	143	232	0
Lake Mills, city:									
1st ward .....	116	258	0	0	0	0	104	244	0
2nd ward .....	109	256	0	0	0	0	111	257	0
3rd ward .....	229	401	2	0	0	0	227	407	0
Watertown, city:									
1st ward .....	98	211	0	0	0	0	103	204	0
2nd ward .....	139	205	0	0	0	0	133	212	0
3rd ward .....	129	244	0	0	0	0	125	244	0
4th ward .....	180	240	0	1	0	0	163	258	0
7th ward .....	284	330	1	0	0	0	295	331	1
8th ward .....	103	243	0	0	0	0	103	242	0
9th ward .....	63	269	0	0	0	0	68	264	1
10th ward .....	134	550	1	0	0	0	158	543	0
11th ward .....	248	595	0	0	0	1	258	607	0
12th ward .....	97	189	0	0	0	0	110	177	0
Total .....	6,827	13,884	15	4	7	6	6,713	14,031	11
JUNEAU CO.									
Armenia .....	56	52	1	0	0	0	55	52	1
Clearfield .....	29	90	1	0	0	0	27	97	1
Cutler .....	15	92	1	0	0	0	9	75	0
Finley .....	25	16	0	0	0	0	25	16	0
Fountain .....	64	189	0	0	0	0	58	195	0
Germantown .....	15	33	0	0	0	0	13	35	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
JUNEAU CO.—Cont.									
Kildare .....	64	98	0	0	0	1	49	97	0
Kingston .....	6	29	0	0	0	0	13	21	0
Lemonweir .....	98	277	0	0	0	0	71	309	0
Lindina .....	70	312	0	0	0	0	67	320	0
Lisbon .....	52	153	0	0	0	0	38	173	0
Lyndon .....	58	102	0	0	2	1	50	114	1
Marion .....	24	55	0	0	0	1	19	62	1
Necedah .....	55	75	0	0	0	1	50	95	1
Orange .....	43	187	0	0	0	0	38	192	0
Plymouth .....	62	210	0	0	0	0	51	210	0
Seven Mile Creek .....	59	125	0	0	0	0	63	123	0
Summit .....	62	178	1	0	0	0	48	192	0
Wonewoc .....	76	251	0	0	0	0	64	271	0
Camp Douglas, vil. ....	75	169	0	1	0	1	67	184	0
Hustler, vil. ....	26	86	0	0	0	0	16	97	0
Lyndon Station, vil. ....	88	140	1	0	0	0	79	146	0
Necedah, vil. ....	105	226	1	0	1	0	93	246	0
Union Center, vil. ....	34	69	0	0	0	0	23	74	0
Wonewoc, vil. ....	119	381	0	0	1	0	100	400	0
Elroy, city:									
1st ward .....	55	173	0	0	0	0	52	177	0
2nd ward .....	62	120	0	0	0	0	50	132	0
3rd ward .....	73	139	0	0	0	2	74	140	0
4th ward .....	69	139	1	0	0	0	56	152	0
Mauston, city:									
1st ward .....	79	319	0	0	0	1	60	331	0
2nd ward .....	46	177	0	0	0	0	41	184	0
3rd ward .....	109	515	0	0	0	1	91	547	0
4th ward .....	76	324	0	0	0	0	68	340	0
New Lisbon, city:									
1st ward .....	56	130	2	0	0	0	48	139	0
2nd ward .....	71	142	0	0	0	0	57	156	0
3rd ward .....	23	71	0	0	0	0	19	75	0
4th ward .....	64	134	0	0	0	0	50	145	0
Total .....	2,163	5,978	9	1	4	9	1,852	6,314	6
KENOSHA CO.									
Brighton .....	95	287	0	0	0	2	83	301	0
Bristol .....	150	637	1	0	0	0	146	648	1
Paris .....	120	340	0	0	0	0	110	362	1

KENOSHA CO.—Cont.

Pleasant Prairie:

1st pct. ....	800	944	1	0	0	1	751	988	7
2nd pct. ....	646	467	1	0	0	3	613	508	2
Randall .....	80	224	0	0	0	0	75	226	0
Salem:									
1st pct. ....	295	789	3	1	0	1	267	824	1
2nd pct. ....	133	354	0	0	0	0	109	379	2
Somers:									
1st pct. ....	785	924	2	1	0	1	758	994	0
2nd pct. ....	407	358	1	0	0	0	383	377	3
Wheatland .....	74	423	0	0	0	0	71	430	2
Silver Lake, vil. ....	102	241	0	0	0	0	82	265	0
Twin Lakes, vil. ....	116	339	0	0	0	1	121	343	0
Kenosha, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	428	331	1	0	0	1	390	366	0
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	932	517	1	0	0	1	912	569	3
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	465	275	1	5	1	1	444	290	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	431	306	0	1	1	0	432	340	0
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	388	218	2	1	1	0	372	239	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	346	305	2	0	0	2	321	335	4
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	317	369	2	0	0	0	292	406	0
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	279	389	4	0	1	0	262	412	2
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	160	527	3	0	1	0	131	557	1
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	191	686	0	0	0	0	309	368	4
6th ward, 1st pct. ....	340	332	0	0	0	2	153	728	2
6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	523	555	0	0	0	0	450	570	2
7th ward, 1st pct. ....	556	201	4	1	0	1	526	232	2
7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	311	343	2	0	0	0	305	354	2
8th ward, 1st pct. ....	357	233	1	0	1	1	377	259	1
8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	420	279	2	0	0	0	418	295	0
9th ward, 1st pct. ....	422	215	4	0	0	1	445	171	0
9th ward, 2nd pct. ....	448	186	4	0	0	0	454	195	5
10th ward, 1st pct. ....	477	198	3	0	0	2	488	212	1
10th ward, 2nd pct. ....	516	182	0	0	1	2	526	194	0
11th ward, 1st pct. ....	499	245	2	0	0	3	647	255	13
11th ward, 2nd pct. ....	689	254	1	0	0	0	663	282	5
12th ward, 1st pct. ....	576	180	3	0	0	2	579	191	1
12th ward, 2nd pct. ....	466	163	0	0	0	0	469	186	1
13th ward, 1st pct. ....	392	317	0	0	0	1	400	323	4
13th ward, 2nd pct. ....	378	257	0	0	0	1	341	305	1
14th ward, 1st pct. ....	336*	332*	3	0	1	0	305	392	0
14th ward, 2nd pct. ....	333	520	1	2	0	0	316	548	0
15th ward, 1st pct. ....	555	763	0	0	0	0	491	821	3
15th ward, 2nd pct. ....	621	624	4	1	1	3	624	649	1
16th ward, 1st pct. ....	341	320	1	1	0	0	344	334	1
16th ward, 2nd pct. ....	335	281	0	0	0	2	298	320	0
17th ward, 1st pct. ....	453	252	4	0	0	0	444	287	1
17th ward, 2nd pct. ....	559	407	9	0	0	1	553	437	2
18th ward, 1st pct. ....	612	647	3	0	0	0	548	733	4
18th ward, 2nd pct. ....	513	381	3	2	1	0	502	414	5
Total .....	19,768	18,917	81	16	9	36	19,100	20,194	92

\*Recount

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>KEWAUNEE CO.</b>									
Ahnapee .....	68	355	3	0	0	0	64	361	5
Carlton .....	150	388	1	0	0	0	85	434	0
Casco .....	107	285	0	0	0	1	100	289	0
Franklin .....	122	316	0	0	0	0	115	335	1
Lincoln .....	70	388	2	0	0	0	40	400	0
Luxemburg .....	84	459	0	0	0	0	71	464	0
Montpelier .....	57	521	2	0	0	1	54	534	0
Pierce .....	70	245	0	0	0	0	52	263	0
Red River .....	90	349	0	1	0	0	76	358	1
West Kewaunee .....	142	376	0	0	0	1	118	389	0
Casco, vil. ....	59	168	0	6	0	0	46	173	0
Luxemburg, vil. ....	36	275	0	0	0	0	37	276	0
Algoma, city .....	482	1,349	8	0	1	0	404	1,412	2
Kewaunee, city .....	435	1,008	1	0	0	0	348	1,075	0
Total .....	1,972	6,482	17	7	1	3	1,610	6,763	9
<b>LA CROSSE CO.</b>									
Bangor .....	69	166	0	0	0	0	48	187	0
Barre .....	71	144	1	0	0	0	66	145	0
Burns .....	95	257	1	0	0	1	76	262	0
Campbell:									
1st pct. ....	169	304	1	0	0	0	168	299	1
2nd pct. ....	399	302	0	0	1	1	387	312	0
Farmington .....	114	422	3	1	0	0	94	448	0
Greenfield .....	87	213	0	0	0	1	58	240	2
Hamilton .....	79	329	0	0	0	0	68	344	0
Holland .....	75	240	0	0	0	0	60	257	0
Onalaska .....	140	360	0	0	1	2	136	369	0
Shelby .....	641	1,093	0	0	0	2	620	1,134	0
Washington .....	115	172	0	0	0	1	102	189	0
Bangor, vil. ....	179	389	0	1	1	0	146	433	1
Holmen, vil. ....	70	264	0	0	0	0	48	281	0
Rockland, vil. ....	57	64	0	0	0	0	45	73	0
West Salem, vil. ....	203	609	0	0	0	0	184	631	1
Onalaska, city:									
1st ward .....	78	107	0	0	0	0	62	111	0
2nd ward .....	211	326	0	0	0	0	204	337	0
3rd ward .....	212	255	0	0	0	0	186	282	0
La Crosse, city:									
1st ward .....	292	383	0	1	1	0	267	411	2
2nd ward .....	141	180	0	1	0	0	131	192	0

LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.  
La Crosse, city:—Cont.

3rd ward .....	348	317	1	0	0	0	338	335	0
4th ward .....	313	573	0	0	0	0	324	571	2
5th ward .....	331	227	0	0	0	0	312	244	6
6th ward .....	221	704	0	0	0	0	224	712	0
7th ward .....	494	1,121	1	1	1	0	488	1,153	3
8th ward .....	772	1,189	3	3	0	0	790	1,206	3
9th ward .....	406	362	0	0	1	0	388	397	0
10th ward .....	501	569	0	0	0	0	456	603	9
11th ward .....	448	795	0	1	1	0	442	786	0
12th ward .....	68	95	0	0	0	0	61	98	1
13th ward .....	234	300	0	0	0	0	220	307	0
14th ward .....	409	1,449	0	0	2	1	409	1,496	3
15th ward .....	335	261	1	3	0	0	339	282	2
16th ward .....	314	1,258	0	0	0	0	312	1,302	4
17th ward .....	305	628	0	0	0	0	276	671	3
18th ward .....	419	433	0	0	1	0	409	450	2
19th ward .....	282	322	0	0	0	0	252	352	3
20th ward .....	879	759	2	2	0	3	876	853	7
21st ward .....	1,232	1,350	2	0	0	1	1,297	1,392	9
Total .....	11,808	19,271	16	14	10	13	11,369	20,147	64

LAFAYETTE CO.

Argyle .....	100	164	0	0	0	0	92	171	1
Belmont .....	49	159	0	0	0	0	30	177	0
Benton .....	75	179	0	0	0	0	54	192	0
Blanchard .....	69	67	0	0	0	0	70	63	0
Darlington .....	160	298	1	0	0	2	139	325	1
Elk Grove .....	62	198	0	0	0	0	49	207	0
Fayette .....	80	176	0	0	0	1	74	183	0
Gratiot .....	107	217	0	0	0	0	86	223	0
Kendall .....	76	131	0	0	0	0	70	137	0
Lamont .....	61	130	2	0	0	1	65	129	1
Monticello .....	22	93	0	0	0	0	19	99	0
New Diggings .....	103	211	0	0	0	0	87	233	0
Seymour .....	83	208	0	0	0	0	70	219	0
Shullsburg .....	66	168	0	0	0	0	63	166	0
Wayne .....	83	155	0	0	0	0	64	180	0
White Oak Springs .....	21	77	0	0	0	0	15	76	0
Willow Springs .....	151	231	0	0	0	0	107	260	0
Wiotra .....	189	354	0	0	0	0	147	386	0
Argyle, vil. ....	128	320	0	0	0	2	105	349	0
Belmont, vil. ....	62	201	0	2	0	0	42	224	0
Benton, vil. ....	190	247	0	0	0	0	151	271	0
Blanchardville, vil. ....	163	264	0	1	0	0	158	274	0
Gratiot, vil. ....	66	103	0	0	0	1	50	115	1
South Wayne, vil. ....	40	164	0	1	0	0	40	165	0
Darlington, city:									
1st ward .....	173	366	0	1	1	0	153	386	0
2nd ward .....	274	430	0	0	0	0	215	483	0



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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<b>LAFAYETTE CO.—Cont.</b>									
Shullsburg, city:									
1st ward .....	104	202	0	0	0	0	100	200	0
2nd ward .....	148	218	1	0	0	0	112	248	0
Total .....	2,905	5,731	4	5	1	7	2,427	6,141	4
<b>LANGLADE CO.</b>									
Ackley .....	124	174	0	0	0	0	87	213	0
Ainsworth .....	26	109	0	0	1	0	19	116	0
Antigo .....	201	432	0	0	2	0	165	464	0
Elcho .....	84	367	1	0	2	1	74	377	4
Evergreen .....	107	47	1	0	2	0	102	54	0
Langlade .....	86	131	1	0	0	0	77	147	0
Neva .....	171	240	0	0	1	0	119	290	10
Norwood .....	120	271	18	1	0	0	87	295	0
Parrish .....	13	30	0	0	0	0	11	28	0
Peck .....	87	99	0	0	0	0	72	114	6
Polar .....	106	212	1	0	0	1	93	234	0
Price .....	68	90	0	0	0	0	44	106	0
Rolling .....	151	200	0	0	0	0	100	232	1
Summit .....	24	72	0	0	0	0	20	82	0
Upham .....	52	117	1	0	0	0	42	128	1
Vilas .....	45	69	0	0	0	0	33	83	0
Wolf River .....	134	139	2	0	2	0	113	150	1
White Lake, vil. ....	113	66	1	0	0	0	92	82	0
Antigo, city:									
1st ward .....	150	464	0	0	0	1	113	497	0
2nd ward .....	241	474	1	1	0	0	173	540	1
3rd ward .....	359	404	3	0	3	1	276	486	1
4th ward .....	349	432	2	1	1	0	276	517	0
5th ward .....	181	379	0	0	0	0	144	422	1
6th ward, 1st pct. ....	153	304	2	1	0	0	130	322	0
6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	226	519	1	0	0	0	174	570	0
Total .....	3,371	5,841	35	4	13	5	2,636	6,549	26
<b>LINCOLN CO.</b>									
Birch .....	68	127	0	0	0	1	58	138	0
Bradley .....	160	347	2	2	0	0	164	336	2
Corning .....	74	265	1	0	1	0	51	300	0
Harding .....	15	60	0	0	0	0	17	57	0

LINCOLN CO.—Cont.

Harrison .....	77	142	1	0	0	0	61	157	0
King .....	27	125	0	0	0	0	25	125	0
Merrill .....	188	289	0	1	5	0	158	319	2
Pine River .....	110	356	0	0	0	0	107	363	1
Rock Falls .....	36	91	0	0	0	0	34	90	1
Russell .....	54	211	1	0	3	0	49	220	3
Schley .....	125	191	3	0	0	2	96	211	2
Scott .....	88	337	0	0	0	0	79	354	0
Skandawan .....	31	65	0	0	0	0	25	68	0
Somo .....	28	61	4	0	0	0	25	64	3
Tomahawk .....	25	96	1	0	0	0	18	106	1
Wilson .....	36	53	0	0	0	0	33	58	0
Merrill, city:									
1st ward .....	208	442	0	0	0	0	202	442	0
2nd ward .....	113	384	1	0	0	0	114	382	3
3rd ward .....	170	409	0	0	0	0	144	430	0
4th ward .....	193	229	0	0	0	1	172	248	0
5th ward .....	111	287	0	0	0	0	110	288	0
6th ward .....	235	329	0	0	0	2	196	363	0
7th ward .....	289	557	0	0	0	0	264	590	0
8th ward .....	172	223	1	0	0	0	148	245	0
Tomahawk, city:									
1st ward .....	65	138	0	1	0	0	52	150	0
2nd ward .....	99	223	0	0	0	0	87	236	0
3rd ward .....	139	389	0	0	0	0	139	379	1
4th ward .....	156	449	4	0	0	0	156	446	0
Total .....	3,092	6,877	19	4	9	6	2,784	7,165	19

MANITOWOC CO.

Cato .....	210	480	0	0	1	1	208	480	0
Centerville .....	164	438	1	0	0	1	155	450	3
Cooperstown .....	191	342	0	0	0	0	168	356	0
Eaton .....	108	390	2	0	2	0	90	418	0
Franklin .....	184	366	0	1	0	0	160	395	0
Gibson .....	112	346	0	0	0	0	100	355	0
Kossuth .....	223	575	3	0	2	0	215	566	4
Liberty .....	106	399	1	0	1	0	120	387	0
Manitowoc .....	112	218	1	0	0	0	125	202	0
Manitowoc Rapids .....	438	833	3	0	1	0	420	852	5
Maple Grove .....	70	323	0	0	1	0	76	321	0
Meeme .....	93	436	1	0	0	1	103	439	1
Mishicot .....	99	304	0	0	0	0	104	302	0
Newton .....	198	521	0	0	0	0	211	507	3
Rockland .....	53	342	0	0	0	0	48	348	0
Schleswig .....	134	323	1	0	1	1	115	343	1
Two Creeks .....	54	153	0	0	0	0	50	159	0
Two Rivers .....	368	518	1	1	2	0	368	540	1
Mishicot, vil. ....	129	200	0	0	0	0	117	207	0
Reedsville, vil. ....	95	282	0	0	0	0	81	295	0
Valders, vil. ....	99	200	1	0	0	0	86	215	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.									
Kiel, city:									
1st ward .....	135	323	0	0	0	0	116	337	0
2nd ward .....	133	291	0	0	0	0	125	315	0
3rd ward .....	82	130	0	0	0	0	74	131	0
Manitowoc, city:									
1st ward .....	507	696	0	0	0	0	487	720	0
2nd ward .....	419	809	1	0	0	1	394	835	1
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	458	582	2	1	0	0	463	584	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	456	694	1	0	0	1	447	699	0
4th ward .....	442	930	2	0	0	0	413	952	0
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	482	535	1	0	1	0	496	546	3
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	755	812	1	0	0	0	496	546	3
6th ward, 1st pct. ....	304	770	0	1	0	0	749	810	0
6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	530	920	0	1	0	0	288	780	3
7th ward, 1st pct. ....	618	447	3	0	2	0	502	928	0
7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	775	619	2	0	0	0	619	474	1
Two Rivers, city:							764	649	2
1st ward .....	265	237	0	0	0	2	259	253	0
2nd ward .....	330	203	0	1	0	1	325	211	0
3rd ward .....	288	510	0	0	1	1	289	516	0
4th ward .....	340	371	3	0	0	0	305	409	2
5th ward .....	328	296	0	0	0	0	318	315	0
6th ward .....	303	257	0	0	0	2	329	256	1
7th ward .....	411	306	1	2	0	2	417	302	1
8th ward .....	278	203	1	1	2	0	264	224	4
Total .....	11,879	18,950	33	8	17	14	11,563	19,383	36
MARATHON CO.									
Bergen .....	117	56	1	0	1	0	112	64	0
Berlin .....	56	240	0	1	0	0	45	251	3
Bern .....	49	104	1	0	0	1	39	114	0
Bevent .....	199	78	0	0	0	0	168	108	1
Brighton .....	66	136	0	0	0	0	46	158	0
Cassel .....	166	155	0	0	0	1	147	168	2
Cleveland .....	81	213	0	1	1	0	74	234	0
Day .....	38	287	3	0	1	0	36	296	1
Easton .....	120	259	2	0	0	1	92	287	2
Eau Pleine .....	52	228	0	0	0	0	49	248	1
Elderon .....	70	126	1	0	1	1	49	153	0
Emmet .....	131	206	0	0	1	0	110	228	1

MARATHON CO.—Cont.

Frankfort .....	211	63	0	0	0	1	51	228	1
Franzen .....	113	98	1	0	0	0	108	107	0
Green Valley .....	46	60	0	0	0	0	36	67	0
Guenther .....	74	55	0	0	0	0	68	68	0
Halsey .....	98	92	0	2	1	1	83	116	0
Hamburg .....	65	253	1	0	0	0	46	280	0
Harrison .....	61	89	0	0	0	0	53	102	0
Hewitt .....	86	108	0	1	0	0	84	115	0
Holton .....	74	277	2	0	1	0	68	298	3
Hull .....	85	289	0	0	0	0	83	298	0
Johnson .....	87	231	2	1	0	0	72	261	0
Knowlton .....	207	129	1	0	0	0	175	160	0
Kronenwetter .....	509	262	1	0	1	2	486	303	5
Maine .....	216	353	0	0	0	4	200	372	9
Marathon .....	114	250	0	0	1	2	116	243	3
McMillan .....	77	335	0	1	0	0	57	353	1
Mosinee .....	231	153	0	0	0	1	222	170	0
Norrie .....	78	193	0	0	0	0	68	213	0
Plover .....	43	149	1	0	0	0	44	155	1
Reid .....	219	45	0	1	0	2	218	46	0
Rib Falls .....	80	182	0	1	0	0	77	179	0
Rib Mountain:									
1st pct. ....	254	221	0	0	0	1	224	239	12
2nd pct. ....	299	153	0	0	0	0	271	171	8
Rietbrock .....	196	140	0	1	0	0	188	159	0
Ringle .....	129	124	11	0	1	0	120	147	8
Spencer .....	62	163	0	0	0	0	47	178	0
Stettin:									
1st pct. ....	89	177	1	1	1	0	82	181	5
2nd pct. ....	498	448	0	0	0	1	470	480	16
Texas .....	324	299	1	0	0	1	302	331	2
Wausau .....	242	320	1	0	0	0	234	327	3
Weston .....	509	364	1	0	3	0	500	384	19
Wien .....	70	236	0	0	0	0	43	262	1
Abbotsford, vil. ....	15	72	0	0	0	0	12	76	0
Athens, vil. ....	109	278	0	0	0	1	89	305	1
Brokaw, vil. ....	137	38	0	1	1	0	135	50	1
Edgar, vil. ....	140	215	0	0	0	0	106	252	11
Elderon, vil. ....	27	69	0	0	0	0	16	73	1
Fenwood, vil. ....	16	48	0	0	0	0	8	55	0
Hatley, vil. ....	51	79	0	0	0	0	45	86	0
Marathon, vil. ....	155	256	0	0	0	0	144	268	8
Rothschild, vil. ....	453	360	0	0	2	0	432	387	2
Spencer, vil. ....	83	283	2	0	2	0	58	317	0
Stratford, vil. ....	88	369	0	0	0	0	83	390	0
Unity, vil. ....	19	83	0	0	1	1	14	90	0
Colby, city .....	30	78	0	0	1	0	20	90	0
Mosinee, city:									
1st ward .....	63	147	0	0	0	0	59	157	0
2nd ward .....	72	137	0	0	0	0	63	147	0
3rd ward .....	76	101	0	0	0	0	67	114	0
4th ward .....	128	104	1	0	0	0	97	134	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>MARATHON CO.—Cont.</b>									
Schofield, city:									
1st ward .....	117	85	0	0	0	0	110	94	3
2nd ward .....	125	100	2	0	0	0	113	107	3
3rd ward .....	126	97	0	1	1	0	113	113	0
4th ward .....	88	46	0	3	0	1	138	56	3
Wausau, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	243	727	0	1	0	0	221	752	3
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	293	489	0	0	0	0	282	501	4
1st ward, 3rd pct. ....	364	522	0	0	3	0	337	548	11
1st ward, 4th pct. ....	286	910	1	0	0	1	269	921	5
2nd ward .....	323	334	0	0	1	0	288	367	2
3rd ward .....	189	332	0	0	0	1	170	352	1
4th ward .....	127	353	0	0	0	0	113	370	0
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	152	294	0	0	0	0	152	298	1
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	166	369	0	1	0	0	145	390	2
5th ward, 3rd pct. ....	195	639	0	0	0	0	179	658	1
6th ward, 1st pct. ....	510	559	2	0	0	2	452	603	27
6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	663	632	0	0	0	0	614	665	27
7th ward, 1st pct. ....	190	335	0	0	0	0	160	355	0
7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	460	497	2	0	1	1	437	530	11
7th ward, 3rd pct. ....	633	600	1	0	3	0	584	638	23
8th ward, 1st pct. ....	324	347	0	2	0	0	300	366	11
8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	518	626	0	2	2	1	496	640	21
9th ward .....	344	545	0	0	0	0	329	561	3
Total .....	14,541	20,702	40	22	37	31	13,313	22,178	295
<b>MARINETTE CO.</b>									
Amberg .....	98	222	0	0	2	0	91	240	0
Athelstane .....	32	108	0	0	0	0	29	115	0
Beaver .....	117	276	0	0	0	0	94	299	0
Beecher .....	50	101	1	0	0	0	37	111	1
Dunbar .....	41	124	0	0	0	1	30	129	0
Goodman .....	225	173	0	0	0	0	199	184	1
Grover .....	105	490	0	0	0	0	75	521	0
Lake .....	110	196	1	0	0	0	87	218	3
Middle Inlet .....	60	150	0	0	0	0	47	164	0
Niagara .....	80	132	0	0	0	0	82	135	0
Pembine .....	100	162	1	0	0	1	90	171	2
Peshigo .....	267	494	1	0	0	1	236	775	1
Porterfield .....	174	268	1	0	0	1	151	292	0

MARINETTE CO.—Cont.

Pound	97	326	1	0	0	0	99	336	0
Silver Cliff	14	55	0	0	0	0	12	57	0
Stephenson	268	469	1	0	0	8	259	495	4
Wagner	76	142	4	0	0	0	74	153	3
Wausaukee	96	108	0	0	0	1	90	122	0
Coleman, vil.	77	255	1	0	3	0	69	268	0
Niagara, vil.	592	469	1	1	0	1	591	488	3
Pound, vil.	33	120	0	0	1	0	26	128	1
Wausaukee, vil.	100	178	0	1	0	0	89	194	0
Marinette, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	202	152	0	1	0	0	174	174	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	204	157	0	1	1	0	170	167	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	210	197	0	0	0	0	173	220	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	239	427	1	0	0	0	263	468	2
3rd ward, 1st pct.	170	450	0	1	0	0	155	486	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	356	475	0	0	0	0	324	494	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	296	372	0	0	0	0	243	414	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	251	314	0	1	0	0	214	342	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	269	587	0	0	0	0	240	621	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	334	441	0	0	0	0	295	475	0
Peshigo, city:									
1st ward	109	196	0	2	1	0	90	213	0
2nd ward	111	301	0	0	0	0	93	330	0
3rd ward	104	226	0	0	1	0	67	264	0
Total	5,727	9,313	15	8	9	15	5,058	10,263	23

MARQUETTE CO.

Buffalo	56	178	1	0	0	0	49	171	0
Crystal Lake	7	108	0	0	0	0	6	110	0
Douglas	85	247	0	0	0	0	78	249	0
Harris	25	169	0	1	0	0	25	172	0
Mecan	35	113	0	0	0	0	33	112	2
Montello	37	136	0	0	0	0	39	141	0
Moundville	34	126	0	0	0	0	30	129	1
Neshkoro	28	64	0	0	0	0	25	67	0
Newton	18	143	0	0	0	0	17	148	0
Oxford	22	127	0	0	0	0	16	138	0
Packwaukee	71	224	0	0	0	0	63	238	1
Shields	26	113	0	0	0	0	24	126	0
Springfield	29	129	0	0	0	0	20	142	0
Westfield	29	130	0	0	0	0	25	136	0
Endavor, vil.	33	143	0	0	0	0	34	139	0
Neshkoro, vil.	37	155	0	0	0	0	34	160	0
Oxford, vil.	60	175	0	0	0	0	49	185	0
Westfield, vil.	85	433	0	0	0	1	33	438	1
Montello, city:									
1st ward	30	148	0	0	0	0	27	152	0
2nd ward	18	92	1	0	0	0	17	95	0
3rd ward	32	100	0	0	0	0	29	106	0
4th ward	38	126	0	0	0	0	32	130	0
Total	835	3,379	2	1	0	1	695	3,484	5

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>MILWAUKEE CO.</b>									
Franklin:									
1st pct. ....	293	411	0	0	0	3	305	398	1
2nd pct. ....	297	370	1	0	0	2	312	362	0
3rd pct. ....	193	256	0	2	1	1	187	254	0
Granville:									
1st pct. ....	240	387	0	0	0	0	249	377	2
2nd pct. ....	304	493	0	1	0	0	342	469	0
3rd pct. ....	248	272	0	0	0	0	281	237	0
4th pct. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5th pct. ....	345	440	1	1	2	1	372	416	1
6th pct. ....	561	573	4	3	0	1	653	524	0
7th pct. ....	413	509	1	0	0	1	465	484	6
Greenfield:									
1st pct. ....	334	408	0	2	0	0	470	369	3
2nd pct. ....	340	228	4	0	0	0	369	208	5
3rd pct. ....	395	327	2	4	0	3	392	307	4
4th pct. ....	260	375	0	0	0	1	290	347	1
5th pct. ....	372	276	0	1	0	0	410	245	0
6th pct. ....	508	271	1	3	0	2	528	246	0
7th pct. ....	378	435	2	2	0	0	398	452	2
8th pct. ....	302	392	1	1	0	0	331	360	3
9th pct. ....	386	319	5	2	0	0	420	289	3
10th pct. ....	366	321	2	0	0	0	389	312	3
11th pct. ....	214	266	0	0	0	3	249	237	0
12th pct. ....	420	289	2	0	0	1	450	267	0
Lake:									
1st pct. ....	253	213	0	0	0	1	313	182	0
2nd pct. ....	135	156	1	0	0	0	154	153	4
3rd pct. ....	186	113	0	0	0	1	197	104	3
4th pct. ....	447	541	0	0	0	1	514	492	4
5th pct. ....	578	594	5	3	1	0	648	546	4
6th pct. ....	700	414	3	3	1	3	762	382	5
7th pct. ....	553	324	3	1	0	0	584	212	4
Milwaukee:									
1st pct. ....	199	708	1	1	1	0	234	679	3
2nd pct. ....	46	255	1	0	0	2	64	247	0
Oak Creek:									
1st pct. ....	213	171	0	0	2	0	215	162	1
2nd pct. ....	260	195	0	0	0	2	270	163	1
3rd pct. ....	202	182	2	0	0	1	214	165	3
4th pct. ....	182	192	2	0	0	0	177	186	3

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Oak Creek.—Cont.

5th pct. ....	223	61	0	0	0	1	253	54	1
6th pct. ....	147	187	1	1	0	0	147	181	2
7th pct. ....	111	81	0	0	0	0	122	72	1

Wauwatosa:

1st pct. ....	389	639	0	3	0	0	439	584	1
2nd pct. ....	256	244	2	0	1	0	273	229	1
3rd pct. ....	195	572	1	0	1	0	240	539	0
4th pct. ....	285	364	2	2	2	2	273	349	5
5th pct. ....	610	554	2	0	0	1	682	508	4
6th pct. ....	318	343	0	0	0	2	362	302	0
7th pct. ....	390	239	0	0	0	0	426	218	3
8th pct. ....	365	255	5	0	0	0	379	244	6
9th pct. ....	436	552	2	2	0	0	512	486	3
10th pct. ....	251	605	1	0	0	2	271	597	2
11th pct. ....	268	601	1	0	0	1	307	565	0

Fox Point, vil.:

1st pct. ....	161	735	0	0	0	0	170	728	1
2nd pct. ....	205	1,000	0	0	0	0	209	1,004	2

Greendale, vil.:

1st pct. ....	624	509	3	1	3	1	666	474	2
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Hales Corners, vil.:

1st pct. ....	225	607	1	0	1	0	234	606	3
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River Hills, vil.:

1st pct. ....	52	322	0	0	0	0	52	323	0
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Shorewood, vil.:

1st pct. ....	438	1,374	0	2	0	0	453	1,361	0
2nd pct. ....	406	1,290	0	0	0	1	461	1,243	2
3rd pct. ....	425	1,288	1	3	0	0	477	1,242	5
4th pct. ....	477	1,627	2	1	0	0	495	1,617	4
5th pct. ....	729	1,878	1	1	0	2	724	1,853	3

West Milwaukee, vil.:

1st pct. ....	315	250	0	3	0	1	321	236	4
2nd pct. ....	248	257	1	0	0	0	271	232	2
3rd pct. ....	232	312	0	4	0	1	249	292	3
4th pct. ....	237	308	2	0	0	0	255	293	1
5th pct. ....	301	356	0	0	0	0	304	354	1
6th pct. ....	236	96	3	0	0	1	226	114	3

Whitefish Bay, vil.:

1st pct. ....	325	1,530	0	1	0	0	372	1,473	5
2nd pct. ....	333	1,523	0	0	1	0	356	1,505	1
3rd pct. ....	574	1,867	1	0	2	0	616	1,702	4
4th pct. ....	464	1,383	0	0	1	1	497	1,355	1
5th pct. ....	446	1,209	0	0	0	0	463	1,208	2

Cudahy, city:

1st ward, 1st pct. ....	834	595	2	4	0	1	877	575	3
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	820	822	71	1	4	2	871	794	13
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	1,010	471	7	2	0	2	1,015	456	15
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	910	350	0	2	0	2	904	322	6
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	324	158	2	1	0	8	349	149	3



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Glendale, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	340	463	2	1	0	1	382	424	1
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	214	658	3	0	2	0	235	632	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	241	435	0	0	0	1	271	423	0
Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	177	538	1	0	0	0	187	527	1
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	232	302	0	1	0	0	246	291	0
1st ward, 3rd pct. ....	231	303	0	0	0	0	243	298	6
1st ward, 4th pct. ....	186	363	0	0	0	0	186	372	1
1st ward, 5th pct. ....	321	288	0	0	0	0	357	265	3
1st ward, 6th pct. ....	387	117	1	0	0	0	395	114	2
1st ward, 7th pct. ....	373	145	0	0	0	3	405	122	2
1st ward, 8th pct. ....	388	153	0	0	1	1	406	140	1
1st ward, 9th pct. ....	362	455	0	1	0	0	346	467	0
1st ward, 10th pct. ....	408	322	0	0	0	2	435	298	3
1st ward, 11th pct. ....	301	160	3	2	1	1	310	160	1
1st ward, 12th pct. ....	242	324	0	2	2	0	252	326	1
1st ward, 13th pct. ....	298	232	0	0	0	0	331	212	1
1st ward, 14th pct. ....	363	263	1	2	1	4	365	263	2
1st ward, 15th pct. ....	316	252	0	0	0	2	344	238	0
1st ward, 16th pct. ....	306	382	3	0	0	0	294	360	5
1st ward, 17th pct. ....	218	293	1	1	0	0	225	291	0
1st ward, 18th pct. ....	178	406	4	0	0	1	179	410	4
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	360	224	2	0	1	2	362	228	6
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	351	164	4	2	1	0	345	232	2
2nd ward, 3rd pct. ....	360	229	3	1	0	0	380	224	3
2nd ward, 4th pct. ....	345	202	4	5	0	1	381	179	3
2nd ward, 5th pct. ....	298	186	6	0	0	0	318	168	4
2nd ward, 6th pct. ....	451	196	0	2	2	2	454	209	1
2nd ward, 7th pct. ....	389	252	0	1	0	1	455	221	1
2nd ward, 8th pct. ....	352	228	4	2	1	3	368	220	4
2nd ward, 9th pct. ....	305	262	2	0	2	0	329	260	3
2nd ward, 10th pct. ....	333	284	2	0	2	0	353	273	2
2nd ward, 11th pct. ....	262	258	2	0	0	1	265	267	1
2nd ward, 12th pct. ....	367	273	0	3	1	0	391	253	2
2nd ward, 13th pct. ....	336	276	2	0	0	0	266	249	4
2nd ward, 14th pct. ....	312	234	2	0	3	0	319	238	3
2nd ward, 15th pct. ....	334	359	6	0	0	4	356	342	2
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	177	502	0	0	1	4	160	523	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	335	251	0	0	1	1	353	260	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct. ....	182	328	1	0	0	1	183	334	0

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

3rd ward, 4th pct. ....	269	373	1	1	0	0	0	264	387	1
3rd ward, 5th pct. ....	322	187	1	1	1	1	0	332	191	1
3rd ward, 6th pct. ....	317	249	1	1	1	2	0	333	258	3
3rd ward, 7th pct. ....	172	448	0	0	2	0	0	186	430	0
3rd ward, 8th pct. ....	286	307	0	0	1	0	0	300	309	3
3rd ward, 9th pct. ....	195	355	0	0	0	0	0	206	352	1
3rd ward, 10th pct. ....	225	406	2	2	2	0	1	217	412	3
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	256	278	2	2	0	0	0	274	274	3
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	326	157	2	2	0	0	1	334	162	3
4th ward, 3rd pct. ....	387	187	2	2	0	0	1	413	202	2
4th ward, 4th pct. ....	287	296	1	1	1	2	1	283	297	2
4th ward, 5th pct. ....	310	413	1	1	0	0	1	317	422	1
4th ward, 6th pct. ....	279	279	1	1	0	0	0	290	277	2
4th ward, 7th pct. ....	332	308	2	2	0	0	1	339	316	2
4th ward, 8th pct. ....	271	385	0	0	0	0	5	263	404	5
4th ward, 9th pct. ....	338	298	0	0	0	0	0	352	300	2
4th ward, 10th pct. ....	313	332	1	1	1	0	1	341	315	0
4th ward, 11th pct. ....	367	298	2	2	1	0	1	394	282	3
4th ward, 12th pct. ....	233	409	0	0	1	2	0	245	399	0
4th ward, 13th pct. ....	313	295	2	2	2	2	0	344	293	0
4th ward, 14th pct. ....	230	273	1	1	1	0	2	248	274	3
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	263	110	0	0	0	4	4	262	124	3
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	391	101	2	2	0	1	1	311	148	3
5th ward, 3rd pct. ....	329	146	1	1	0	0	0	341	136	4
5th ward, 4th pct. ....	385	252	2	2	0	0	0	365	250	1
5th ward, 5th pct. ....	326	161	0	0	1	0	0	351	151	1
5th ward, 6th pct. ....	407	86	3	3	0	0	1	431	79	5
5th ward, 7th pct. ....	392	209	1	1	1	0	1	429	185	7
5th ward, 8th pct. ....	344	189	1	1	0	0	0	358	179	5
5th ward, 9th pct. ....	332	190	3	3	1	0	1	328	197	4
5th ward, 10th pct. ....	356	258	2	2	0	0	0	374	254	0
5th ward, 11th pct. ....	385	264	0	0	0	0	0	317	246	0
5th ward, 12th pct. ....	283	243	7	7	1	1	0	299	237	10
5th ward, 13th pct. ....	390	257	1	1	1	1	1	422	234	1
5th ward, 14th pct. ....	292	248	0	0	1	2	0	320	224	0
5th ward, 15th pct. ....	354	251	0	0	0	0	0	365	259	0
5th ward, 16th pct. ....	312	147	1	1	0	0	1	316	153	0
6th ward, 1st pct. ....	226	195	0	0	1	0	0	242	190	0
6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	330	185	2	2	0	0	0	333	187	0
6th ward, 3rd pct. ....	350	206	2	2	0	0	3	369	199	3
6th ward, 4th pct. ....	411	143	1	1	2	2	2	384	154	3
6th ward, 5th pct. ....	471	100	3	3	0	0	2	465	108	2
6th ward, 6th pct. ....	466	46	0	0	0	0	1	431	65	3
6th ward, 7th pct. ....	418	145	2	2	0	0	1	400	147	3
6th ward, 8th pct. ....	407	57	2	2	0	0	2	371	75	1
6th ward, 9th pct. ....	385	95	5	5	0	0	0	370	99	3
6th ward, 10th pct. ....	461	45	2	2	0	0	2	490	56	2
6th ward, 11th pct. ....	464	109	1	1	0	0	1	433	128	3
6th ward, 12th pct. ....	395	172	1	1	0	0	5	397	187	0
6th ward, 13th pct. ....	367	157	1	1	1	1	4	354	170	2
6th ward, 14th pct. ....	403	164	2	2	0	3	4	405	167	4

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.									
6th ward, 15th pct. ....	589	71	4	0	0	2	574	79	4
7th ward, 1st pct. ....	361	226	0	0	0	0	378	213	3
7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	385	136	2	5	1	1	387	143	5
7th ward, 3rd pct. ....	466	153	2	0	3	0	458	157	3
7th ward, 4th pct. ....	440	154	0	0	0	0	433	161	2
7th ward, 5th pct. ....	523	115	2	0	0	1	546	100	1
7th ward, 6th pct. ....	360	231	0	3	0	1	390	218	1
7th ward, 7th pct. ....	424	267	6	0	0	1	435	254	6
7th ward, 8th pct. ....	396	195	0	1	0	0	406	174	1
7th ward, 9th pct. ....	342	292	0	0	0	0	372	270	1
7th ward, 10th pct. ....	336	212	1	0	3	1	376	187	3
7th ward, 11th pct. ....	330	349	3	10	3	0	381	316	1
7th ward, 12th pct. ....	311	296	3	4	1	1	334	276	6
7th ward, 13th pct. ....	308	200	1	0	2	1	314	204	2
7th ward, 14th pct. ....	350	335	2	2	0	1	366	327	3
7th ward, 15th pct. ....	222	229	1	0	0	0	247	214	0
7th ward, 16th pct. ....	307	309	3	0	0	0	330	291	4
7th ward, 17th pct. ....	345	330	1	6	0	0	370	301	2
8th ward, 1st pct. ....	394	203	0	0	0	0	412	194	3
8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	372	168	1	0	0	0	383	164	2
8th ward, 3rd pct. ....	408	135	0	0	1	1	408	132	2
8th ward, 4th pct. ....	378	240	1	3	0	0	398	227	3
8th ward, 5th pct. ....	382	208	2	0	1	0	393	212	2
8th ward, 6th pct. ....	417	140	0	0	2	0	440	134	2
8th ward, 7th pct. ....	362	223	0	1	0	0	378	207	2
8th ward, 8th pct. ....	354	180	1	1	0	0	382	153	1
8th ward, 9th pct. ....	440	227	1	1	2	1	445	224	5
8th ward, 10th pct. ....	455	224	2	0	0	0	489	204	0
8th ward, 11th pct. ....	437	292	0	0	0	2	460	279	3
8th ward, 12th pct. ....	412	184	1	1	0	0	431	174	0
8th ward, 13th pct. ....	154	524	1	0	0	0	146	530	1
8th ward, 14th pct. ....	408	125	1	0	0	0	410	120	1
9th ward, 1st pct. ....	317	366	0	3	0	1	341	352	2
9th ward, 2nd pct. ....	192	404	1	1	0	1	217	385	0
9th ward, 3rd pct. ....	249	487	0	5	0	0	272	472	1
9th ward, 4th pct. ....	282	508	1	3	0	0	331	471	2
9th ward, 5th pct. ....	287	460	0	3	2	0	337	424	4
9th ward, 6th pct. ....	368	277	1	1	0	0	402	248	2
9th ward, 7th pct. ....	278	464	2	5	0	0	290	459	3
9th ward, 8th pct. ....	316	341	1	1	1	1	341	331	3

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.  
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.

9th ward, 9th pct. ....	384	299	3	2	0	2	404	291	2
9th ward, 10th pct. ....	285	374	1	1	1	0	332	328	2
9th ward, 11th pct. ....	252	305	1	5	0	1	275	292	2
9th ward, 12th pct. ....	391	394	0	0	0	0	429	355	2
9th ward, 13th pct. ....	296	426	2	0	0	1	317	401	0
9th ward, 14th pct. ....	174	484	0	3	0	0	228	442	3
9th ward, 15th pct. ....	369	483	0	5	0	0	400	459	0
9th ward, 16th pct. ....	573	421	0	2	0	1	626	373	0
9th ward, 17th pct. ....	299	368	1	3	0	0	336	337	0
9th ward, 18th pct. ....	357	442	1	2	0	1	419	394	1
9th ward, 19th pct. ....	294	370	1	2	0	0	318	356	1
9th ward, 20th pct. ....	350	396	0	0	1	0	372	378	2
9th ward, 21st pct. ....	269	285	0	1	3	0	281	387	1
9th ward, 22nd pct. ....	252	345	0	1	0	1	275	323	2
9th ward, 23rd pct. ....	419	399	0	2	0	0	459	366	2
9th ward, 24th pct. ....	331	322	0	3	3	5	377	366	3
9th ward, 25th pct. ....	371	373	0	1	1	2	417	290	3
9th ward, 26th pct. ....	512	408	1	1	0	0	477	335	4
9th ward, 27th pct. ....	435	384	1	0	0	2	554	380	1
9th ward, 28th pct. ....	524	473	5	0	0	1	466	359	9
9th ward, 29th pct. ....	484	435	0	0	0	0	594	414	3
9th ward, 30th pct. ....	548	435	1	0	1	2	583	342	0
9th ward, 31st pct. ....	379	508	1	3	2	0	603	389	1
9th ward, 32nd pct. ....	410	414	0	2	0	0	435	471	2
9th ward, 33rd pct. ....	449	389	3	2	1	0	459	364	1
9th ward, 34th pct. ....	242	392	1	3	1	0	512	334	6
10th ward, 1st pct. ....	398	48	0	1	2	2	277	353	1
10th ward, 2nd pct. ....	393	57	0	1	2	1	391	62	5
10th ward, 3rd pct. ....	297	128	0	2	2	0	397	71	3
10th ward, 4th pct. ....	328	164	3	1	2	2	303	137	3
10th ward, 5th pct. ....	328	227	3	2	1	2	342	161	3
10th ward, 6th pct. ....	290	208	2	0	1	1	341	231	3
10th ward, 7th pct. ....	307	275	1	1	0	1	310	194	5
10th ward, 8th pct. ....	287	208	1	1	1	2	324	254	3
10th ward, 9th pct. ....	303	209	0	0	0	0	307	198	4
10th ward, 10th pct. ....	314	221	0	3	0	1	322	203	1
10th ward, 11th pct. ....	385	276	2	1	1	2	340	204	1
10th ward, 12th pct. ....	273	251	0	1	1	3	411	255	8
10th ward, 13th pct. ....	378	143	3	0	1	0	309	232	1
10th ward, 14th pct. ....	299	270	2	0	0	2	394	132	8
10th ward, 15th pct. ....	387	134	2	0	0	0	335	234	3
11th ward, 1st pct. ....	432	147	0	2	0	0	400	137	3
11th ward, 2nd pct. ....	461	144	0	0	0	0	440	136	3
11th ward, 3rd pct. ....	418	172	0	4	5	1	486	132	3
11th ward, 4th pct. ....	306	245	0	1	2	2	441	170	1
11th ward, 5th pct. ....	307	228	2	0	0	0	340	216	2
11th ward, 6th pct. ....	347	275	3	3	1	0	331	215	4
11th ward, 7th pct. ....	309	272	1	0	0	0	367	256	2
11th ward, 8th pct. ....	331	296	1	0	0	2	341	251	0
11th ward, 9th pct. ....	383	335	0	0	1	0	347	284	1
11th ward, 10th pct. ....	398	329	0	0	1	1	394	319	2
							453	289	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.									
11th ward, 11th pct. ....	270	312	0	0	0	0	297	299	0
11th ward, 12th pct. ....	368	238	0	1	0	0	394	212	2
11th ward, 13th pct. ....	355	168	4	1	5	0	373	173	4
11th ward, 14th pct. ....	329	235	0	2	0	0	367	214	1
12th ward, 1st pct. ....	456	131	0	0	0	5	470	146	8
12th ward, 2nd pct. ....	332	228	0	1	0	1	364	192	1
12th ward, 3rd pct. ....	414	166	1	0	2	0	405	191	2
12th ward, 4th pct. ....	459	158	0	2	0	1	491	146	3
12th ward, 5th pct. ....	567	146	0	0	0	0	617	109	0
12th ward, 6th pct. ....	409	175	0	2	0	0	423	163	1
12th ward, 7th pct. ....	436	187	2	1	0	1	478	163	1
12th ward, 8th pct. ....	362	152	0	1	0	0	373	143	2
12th ward, 9th pct. ....	398	186	0	1	0	0	401	180	1
12th ward, 10th pct. ....	343	188	2	1	0	0	357	183	2
12th ward, 11th pct. ....	468	181	1	0	1	1	502	157	2
12th ward, 12th pct. ....	374	206	0	2	1	1	400	180	2
13th ward, 1st pct. ....	451	176	1	0	0	0	477	163	0
13th ward, 2nd pct. ....	325	175	0	0	0	0	325	174	1
13th ward, 3rd pct. ....	423	181	0	0	0	1	441	176	1
13th ward, 4th pct. ....	435	218	0	0	0	0	458	206	0
13th ward, 5th pct. ....	329	214	1	0	1	0	340	199	2
13th ward, 6th pct. ....	427	163	0	1	0	0	438	154	2
13th ward, 7th pct. ....	330	245	1	1	0	0	360	227	1
13th ward, 8th pct. ....	239	296	2	2	0	0	258	273	5
13th ward, 9th pct. ....	326	255	0	3	0	0	366	241	1
13th ward, 10th pct. ....	289	277	4	1	1	0	312	269	4
13th ward, 11th pct. ....	322	325	1	1	0	1	356	298	1
13th ward, 12th pct. ....	350	301	2	0	0	0	384	278	0
13th ward, 13th pct. ....	257	268	1	1	2	0	276	270	2
13th ward, 14th pct. ....	310	283	0	1	2	0	325	280	6
13th ward, 15th pct. ....	277	193	0	4	1	0	304	188	0
13th ward, 16th pct. ....	405	178	0	2	0	0	433	150	1
14th ward, 1st pct. ....	439	185	0	0	0	0	450	156	4
14th ward, 2nd pct. ....	449	139	0	0	2	2	464	124	0
14th ward, 3rd pct. ....	455	106	0	0	0	2	466	104	1
14th ward, 4th pct. ....	417	106	0	0	0	2	431	99	0
14th ward, 5th pct. ....	468	128	0	3	0	2	494	104	1
14th ward, 6th pct. ....	481	117	2	1	0	0	491	115	0
14th ward, 7th pct. ....	467	163	1	1	0	1	401	149	0
14th ward, 8th pct. ....	430	139	0	0	1	1	435	139	1

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.  
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.

14th ward, 9th pct. ....	449	157	1	0	0	1	484	134	2
14th ward, 10th pct. ....	418	201	4	0	0	0	455	169	4
14th ward, 11th pct. ....	470	214	2	1	0	0	492	191	4
14th ward, 12th pct. ....	500	264	1	0	0	2	531	238	3
14th ward, 13th pct. ....	488	268	1	0	0	0	511	235	1
14th ward, 14th pct. ....	446	161	2	0	0	2	473	138	4
14th ward, 15th pct. ....	419	229	0	0	0	0	445	218	1
14th ward, 16th pct. ....	394	177	1	0	0	0	422	155	2
15th ward, 1st pct. ....	332	316	0	3	3	1	374	294	1
15th ward, 2nd pct. ....	274	313	0	1	0	0	294	294	0
15th ward, 3rd pct. ....	226	320	0	3	0	0	232	318	2
15th ward, 4th pct. ....	305	281	0	0	0	0	319	284	1
15th ward, 5th pct. ....	269	342	1	2	0	0	329	292	1
15th ward, 6th pct. ....	295	336	0	0	1	0	326	318	0
15th ward, 7th pct. ....	251	392	0	0	0	0	268	386	0
15th ward, 8th pct. ....	218	379	3	0	0	0	273	355	3
15th ward, 9th pct. ....	236	351	4	0	0	0	256	349	0
15th ward, 10th pct. ....	251	394	2	0	0	1	270	385	2
15th ward, 11th pct. ....	211	337	2	0	0	0	236	321	3
15th ward, 12th pct. ....	233	421	1	2	1	0	243	425	1
15th ward, 13th pct. ....	254	482	2	1	0	0	278	460	2
15th ward, 14th pct. ....	346	408	0	0	3	0	357	403	1
15th ward, 15th pct. ....	215	457	0	0	0	0	241	442	1
15th ward, 16th pct. ....	310	330	0	0	1	0	342	313	1
16th ward, 1st pct. ....	253	355	3	2	2	0	271	345	6
16th ward, 2nd pct. ....	221	389	1	0	0	3	234	391	0
16th ward, 3rd pct. ....	265	274	1	1	0	0	236	314	1
16th ward, 4th pct. ....	302	380	2	0	0	0	318	369	1
16th ward, 5th pct. ....	331	267	1	1	0	0	360	242	6
16th ward, 6th pct. ....	259	368	0	0	1	0	261	371	1
16th ward, 7th pct. ....	241	289	0	1	1	0	237	292	1
16th ward, 8th pct. ....	319	137	1	0	0	0	313	150	2
16th ward, 9th pct. ....	266	451	0	1	0	0	295	432	1
16th ward, 10th pct. ....	311	336	2	0	0	0	333	317	3
16th ward, 11th pct. ....	347	177	0	1	2	1	354	168	3
16th ward, 12th pct. ....	285	238	1	0	0	0	302	225	2
16th ward, 13th pct. ....	372	166	2	0	0	0	394	147	3
16th ward, 14th pct. ....	224	560	0	1	0	0	236	565	3
16th ward, 15th pct. ....	316	458	1	2	0	0	350	438	2
16th ward, 16th pct. ....	320	394	0	1	1	1	357	382	1
16th ward, 17th pct. ....	290	317	0	0	1	0	324	291	0
16th ward, 18th pct. ....	269	249	0	0	0	2	287	243	0
16th ward, 19th pct. ....	196	265	0	0	0	1	244	228	1
16th ward, 20th pct. ....	304	355	2	0	0	1	351	318	4
17th ward, 1st pct. ....	279	263	1	3	1	0	417	235	0
17th ward, 2nd pct. ....	284	209	2	0	0	2	292	207	2
17th ward, 3rd pct. ....	491	99	0	0	0	2	513	85	0
17th ward, 4th pct. ....	269	197	0	0	1	0	296	177	1
17th ward, 5th pct. ....	268	312	0	0	1	0	273	306	0
17th ward, 6th pct. ....	251	321	0	4	0	0	304	269	1
17th ward, 7th pct. ....	240	310	1	1	2	0	254	299	3

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.									
17th ward, 8th pct. ....	422	313	1	0	6	1	457	294	1
17th ward, 9th pct. ....	553	347	0	3	0	1	581	319	4
17th ward, 10th pct. ....	357	233	2	1	0	0	371	279	3
17th ward, 11th pct. ....	428	128	1	0	1	0	452	113	3
17th ward, 12th pct. ....	501	393	1	1	1	1	547	356	6
17th ward, 13th pct. ....	229	225	1	0	0	0	234	222	0
17th ward, 14th pct. ....	321	478	1	1	1	0	376	432	3
17th ward, 15th pct. ....	428	429	1	2	0	1	475	400	0
18th ward, 1st pct. ....	171	417	2	0	0	0	174	418	3
18th ward, 2nd pct. ....	246	365	0	0	0	0	253	366	1
18th ward, 3rd pct. ....	332	170	1	0	0	0	352	162	2
18th ward, 4th pct. ....	317	404	0	0	0	1	339	380	0
18th ward, 5th pct. ....	242	414	1	1	1	1	266	401	1
18th ward, 6th pct. ....	162	441	1	1	1	1	183	417	2
18th ward, 7th pct. ....	166	373	6	0	0	0	189	356	8
18th ward, 8th pct. ....	103	516	1	0	0	0	108	533	0
18th ward, 9th pct. ....	78	394	0	1	0	0	87	397	0
18th ward, 10th pct. ....	157	480	1	1	1	0	127	484	2
18th ward, 11th pct. ....	219	396	0	2	0	0	244	382	1
18th ward, 12th pct. ....	198	338	0	0	0	0	212	323	0
18th ward, 13th pct. ....	200	379	3	0	0	0	230	356	4
18th ward, 14th pct. ....	166	472	0	0	0	0	185	457	0
18th ward, 15th pct. ....	97	386	1	1	0	0	96	387	0
18th ward, 16th pct. ....	106	384	0	0	0	1	134	384	2
18th ward, 17th pct. ....	110	488	3	1	0	0	104	500	3
18th ward, 18th pct. ....	276	356	0	1	1	0	285	352	0
18th ward, 19th pct. ....	215	391	0	1	2	1	232	375	0
18th ward, 20th pct. ....	188	484	0	0	0	0	184	496	0
18th ward, 21st pct. ....	111	426	3	0	0	0	111	417	3
19th ward, 1st pct. ....	361	340	0	0	0	1	374	341	2
19th ward, 2nd pct. ....	352	250	1	1	2	0	360	247	1
19th ward, 3rd pct. ....	335	315	2	0	0	0	338	314	3
19th ward, 4th pct. ....	301	297	5	3	0	0	346	260	7
19th ward, 5th pct. ....	239	318	1	0	0	1	266	293	3
19th ward, 6th pct. ....	300	344	0	0	0	1	332	325	1
19th ward, 7th pct. ....	258	308	0	0	1	0	296	274	1
19th ward, 8th pct. ....	212	341	0	2	0	0	227	333	0
19th ward, 9th pct. ....	247	373	0	3	0	0	273	349	4
19th ward, 10th pct. ....	176	388	0	0	0	0	194	377	0
19th ward, 11th pct. ....	202	290	1	1	0	0	210	286	1

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city:—Cont.									
19th ward, 12th pct. ....	154	271	1	0	0	0	159	277	1
19th ward, 13th pct. ....	167	368	1	1	0	165	372	0	
19th ward, 14th pct. ....	104	366	0	0	0	118	359	0	
19th ward, 15th pct. ....	125	391	2	0	0	157	364	0	
19th ward, 16th pct. ....	190	465	0	0	0	202	453	1	
19th ward, 17th pct. ....	203	448	0	2	1	232	432	0	
19th ward, 18th pct. ....	110	344	0	2	0	136	329	0	
20th ward, 1st pct. ....	318	452	0	2	0	332	442	3	
20th ward, 2nd pct. ....	269	373	0	3	3	297	356	2	
20th ward, 3rd pct. ....	256	290	3	1	0	284	272	2	
20th ward, 4th pct. ....	323	346	0	0	1	360	320	1	
20th ward, 5th pct. ....	310	281	0	0	0	325	281	1	
20th ward, 6th pct. ....	337	325	0	3	0	360	308	4	
20th ward, 7th pct. ....	344	300	0	2	2	373	279	4	
20th ward, 8th pct. ....	253	315	1	4	0	258	313	5	
20th ward, 9th pct. ....	227	354	0	0	1	255	335	1	
20th ward, 10th pct. ....	349	431	2	2	0	389	407	3	
20th ward, 11th pct. ....	278	364	0	6	0	301	344	5	
20th ward, 12th pct. ....	266	364	0	0	1	309	326	1	
20th ward, 13th pct. ....	299	362	3	1	4	346	332	3	
20th ward, 14th pct. ....	249	348	0	1	0	285	316	1	
20th ward, 15th pct. ....	387	359	1	0	3	442	326	2	
20th ward, 16th pct. ....	344	323	0	0	0	362	321	1	
20th ward, 17th pct. ....	282	328	2	2	0	324	297	2	
20th ward, 18th pct. ....	283	312	3	1	0	315	301	5	
21st ward, 1st pct. ....	355	201	0	0	0	385	172	0	
21st ward, 2nd pct. ....	347	234	0	0	1	394	204	2	
21st ward, 3rd pct. ....	331	277	0	1	0	352	256	3	
21st ward, 4th pct. ....	257	297	1	3	2	282	282	0	
21st ward, 5th pct. ....	230	334	1	0	2	236	332	2	
21st ward, 6th pct. ....	295	301	0	2	0	328	267	0	
21st ward, 7th pct. ....	288	225	2	1	1	310	200	2	
21st ward, 8th pct. ....	315	213	0	0	1	335	205	0	
21st ward, 9th pct. ....	299	152	0	0	0	338	128	0	
21st ward, 10th pct. ....	327	208	2	3	0	355	184	2	
21st ward, 11th pct. ....	386	291	3	1	1	433	256	3	
21st ward, 12th pct. ....	221	299	0	6	0	251	277	0	
21st ward, 13th pct. ....	281	241	0	0	1	322	206	0	
21st ward, 14th pct. ....	288	302	0	1	1	335	270	0	
21st ward, 15th pct. ....	383	232	1	0	0	405	218	1	
21st ward, 16th pct. ....	314	282	1	2	0	340	275	1	
21st ward, 17th pct. ....	262	285	0	0	0	274	281	1	
21st ward, 18th pct. ....	241	350	0	1	0	262	341	1	
22nd ward, 1st pct. ....	360	312	1	0	2	399	286	3	
22nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	397	337	0	1	1	332	309	1	
22nd ward, 3rd pct. ....	314	271	1	6	0	346	254	2	
22nd ward, 4th pct. ....	296	306	1	1	1	329	288	0	
22nd ward, 5th pct. ....	315	346	1	1	1	343	329	2	
22nd ward, 6th pct. ....	266	377	0	2	0	301	355	0	
22nd ward, 7th pct. ....	233	376	0	0	0	266	376	1	
22nd ward, 8th pct. ....	215	364	1	0	0	224	359	2	



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.									
22nd ward, 9th pct. ....	195	335	4	1	0	0	227	309	4
22nd ward, 10th pct. ....	155	356	0	0	0	0	160	355	0
22nd ward, 11th pct. ....	159	390	1	0	0	0	170	386	1
22nd ward, 12th pct. ....	217	350	0	1	0	0	231	343	1
22nd ward, 13th pct. ....	209	307	0	0	0	1	221	305	2
22nd ward, 14th pct. ....	223	265	2	1	0	0	328	268	1
22nd ward, 15th pct. ....	130	362	0	1	0	0	144	372	1
22nd ward, 16th pct. ....	362	425	0	0	0	0	389	433	1
22nd ward, 17th pct. ....	343	418	0	0	0	0	375	390	1
22nd ward, 18th pct. ....	270	465	1	4	0	0	304	433	4
22nd ward, 19th pct. ....	287	585	0	0	4	1	346	560	2
22nd ward, 20th pct. ....	233	469	0	1	1	0	265	450	1
23rd ward, 1st pct. ....	307	305	3	0	0	0	346	281	1
23rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	357	315	0	0	0	0	378	296	4
23rd ward, 3rd pct. ....	212	379	0	0	2	0	223	387	0
23rd ward, 4th pct. ....	301	266	0	2	0	0	310	277	2
23rd ward, 5th pct. ....	263	309	1	1	0	2	270	308	1
23rd ward, 6th pct. ....	307	295	4	2	6	2	334	298	4
23rd ward, 7th pct. ....	299	339	0	1	4	0	329	324	1
23rd ward, 8th pct. ....	326	231	1	4	0	1	361	204	1
23rd ward, 9th pct. ....	313	224	0	1	0	1	332	209	1
23rd ward, 10th pct. (A) ..	198	256	0	2	1	1	201	282	1
23rd ward, 10th pct. (B) ..	173	245	0	0	0	0	166	249	0
23rd ward, 11th pct. ....	395	265	2	0	0	0	422	241	1
23rd ward, 12th pct. ....	411	286	1	1	0	0	461	244	3
23rd ward, 13th pct. ....	474	250	5	1	0	0	512	222	2
23rd ward, 14th pct. ....	561	405	1	2	2	1	609	370	2
23rd ward, 15th pct. ....	320	602	0	6	0	5	351	571	4
24th ward, 1st pct. ....	390	143	2	1	2	1	410	131	3
24th ward, 2nd pct. ....	485	106	0	1	1	0	501	116	1
24th ward, 3rd pct. ....	365	133	0	0	1	0	367	127	1
24th ward, 4th pct. ....	508	155	1	0	0	0	521	137	0
24th ward, 5th pct. ....	553	159	1	2	0	0	583	146	0
24th ward, 6th pct. ....	283	249	0	1	1	2	306	227	0
24th ward, 7th pct. ....	349	264	0	1	0	0	379	235	2
24th ward, 8th pct. ....	424	261	0	0	0	0	459	246	2
24th ward, 9th pct. ....	329	319	0	1	1	0	373	281	1
24th ward, 10th pct. ....	415	225	0	2	2	1	451	185	0
24th ward, 11th pct. ....	502	255	0	0	1	1	541	221	0
24th ward, 12th pct. ....	333	473	1	1	0	1	379	430	2

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

24th ward, 13th pct. ....	382	451	1	0	0	0	411	426	4
24th ward, 14th pct. ....	549	166	3	0	0	0	565	148	3
24th ward, 15th pct. ....	408	117	0	1	0	0	426	194	0
24th ward, 16th pct. ....	381	366	1	1	0	0	431	314	2
24th ward, 17th pct. ....	469	206	0	1	0	0	482	202	2
24th ward, 18th pct. ....	476	453	1	0	0	1	564	416	3
24th ward, 19th pct. ....	437	327	0	1	0	0	507	258	1
24th ward, 20th pct. ....	661	314	1	0	0	0	710	286	4
24th ward, 21st pct. ....	476	566	1	0	0	2	534	571	2
24th ward, 22nd pct. ....	505	272	2	2	1	0	543	229	5
24th ward, 23rd pct. ....	460	479	3	2	0	0	504	440	6
24th ward, 24th pct. ....	374	384	2	2	0	0	397	366	1
24th ward, 25th pct. ....	564	267	0	0	1	1	597	243	0
25th ward, 1st pct. ....	302	387	0	1	0	0	341	352	2
25th ward, 2nd pct. ....	309	328	1	3	1	0	333	299	1
25th ward, 3rd pct. ....	288	292	1	1	1	0	311	278	2
25th ward, 4th pct. ....	228	264	1	1	0	0	258	246	2
25th ward, 5th pct. ....	345	281	0	4	0	0	352	276	2
25th ward, 6th pct. ....	387	279	1	7	2	1	388	285	0
25th ward, 7th pct. ....	208	261	0	0	0	5	223	251	1
25th ward, 8th pct. ....	317	328	0	1	0	0	360	292	5
25th ward, 9th pct. ....	308	418	2	1	0	0	285	394	1
25th ward, 10th pct. ....	239	428	0	1	0	0	263	411	0
25th ward, 11th pct. ....	259	332	0	3	3	0	291	305	1
25th ward, 12th pct. ....	259	329	0	2	0	0	286	310	3
25th ward, 13th pct. ....	314	322	4	3	0	2	341	309	4
25th ward, 14th pct. ....	319	219	1	3	0	0	365	187	2
25th ward, 15th pct. ....	294	297	5	3	1	1	343	264	6
25th ward, 16th pct. ....	304	315	1	1	0	0	323	308	1
25th ward, 17th pct. ....	205	363	1	1	0	0	234	338	1
25th ward, 18th pct. ....	233	390	0	3	0	2	275	353	0
25th ward, 19th pct. ....	262	419	1	3	3	0	305	385	1
25th ward, 20th pct. ....	283	286	0	3	0	0	303	272	2
26th ward, 1st pct. ....	328	302	2	2	0	0	349	294	3
26th ward, 2nd pct. ....	166	407	0	0	0	0	175	408	0
26th ward, 3rd pct. ....	184	418	0	4	0	0	204	395	0
26th ward, 4th pct. ....	334	328	0	4	0	0	345	319	2
26th ward, 5th pct. ....	337	468	0	0	0	0	354	460	0
26th ward, 6th pct. ....	280	432	1	2	0	1	307	414	4
26th ward, 7th pct. ....	208	419	2	0	0	0	228	401	3
26th ward, 8th pct. ....	266	396	2	0	1	0	286	381	1
26th ward, 9th pct. ....	242	397	3	1	0	0	264	385	1
26th ward, 10th pct. ....	300	288	1	0	0	0	297	273	0
26th ward, 11th pct. ....	269	586	0	1	0	0	295	566	2
26th ward, 12th pct. ....	239	373	3	0	1	1	256	364	4
26th ward, 13th pct. ....	341	424	0	1	1	0	383	391	1
26th ward, 14th pct. ....	219	537	0	0	0	0	226	534	1
26th ward, 15th pct. ....	218	395	1	3	0	0	249	372	1
26th ward, 16th pct. ....	364	483	0	0	0	0	403	443	1
26th ward, 17th pct. ....	323	523	0	1	0	1	342	512	1
26th ward, 18th pct. ....	312	346	1	2	1	0	331	334	2

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.									
26th ward, 19th pct. ....	230	410	1	0	0	0	240	416	1
26th ward, 20th pct. ....	240	598	0	1	0	0	258	590	0
26th ward, 21st pct. ....	337	489	2	3	2	0	362	474	0
26th ward, 22nd pct. ....	285	398	0	2	1	0	312	379	0
26th ward, 23rd pct. ....	271	492	0	4	0	0	289	486	0
26th ward, 24th pct. ....	375	463	3	11	1	0	417	435	3
26th ward, 25th pct. ....	297	525	2	1	0	0	336	496	6
26th ward, 26th pct. ....	284	556	1	1	0	0	322	518	1
26th ward, 27th pct. ....	283	503	0	0	0	0	300	627	5
26th ward, 28th pct. ....	410	507	2	3	0	1	452	466	6
26th ward, 29th pct. ....	171	467	0	0	0	0	178	458	0
26th ward, 30th pct. ....	253	505	0	1	0	0	281	484	0
26th ward, 31st pct. ....	198	589	1	0	0	0	243	551	0
26th ward, 32nd pct. ....	325	554	0	1	0	0	370	505	1
26th ward, 33rd pct. ....	313	445	1	5	1	0	355	394	2
26th ward, 34th pct. ....	438	592	2	0	0	4	466	581	4
26th ward, 35th pct. ....	346	362	2	0	1	0	408	315	2
26th ward, 36th pct. ....	494	600	1	1	0	0	555	542	1
26th ward, 37th pct. ....	492	525	3	2	1	0	576	447	1
26th ward, 38th pct. ....	292	453	1	3	0	1	341	417	0
27th ward, 1st pct. ....	493	308	0	3	0	0	536	271	1
27th ward, 2nd pct. ....	310	308	0	2	0	0	338	287	1
27th ward, 3rd pct. ....	184	345	0	1	2	0	215	321	1
27th ward, 4th pct. ....	323	352	0	0	0	0	332	339	1
27th ward, 5th pct. ....	347	209	1	1	1	2	359	193	0
27th ward, 6th pct. ....	197	403	0	0	0	0	229	381	0
27th ward, 7th pct. ....	195	428	2	3	0	1	215	413	3
27th ward, 8th pct. ....	287	360	1	0	0	0	305	336	0
27th ward, 9th pct. ....	333	374	0	2	0	0	362	369	2
27th ward, 10th pct. ....	285	320	0	3	2	0	266	331	1
27th ward, 11th pct. ....	227	363	0	2	0	0	288	335	0
27th ward, 12th pct. ....	612	290	0	0	0	3	671	244	0
27th ward, 13th pct. ....	406	301	0	0	0	6	430	293	2
27th ward, 14th pct. ....	247	274	0	3	0	1	267	260	1
27th ward, 15th pct. ....	563	329	0	0	0	0	595	290	2
St. Francis, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	673	374	5	0	1	1	671	377	9
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	535	275	5	0	2	0	575	261	7
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	361	541	1	5	0	0	403	498	2

South Milwaukee, city:										
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	382	661	2	1	0	1	398	651	6	
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	321	443	2	0	1	4	307	432	5	
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	433	515	0	2	3	3	420	522	4	
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	425	412	1	0	0	2	408	392	6	
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	385	296	1	2	2	1	713	294	7	
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	804	385	2	0	3	2	811	400	5	
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	682	307	2	0	0	1	668	287	2	
Wauwatosa, city:										
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	148	909	0	0	0	0	155	902	2	
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	313	1,285	0	0	2	0	336	1,284	3	
1st ward, 3rd pct. ....	320	1,038	0	0	0	0	374	1,004	0	
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	214	1,381	2	1	0	2	248	1,292	1	
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	260	2,227	1	0	0	1	285	2,239	1	
2nd ward, 3rd pct. ....	408	2,096	3	2	1	0	463	1,999	4	
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	316	1,571	1	1	2	0	376	1,552	5	
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	361	1,237	1	1	1	1	391	1,219	4	
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	435	1,034	0	0	1	0	513	985	1	
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	325	1,009	3	0	2	1	334	970	4	
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	318	1,091	0	0	1	0	354	1,070	3	
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	329	1,020	0	0	2	0	353	1,013	1	
5th ward, 3rd pct. ....	304	895	0	0	0	0	315	896	2	
West Allis, city:										
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	695	433	1	1	0	2	737	440	2	
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	398	193	2	0	0	1	434	182	1	
1st ward, 3rd pct. ....	574	538	7	3	4	0	684	539	13	
1st ward, 4th pct. ....	516	248	0	1	2	0	569	252	1	
1st ward, 5th pct. ....	481	350	1	0	0	0	558	333	1	
1st ward, 6th pct. ....	712	495	5	1	2	2	828	459	7	
1st ward, 7th pct. ....	692	640	0	1	0	2	780	636	4	
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	363	375	4	2	0	0	414	361	4	
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	313	394	2	0	0	0	328	394	1	
2nd ward, 3rd pct. ....	601	406	4	0	1	1	641	406	3	
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	256	465	1	0	0	0	266	445	2	
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	404	627	2	5	2	0	446	630	1	
3rd ward, 3rd pct. ....	1,001	908	3	0	0	0	1,196	911	2	
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	831	588	0	0	2	2	872	569	5	
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	1,118	1,114	3	2	1	3	1,247	1,040	6	
4th ward, 3rd pct. ....	924	1,193	0	2	0	0	1,090	1,131	7	
4th ward, 4th pct. ....	760	859	0	1	0	1	881	789	3	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>204,474</b>	<b>219,477</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>219,550</b>	<b>209,887</b>	<b>1,283</b>	
MONROE CO.										
Adrian .....	48	112	0	0	0	0	43	121	0	
Angelo .....	86	212	1	0	0	0	72	224	0	
Byron .....	65	149	1	2	0	0	47	165	0	
Clifton .....	62	211	1	0	0	0	44	222	1	
Glendale .....	77	228	0	0	3	0	64	239	1	
Grant .....	18	63	0	0	1	0	15	68	0	
Greenfield .....	39	152	0	0	0	0	27	162	0	
Jefferson .....	121	150	0	0	1	1	82	187	0	
La Fayette .....	14	61	0	0	0	0	8	66	0	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
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MONROE CO.—Cont.									
La Grange .....	136	322	0	0	0	0	98	338	0
Leon .....	112	214	0	0	0	0	86	233	0
Lincoln .....	113	288	1	0	0	0	92	318	0
Little Falls .....	141	245	1	0	0	0	104	263	0
New Lyme .....	14	42	0	0	0	0	5	48	0
Oakdale .....	108	168	0	2	0	0	90	179	0
Portland .....	158	184	0	0	0	0	114	226	0
Ridgeville .....	76	205	0	0	0	0	54	219	3
Scott .....	4	24	0	0	1	0	4	24	0
Sheldon .....	60	194	0	0	0	0	38	213	0
Sparta .....	159	400	1	0	0	2	140	424	0
Tomah .....	74	254	0	1	1	0	60	259	0
Wellington .....	67	175	3	0	0	0	53	196	1
Wells .....	55	121	0	0	0	0	40	128	0
Wilton .....	65	176	1	1	0	0	53	191	0
Cashton, vil. ....	163	293	0	0	0	0	129	323	0
Kendall, vil. ....	70	194	0	0	0	0	54	213	0
Melvina, vil. ....	42	20	0	0	0	0	32	29	0
Norwalk, vil. ....	75	185	1	0	0	0	53	214	0
Wilton, vil. ....	53	201	0	0	0	0	35	220	0
Wyeville, vil. ....	29	30	0	0	0	0	19	38	0
Sparta, city:									
1st ward .....	149	532	2	0	0	0	95	552	0
2nd ward .....	184	458	0	0	0	0	157	477	0
3rd ward .....	182	405	1	0	0	1	136	442	0
4th ward .....	177	473	0	0	0	0	155	475	1
Tomah, city:									
1st ward .....	103	304	0	0	0	0	79	332	0
2nd ward .....	182	456	0	0	0	0	149	508	0
3rd ward .....	239	469	1	0	0	0	208	506	0
4th ward .....	197	374	0	0	0	1	172	401	1
Total .....	3,717	8,744	15	6	8	5	2,906	9,443	8
OCONTO CO.									
Abrams .....	90	214	1	1	0	0	84	218	1
Armstrong .....	80	157	2	0	0	1	58	175	1
Bagley .....	28	52	0	0	1	1	24	51	2
Brazeau .....	70	272	1	0	0	0	55	279	1
Breed .....	39	136	0	0	1	0	33	133	0
Chase .....	154	176	0	0	0	0	134	189	1

OCONTO CO.—Cont.

Doty .....	35	35	0	0	0	0	31	38	0
Gillett .....	54	337	0	1	0	0	45	349	1
How .....	44	218	1	0	0	0	44	222	1
Lena .....	152	210	2	0	0	1	132	222	1
Little River .....	101	329	0	0	0	1	89	329	0
Little Suamico .....	144	249	0	0	0	0	128	261	1
Maple Valley .....	65	253	0	0	0	0	57	263	2
Morgan .....	96	169	0	0	0	1	90	174	0
Oconto .....	143	244	1	1	0	0	116	269	0
Oconto Falls .....	90	250	0	0	0	1	85	257	0
Pensaukee .....	56	311	0	0	0	0	51	315	2
Riverview .....	53	78	0	0	0	0	45	80	0
Spruce .....	119	250	0	0	0	0	105	261	2
Stiles .....	129	195	0	0	0	0	113	214	0
Townsend .....	64	131	0	0	0	0	51	145	0
Underhill .....	41	195	2	0	0	0	38	202	1
Wheeler .....	55	133	1	0	0	0	45	142	2
Lena, vil. ....	79	193	0	0	0	0	61	194	0
Suring, vil. ....	50	218	0	0	0	0	50	215	0
Gillett, city:									
1st ward .....	47	231	0	0	0	0	47	234	3
2nd ward .....	39	190	0	0	0	1	28	204	11
3rd ward .....	15	148	1	0	0	0	16	147	0
Oconto, city:									
1st ward .....	103	165	0	0	0	0	82	183	1
2nd ward .....	93	93	0	0	0	0	76	105	0
3rd ward .....	130	90	0	0	0	0	112	105	1
4th ward .....	86	147	0	0	0	0	64	159	0
5th ward .....	103	197	0	0	0	1	88	213	1
6th ward .....	86	121	0	0	0	0	73	136	0
7th ward .....	101	190	0	0	0	0	78	211	1
8th ward .....	86	189	1	0	2	0	64	212	0
9th ward .....	110	96	0	0	0	0	99	104	0
10th ward .....	102	147	0	0	1	0	83	158	0
Oconto Falls, city:									
1st ward .....	52	195	0	0	0	1	51	196	1
2nd ward .....	66	309	0	0	0	0	51	326	0
3rd ward .....	109	273	0	0	1	0	95	289	0
South Branch (Ind. pct.) .....	23	21	0	0	0	0	12	26	0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>8,205</b>	<b>28</b>

ONEIDA CO.

Cassian .....	46	81	0	0	0	0	40	87	0
Crescent .....	168	193	0	0	0	1	158	203	1
Enterprise .....	26	79	0	0	0	0	24	79	2
Hazelhurst .....	37	83	0	2	0	0	41	85	0
Lake Tomahawk .....	46	157	0	0	0	0	37	166	0
Little Rice .....	9	37	0	0	0	0	12	35	0
Lynne .....	49	33	1	0	0	1	42	32	5
Minocqua .....	211	773	0	0	0	1	171	810	0
Monico .....	93	71	0	0	0	0	78	74	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
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<b>ONEIDA CO.—Cont.</b>									
Newbold .....	154	218	2	0	0	0	161	212	0
Nokomis .....	34	127	0	0	0	0	28	137	0
Pelican .....	423	470	4	0	0	0	383	495	3
Piehl .....	12	25	0	0	0	0	11	25	0
Pine Lake .....	277	258	1	0	0	0	268	268	2
Schoepke .....	57	120	2	0	0	1	52	127	0
Stella .....	74	47	0	0	0	0	61	52	0
Sugar Camp .....	131	171	0	2	1	1	120	182	0
Three Lakes .....	124	508	0	0	0	2	107	530	0
Woodboro .....	32	76	0	1	0	0	25	87	1
Woodruff .....	107	287	1	0	0	0	97	293	0
Rhineland, city:									
1st ward .....	327	327	0	0	0	0	289	362	0
2nd ward .....	219	225	2	0	0	0	208	235	0
3rd ward .....	170	166	0	0	0	0	156	173	0
4th ward .....	95	388	0	0	0	0	93	395	1
5th ward .....	158	395	0	2	0	0	154	408	0
6th ward .....	146	195	0	0	0	0	134	213	0
7th ward .....	206	385	1	0	0	0	190	401	0
8th ward .....	377	329	0	0	0	1	368	338	0
Total .....	3,808	6,224	14	7	1	8	3,508	6,504	15
<b>OUTAGAMIE CO.</b>									
Black Creek .....	27	280	0	0	0	1	28	275	0
Bovina .....	36	176	0	0	0	0	29	178	0
Buchanan .....	251	306	0	0	1	0	224	336	0
Center .....	55	451	1	0	0	0	46	459	0
Cicero .....	85	383	0	0	0	1	78	389	0
Dale .....	44	463	0	0	0	0	43	462	1
Deer Creek .....	67	225	0	0	0	0	54	242	2
Ellington .....	70	455	0	0	1	0	47	468	0
Freedom .....	161	449	0	0	1	1	146	442	2
Grand Chute:									
1st pct. ....	138	492	0	1	0	0	167	493	1
2nd pct. ....	141	434	1	0	0	0	118	453	2
Greenville .....	72	425	1	0	0	0	51	446	2
Hortonia .....	48	233	0	0	0	0	38	238	0
Kaukauna .....	80	174	0	0	0	0	73	174	1
Liberty .....	39	110	0	0	0	0	31	118	0
Maine .....	45	176	0	0	0	0	39	176	1
Maple Creek .....	48	211	0	0	0	0	41	220	0

OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.

Oneida .....	230	401	0	0	0	0	211	422	0
Osborn .....	21	228	0	0	0	0	19	224	1
Seymour .....	58	379	0	0	0	2	73	358	2
Vandenbroek .....	113	183	0	0	0	0	81	200	1
Bear Creek, vil. ....	70	143	1	0	0	0	55	154	0
Black Creek, vil. ....	46	305	0	0	0	0	38	309	1
Combined Locks, vil. ....	190	139	0	0	0	0	168	150	2
Hortonville, vil. ....	61	467	0	0	0	0	47	475	0
Kimberly, vil. ....	880	666	1	0	2	2	771	743	1
Little Chute, vil. ....	779	963	0	0	0	0	674	1,054	1
Shiocton, vil. ....	70	246	0	0	1	0	37	283	0
Appleton, city:									
1st ward .....	122	550	0	1	1	0	101	592	1
2nd ward .....	183	938	0	1	1	0	172	977	2
3rd ward .....	104	324	0	0	0	0	94	359	1
4th ward .....	234	1,047	0	0	0	0	201	1,116	1
5th ward .....	130	603	0	0	0	0	105	658	1
6th ward .....	281	1,113	0	0	0	0	244	1,250	6
7th ward .....	166	569	0	0	0	0	143	619	1
8th ward .....	137	479	0	0	0	1	108	510	1
9th ward .....	135	552	0	0	0	0	119	566	0
10th ward .....	159	720	0	0	0	0	135	701	1
11th ward .....	134	702	0	0	1	0	120	750	2
12th ward .....	345	1,134	2	0	0	1	317	1,229	2
13th ward .....	280	696	1	0	0	2	230	749	3
14th ward .....	109	654	0	0	0	0	103	683	1
15th ward .....	117	558	0	1	0	0	114	579	0
16th ward .....	238	999	0	0	0	0	195	1,059	6
17th ward .....	142	562	0	0	1	0	130	591	1
18th ward .....	158	494	0	0	1	0	133	537	2
19th ward .....	153	320	0	1	0	0	119	345	1
20th ward .....	159	378	0	0	0	0	126	413	1
Kaukauna, city:									
1st ward .....	416	642	2	0	0	1	387	665	1
2nd ward .....	396	610	0	0	1	0	365	643	0
3rd ward .....	463	542	2	0	0	2	398	605	1
4th ward .....	264	362	0	0	0	1	238	381	2
5th ward .....	148	83	0	0	0	0	124	108	0
New London, city:									
3rd ward .....	151	470	0	0	0	0	125	495	0
Seymour, city:									
1st ward .....	67	549	0	0	0	1	45	562	2
2nd ward .....	57	390	0	0	0	0	54	391	0
Total .....	9,373	26,603	12	5	11	16	8,172	28,074	73
OZAUKEE CO.									
Belgium .....	180	488	1	0	1	1	209	446	0
Cedarburg .....	175	635	0	0	0	0	194	615	0
Fredonia .....	105	438	0	0	0	1	130	417	0
Grafton .....	180	442	3	0	0	0	180	436	0



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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<b>OZAUKEE CO.—Cont.</b>									
Mequon:									
1st pct. ....	224	905	2	1	0	1	253	889	5
2nd pct. ....	401	828	2	1	1	0	358	868	1
Port Washington .....	213	289	1	0	0	0	215	286	2
Saukville .....	123	397	0	0	0	0	124	391	2
Belgium, vil. ....	147	135	0	0	0	0	145	135	2
Fredonia, vil. ....	74	203	0	0	1	1	85	190	0
Grafton, vil. ....	363	540	2	0	0	1	371	537	0
Saukville, vil. ....	162	231	0	0	0	0	189	203	0
Thiensville, vil. ....	152	404	0	0	0	0	155	403	0
Cedarburg, city:									
1st ward .....	172	535	1	0	0	0	173	539	0
2nd ward .....	157	305	1	2	1	0	141	324	0
3rd ward .....	149	403	0	2	0	1	167	385	0
Port Washington, city:									
1st ward .....	250	380	0	0	1	0	287	350	0
2nd ward .....	258	244	0	0	0	0	253	240	0
3rd ward .....	168	143	0	1	0	1	152	149	0
4th ward .....	136	136	0	0	0	0	136	135	0
5th ward .....	161	229	0	0	0	0	165	221	0
6th ward .....	291	355	1	0	0	0	290	364	0
Total .....	4,241	8,665	14	7	5	7	4,372	8,522	12
<b>PEPIN CO.</b>									
Albany .....	84	106	4	0	1	0	71	110	2
Durand .....	47	113	0	0	0	0	28	114	2
Frankfort .....	60	162	0	0	0	0	46	168	0
Lima .....	78	182	0	0	0	0	61	182	0
Pepin .....	94	244	0	0	0	0	87	245	0
Stockholm .....	16	111	0	0	0	0	13	106	0
Waterville .....	71	343	0	0	0	0	81	324	0
Waubeek .....	18	36	0	0	0	0	20	32	0
Pepin, vil. ....	159	237	0	0	0	3	118	254	1
Stockholm, vil. ....	19	65	0	0	0	0	20	63	0
Durand, city:									
1st ward .....	69	171	0	0	0	0	50	172	0
2nd ward .....	92	303	1	0	1	1	79	318	1
3rd ward .....	89	275	0	0	0	0	67	295	0
Total .....	896	2,348	5	0	2	4	741	2,383	6

PIERCE CO.

Clifton .....	116	103	0	0	0	0	67	146	0
Diamond Bluff .....	76	82	0	0	0	0	66	86	0
Ellsworth .....	122	395	0	0	0	1	89	414	0
El Paso .....	108	227	0	0	0	0	71	257	0
Gilman .....	114	248	0	0	0	0	87	262	3
Hartland .....	89	259	0	0	0	0	59	285	1
Isabelle .....	21	36	0	0	0	0	15	42	0
Maiden Rock .....	65	288	0	0	0	0	51	302	1
Martell .....	118	239	1	0	3	0	85	266	2
Oak Grove .....	116	138	0	0	0	0	76	167	0
River Falls .....	181	161	0	0	0	0	115	216	0
Rock Elm .....	81	219	0	0	0	0	63	228	0
Salem .....	66	224	0	0	0	0	39	237	0
Spring Lake .....	92	193	0	0	0	0	79	190	1
Trenton .....	157	264	0	0	0	0	120	292	1
Trimbelle .....	209	243	6	0	0	1	157	285	4
Union .....	45	288	0	0	0	0	36	297	2
Bay City, vil. ....	76	85	0	0	0	0	54	101	0
Ellsworth, vil. ....	213	638	0	0	0	0	117	708	0
Elmwood, vil. ....	155	257	0	0	0	0	99	278	1
Maiden Rock, vil. ....	46	105	0	0	0	0	26	110	0
Plum City, vil. ....	26	164	0	0	0	0	19	166	0
Spring Valley, vil. ....	104	390	0	0	0	0	82	410	0
Prescott, city:									
1st ward .....	107	141	0	0	0	0	89	152	0
2nd ward .....	70	95	0	0	0	0	65	94	0
3rd ward .....	67	121	0	0	0	0	55	130	1
River Falls, city:									
2nd elec. dist. ....	601	1,160	0	1	4	0	394	1,325	3
Total .....	3,241	6,763	7	1	7	2	2,275	7,446	20

POLK CO.

Alden .....	200	286	1	0	0	0	159	324	1
Apple River .....	119	144	2	0	0	2	106	158	1
Balsam Lake .....	88	165	0	0	0	0	61	180	1
Beaver .....	143	122	0	0	0	0	139	130	1
Black Brook .....	124	160	0	1	1	0	106	192	0
Bone Lake .....	124	98	1	1	0	0	118	109	1
Clam Falls .....	138	152	5	1	0	2	117	173	3
Clayton .....	157	141	0	0	0	0	120	169	0
Clear Lake .....	147	196	1	0	0	0	124	219	0
Eureka .....	140	267	1	0	0	0	125	286	1
Farmington .....	87	255	0	0	0	2	58	279	0
Garfield .....	149	176	1	1	0	0	120	199	1
Georgetown .....	105	86	0	0	0	0	82	112	0
Johnstown .....	80	77	0	1	0	1	72	84	0
Laketown .....	139	217	0	0	0	0	114	231	0
Lincoln .....	173	187	0	0	0	2	132	232	0
Lorain .....	77	89	0	0	0	0	68	99	0
Luck .....	114	181	0	1	0	0	96	185	2
McKinley .....	78	75	1	0	0	0	72	78	1

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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POLK CO.—Cont.									
Milltown .....	115	196	0	0	0	0	92	222	0
Osceola .....	105	179	0	0	1	0	90	196	0
St. Croix Falls .....	117	176	0	0	0	0	80	200	0
Sterling .....	52	139	0	0	0	0	48	140	0
West Sweden .....	142	168	1	1	0	2	106	203	1
Balsam Lake, vil. ....	83	217	0	0	0	0	55	249	0
Centuria, vil. ....	73	191	0	0	0	0	53	209	0
Clayton, vil. ....	62	85	0	0	0	0	48	101	0
Clear Lake, vil. ....	163	235	0	0	0	0	126	265	0
Dresser, vil. ....	77	127	0	0	0	0	66	137	0
Frederic, vil. ....	129	330	0	0	0	0	96	351	0
Luck, vil. ....	140	289	1	1	1	1	110	321	2
Milltown, vil. ....	92	211	0	0	0	0	65	239	0
Osceola, vil. ....	112	278	0	0	0	0	65	315	0
St. Croix Falls, vil. ....	154	434	0	0	0	0	98	488	1
Amery, city:									
1st ward .....	128	334	0	0	0	0	100	359	0
2nd ward .....	148	306	0	0	0	3	119	327	0
Total .....	4,274	6,966	15	9	3	15	3,406	7,761	18
PORTAGE CO.									
Alban .....	180	120	0	0	0	0	184	123	1
Almond .....	25	199	0	0	0	0	18	208	0
Amherst .....	136	215	0	1	0	2	117	237	0
Belmont .....	51	131	0	1	0	0	42	143	0
Buena Vista .....	106	214	0	0	0	1	97	225	0
Carson .....	228	256	1	0	1	0	203	280	1
Dewey .....	181	38	1	1	0	0	176	38	0
Eau Pleine .....	95	254	0	0	0	0	96	256	0
Grant .....	95	149	0	0	1	0	78	169	0
Hull .....	470	199	0	3	1	3	450	209	0
Lanark .....	78	198	2	1	0	0	69	213	0
Linwood .....	114	137	0	0	0	0	102	140	0
New Hope .....	130	151	0	0	0	0	129	156	1
Pine Grove .....	79	191	0	0	1	0	63	200	1
Plover .....	355	338	1	0	0	0	345	350	0
Sharon .....	583	82	0	0	0	1	521	130	0
Stockton .....	396	165	0	0	0	1	387	166	0
Almond, vil. ....	88	161	0	0	0	0	24	229	0
Amherst, vil. ....	74	291	1	0	0	0	63	306	0

PORTAGE CO.—Cont.

Amherst Junction, vil. ....	41	54	0	0	0	0	36	56	0
Junction City, vil. ....	83	98	0	0	0	1	69	110	0
Nelsonville, vil. ....	8	87	0	0	0	0	10	85	0
Park Ridge, vil. ....	43	136	0	0	0	0	34	144	0
Rosholt, vil. ....	102	166	0	0	1	1	102	161	0
Whiting, vil. ....	212	200	2	0	0	0	186	224	1
Stevens Point, city:									
1st ward .....	187	357	1	1	1	1	153	380	2
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	138	447	0	0	0	0	103	487	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	247	297	0	0	1	1	198	347	0
3rd ward .....	318	712	1	0	0	1	281	740	0
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	346	146	3	0	0	0	268	226	2
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	496	167	0	0	0	0	479	173	1
5th ward .....	404	517	1	2	0	0	322	593	4
6th ward .....	351	375	0	1	1	3	298	416	2
7th ward .....	435	343	1	0	0	0	422	345	0
8th ward, 1st pct. ....	261	409	0	0	0	0	248	402	0
8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	198	309	0	0	0	0	172	338	0
9th ward .....	202	190	1	0	0	1	169	215	2
Total .....	7,537	8,499	16	11	7	17	6,714	9,220	20

PRICE CO.

Catawba .....	72	93	0	0	0	0	45	116	0
Eisenstein .....	125	128	0	0	0	0	101	136	0
Elk .....	124	172	3	0	0	0	103	186	4
Emery .....	83	120	8	0	1	0	72	127	6
Fifield .....	134	248	1	0	1	1	113	269	3
Flambeau .....	115	88	4	0	0	0	89	105	1
Georgetown .....	40	68	0	0	0	0	36	70	1
Hackett .....	45	78	1	0	0	0	25	89	1
Harmony .....	60	78	3	0	0	2	44	92	4
Hill .....	73	90	0	0	0	0	45	121	2
Kennan .....	115	92	0	0	0	0	84	118	0
Knox .....	147	92	9	1	0	0	114	114	14
Lake .....	219	291	0	0	1	1	169	318	1
Ogema .....	185	281	2	0	0	2	159	316	3
Prentice .....	83	160	0	1	0	0	60	180	1
Spirit .....	69	165	0	0	0	0	45	189	0
Worcester .....	262	289	6	1	0	1	202	348	4
Catawba, vil. ....	49	75	0	0	0	0	40	77	0
Kennan, vil. ....	34	63	0	0	0	0	30	68	0
Prentice, vil. ....	77	156	0	0	0	0	59	171	0
Park Falls, city:									
1st ward .....	203	239	3	1	0	0	169	274	0
2nd ward .....	62	146	0	0	0	0	49	147	0
3rd ward .....	216	381	0	1	0	0	167	410	1
4th ward .....	169	160	0	0	0	0	126	199	0
Phillips, city:									
1st ward .....	113	208	6	0	0	1	69	249	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
PRICE CO.—Cont.									
Phillips, city,—Cont.									
2nd ward .....	77	198	1	0	0	0	61	206	0
3rd ward .....	97	217	3	1	0	0	76	233	2
Total .....	3,048	4,376	50	6	3	8	2,352	4,928	49
RACINE CO.									
Burlington .....	343	872	2	1	0	1	299	907	1
Caledonia:									
Dist. No. 1 .....	500	762	4	0	1	0	497	768	7
Dist. No. 2 .....	795	701	1	3	0	0	792	711	8
Dover .....	219	471	1	0	0	1	211	497	8
Mt. Pleasant:									
Dist. No. 1 .....	1,840	2,145	4	1	4	0	1,871	2,190	4
Dist. No. 2 .....	680	371	0	0	0	3	693	370	1
Norway .....	394	652	0	0	0	2	441	656	0
Raymond .....	281	500	5	0	0	4	306	495	4
Rochester .....	51	233	0	9	0	0	66	226	0
Waterford .....	385	591	1	1	0	0	401	586	1
Yorkville .....	216	482	0	0	0	0	188	524	1
North Bay, vil. ....	11	102	0	0	0	0	8	105	0
Rochester, vil. ....	38	152	0	0	0	0	40	151	0
Sturtevant, vil. ....	281	263	0	1	1	0	284	261	0
Union Grove, vil. ....	168	553	0	0	0	1	147	584	0
Waterford, vil. ....	166	470	0	2	0	0	156	487	1
Burlington, city:									
1st ward .....	93	238	1	0	0	0	93	230	2
2nd ward .....	156	687	0	0	0	0	156	702	0
3rd ward .....	231	716	1	0	0	0	266	656	2
4th ward .....	163	458	0	0	0	1	153	475	0
Racine, city:									
1st ward .....	194	184	1	1	0	1	195	189	0
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	238	580	1	0	1	0	241	600	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	197	554	0	0	0	0	190	572	0
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	355	410	1	1	2	0	362	415	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	302	425	0	1	0	0	292	461	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct. ....	395	562	0	0	0	0	402	561	1
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	573	339	3	0	0	0	573	339	3
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	490	329	4	0	0	0	457	359	0
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	412	160	2	0	0	1	411	166	3
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	416	185	2	2	3	3	418	202	1

RACINE CO.—Cont.

Racine, city:—Cont.

6th ward .....	597	315	0	0	1	1	607	315	1
7th ward, 1st pct. ....	587	1,269	2	0	0	0	586	1,282	0
7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	520	489	1	0	0	1	479	497	0
7th ward, 3rd pct. ....	522	481	1	4	0	0	526	491	0
8th ward, 1st pct. ....	367	382	3	2	0	0	367	382	0
8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	322	487	0	0	0	0	309	492	0
8th ward, 3rd pct. ....	402	300	0	0	2	1	391	317	0
8th ward, 4th pct. ....	291	343	6	0	0	0	277	364	2
9th ward, 1st pct. ....	638	468	5	0	0	1	650	494	2
9th ward, 2nd pct. ....	653	321	3	0	1	0	677	323	0
10th ward, 1st pct. ....	402	282	1	1	0	0	407	319	0
10th ward, 2nd pct. ....	386	241	0	0	0	1	397	250	0
11th ward, 1st pct. ....	375	569	0	0	0	1	357	598	1
11th ward, 2nd pct. ....	529	444	0	2	2	0	505	482	2
12th ward, 1st pct. ....	294	1,004	0	1	0	0	287	1,028	0
12th ward, 2nd pct. ....	311	548	0	0	2	0	298	565	2
12th ward, 3rd pct. ....	250	601	1	2	0	0	236	626	0
12th ward, 4th pct. ....	236	550	0	0	0	1	228	562	0
12th ward, 5th pct. ....	399	629	0	0	0	0	384	668	0
12th ward, 6th pct. ....	501	405	0	2	0	0	481	416	0
13th ward, 1st pct. ....	489	370	0	1	0	0	475	405	0
13th ward, 2nd pct. ....	629	650	2	1	0	0	623	654	5
13th ward, 3rd pct. ....	581	425	1	0	2	1	570	457	1
13th ward, 4th pct. ....	992	1,000	4	0	2	1	952	1,055	7
14th ward, 1st pct. ....	664	222	2	1	2	0	671	241	5
14th ward, 2nd pct. ....	426	530	0	0	0	3	406	572	0
15th ward, 1st pct. ....	789	783	2	2	0	2	675	818	4
15th ward, 2nd pct. ....	533	558	0	0	0	1	564	543	2
15th ward, 3rd pct. ....	569	426	2	4	0	0	592	422	5
15th ward, 4th pct. ....	404	389	2	0	1	2	413	383	7
Total .....	25,241	30,628	72	46	27	35	24,999	31,456	102

RICHLAND CO.

Akam .....	87	175	0	0	0	0	64	192	0
Bloom .....	84	238	0	0	0	0	86	239	0
Buena Vista .....	120	407	0	0	0	0	121	402	1
Dayton .....	75	215	0	0	0	0	63	235	0
Eagle .....	68	228	0	0	0	0	61	235	0
Forest .....	45	191	0	0	0	0	35	206	1
Henrietta .....	96	191	0	0	0	0	77	206	0
Ithaca .....	92	235	0	2	0	0	80	250	0
Marshall .....	64	217	0	0	0	0	53	232	0
Orion .....	66	221	0	0	0	0	63	226	0
Richland .....	137	429	0	0	0	0	125	453	0
Richwood .....	145	219	0	0	2	2	136	217	0
Rockbridge .....	81	264	0	0	0	0	71	282	1
Sylvan .....	68	230	0	0	0	0	60	236	1
Westford .....	156	130	0	0	0	1	141	145	0
Willow .....	50	249	0	0	0	0	42	260	0
Boaz, vil. ....	32	44	0	0	0	0	28	45	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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RICHLAND CO.—Cont.									
Cazenovia, vil. ....	55	127	0	0	0	0	48	132	0
Lone Rock, vil. ....	111	144	0	0	0	0	109	155	0
Viola, vil. ....	45	237	1	0	0	0	32	247	0
Yuba, vil. ....	32	27	0	0	0	0	31	26	0
Richland Center, city:									
1st ward .....	141	631	2	0	0	0	120	659	0
2nd ward .....	181	669	0	0	0	0	164	699	0
3rd ward .....	229	887	0	0	0	0	196	928	0
Total .....	2,260	6,605	3	2	2	3	2,006	6,904	4
ROCK CO.									
Avon .....	70	156	0	0	1	1	66	164	0
Beloit:									
1st pct. ....	546	663	0	1	0	0	516	579	0
2nd pct. ....	499	652	0	0	0	0	474	657	1
Bradford .....	71	319	0	0	0	0	54	330	0
Center .....	64	247	0	0	1	0	44	267	0
Clinton .....	78	323	0	0	0	0	79	322	0
Fulton .....	274	350	0	1	0	1	244	333	0
Harmony .....	244	500	0	0	0	0	237	510	0
Jamesville .....	231	419	0	0	0	0	205	436	2
Johnstown .....	92	221	1	0	0	0	78	237	0
La Prairie .....	87	326	1	0	0	0	71	336	1
Lima .....	87	283	0	0	0	0	74	305	0
Magnolia .....	85	208	0	0	0	0	63	228	0
Milton .....	219	411	0	0	0	0	193	399	0
Newark .....	109	270	1	0	0	0	94	289	0
Plymouth .....	113	334	0	0	0	0	99	355	0
Porter .....	137	226	0	0	0	0	130	236	0
Rock .....	364	542	0	0	0	0	311	578	0
Spring Valley .....	82	190	0	0	0	0	66	194	1
Turtle .....	332	750	0	1	0	0	314	835	2
Union .....	118	240	0	0	0	0	107	253	0
Clinton, vil. ....	168	508	0	0	0	0	156	525	0
Footville, vil. ....	93	233	1	0	0	0	75	244	1
Milton, vil. ....	183	601	0	1	0	0	151	643	0
Milton Junction, vil. ....	162	418	0	0	0	0	154	430	0
Orfordville, vil. ....	79	265	0	0	0	0	70	270	0
Beloit, city:									
1st ward .....	159	219	0	0	0	1	150	230	0

ROCK CO.—Cont.

Beloit, city:—Cont.

2nd ward .....	214	417	0	0	0	0	205	427	0
3rd ward .....	385	322	3	1	1	0	386	339	0
4th ward .....	356	490	0	0	0	1	352	500	0
5th ward .....	222	348	0	1	0	1	217	358	2
6th ward .....	170	613	1	0	0	1	171	614	0
7th ward .....	181	669	0	0	0	0	173	682	0
8th ward .....	447	816	0	0	0	0	456	822	0
9th ward .....	266	435	0	0	0	1	246	457	0
10th ward .....	169	229	0	1	0	0	164	232	1
11th ward .....	187	371	0	0	0	0	168	393	0
12th ward .....	229	391	1	0	0	0	206	423	1
13th ward .....	272	416	2	1	1	0	251	431	3
14th ward .....	238	526	0	0	0	1	223	543	0
15th ward .....	245	402	0	0	0	0	225	421	0
16th ward .....	355	630	0	0	0	0	346	648	1
17th ward .....	284	622	1	0	0	0	263	647	0
18th ward .....	351	571	0	0	0	0	342	594	0
Edgerton, city .....	704	1,171	1	0	0	1	576	1,167	1
Evansville, city .....	452	954	0	0	0	0	427	1,008	1
Janesville, city:									
1st ward .....	547	1,068	0	0	0	0	525	1,119	6
2rd ward .....	334	543	1	1	1	0	303	585	1
3rd ward .....	185	406	0	0	0	0	166	438	3
4th ward .....	171	637	1	0	0	0	145	667	0
5th ward .....	359	1,198	0	0	0	0	330	1,235	1
6th ward .....	229	567	0	0	0	0	283	607	2
7th ward .....	423	443	0	0	0	0	428	467	2
8th ward .....	330	366	0	1	0	0	313	392	0
9th ward .....	316	315	0	0	0	0	294	341	1
10th ward .....	272	251	0	0	0	0	255	279	0
11th ward .....	387	248	0	1	0	0	389	278	1
12th ward .....	267	245	1	0	0	1	269	256	0
13th ward .....	367	560	2	0	0	0	346	600	2
14th ward .....	523	723	0	0	0	1	513	736	2
Total .....	15,183	27,837	19	11	4	11	14,231	28,891	41

RUSK CO.

Atlanta .....	89	180	1	1	0	0	76	193	0
Big Bend .....	70	111	2	0	0	0	49	133	1
Big Falls .....	16	48	0	0	0	0	16	47	0
Cedar Rapids .....	4	13	0	0	0	0	4	14	0
Dewey .....	64	85	0	0	0	1	61	90	0
Flambeau .....	153	187	6	1	1	1	132	206	3
Grant .....	167	232	1	0	1	1	118	276	2
Grow .....	95	109	0	0	0	0	75	127	0
Hawkins .....	64	38	0	0	0	1	48	52	0
Hubbard .....	42	39	0	0	0	0	38	45	1
Lawrence .....	31	60	1	0	0	0	30	62	1
Marshall .....	168	118	3	1	0	0	134	155	1
Murry .....	41	104	0	0	0	0	36	112	0
Richland .....	59	39	0	0	0	0	43	53	0



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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<b>RUSK CO.—Cont.</b>									
Rusk .....	83	78	4	0	0	1	74	88	5
South Fork .....	67	30	2	0	0	0	45	48	2
Strickland .....	142	43	1	0	0	0	117	59	0
Stubbs .....	119	185	0	0	0	1	90	209	0
Thornapple .....	91	132	1	0	0	1	81	149	0
True .....	61	115	1	0	0	0	47	124	1
Washington .....	22	83	5	0	0	0	17	94	0
Wilkinson .....	12	28	0	0	0	0	9	26	2
Willard .....	88	52	5	0	0	2	70	70	0
Wilson .....	19	26	0	0	0	0	12	31	3
Bruce, vil. ....	99	310	2	0	0	0	81	336	0
Conrath, vil. ....	23	33	0	0	0	0	18	39	1
Glen Flora, vil. ....	14	46	0	0	0	0	11	46	0
Hawkins, vil. ....	121	98	0	0	0	0	110	107	2
Ingram, vil. ....	29	38	0	0	0	0	7	41	0
Sheldon, vil. ....	58	78	0	0	1	0	44	94	0
Tony, vil. ....	16	62	0	0	0	0	11	68	0
Weyerhauser, vil. ....	70	90	0	1	0	0	54	96	0
Ladysmith, city:									
1st ward .....	68	121	0	0	0	0	48	137	0
2nd ward .....	67	143	0	0	0	0	47	180	0
3rd ward .....	56	128	1	0	0	0	54	126	0
4th ward .....	115	209	0	0	0	0	61	252	0
5th ward .....	98	269	0	0	0	0	74	289	0
6th ward .....	98	144	0	0	0	1	73	170	1
7th ward .....	78	250	0	0	0	0	58	274	0
Total .....	2,777	4,134	36	4	3	10	2,173	4,718	26
<b>ST. CROIX CO.</b>									
Baldwin .....	115	276	0	0	0	0	86	204	0
Cady .....	70	271	0	2	1	0	51	284	0
Cylon .....	136	147	0	0	0	0	72	159	0
Eau Galle .....	95	238	0	0	0	1	117	159	0
Emerald .....	156	115	0	1	0	0	72	252	0
Erin Prairie .....	153	88	0	0	2	0	112	153	0
Forest .....	139	153	0	1	0	0	122	108	0
Glenwood .....	177	167	0	0	1	1	101	183	0
Hammond .....	91	250	1	0	0	0	145	185	5
Hudson .....	85	126	0	0	0	0	69	262	0
Kinnickinnic .....	93	179	0	0	0	0	65	135	5
							82	189	0

## ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.

Pleasant Valley .....	49	89	0	0	0	0	35	99	0
Richmond .....	139	119	0	0	0	0	108	129	0
Rush River .....	63	134	0	0	0	0	50	132	0
Somerset .....	105	251	0	0	0	0	71	260	0
Springfield .....	113	247	0	0	0	0	94	260	1
Stanton .....	114	137	0	0	0	0	86	156	0
Star Prairie .....	129	205	1	0	0	1	107	206	0
St. Joseph .....	175	198	0	0	0	0	146	216	0
Troy .....	121	163	1	1	1	0	99	186	0
Warren .....	108	114	0	0	0	0	93	124	0
Baldwin, vil. ....	214	439	1	0	0	1	155	495	0
Deer Park, vil. ....	54	66	0	0	0	0	32	86	1
Hammond, vil. ....	107	191	1	0	0	0	63	227	0
North Hudson, vil. ....	292	130	0	0	0	0	231	173	0
Roberts, vil. ....	59	97	0	0	0	0	41	108	0
Somerset, vil. ....	112	181	0	0	0	0	83	195	0
Star Prairie, vil. ....	38	116	0	0	0	1	33	117	0
Wilson, vil. ....	31	68	0	0	0	0	29	71	0
Woodville, vil. ....	88	146	0	0	0	0	66	155	0
Glenwood, city:									
1st ward .....	32	83	0	0	0	0	26	88	0
2nd ward .....	43	79	0	0	0	0	39	82	0
3rd ward .....	52	137	0	0	0	0	43	146	0
Hudson, city:									
1st ward .....	235	342	0	1	0	0	161	362	1
2nd ward .....	305	461	1	0	0	0	226	519	0
3rd ward .....	279	348	0	0	0	0	210	403	0
New Richmond, city:									
1st ward .....	223	296	0	0	0	0	160	349	0
2nd ward .....	278	459	0	3	0	0	276	496	1
3rd ward .....	136	157	0	0	0	0	115	174	0
River Falls, city:									
1st ward .....	90	146	0	0	0	0	62	168	0
Total .....	5,094	7,607	6	9	5	5	3,962	8,296	14
SAUK CO.									
Baraboo .....	184	536	0	0	1	1	158	560	1
Bear Creek .....	126	123	1	0	0	1	117	124	0
Dellona .....	87	120	0	2	2	1	65	133	0
Delton .....	192	567	0	0	0	1	164	591	2
Excelsior .....	78	209	0	0	0	0	59	223	0
Fairfield .....	75	149	0	0	0	0	62	162	0
Franklin .....	113	205	0	0	0	0	95	221	0
Freedom .....	47	192	1	0	0	1	48	192	0
Greenfield .....	66	176	0	0	0	0	49	192	1
Honey Creek .....	107	239	0	0	1	0	81	264	3
Ironton .....	105	216	0	0	1	0	98	224	0
LaValle .....	97	183	0	0	1	0	89	190	0
Merrimac .....	69	106	0	0	0	0	54	120	0
Prairie du Sac .....	61	145	0	0	0	0	60	150	0
Reedsburg .....	105	295	0	0	0	1	84	303	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.									
Spring Green .....	81	118	0	0	0	0	75	133	0
Sumpter .....	382	418	0	2	0	0	380	402	2
Troy .....	95	252	0	2	0	1	91	262	0
Washington .....	120	248	4	0	0	1	122	250	0
Westfield .....	73	264	1	0	0	0	72	264	0
Winfield .....	72	152	1	0	0	0	65	154	0
Woodland .....	71	249	0	0	0	0	70	257	0
Ironton, vil. ....	31	71	1	0	0	0	31	61	0
LaValle, vil. ....	93	150	1	0	0	0	86	157	0
Lime Ridge, vil. ....	14	108	0	0	0	1	18	106	0
Loganville, vil. ....	31	116	0	1	0	0	28	119	0
Merrimac, vil. ....	52	116	0	0	0	0	55	108	2
North Freedom, vil. ....	65	237	0	0	0	1	67	238	0
Plain, vil. ....	111	177	0	0	0	0	97	193	0
Prairie du Sac, vil. ....	184	624	1	0	0	1	173	641	0
Rock Springs, vil. ....	58	161	0	0	0	0	43	182	1
Sauk City, vil. ....	391	507	0	0	1	1	360	538	0
Spring Green, vil. ....	223	327	0	0	0	0	188	357	1
Baraboo, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	198	630	0	2	1	0	152	688	0
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	138	392	1	0	0	0	114	423	0
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	232	855	0	1	0	2	206	884	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	212	611	0	0	0	1	169	646	0
3rd ward .....	299	391	2	0	0	0	246	432	0
Reedsburg, city:									
1st ward .....	176	651	1	0	1	0	161	670	3
2nd ward .....	197	553	0	0	0	1	181	571	0
3rd ward .....	156	508	0	0	0	0	144	516	0
Total .....	5,267	12,347	14	11	10	17	4,677	12,811	19
SAWYER CO.									
Bass Lake .....	147	157	1	0	0	0	127	185	2
Couderay .....	82	60	0	0	0	1	68	77	0
Draper .....	76	205	0	0	0	0	67	210	0
Edgewater .....	33	110	0	0	0	0	35	108	0
Hayward .....	134	308	0	0	0	0	103	332	3
Hunter .....	59	83	0	0	0	1	35	98	0
Lenroot .....	99	144	1	0	0	0	67	168	1
Meadowbrook .....	14	80	1	0	0	0	12	81	1
Meteor .....	28	77	0	0	0	1	22	77	0

## SAWYER CO.—Cont.

Ojibwa .....	44	74	0	0	0	0	37	76	0
Radisson .....	93	183	1	1	0	0	78	202	0
Round Lake .....	65	197	1	0	0	0	58	203	1
Sand Lake .....	88	204	1	1	1	0	72	220	2
Spider Lake .....	42	141	0	0	0	0	38	145	0
Weirgor .....	52	107	0	0	0	0	42	112	0
Winter .....	179	337	1	1	0	5	172	339	2
Coudercy, vil. ....	37	26	0	0	0	0	31	31	0
Exeland, vil. ....	22	95	0	0	0	0	18	97	0
Hayward, city:									
1st ward .....	75	143	0	0	0	1	51	164	0
2nd ward .....	69	189	0	0	0	0	54	201	0
3rd ward .....	58	157	0	1	0	0	48	169	0
4th ward .....	31	69	0	0	0	0	22	74	0
Total .....	1,527	3,146	7	4	1	9	1,257	3,369	12

## SHAWANO CO.

Almon .....	58	166	0	0	0	1	45	181	0
Angelica .....	199	293	0	0	0	1	182	309	1
Aniwa .....	31	128	0	0	0	0	28	137	0
Bartelme .....	78	42	0	0	0	0	66	49	0
Belle Plaine .....	89	504	0	0	0	0	63	525	3
Birnamwood .....	56	128	0	0	0	0	39	146	0
Fairbanks .....	67	206	1	0	0	1	58	223	0
Germania .....	42	120	0	0	0	0	37	126	3
Grant .....	43	404	1	0	0	1	49	420	1
Green Valley .....	91	373	1	0	0	1	74	390	3
Hartland .....	46	289	0	0	0	0	26	318	0
Herman .....	75	326	1	0	0	0	55	349	1
Hutchins .....	46	154	2	0	0	0	45	150	0
Lessor .....	89	263	3	2	0	0	73	281	2
Maple Grove .....	186	322	2	0	1	0	158	324	0
Morris .....	70	154	0	0	0	0	55	182	0
Navarino .....	40	125	0	0	0	0	31	134	0
Pella .....	26	313	0	0	0	0	22	328	0
Red Springs .....	95	139	0	0	0	0	67	160	0
Richmond .....	92	398	1	1	0	1	59	445	1
Seneca .....	42	188	0	1	0	0	33	193	0
Washington .....	35	302	1	0	0	1	24	313	1
Waukechon .....	108	264	0	0	0	0	67	310	0
Wescott .....	231	608	0	0	0	2	200	643	1
Wittenberg .....	74	258	0	0	0	0	61	273	2
Aniwa, vil. ....	17	83	2	0	0	1	19	82	1
Birnamwood, vil. ....	41	237	0	0	0	0	42	234	0
Bonduel, vil. ....	34	384	0	0	0	0	26	396	0
Bowler, vil. ....	41	121	0	0	0	0	37	128	0
Cecil, vil. ....	44	155	0	0	0	0	39	155	0
Eland, vil. ....	40	69	0	0	0	0	35	73	0
Gresham, vil. ....	69	143	0	0	0	1	53	160	0
Mattoon, vil. ....	63	148	1	0	0	1	51	158	0
Tigerton, vil. ....	106	305	0	0	0	0	90	333	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
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<b>SHAWANO CO.—Cont.</b>									
Wittenberg, vil. ....	97	380	0	0	0	0	77	327	2
Shawano, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	122	516	0	0	0	0	116	532	1
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	168	386	0	0	0	0	123	432	0
2nd ward ....	113	439	0	1	0	1	87	466	0
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	165	566	0	0	0	0	126	618	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	77	323	1	0	0	0	53	353	0
Keshena pct. ....	52	204	0	0	0	0	32	213	0
Neopit pct. ....	76	205	0	0	0	0	47	233	0
Total .....	3,334	11,131	17	5	1	13	2,670	11,800	22
<b>SHEBOYGAN CO.</b>									
Greenbush .....	117	363	1	0	1	2	109	381	0
Herman .....	201	698	3	0	1	1	167	747	0
Holland .....	117	830	0	0	0	0	144	819	0
Lima .....	146	716	0	0	0	2	152	733	2
Lyndon .....	79	364	0	0	0	0	81	372	1
Mitchell .....	107	190	0	0	1	0	110	196	2
Mosel .....	77	278	0	0	0	0	74	289	0
Plymouth .....	210	459	0	0	5	0	159	524	0
Rhine .....	112	361	1	1	0	0	103	376	1
Russell .....	46	124	0	0	0	0	37	138	0
Scott .....	100	480	4	1	0	0	95	489	4
Sheboygan .....	1,149	909	2	1	0	1	999	1,038	5
Sheboygan Falls .....	279	498	2	6	2	1	271	531	4
Sherman .....	82	371	0	5	0	2	95	364	1
Wilson .....	361	524	1	0	0	0	346	566	0
Adell, vil. ....	57	174	1	0	0	0	54	177	0
Cascade, vil. ....	74	175	0	0	2	0	85	168	0
Cedar Grove, vil. ....	82	508	0	0	0	0	101	501	0
Elkhart Lake, vil. ....	90	271	1	1	5	0	79	288	1
Glenbeulah, vil. ....	49	150	0	0	0	0	44	157	0
Kohler, vil. ....	257	678	1	0	0	1	188	766	1
Oostburg, vil. ....	65	492	0	0	0	0	71	479	1
Random Lake, vil. ....	113	303	0	0	0	0	122	290	0
Waldo, vil. ....	49	175	0	0	0	1	28	196	0
Plymouth, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	193	410	0	0	0	0	181	429	0
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	196	425	0	0	0	1	172	454	0
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	203	445	1	0	0	0	195	463	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	178	455	1	0	0	0	170	469	0

SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.

Sheboygan, city:

1st ward, 1st pct. ....	273	1,046	0	1	0	2	239	1,118	5
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	457	905	1	3	0	3	399	971	3
2nd ward, 1st pct. ....	309	637	1	1	0	3	268	703	5
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ....	433	462	2	2	0	5	391	537	7
3rd ward, 1st pct. ....	309	260	2	0	0	0	281	324	6
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ....	555	338	1	6	1	5	507	425	9
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	724	356	3	1	0	12	688	463	12
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	738	739	2	0	1	2	704	822	5
5th ward, 1st pct. ....	761	510	2	3	3	8	710	623	6
5th ward, 2nd pct. ....	1,080	785	0	0	3	12	1,006	926	21
6th ward, 1st pct. ....	408	218	1	0	0	4	384	253	4
6th ward, 2nd pct. ....	579	382	0	0	1	5	551	441	4
7th ward, 1st pct. ....	855	536	2	0	1	11	790	674	12
7th ward, 2nd pct. ....	729	607	4	2	1	5	660	716	12
8th ward, 1st pct. ....	664	791	1	1	2	4	619	866	8
8th ward, 2nd pct. ....	638	674	3	0	0	4	572	781	6

Sheboygan Falls, city:

1st ward .....	530	539	1	1	0	2	479	607	2
2nd ward .....	305	473	0	0	0	0	256	524	1

Total .....	15,136	22,084	45	36	31	100	13,936	24,174	151
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TAYLOR CO.

Aurora .....	108	99	1	2	0	0	100	112	0
Browning .....	99	115	1	3	0	1	80	141	2
Chelsea .....	52	175	1	1	1	0	37	193	0
Cleveland .....	64	86	0	1	0	0	44	97	1
Deer Creek .....	102	183	0	1	0	0	64	222	0
Ford .....	71	54	0	0	0	0	53	61	0
Goodrich .....	64	85	1	0	0	0	51	97	0
Greenwood .....	87	175	0	0	1	0	51	192	0
Grover .....	25	83	0	0	0	0	17	87	0
Hammel .....	89	139	1	0	0	0	79	146	0
Holway .....	82	123	1	0	0	1	77	124	1
Jump River .....	68	111	1	2	0	0	57	123	0
Little Black .....	117	290	4	0	0	0	86	319	2
Maplehurst .....	71	96	0	0	0	0	46	121	0
McKinley .....	88	128	0	0	0	0	70	141	1
Medford .....	197	464	2	1	1	1	158	505	2
Molitor .....	25	62	1	0	0	0	15	75	0
Pershing .....	86	79	0	0	0	0	74	88	0
Rib Lake .....	143	182	1	1	1	1	90	228	1
Roosevelt .....	203	80	2	0	0	0	153	115	0
Taft .....	94	96	0	0	0	0	89	99	0
Westboro .....	126	271	5	0	0	0	102	282	6
Gilman, vil. ....	78	103	0	0	0	1	62	114	0
Lublin, vil. ....	74	28	1	0	0	0	46	50	0
Rib Lake, vil. ....	147	303	0	0	0	0	91	343	0
Stetsonville, vil. ....	33	128	0	1	0	0	30	137	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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<b>TAYLOR CO.—Cont.</b>									
Medford, city:									
1st ward .....	115	433	0	1	0	0	87	456	2
2nd ward .....	101	333	0	1	0	0	75	354	1
3rd ward .....	159	388	1	1	0	1	116	426	0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>TREMPEALEAU CO.</b>									
Albion .....	99	176	0	0	0	0	79	188	0
Arcadia .....	459	326	3	0	0	4	345	349	0
Burnside .....	180	46	0	0	0	1	143	53	1
Caledonia .....	23	83	0	0	0	0	16	84	0
Chimney Rock .....	75	123	0	0	0	0	56	137	0
Dodge .....	165	54	0	0	0	0	136	69	0
Etrick .....	147	413	0	0	0	0	91	449	0
Gale .....	158	408	1	1	1	0	137	414	0
Hale .....	285	269	1	0	0	0	228	303	0
Lincoln .....	129	94	0	0	0	5	93	114	0
Pigeon .....	210	254	1	0	0	0	154	297	0
Preston .....	172	313	1	0	0	0	134	344	0
Summer .....	122	155	0	0	0	0	100	172	0
Trempealeau .....	105	304	0	0	0	1	91	299	2
Unity .....	114	133	0	0	0	0	99	151	0
Eleva, vil. ....	78	170	0	0	0	0	66	174	0
Etrick, vil. ....	77	183	0	0	0	0	64	202	0
Strum, vil. ....	124	156	0	0	1	0	100	166	0
Trempealeau, vil. ....	109	198	0	0	0	0	101	199	0
Arcadia, city:									
1st ward .....	55	153	0	0	0	0	41	154	0
2nd ward .....	170	285	0	0	0	0	118	277	0
3rd ward .....	145	146	0	0	0	0	109	163	0
Blair, city:									
1st ward .....	29	87	0	0	0	0	17	101	0
2nd ward .....	38	161	0	0	0	0	31	167	0
3rd ward .....	42	103	1	0	0	1	34	109	0
Galesville, city:									
1st ward .....	55	161	0	0	0	0	54	163	0
2nd ward .....	44	180	0	0	0	0	43	185	0
3rd ward .....	23	156	0	0	0	1	28	151	1
Independence, city:									
1st ward .....	61	56	0	0	0	0	50	50	0

TREMPEALEAU CO.—Cont.

Independence, city,—Cont.										
2nd ward .....	60	49	0	0	0	0	0	49	48	0
3rd ward .....	44	52	1	0	0	0	0	50	43	0
4th ward .....	38	77	0	0	0	0	0	31	79	0
Osseo, city:										
1st ward .....	74	173	0	0	0	0	0	69	173	0
2nd ward .....	61	133	0	0	0	0	0	58	139	0
3rd ward .....	60	112	0	0	0	0	0	45	122	0
Whitehall, city:										
1st ward .....	50	146	0	0	0	0	0	31	157	0
2nd ward .....	64	224	0	0	0	0	0	40	242	1
3rd ward .....	77	189	0	0	0	0	0	58	208	0
Total .....	4,021	6,501	9	1	2	14	3,189	6,895	5	

VERNON CO.

Bergen .....	87	152	0	0	0	0	0	67	169	0
Christiana .....	222	166	1	0	0	0	0	168	214	0
Clinton .....	177	184	0	0	0	0	0	141	218	3
Coon .....	173	192	1	0	0	0	0	144	214	1
Forest .....	58	266	1	0	0	3	0	45	273	1
Franklin .....	204	265	0	0	0	0	0	177	295	0
Genoa .....	42	148	0	0	0	0	0	26	167	0
Greenwood .....	95	176	0	0	0	0	0	89	181	0
Hamburg .....	50	210	0	0	0	0	0	33	230	1
Harmony .....	159	168	0	0	0	1	0	128	189	0
Hillsboro .....	101	196	0	0	0	0	0	76	214	0
Jefferson .....	220	219	0	0	0	0	0	182	242	1
Kickapoo .....	67	177	0	0	0	0	0	58	183	0
Liberty .....	38	66	0	0	0	0	0	41	65	0
Stark .....	62	158	1	0	0	0	0	55	165	1
Sterling .....	102	238	0	0	0	0	0	78	261	0
Union .....	86	113	0	0	0	0	0	84	109	1
Viroqua .....	229	337	0	0	0	0	0	202	365	0
Webster .....	156	166	0	0	0	0	0	130	189	0
Wheatland .....	36	164	0	0	0	0	0	38	168	0
Whitestown .....	82	173	0	0	0	0	0	62	168	4
Chaseburg, vil. ....	17	90	0	0	0	0	0	18	91	0
Coon Valley, vil. ....	76	216	0	0	0	0	0	64	227	1
De Soto, vil. ....	28	83	0	0	0	0	0	25	89	1
Genoa, vil. ....	48	93	1	0	0	0	0	41	97	0
La Farge, vil. ....	82	282	0	0	0	0	0	66	297	1
Ontario, vil. ....	50	155	0	0	0	0	0	40	171	0
Readstown, vil. ....	71	169	0	0	0	0	0	54	186	0
Stoddard, vil. ....	103	115	0	0	0	0	0	90	130	0
Viola, vil. ....	29	96	0	0	0	1	0	23	102	0
Hillsboro, city:										
1st ward .....	31	123	0	0	0	0	0	25	141	0
2nd ward .....	75	173	0	0	0	0	0	55	191	0
3rd ward .....	87	209	0	0	1	0	0	63	211	0



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>VERNON CO.—Cont.</b>									
Viroqua, city:									
1st ward .....	81	193	0	0	0	0	81	194	0
2nd ward .....	82	159	0	0	0	0	52	139	0
3rd ward .....	163	357	0	0	0	0	124	383	1
4th ward .....	74	263	0	0	0	0	62	273	0
5th ward .....	97	244	0	0	0	0	80	272	1
6th ward .....	88	198	0	0	0	0	80	180	0
Westby, city:									
1st ward .....	115	146	1	0	0	0	99	166	1
2nd ward .....	126	215	0	0	0	0	86	253	0
3rd ward .....	63	106	0	0	0	0	50	114	0
Total .....	4,032	7,619	6	0	1	5	3,302	8,186	18
<b>VILAS CO.</b>									
Arbor Vitae .....	98	245	0	2	0	1	96	243	2
Boulder Junction .....	54	253	0	0	0	0	35	271	0
Cloverland .....	55	88	2	0	0	0	46	92	3
Conover .....	123	195	1	0	1	0	97	224	1
Flambeau .....	191	395	0	0	0	0	122	439	0
Land O'Lakes .....	80	235	0	0	0	0	61	249	0
Lincoln .....	123	371	0	0	1	0	104	389	1
Manitowish Waters .....	42	181	1	0	0	0	38	190	0
Phelps .....	279	317	5	0	0	1	275	323	0
Plum Lake .....	35	165	0	0	0	0	33	166	0
Presque Isle .....	89	107	0	0	0	0	87	114	0
St. Germain .....	51	212	0	0	0	0	42	223	0
Washington .....	69	191	0	0	0	0	56	215	0
Winchester .....	50	91	0	0	0	1	44	95	0
Eagle River, city:									
1st ward .....	40	138	0	0	1	0	36	145	0
2nd ward .....	54	184	0	0	0	0	44	194	0
3rd ward .....	35	187	0	0	2	0	29	191	0
4th ward .....	29	132	1	0	0	0	25	129	0
Total .....	1,497	3,687	10	2	5	3	1,270	3,892	7
<b>WALWORTH CO.</b>									
Bloomfield .....	222	521	2	0	1	3	204	562	3
Darien .....	105	292	1	0	0	0	90	321	1
Delavan .....	320	841	0	0	1	3	275	872	7

WALWORTH CO.—Cont.

East Troy .....	312	559	0	0	1	0	319	554	0
Geneva .....	196	654	0	1	0	6	164	691	0
LaFayette .....	104	265	1	0	0	1	94	274	0
LaGrange .....	91	375	0	0	0	0	83	381	0
Linn .....	122	633	0	0	0	1	102	631	2
Lyons .....	179	537	0	0	0	2	155	571	1
Richmond .....	122	246	0	0	0	0	96	266	1
Sharon .....	86	327	0	0	0	0	79	330	1
Spring Prairie .....	102	377	0	0	0	0	96	393	1
Sugar Creek .....	147	472	3	0	0	0	114	505	5
Troy .....	156	348	0	1	0	0	154	360	1
Walworth .....	75	372	0	0	0	0	66	387	1
Whitewater .....	68	247	0	0	0	1	58	259	0
Darien, vil. ....	91	309	2	0	0	0	64	337	0
East Troy, vil. ....	217	477	1	0	0	2	216	491	0
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil. ....	72	371	2	0	0	0	46	413	4
Genoa City, vil. ....	83	381	0	0	0	0	68	389	0
Sharon, vil. ....	119	404	0	0	0	0	86	420	0
Walworth, vil. ....	134	581	0	0	1	0	107	612	3
Williams Bay, vil. ....	165	531	0	0	0	0	141	578	1
Delavan, city:									
1st ward .....	196	550	0	1	0	0	148	588	0
2nd ward .....	160	500	0	0	0	0	125	515	1
3rd ward .....	238	716	1	0	0	0	217	739	0
Elkhorn, city:									
1st ward .....	114	316	1	0	0	1	78	322	1
2nd ward .....	188	483	0	1	1	0	163	511	2
3rd ward .....	176	579	1	0	0	0	164	581	2
Lake Geneva, city:									
1st ward .....	98	591	0	0	0	0	79	622	1
2nd ward .....	91	445	0	0	0	0	75	465	1
3rd ward .....	147	570	2	0	0	3	102	593	3
4th ward .....	64	274	1	0	0	0	46	293	0
Whitewater, city:									
1st ward .....	158	360	1	0	0	0	133	368	2
2nd ward .....	130	391	0	0	0	0	134	399	0
3rd ward .....	187	405	0	0	0	0	175	432	0
4th ward .....	182	606	0	0	0	0	182	603	0
Total .....	5,417	16,906	18	4	4	23	4,698	17,619	45

WASHBURN CO.

Barronett .....	102	65	0	0	0	0	67	90	2
Bashaw .....	96	168	0	0	0	0	58	195	1
Bass Lake .....	38	66	0	0	0	0	32	72	0
Beaver Brook .....	100	108	0	0	0	0	86	117	1
Birchwood .....	30	80	0	0	0	0	28	88	0
Brooklyn .....	47	59	0	0	0	0	37	68	0
Casey .....	21	80	0	0	0	1	13	84	1
Chicog .....	19	47	0	0	0	0	18	45	0
Crystal .....	63	36	0	0	0	0	56	40	0
Evergreen .....	97	130	0	0	0	0	82	140	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>WASHBURN CO.—Cont.</b>									
Frog Creek .....	17	34	0	0	0	0	11	35	1
Gull Lake .....	18	48	0	0	0	0	13	50	0
Long Lake .....	63	120	1	0	0	0	51	128	1
Madge .....	64	44	1	0	0	1	52	51	0
Minong .....	53	99	0	0	0	0	50	97	0
Sarona .....	73	106	1	0	0	2	54	122	2
Spooner .....	69	107	1	0	0	0	60	107	1
Springbrook .....	45	107	0	1	0	0	38	115	0
Stinett .....	33	58	0	0	0	0	22	67	0
Stone Lake .....	54	100	0	0	0	0	49	104	0
Trego .....	94	120	0	0	0	2	87	122	0
Birchwood, vil. ....	76	159	0	0	1	2	50	185	0
Minong, vil. ....	52	107	0	0	0	0	36	119	0
Shell Lake, vil. ....	168	346	0	0	0	0	121	393	0
Spooner, city:									
1st ward .....	120	180	0	0	0	0	94	192	0
2nd ward .....	95	145	0	0	0	0	81	155	0
3rd ward .....	153	219	0	0	0	0	124	241	2
4th ward .....	103	150	0	0	0	0	78	168	0
5th ward .....	76	96	0	0	0	0	71	106	0
Total .....	2,039	3,184	4	1	1	8	1,619	3,496	12
<b>WASHINGTON CO.</b>									
Addison .....	105	673	0	0	0	1	136	656	0
Barton .....	103	359	0	0	0	1	127	331	2
Erin .....	139	305	1	0	0	0	145	297	2
Farmington .....	112	417	1	0	1	0	111	426	1
Germantown .....	258	774	1	0	1	1	290	751	2
Hartford .....	208	468	0	0	0	0	225	455	0
Jackson .....	71	469	0	0	0	2	76	481	0
Kewaskum .....	49	301	0	0	0	1	53	306	1
Polk .....	156	529	0	1	0	0	175	509	0
Richfield .....	319	707	1	1	0	5	354	663	0
Trenton .....	185	672	0	0	0	0	200	664	1
Wayne .....	76	366	1	0	1	0	82	367	1
West Bend .....	195	629	1	0	0	3	235	600	3
Barton, vil. ....	195	343	0	0	0	1	222	326	0
Germantown, vil. ....	44	138	0	0	0	1	49	133	0
Jackson, vil. ....	45	157	0	0	0	0	41	162	0
Kewaskum, vil. ....	151	487	0	0	0	0	157	495	0
Slinger, vil. ....	137	344	0	0	0	0	151	330	0

WASHINGTON CO.—Cont.

Hartford, city:

1st ward .....	257	471	0	0	0	0	246	481	0
2nd ward .....	238	369	0	1	0	0	244	362	0
3rd ward .....	190	376	0	0	0	0	214	347	1
4th ward .....	278	554	0	0	0	0	293	529	0

West Bend, city:

1st ward .....	131	351	0	0	0	1	135	353	0
2nd ward .....	129	346	0	0	0	0	134	346	0
3rd ward .....	147	526	0	0	0	2	170	510	0
4th ward .....	107	322	1	0	0	0	111	331	0
5th ward .....	247	628	1	0	0	1	281	608	3
6th ward .....	168	545	0	0	0	0	177	542	0

Total .....	4,440	12,626	8	3	3	20	4,834	12,361	17
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WAUKESHA CO.

Brookfield:

1st pct. ....	184	542	1	0	0	0	210	516	3
2nd pct. ....	377	688	5	0	3	0	390	670	1
3rd pct. ....	130	315	1	0	0	1	140	323	0
4th pct. ....	81	206	0	0	0	3	85	211	3
5th pct. ....	142	733	1	0	2	0	138	744	5
6th pct. ....	114	593	1	0	0	0	130	577	1
7th pct. ....	388	618	3	0	0	3	438	586	5
Delafield .....	582	1,321	1	0	1	1	692	1,259	2
Eagle .....	116	299	1	0	0	1	116	311	0
Genesee .....	274	602	0	1	0	0	267	603	1
Lisbon .....	253	515	2	0	0	2	270	499	2
Menomonee .....	632	1,086	2	0	3	2	656	1,084	4
Merton .....	428	797	0	0	0	0	435	796	0
Mukwonago .....	192	434	2	0	0	1	199	431	2

Muskego:

1st pct. ....	446	687	1	0	2	0	450	679	6
2nd pct. ....	458	540	5	0	2	0	469	516	6

New Berlin:

1st pct. ....	505	814	3	2	2	1	545	791	4
2nd pct. ....	379	427	0	0	0	0	426	371	1
3rd pct. ....	299	523	3	1	0	0	311	501	2

Oconomowoc:

1st pct. ....	252	744	0	0	0	1	261	735	0
2nd pct. ....	341	485	3	0	0	1	363	488	3
Ottawa .....	124	283	4	0	0	0	124	287	0

Pewaukee:

1st pct. ....	644	974	3	0	1	1	695	942	5
2nd pct. ....	257	294	0	0	0	0	266	285	2

Summit .....	456	1,179	1	2	2	1	471	1,208	1
Vernon .....	212	424	2	0	2	0	220	424	0
Waukesha .....	350	837	0	0	0	0	401	798	0
Big Ben, vil. ....	84	223	1	0	0	0	85	218	11
Butler, vil. ....	266	236	1	0	1	2	282	238	1
Chenequa, vil. ....	20	206	0	0	0	0	25	207	0
Dousman, vil. ....	74	126	0	0	0	0	65	135	0

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
<b>WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.</b>									
Eagle, vil. ....	81	175	0	0	1	0	71	182	0
Hartland, vil. ....	219	552	0	0	0	0	208	561	1
Lac La Belle, vil. ....	33	98	0	0	0	0	20	114	0
Lannon, vil. ....	111	121	0	0	0	0	124	105	0
Menomonee Falls, vil. ....	456	1,002	0	1	1	2	522	939	0
Merton, vil. ....	56	133	0	0	0	0	49	141	0
Mukwonago, vil. ....	187	533	1	0	0	1	170	554	0
North Prairie, vil. ....	70	187	0	0	0	0	62	196	1
Pewaukee, vil. ....	345	631	0	0	0	0	358	606	0
Sussex, vil. ....	120	249	1	0	0	1	131	241	0
Wales, vil. ....	37	90	0	0	0	0	38	97	0
Oconomowoc, city:									
1st pct. ....	288	1,174	0	0	0	0	339	1,124	2
2nd pct. ....	369	1,179	0	0	1	0	403	1,131	0
Waukesha, city:									
1st ward ....	369	239	0	0	0	0	371	260	0
2nd ward ....	264	146	0	0	0	0	248	153	1
3rd ward ....	349	420	0	0	0	0	347	443	0
4th ward ....	158	202	0	0	0	1	157	208	1
5th ward ....	259	383	0	0	0	0	258	335	1
6th ward ....	235	476	1	0	0	1	228	457	3
7th ward ....	122	380	0	0	0	0	128	368	0
8th ward ....	252	444	1	0	0	0	240	447	0
9th ward ....	268	676	2	0	2	0	278	674	2
10th ward ....	192	665	0	0	0	0	182	678	0
11th ward ....	316	692	0	0	0	0	328	692	1
12th ward ....	261	369	0	0	0	0	265	377	1
13th ward ....	509	432	0	0	0	0	522	437	0
14th ward ....	377	504	1	0	0	1	394	473	1
15th ward ....	393	335	0	1	1	0	406	344	1
Total .....	15,756	30,238	54	8	27	28	16,472	29,770	87
<b>WAUPACA CO.</b>									
Bear Creek .....	39	369	0	0	0	1	38	372	0
Caledonia .....	30	238	0	0	0	0	19	260	0
Dayton .....	68	254	1	0	0	1	65	267	0
Dupont .....	19	306	0	0	0	0	23	304	1
Farmington:									
1st pct. ....	83	239	0	0	0	1	65	259	0
2nd pct. ....	135	454	2	0	1	0	117	499	1

WAUPACA CO.—Cont.

Fremont .....	19	143	0	0	0	0	13	148	0
Harrison .....	87	146	0	0	0	0	76	150	0
Helvetia .....	44	145	1	0	0	0	36	156	1
Iola .....	64	223	0	0	0	0	62	227	0
Larrabee .....	91	418	3	0	0	0	81	436	0
Lebanon .....	80	267	0	0	0	0	52	296	0
Lind .....	69	214	0	0	0	0	49	241	0
Little Wolf .....	35	299	0	1	0	0	23	371	1
Matteson .....	57	230	0	0	2	1	43	256	0
Mukwa .....	70	297	0	0	0	0	53	309	0
Royalton .....	50	348	1	0	0	0	43	366	1
Scandinavia .....	54	209	0	0	0	0	58	216	0
St. Lawrence .....	71	187	0	0	0	0	62	200	0
Union .....	31	330	0	0	0	0	20	344	1
Waupaca .....	55	254	0	0	0	0	46	270	0
Weyauwega .....	14	179	0	0	0	0	10	184	1
Wyoming .....	31	102	0	0	0	0	18	112	0
Big Falls, vil. ....	28	51	0	0	0	0	19	63	0
Embarrass, vil. ....	21	110	0	0	0	0	18	119	0
Fremont, vil. ....	29	192	1	0	0	0	21	206	0
Iola, vil. ....	90	392	0	0	0	0	87	397	0
Manawa, vil. ....	96	456	0	1	0	0	72	493	0
Ogdensburg, vil. ....	8	94	0	0	0	0	7	102	0
Scandinavia, vil. ....	39	158	0	0	0	0	36	167	0
Clintonville, city:									
1st ward .....	168	640	0	1	0	2	48	688	0
2nd ward .....	73	259	0	0	0	1	55	291	0
3rd ward .....	74	329	0	0	0	0	64	354	1
4th ward .....	99	556	0	0	0	1	86	518	0
5th ward .....	76	412	0	0	0	0	64	444	0
Marion, city:									
1st ward .....	12	172	0	0	0	0	14	174	0
2nd ward .....	30	148	0	0	0	0	25	154	0
3rd ward .....	36	242	1	0	0	0	32	248	1
New London, city:									
1st ward .....	119	402	0	0	0	1	106	424	0
2nd ward .....	54	157	0	0	0	0	48	162	0
4th ward .....	177	619	0	0	1	0	149	659	1
5th ward .....	103	184	0	0	0	0	84	207	0
Waupaca, city:									
1st ward .....	88	408	0	0	0	1	69	434	0
2nd ward .....	149	523	0	0	0	0	100	573	1
3rd ward .....	73	342	0	0	0	0	60	357	1
4th ward .....	65	455	0	0	0	0	65	467	0
Weyauwega, city:									
1st ward .....	44	210	0	1	0	0	34	231	0
2nd ward .....	38	198	0	0	0	0	30	205	0
3rd ward .....	20	133	0	0	0	0	14	144	0
Total .....	3,105	13,693	10	4	4	10	2,479	14,524	12

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
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<b>WAUSHARA CO.</b>									
Aurora .....	59	305	0	0	0	0	57	316	0
Bloomfield .....	26	284	0	0	0	0	23	298	0
Coloma .....	35	89	0	0	0	0	33	95	0
Dakota .....	27	196	0	0	0	0	21	198	0
Deerfield .....	26	146	1	0	0	0	15	162	1
Hancock .....	29	146	0	0	0	0	29	152	1
Leon .....	55	172	0	0	0	0	48	180	0
Marion .....	63	330	2	0	0	1	59	347	3
Mt. Morris .....	32	204	0	0	0	0	27	213	0
Oasis .....	30	141	1	0	0	2	30	145	0
Plainfield .....	64	134	0	0	1	1	58	140	0
Poy Sippi .....	56	369	0	0	0	0	49	381	0
Richford .....	23	153	0	0	0	0	22	161	0
Rose .....	47	152	0	0	0	1	39	166	0
Saxeville .....	32	188	0	0	0	0	31	201	1
Springwater .....	32	154	0	0	0	0	23	161	0
Warren .....	78	178	0	0	0	0	69	194	0
Wautoma .....	39	233	1	0	0	0	34	241	0
Coloma, vil. ....	39	155	0	0	0	0	45	158	0
Hancock, vil. ....	46	189	0	0	0	1	42	198	0
Lohrville, vil. ....	33	46	2	0	1	1	30	53	0
Plainfield, vil. ....	55	304	0	1	0	0	52	315	2
Redgranite, vil. ....	152	184	5	0	0	1	145	197	2
Wild Rose, vil. ....	51	290	0	0	0	0	46	297	0
Berlin, city:									
2nd pct. ....	13	9	0	0	0	0	11	12	0
Wautoma, city:									
1st ward .....	32	226	0	1	0	0	31	231	1
2nd ward .....	28	191	0	0	0	0	17	200	1
3rd ward .....	40	279	0	0	0	0	42	284	0
Total .....	1,242	5,447	12	2	2	8	1,128	5,696	12
<b>WINNEBAGO CO.</b>									
Algoma .....	250	649	0	0	0	0	187	713	0
Black Wolf .....	123	530	0	0	0	1	113	534	2
Clayton .....	108	396	1	0	0	0	71	436	0
Menasha .....	406	840	0	0	0	1	369	873	2
Neenah .....	231	617	0	0	0	3	223	631	1
Nekimi .....	87	374	0	0	0	0	74	378	2
Nepeuskun .....	4	273	0	0	1	0	36	279	0

WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.

Omro .....	94	348	0	0	0	0	81	358	1
Oshkosh .....	412	857	3	0	0	5	448	954	4
Poygan .....	72	189	0	0	0	0	55	200	0
Rushford .....	72	504	0	0	0	0	61	537	0
Utica .....	46	372	0	0	1	0	35	390	0
Vinland .....	120	326	0	0	0	0	99	354	0
Winchester .....	58	342	0	0	0	0	44	358	1
Winneconne .....	73	285	1	0	0	0	57	306	0
Wolf River .....	23	250	0	0	0	1	24	255	0
Winneconne, vil. ....	137	436	0	0	0	0	112	454	1
Menasha, city:									
1st ward .....	324	455	2	0	0	0	301	478	1
2nd ward .....	557	753	2	0	0	0	505	824	1
3rd ward .....	301	709	0	0	0	0	254	755	0
4th ward, 1st pct. ....	418	344	0	0	0	0	381	395	0
4th ward, 2nd pct. ....	513	500	0	0	0	0	463	544	1
5th ward .....	360	499	0	0	1	1	329	564	1
Neenah, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct. ....	244	1,214	1	0	0	4	216	1,263	0
1st ward, 2nd pct. ....	252	781	1	0	0	1	229	816	0
2nd ward .....	255	716	2	1	0	0	243	732	1
3rd ward .....	176	400	1	0	0	0	171	414	1
4th ward .....	426	860	0	1	0	2	413	876	3
5th ward .....	263	869	0	0	0	0	241	920	0
Omro, city:									
1st ward .....	47	201	0	0	0	0	41	211	0
2nd ward .....	59	268	1	0	0	1	58	273	0
3rd ward .....	34	135	0	0	0	0	34	131	0
Oshkosh, city:									
1st ward .....	164	354	0	0	0	2	161	366	1
2nd ward .....	331	826	0	0	0	0	321	869	5
3rd ward .....	316	494	0	0	0	9	293	532	2
4th ward .....	347	831	0	0	0	2	321	888	2
5th ward .....	430	967	0	0	0	4	386	1,034	2
6th ward .....	679	456	1	1	2	10	673	504	5
7th ward .....	203	625	0	0	0	1	181	654	0
8th ward .....	356	578	1	0	0	4	335	613	1
9th ward .....	477	923	1	0	1	6	466	967	6
10th ward .....	413	1,030	2	0	0	2	414	1,063	2
11th ward .....	368	1,335	2	0	0	4	352	1,387	2
12th ward .....	588	938	0	2	0	4	593	1,010	6
13th ward .....	567	597	1	0	1	15	532	678	1
14th ward .....	441	744	0	0	0	7	432	800	7
15th ward .....	364	778	0	0	0	4	340	813	2
16th ward .....	407	404	2	0	0	9	369	423	3
Total .....	13,016	28,172	24	5	7	104	12,137	29,807	75
WOOD CO.									
Arpin .....	108	336	0	0	0	1	82	371	0
Auburndale .....	53	242	0	0	0	0	41	267	0
Cameron .....	19	94	0	0	0	0	12	104	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor		
	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Essin (Ind.)
WOOD CO.—Cont.									
Cary .....	28	104	1	0	0	0	28	104	0
Cranmoor .....	26	83	0	0	0	1	20	90	0
Dexter .....	47	91	0	0	1	0	42	91	0
Grand Rapids:									
1st pct. ....	146	194	1	0	0	0	127	214	1
2nd pct. ....	119	231	0	0	0	0	91	252	0
3rd pct. ....	217	288	0	0	0	0	190	315	1
4th pct. ....	213	299	1	0	0	0	181	331	0
Hansen .....	82	193	1	0	0	1	82	200	0
Hiles .....	41	42	0	0	0	1	40	44	1
Lincoln .....	86	314	0	0	0	0	77	337	0
Marshfield .....	69	244	1	0	0	0	56	266	1
Milladore .....	98	195	0	0	1	1	71	229	0
Port Edwards .....	101	118	1	0	0	0	88	138	3
Remington .....	63	99	0	0	0	2	54	123	0
Richfield .....	72	260	0	0	0	0	56	282	0
Rock .....	44	206	0	0	0	0	31	224	0
Rudolph .....	169	295	0	0	0	1	164	311	1
Saratoga .....	159	291	0	0	1	0	143	310	1
Seneca .....	79	124	0	0	0	0	66	142	0
Sherry .....	57	204	0	0	0	0	54	205	0
Sigel .....	170	287	0	0	0	0	154	313	0
Wood .....	57	182	2	0	0	0	50	188	2
Auburndale, vil. ....	18	116	1	0	0	0	7	136	1
Biron, vil. ....	126	153	0	0	1	0	116	164	0
Milladore, vil. ....	23	91	0	0	0	0	14	101	0
Port Edwards, vil. ....	254	474	1	0	0	0	227	498	0
Vesper, vil. ....	47	131	0	0	0	0	45	142	0
Marshfield, city:									
1st ward .....	152	418	2	1	0	0	100	476	0
2nd ward .....	146	377	0	0	0	0	113	409	0
3rd ward .....	138	396	1	0	0	0	115	424	0
4th ward .....	98	446	0	0	0	0	90	473	0
5th ward .....	166	520	0	0	0	0	125	564	0
6th ward .....	108	319	0	1	0	0	90	349	0
7th ward .....	61	295	0	0	0	0	48	318	0
8th ward .....	138	385	0	0	0	1	313	312	0
9th ward .....	177	394	2	0	0	1	143	433	1
10th ward .....	217	474	0	0	1	0	168	532	0

## WOOD CO.—Cont.

Nekoosa, city:									
1st ward .....	151	213	0	0	1	0	135	232	0
2nd ward .....	49	117	0	0	0	0	39	128	0
3rd ward .....	139	192	0	1	0	0	124	212	0
4th ward .....	137	181	0	0	0	0	120	193	1
Pittsville, city:									
1st ward .....	20	118	0	0	0	0	17	124	0
2nd ward .....	12	75	0	0	0	0	8	75	0
3rd ward .....	14	64	0	0	0	1	7	73	0
Wisconsin Rapids, city:									
1st ward .....	222	428	0	0	0	0	209	459	0
2nd ward .....	128	361	1	0	1	0	112	380	2
3rd ward .....	119	442	0	0	0	0	112	453	1
4th ward .....	147	321	0	0	0	0	149	332	2
5th ward .....	387	332	0	0	0	1	334	378	7
6th ward .....	209	262	1	0	0	0	197	280	0
7th ward .....	210	271	0	0	0	0	187	282	1
8th ward .....	252	367	0	86	1	0	221	394	3
9th ward .....	306	543	0	1	1	0	293	575	3
10th ward .....	220	415	1	0	0	0	186	463	2
Total .....	6,914	14,707	18	90	8	12	6,164	15,815	36

**VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES**  
**November 4, 1952**

Counties	Stevenson and Sparkman (Dem.)	Eisen- hower and Nixon (Rep.)	Hallinan and Bass (Ind. Prog.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind. Soc.)	Hass and Emery (Ind. Soc. Labor)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind. Soc. Work.)	Total
Adams .....	1,180	2,259	6	4	2	6	3,457
Ashland .....	3,828	4,451	32	4	2	3	8,320
Barron .....	4,902	10,013	47	7	6	6	14,981
Bayfield .....	2,616	3,419	49	7	4	12	6,107
Brown .....	14,342	30,400	34	10	15	35	44,836
Buffalo .....	1,988	4,233	1	1	3	6	6,232
Burnett .....	1,741	2,683	13	0	3	0	4,440
Calumet .....	1,970	6,640	0	0	1	4	8,615
Chippewa .....	6,380	11,429	27	7	4	7	17,854
Clark .....	3,652	9,406	39	4	6	9	13,116
Columbia .....	5,272	11,133	7	1	2	10	16,425
Crawford .....	2,256	5,323	3	0	0	6	7,588
Dane .....	37,987	38,724	120	40	25	31	76,927
Dodge .....	7,001	19,298	14	4	7	12	26,336
Door .....	1,790	7,621	7	2	2	8	9,430
Douglas .....	11,538	9,677	76	2	4	16	21,313
Dunn .....	3,593	7,475	16	2	0	8	11,094
Eau Claire .....	9,554	14,069	15	6	2	12	23,658
Florence .....	809	1,147	3	3	0	1	1,963
Fond du Lac ..	7,724	22,794	37	16	2	52	30,625
Forest .....	1,791	1,990	5	0	2	5	3,793
Grant .....	4,197	14,327	14	2	4	12	18,556
Green .....	3,326	7,949	0	0	0	6	11,281
Green Lake ...	1,590	6,117	5	2	1	2	7,717
Iowa .....	2,722	6,211	9	2	1	7	8,952
Iron .....	2,662	1,733	15	2	2	2	4,416
Jackson .....	2,819	4,235	6	2	5	4	7,071
Jefferson .....	6,827	13,884	15	4	7	6	20,743
Juneau .....	2,163	5,978	9	1	4	9	8,164
Kenosha .....	19,768	18,917	81	16	9	36	38,827
Kewaunee .....	1,972	6,482	17	7	1	3	8,482
La Crosse .....	11,808	19,271	16	14	10	13	31,132
Lafayette .....	2,905	5,731	4	5	1	7	8,653
Langlade .....	3,371	5,841	35	4	13	5	9,269
Lincoln .....	3,092	6,877	19	4	9	6	10,007
Manitowoc .....	11,879	18,950	33	8	17	14	30,901
Marathon .....	14,541	20,702	40	22	37	31	35,373
Marinette .....	5,727	9,313	15	8	9	15	15,087
Marquette .....	835	3,379	2	1	0	1	4,218
Milwaukee .....	204,474	219,477	711	614	343	387	426,006
Monroe .....	3,717	8,744	15	6	8	5	12,495
Oconto .....	3,382	7,807	13	3	6	9	11,220
Oneida .....	3,808	6,224	14	7	1	8	10,062
Outagamie .....	9,373	26,603	12	5	11	16	36,020
Ozaukee .....	4,241	8,665	14	7	5	7	12,939
Pepin .....	896	2,348	5	0	2	4	3,255
Pierce .....	3,241	6,763	7	1	7	2	10,021
Polk .....	4,274	6,966	15	9	3	15	11,282
Portage .....	7,537	8,499	16	11	7	17	16,087
Price .....	3,048	4,376	50	6	3	8	7,491
Racine .....	25,241	30,628	72	46	27	35	56,049
Richland .....	2,260	6,605	3	2	2	3	8,875
Rock .....	15,183	27,837	19	11	4	11	43,065
Rusk .....	2,777	4,134	36	4	3	10	6,964
St. Croix .....	5,094	7,607	6	9	5	5	12,726
Sauk .....	5,267	12,347	14	11	10	17	17,666
Sawyer .....	1,527	3,146	7	4	1	9	4,694
Shawano .....	3,334	11,131	17	5	1	13	14,501
Sheboygan .....	15,136	22,084	45	36	31	100	37,432
Taylor .....	2,768	4,892	24	16	4	6	7,710
Trempealeau ..	4,021	6,501	9	1	2	14	10,548
Vernon .....	4,032	7,619	6	0	1	5	11,663
Vilas .....	1,497	3,687	10	2	5	3	5,204
Walworth .....	5,417	16,906	18	4	4	23	22,372
Washburn .....	2,039	3,184	4	1	1	8	5,237
Washington .....	4,440	12,626	8	3	3	20	17,100
Waukesha .....	15,756	30,238	54	8	27	28	46,111
Waupaca .....	3,105	13,693	10	4	4	10	16,826
Waushara .....	1,242	5,447	12	2	2	8	6,713
Winnebago .....	13,016	28,172	24	5	7	104	41,328
Wood .....	6,914	14,707	18	90	8	12	21,749
Total .....	622,175	979,744	2,174	1,157	770	1,350	1,607,370

**VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER 4, 1952\***  
By States

State	Popular Vote									Electoral Vote	
	Stevenson (Dem.)	Eisenhower (Rep.)	Hallinan (Prog.) (Amer. Labor)	Hamblen (Prohibition)	Hoopes (Soc.)	Hass <sup>1</sup> (Soc. Labor)	Dobbs <sup>2</sup> (Soc. Worker)	Others	Total	Stevenson (Dem.)	Eisenhower (Rep.)
Alabama	275,075	149,231	.....	1,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	426,120	11	.....
Arizona	108,528	152,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,570	.....	4
Arkansas	226,300	177,155	.....	886	.....	1	.....	458 <sup>3</sup>	404,800	8	.....
California	2,197,548	2,897,310	24,106	15,653	.....	.....	.....	7,232 <sup>4</sup>	5,141,849	.....	32
Colorado	245,504	379,782	1,919	.....	365	352	.....	2,181 <sup>5</sup>	630,103	.....	6
Connecticut	481,649	611,012	.....	.....	2,244	535	.....	1,471 <sup>6</sup>	1,096,911	.....	8
Delaware	83,315	90,059	155	234	20	242	.....	.....	174,025	.....	3
Florida	444,950	544,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	351 <sup>7</sup>	.....	989,337	.....	10
Georgia	456,823	198,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 <sup>8</sup>	.....	655,803	12	.....
Idaho	95,081	180,707	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,231	.....	4
Illinois	2,013,920	2,457,327	.....	.....	.....	9,363	.....	448 <sup>7</sup>	4,481,058	.....	27
Indiana	801,530	1,136,259	1,222	15,335	.....	979	.....	.....	1,955,325	.....	13
Iowa	451,513	808,906	5,085	2,882	219	139	.....	29 <sup>7</sup>	1,268,773	.....	10
Kansas	273,296	616,302	.....	6,038	530	.....	.....	.....	896,166	.....	8
Kentucky	495,729	495,029	336	1,161	.....	893	.....	.....	993,148	10	.....
Louisiana	345,027	306,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 <sup>7</sup>	651,952	10	.....
Maine	118,806	232,353	332	.....	138	156	.....	1 <sup>7</sup>	351,786	.....	5
Maryland	395,337	499,424	7,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	902,074	.....	9
Massachusetts	1,083,525	1,292,325	4,636	886	.....	1,957	.....	69 <sup>7</sup>	2,383,398	.....	16
Michigan	1,230,657	1,551,529	3,922	10,331	.....	1,495	655	3 <sup>7</sup>	2,798,592	.....	20
Minnesota	608,458	763,211	2,666	2,147	.....	2,383 <sup>1</sup>	618	.....	1,379,483	.....	11
Mississippi	172,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,966 <sup>9</sup>	285,532	8	.....
Missouri	929,830	959,429	987	885	227	169	.....	535 <sup>10</sup>	1,892,062	.....	13
Montana	106,213	157,394	723	548	159	.....	.....	.....	265,037	.....	4
Nebraska	188,057	421,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609,660	.....	6
Nevada	31,688	50,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,190	.....	3
New Hampshire	106,663	166,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,950	.....	4
New Jersey	1,015,902	1,374,613	5,589	989	8,593	5,815	3,850	.....	2,419,554	.....	16
New Mexico	105,661	132,170	.....	297	.....	35	.....	.....	238,608	.....	4
New York	3,104,601 <sup>13</sup>	3,952,815	64,211	.....	2,664	1,560 <sup>1</sup>	2,212	445 <sup>12</sup>	7,128,241	.....	45
North Carolina	652,803	558,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210,910	14	.....
North Dakota	76,694	191,712	344	302	.....	.....	.....	1,075 <sup>3</sup>	270,127	.....	4
Ohio	1,600,302	2,100,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700,758	.....	25
Oklahoma	430,939	518,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	948,984	.....	8

\*From Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election, Nov. 4, 1952, compiled under the direction of Clerk of U. S. House of Representatives, 1953, pp. 51-52.

**VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER 4, 1952—Continued**  
**By States**

State	Popular Vote									Electoral Vote	
	Stevenson (Dem.)	Eisenhower (Rep.)	Hallinan (Prog.) (Amer. Labor)	Hamblen (Prohibi- tion)	Hoopes (Soc.)	Hass <sup>1</sup> (Soc. Labor)	Dobbs <sup>2</sup> (Soc. Worker)	Others	Total	Steven- son (Dem.)	Eisen- hower (Rep.)
Oregon .....	270,579	420,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,665 <sup>14</sup>	695,059	.....	6
Pennsylvania .....	2,146,269	2,415,789	4,200	8,771	2,684	1,347 <sup>1</sup>	1,502 <sup>3</sup>	155 <sup>7</sup>	4,580,717	.....	32
Rhode Island .....	203,293	210,935	187	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	414,498	.....	4
South Carolina .....	173,004	9,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,289 <sup>15</sup>	341,086	8	.....
South Dakota .....	90,426	203,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,283	.....	4
Tennessee .....	443,710	446,147	885	1,432	.....	.....	.....	379 <sup>3</sup>	892,553	.....	11
Texas .....	969,288	1,102,878	294	1,983	.....	.....	.....	1,563 <sup>10</sup>	2,076,006	.....	24
Utah .....	135,364	194,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,554	.....	4
Vermont .....	43,355	109,717	282	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	153,539	.....	3
Virginia .....	268,677	349,037	311	.....	.....	1,160	.....	504 <sup>17</sup>	619,689	.....	12
Washington .....	492,845	599,107	2,460	.....	254	633	119	7,290 <sup>3</sup>	1,102,708	.....	9
West Virginia .....	453,578	419,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873,548	8	.....
Wisconsin .....	622,175	979,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,451 <sup>18</sup>	1,607,370	.....	12
Wyoming .....	47,934	81,047	.....	194	40	36	.....	.....	129,251	.....	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>27,314,987</b>	<b>33,824,351</b>	<b>132,608</b>	<b>72,768</b>	<b>18,322</b>	<b>29,333</b>	<b>8,956</b>	<b>150,653</b>	<b>61,551,978</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>442</b>

<sup>1</sup> Hass and Emery were the Socialist Labor Party Candidates, but in Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania they were the candidates of the Industrial Government Party.

<sup>2</sup> Dobbs and Weiss were Socialist Worker Party Candidates, but in Pennsylvania they were the candidates of the Militant Workers Party.

<sup>3</sup> Christian Nationalist Party votes.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 3,326 Christian Nationalist Party votes, 178 Constitution Party voter, 206 Socialist Party votes, and 273 Socialist Labor Party votes (none of which is a qualified political party in California). All of these votes were written in. Also included are 3,249 scattering.

<sup>5</sup> Constitutional Party votes.

<sup>6</sup> 1,466 votes for Peoples Party of Connecticut and 5 scattering.

<sup>7</sup> Scattering.

<sup>8</sup> Liberty Party votes.

<sup>9</sup> Independent votes (pledged to Republican candidate).

<sup>10</sup> 233 America First votes and 302 Christian Nationalist votes.

<sup>11</sup> Poor Man's Party votes.

<sup>12</sup> 220 Christian Nationalist Party votes and 225 Independent Progressive Party votes.

<sup>13</sup> Includes 416,711 Liberal Party votes.

<sup>14</sup> Independent votes.

<sup>15</sup> Separate set of electors, by petition, for Republican candidates.

<sup>16</sup> 833 Christian Nationalist Party votes and 730 Constitution Party votes.

<sup>17</sup> Social-Democrat Party votes.

<sup>18</sup> Includes 2,174 votes for Vincent Hallinan (independent), 1,350 votes for Farrell Dobbs (independent), 1,157 votes for Darlington Hoopes (independent), and 770 votes for Eric Hass (independent). These candidates did not file under their party names.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1952

Counties	Governor			Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State		State Treasurer		Attorney General	
	Proxmire (Dem.)	Essin (Ind.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Roang (Dem.)	Kurki (Ind.)	Smith (Rep.)	Jessen (Dem.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Doyle (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Walstead (Dem.)	Thomson (Rep.)
Adams .....	955	12	2,438	864	19	2,366	802	2,495	848	2,360	812	2,360
Ashland .....	3,340	46	4,732	3,157	55	4,583	2,888	4,998	3,001	4,721	3,177	4,490
Barron .....	3,954	65	10,673	3,842	49	10,180	3,565	10,650	3,917	10,069	3,723	10,048
Bayfield .....	2,163	43	3,808	2,016	63	3,669	1,924	3,860	1,988	3,703	2,051	3,558
Brown .....	13,429	31	30,913	12,170	40	30,565	11,037	32,132	12,478	30,009	11,805	30,226
Buffalo .....	1,518	18	4,397	1,362	22	4,158	1,243	4,427	1,323	4,185	1,298	4,066
Burnett .....	1,409	12	2,869	1,328	10	2,788	1,269	2,887	1,316	2,768	1,327	2,702
Calumet .....	1,730	11	7,195	1,536	11	7,132	1,521	7,241	1,486	7,167	1,458	7,124
Chippewa .....	5,382	30	12,443	5,041	35	12,216	4,777	12,658	4,967	12,237	5,041	11,935
Clark .....	3,074	48	10,091	2,805	59	9,936	2,741	10,075	2,786	9,798	2,740	9,666
Columbia .....	4,706	10	11,798	4,371	10	11,557	4,138	11,942	4,617	11,281	4,264	11,469
Crawford .....	2,105	4	5,455	2,024	3	5,266	1,691	5,500	2,119	5,195	2,010	5,204
Dane .....	35,699	182	40,167	37,498	165	39,456	35,384	42,080	40,015	37,356	37,327	39,452
Dodge .....	6,788	22	19,692	6,126	12	19,599	5,715	20,318	6,073	19,531	5,875	19,314
Door .....	1,484	14	7,967	1,363	6	7,843	1,266	8,210	1,359	7,793	1,304	7,815
Douglas .....	9,854	92	10,789	9,040	128	10,730	7,964	11,750	8,482	11,073	8,495	10,370
Dunn .....	2,873	13	8,023	2,700	5	7,757	2,504	8,085	2,623	7,803	2,600	7,640
Eau Claire .....	8,916	40	14,967	8,446	51	14,559	7,780	15,530	8,435	14,556	8,142	14,616
Florence .....	594	6	1,247	552	8	1,199	493	1,291	539	1,207	612	1,156
Fond du Lac .....	7,343	67	23,788	6,778	52	23,439	6,329	24,107	6,892	23,322	6,519	23,300
Forest .....	1,624	9	2,050	1,479	5	1,940	1,396	2,045	1,525	1,882	1,518	1,806
Grant .....	3,339	22	14,976	3,106	27	14,355	3,117	14,571	3,341	14,051	3,022	14,035
Green .....	2,512	5	8,640	2,327	6	8,487	2,255	8,701	2,361	8,375	2,273	8,340
Green Lake .....	1,364	10	6,497	1,312	4	6,312	1,280	6,401	1,315	6,279	1,281	6,261
Iowa .....	2,298	8	6,603	2,090	7	6,450	1,992	6,629	2,250	6,177	2,039	6,361
Iron .....	2,456	18	1,809	2,347	16	1,667	2,216	1,832	2,296	1,698	2,300	1,610
Jackson .....	2,633	5	4,231	2,580	2	3,924	2,353	4,268	2,437	3,990	2,363	3,980
Jefferson .....	6,713	11	14,031	6,149	16	14,001	5,594	14,673	5,851	14,134	5,732	14,092
Juneau .....	1,852	6	6,314	1,480	8	6,098	1,579	6,380	1,740	6,113	1,666	6,102
Kenosha .....	19,100	92	20,134	18,602	73	19,222	18,079	20,481	19,033	19,148	18,781	18,773
Kewaunee .....	1,610	9	6,763	1,386	8	6,575	1,303	6,797	1,325	6,593	1,360	6,399
La Crosse .....	11,369	64	20,147	10,249	44	20,030	8,910	21,710	9,899	20,400	9,998	19,888
Lafayette .....	2,427	4	6,141	2,284	6	5,934	2,202	6,117	2,488	5,765	2,230	5,836
Langlade .....	2,636	26	6,549	2,491	30	6,333	2,438	6,559	2,574	6,159	2,587	6,016
Lincoln .....	2,784	19	7,165	2,419	12	7,278	2,201	7,597	2,337	7,287	2,344	7,211
Manitowoc .....	11,563	36	19,383	10,568	44	19,264	9,675	20,376	9,981	19,543	10,353	18,803
Marathon .....	13,313	295	22,178	12,794	136	21,690	11,650	23,439	13,175	21,430	12,431	21,819
Marinette .....	5,058	23	10,263	4,681	20	9,875	4,503	10,206	4,738	9,780	4,526	9,833

THE GENERAL ELECTION

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1952—Continued

Counties	Governor			Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State		State Treasurer		Attorney General	
	Proxmire (Dem.)	Essin (Ind.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Roung (Dem.)	Kurki (Ind.)	Smith (Rep.)	Jessen (Dem.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Doyle (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)	Walstead (Dem.)	Thomson (Rep.)
Marquette .....	695	5	3,484	680	3	3,393	662	3,454	714	3,369	673	3,363
Milwaukee .....	219,550	1,283	209,887	205,724	1,410	212,573	197,647	223,033	201,713	214,450	201,727	211,257
Monroe .....	2,906	8	9,443	2,762	6	9,183	2,472	9,519	2,721	9,090	2,573	9,053
Oconto .....	2,883	28	8,205	2,573	13	8,032	2,413	8,339	2,506	8,068	2,994	7,983
Oneida .....	3,508	15	6,504	3,305	19	6,312	3,245	6,479	3,245	6,336	3,205	6,254
Outagamie .....	8,172	73	28,074	7,502	58	27,499	7,165	28,114	7,669	27,230	7,332	27,203
Ozaukee .....	4,372	12	8,522	3,817	10	8,498	3,361	9,074	3,560	8,672	3,592	8,501
Pepin .....	741	6	2,383	651	3	2,267	614	2,379	663	2,236	621	2,219
Pierce .....	2,275	20	7,446	2,176	13	7,068	1,995	7,364	2,136	7,010	2,134	6,868
Polk .....	3,406	18	7,761	3,333	17	7,387	3,267	7,613	3,349	7,315	3,353	7,172
Portage .....	6,714	20	9,220	6,342	42	8,937	6,252	9,244	6,562	8,771	6,450	8,548
Price .....	2,352	49	4,928	2,219	57	4,671	2,095	4,900	2,249	4,584	2,129	4,487
Racine .....	24,999	102	31,456	23,940	144	30,826	21,932	33,324	23,632	30,825	23,595	30,302
Richland .....	2,006	4	6,904	1,842	2	6,759	1,701	6,969	1,862	6,720	1,976	6,742
Rock .....	14,231	41	28,891	14,131	39	28,110	13,456	28,929	14,017	28,184	13,586	28,287
Rusk .....	2,173	26	4,718	2,127	31	4,475	2,062	4,636	2,171	4,398	2,115	4,351
St. Croix .....	3,962	14	8,296	3,762	12	7,852	3,463	8,326	3,733	7,777	3,708	7,614
Sauk .....	4,677	19	12,811	4,314	10	12,755	4,137	13,023	4,503	12,477	4,277	12,532
Sawyer .....	1,257	12	3,369	1,212	15	3,220	1,127	3,364	1,183	3,221	1,187	3,131
Shawano .....	1,936	22	11,800	2,438	27	11,684	2,319	11,946	2,421	11,645	2,371	11,582
Sheboygan .....	13,936	151	24,174	13,465	129	23,671	12,285	24,925	13,095	23,648	12,960	23,635
Taylor .....	2,100	19	5,448	1,862	30	5,158	1,895	5,359	1,941	5,115	1,915	5,056
Tempelcau .....	1,270	5	6,895	3,034	8	6,565	2,774	6,943	2,885	6,549	2,888	6,447
Vernon .....	3,302	18	8,186	3,110	12	7,900	2,777	8,401	2,983	7,949	3,051	7,921
Vilas .....	1,270	7	3,892	1,209	17	3,738	1,449	3,609	1,276	3,545	1,308	3,567
Walworth .....	4,698	45	17,619	4,495	33	17,314	4,287	17,628	4,556	17,213	4,406	17,168
Washburn .....	1,619	12	3,496	1,516	15	3,382	1,365	3,573	1,486	3,365	1,465	3,275
Washington .....	4,834	17	12,361	4,251	13	12,359	3,951	12,800	4,123	12,412	3,981	12,383
Waukesha .....	16,472	87	29,770	15,093	88	29,970	14,366	30,978	14,827	30,092	14,520	30,072
Waupaca .....	2,479	12	14,524	2,309	7	14,237	2,170	14,479	2,295	14,187	2,232	14,178
Waushara .....	1,128	12	5,696	1,047	13	5,595	1,012	5,681	1,067	5,557	1,050	5,560
Winnebago .....	12,137	75	29,807	11,351	57	29,273	11,197	29,863	11,752	29,077	11,364	29,099
Wood .....	6,164	36	15,815	5,470	33	15,519	5,150	16,031	5,363	15,513	5,222	15,440
Total .....	601,844	3,706	1,009,171	564,725	3,652	995,017	534,017	1,039,317	562,188	991,538	553,685	984,960

## VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR BY COUNTIES, GENERAL ELECTION

November 4, 1952

Counties	Fairchild (Dem.)	McCarthy (Rep.)	Boulton (Ind.)	Easterday (Ind.)
Adams .....	1,118	2,266	5	6
Ashland .....	3,855	4,202	6	5
Barron .....	5,469	9,176	12	13
Bayfield .....	2,579	3,370	15	10
Brown .....	14,764	29,575	14	14
Buffalo .....	2,104	3,781	3	5
Burnett .....	1,629	2,594	2	4
Calumet .....	2,161	6,761	0	0
Chippewa .....	7,502	10,325	5	33
Clark .....	3,992	9,084	10	10
Columbia .....	6,292	9,982	3	6
Crawford .....	2,427	5,108	2	1
Dane .....	48,208	29,886	84	114
Dodge .....	8,518	17,712	4	15
Door .....	1,902	7,513	5	4
Douglas .....	12,143	8,481	25	38
Dunn .....	4,098	6,795	1	5
Eau Claire .....	12,590	11,066	40	43
Florence .....	706	1,138	1	0
Fond du Lac .....	9,174	21,717	55	26
Forest .....	1,727	1,964	0	0
Grant .....	4,289	13,911	5	12
Green .....	3,575	7,465	3	7
Green Lake .....	1,633	6,122	1	4
Iowa .....	2,912	5,921	4	10
Iron .....	2,605	1,670	1	2
Jackson .....	3,123	3,608	0	1
Jefferson .....	8,340	12,101	5	7
Juneau .....	2,304	5,803	3	6
Kenosha .....	20,808	17,837	21	144
Kewaunee .....	1,941	6,412	2	2
La Crosse .....	13,155	18,033	58	38
Lafayette .....	2,908	5,637	0	7
Langlade .....	3,288	5,953	2	5
Lincoln .....	3,765	6,162	2	6
Manitowoc .....	13,480	17,451	6	13
Marathon .....	15,678	19,773	15	29
Marinette .....	5,814	9,104	5	7
Marquette .....	950	3,242	0	0
Milwaukee .....	260,626	168,003	546	530
Monroe .....	3,891	8,407	0	2
Oconto .....	3,060	8,119	12	7
Oneida .....	4,153	5,839	5	7
Outagamie .....	10,810	25,677	54	61
Ozaukee .....	5,521	7,244	3	9
Pepin .....	902	2,164	0	5
Pierce .....	3,170	6,411	7	6
Polk .....	4,292	6,716	6	13
Portage .....	7,184	8,430	8	8
Price .....	2,834	4,361	8	5
Racine .....	28,696	26,968	36	210
Richland .....	2,481	6,388	1	2
Rock .....	16,778	26,131	31	45
Rusk .....	2,887	3,991	5	2
St. Croix .....	5,153	6,913	4	6
Sauk .....	6,133	11,351	6	7
Sawyer .....	1,468	3,131	4	3
Shawano .....	3,189	11,287	7	17
Sheboygan .....	19,841	17,730	120	63
Taylor .....	2,946	4,616	10	11
Trempealeau .....	4,055	5,988	1	2
Vernon .....	4,183	7,209	8	11
Vilas .....	1,527	3,597	5	3
Walworth .....	6,294	15,981	17	31
Washburn .....	2,023	3,077	3	11
Washington .....	5,885	11,155	3	11
Waukesha .....	20,849	24,848	35	74
Waupaca .....	3,210	13,718	1	9
Wausara .....	1,410	5,349	0	2
Winnebago .....	14,525	27,129	41	37
Wood .....	7,900	13,815	30	17
Total .....	731,402	870,444	1,442	1,879



## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

November 4, 1952

## FIRST DISTRICT

Counties	Agnew (Dem.)	Smith (Rep.)
Green .....	2,637	8,101
Kenosha .....	19,707	18,410
Racine .....	25,073	29,926
Rock .....	15,905	26,568
Walworth .....	4,947	16,737
Total .....	68,269	99,742

## SECOND DISTRICT

Counties	Wilkie (Dem.)	Davis (Rep.)
Columbia .....	4,343	11,802
Dane .....	38,094	39,455
Dodge .....	6,080	19,684
Jefferson .....	5,886	14,421
Waukesha .....	14,262	31,180
Total .....	68,665	116,542

## THIRD DISTRICT

Counties	Bowen (Dem.)	Withrow (Rep.)
Crawford .....	1,937	5,397
Grant .....	4,276	13,436
Iowa .....	2,355	6,276
Juneau .....	1,416	6,445
La Crosse .....	9,003	21,800
Lafayette .....	2,312	5,818
Monroe .....	2,407	9,542
Richland .....	1,708	6,895
Sauk .....	4,104	12,843
Vernon .....	2,647	8,456
Total .....	32,165	96,908

## FOURTH DISTRICT

County	Zablocki (Dem.)	Schafer (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part .....	131,098	72,869
Total .....	131,098	72,869

## FIFTH DISTRICT

County	Biemiller (Dem.)	Kersten (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part .....	105,013	112,048
Total .....	105,013	112,048

## SIXTH DISTRICT

Counties	Norem (Dem.)	Van Pelt (Rep.)
Calumet .....	1,414	7,180
Fond du Lac .....	6,551	23,745
Ozaukee .....	3,728	8,231
Sheboygan .....	13,258	23,154
Washington .....	4,022	12,409
Winnebago .....	11,937	28,745
Total .....	40,910	103,464

## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

## SEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Kluck (Dem.)	Laird (Rep.)
Adams .....	786	2,299
Green Lake .....	1,376	6,191
Langlade .....	2,816	5,642
Marathon .....	12,748	21,885
Marquette .....	663	3,326
Portage .....	7,259	8,286
Shawano .....	2,474	11,529
Waupaca .....	2,172	14,239
Waushara .....	1,157	5,517
Wood .....	4,956	16,125
Total .....	36,387	95,049

## EIGHTH DISTRICT

Counties	Schultz (Dem.)	Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown .....	11,372	31,980
Door .....	1,308	7,872
Florence .....	524	1,179
Forest .....	1,441	1,898
Kewaunee .....	1,418	6,555
Manitowoc .....	10,344	19,403
Marinette .....	4,470	9,971
Oconto .....	2,416	8,171
Outagamie .....	7,687	27,154
Total .....	40,980	114,183

## NINTH DISTRICT

Counties	Pillsbury (Dem.)	Hull (Rep.)
Barron .....	4,912	9,401
Buffalo .....	1,766	3,941
Chippewa .....	6,514	10,963
Clark .....	3,188	9,647
Dunn .....	3,377	7,241
Eau Claire .....	10,056	13,228
Jackson .....	3,170	3,672
Pepin .....	836	2,169
Pierce .....	2,469	6,878
St. Croix .....	3,635	7,792
Trempealeau .....	3,514	6,321
Total .....	43,437	81,258

## TENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Kannenberg (Dem.)	O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland .....	2,960	5,101
Bayfield .....	1,975	3,981
Burnett .....	1,234	2,978
Douglas .....	8,716	11,528
Iron .....	2,227	1,965
Lincoln .....	2,268	7,710
Oneida .....	3,283	6,379
Polk .....	3,454	7,432
Price .....	1,851	5,272
Rusk .....	2,080	4,665
Sawyer .....	1,071	3,523
Taylor .....	1,951	5,446
Vilas .....	1,240	3,795
Washburn .....	1,287	3,752
Total .....	35,597	73,527

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS, 1950-1952

District	Counties	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
<b>1950</b>					
1	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc .....	Everett F. LaFond (Rep.) .....	20,292	Frank Chormak (Dem.) .....	14,142
3	Part of Milwaukee .....	Casimir Kendziorski (Dem.) .....	20,174	Leonard W. Galbrocht (Rep.) .....	8,512
5	Part of Milwaukee .....	Bernhard Gettelman (Rep.) .....	33,810	Erwin W. Connors (Dem.) .....	19,406
7	Part of Milwaukee .....	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.) .....	25,998	Alfred A. Priefer (Rep.) .....	13,349
9	Part of Milwaukee .....	Henry W. Maier (Dem.) .....	12,197	William P. McGovern (Rep.) .....	9,752
11	Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Washburn .....	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr. (Rep.) .....	16,161	Elizabeth Hawkes (Dem.) .....	10,531
13	Dodge, Washington .....	Frank E. Panzer (Rep.) .....	20,388	William H. Bodden (Dem.) .....	8,779
15	Rock .....	Robert P. Robinson (Rep.) .....	18,676	J. W. Weiss (Dem.) .....	11,018
17	Green, Iowa, Lafayette .....	Melvin J. Olson (Rep.) .....	12,186	Walter E. Gould (Dem.) .....	8,491
19	Calumet, Winnebago .....	William A. Draheim (Dem.) .....	18,249	Richard J. Steffens (Rep.) .....	16,589
21	Racine .....	Gerald T. Flynn (Dem.) .....	20,240	Randolph H. Runden (Rep.) .....	19,963
23	Portage, Waupaca .....	Oscar W. Neale (Rep.) .....	15,745	George Redman (Dem.) .....	7,554
25	Lincoln, Marathon .....	Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.) .....	18,946	Donald J. McCormick (Dem.) .....	10,755
27	Columbia, Richland, Sauk .....	Jess Miller (Rep.) .....	18,808	Laurie E. Welch (Dem.) .....	10,868
				Dolores Ochsner (Soc.) .....	71
29	Barron, Dunn, Polk .....	William E. Owen (Rep.) .....	12,953	John E. Olson (Dem.) .....	9,985
31	Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe .....	J. Earl Leverich (Rep.) .....	13,721	John G. Nestingen (Dem.) .....	5,299
33	Jefferson, Waukesha .....	Chester E. Dempsey (Rep.) .....	28,956	Henry McGowan (Dem.) .....	14,654
<b>1952</b>					
2	Brown, Oconto .....	Leo P. O'Brien (Rep.) .....	32,341	Harold A. Lytie (Dem.) .....	20,775
4	Part of Milwaukee .....	Harry F. Franke, Jr. (Rep.) .....	34,811	Leon C. Alberty (Dem.) .....	19,836
6	Part of Milwaukee .....	William A. Schmidt (Dem.) .....	29,052	Paul O. Jaeger (Rep.) .....	19,927
8	Part of Milwaukee .....	Ailen J. Busby (Rep.) .....	51,597	Daniel W. Hoan (Dem.) .....	39,644
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix .....	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.) .....	21,151	Pat H. Motley (Dem.) .....	8,137
12	Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas .....	Paul J. Rogan (Rep.) .....	21,080	Francis X. Mahoney (Dem.) .....	13,437
14	Outagamie, Shawano .....	Gordon A. Bubolz (Rep.) .....	40,326	.....	.....
16	Crawford, Grant, Vernon .....	Foster B. Porter (Rep.) .....	28,109	.....	.....
18	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara .....	Alfred Van De Zande (Rep.) .....	35,244	Christian J. Kreilkamp (Dem.) .....	9,063
20	Ozaukee, Sheboygan .....	Louis H. Prange (Rep.) .....	29,627	William Claerhout (Dem.) .....	19,351
22	Kenosha, Walworth .....	William F. Trinke (Rep.) .....	33,451	Edward J. Wavro (Dem.) .....	26,450
24	Clark, Taylor, Wood .....	William W. Clark (Rep.) .....	29,642	John H. Mills (Dem.) .....	10,461
26	Dane .....	Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.) .....	42,147	George A. Solsrud (Rep.) .....	34,143
28	Chippewa, Eau Claire .....	Arthur L. Padrutt (Rep.) .....	26,110	Arthur L. Henning (Dem.) .....	13,872
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oneida ..	Philip Downing (Rep.) .....	21,080	Edward A. Woleske (Dem.) .....	16,467
32	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau .....	Rudolph M. Schlabach (Rep.) .....	30,398	Harold P. Havenor (Dem.) .....	15,540

## SPECIAL ELECTION

April 7, 1953

## VOTE FOR STATE SENATOR

## 32nd District\*

Counties	Harold P. Havenor (Ind. Dem.)	Raymond C. Bice (Rep.)
Jackson .....	831	2,285
La Crosse .....	4,526	13,009
Trempealeau .....	1,543	3,861
Total .....	6,900	19,155

\*To fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Rudolph M. Schlabach.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 4, 1952

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette	Louis C. Romell (Rep.)	5,790	John R. Joyce (Dem.)	1,658
Ashland	Bernard J. Gehrmann (Rep.)	4,767	Donald G. Olson (Dem.)	3,245
Barron	Charles H. Sykes (Rep.)	9,939	Leonard P. Haughian (Dem.)	4,143
Bayfield	Vic C. Wallin (Rep.)	3,846	Rudolph P. Anich (Dem.)	1,932
Brown, 1st district	Robert E. Lynch (Dem.)	12,437	Peter F. Duveneck (Rep.)	11,282
Brown, 2nd district	Harvey E. Larson (Rep.)	11,928	William J. Sweeney (Dem.)	7,132
Buffalo, Pepin	Mamre H. Ward (Rep.)	5,710	Arthur A. Hitt (Dem.)	3,170
Burnett, Washburn	Holger B. Rasmussen (Rep.)	6,939		
Calumet	Henry M. Peters (Rep.)	7,551		
Chippewa	Sylvia H. Rainle (Rep.)	11,775	J. Manning Shea (Dem.)	5,626
Clark	Walter E. Cook (Rep.)	9,859	Theodore R. Grammer (Dem.)	2,762
Columbia	Everett C. Bidwell (Rep.)	11,473	Wayne Thompson (Dem.)	4,412
Crawford	Rodney J. Satter (Rep.)	4,938	Gregory C. Lucey (Dem.)	2,663
Dane, 1st district	Floyd E. Wheeler (Dem.)	28,753	Ted C. Boyle (Rep.)	24,263
Dane, 2nd district	Carl W. Thompson (Dem.)	11,058	Ernst J. Deppe (Rep.)	6,177
Dane, 3rd district	Ervin N. Bruner (Dem.)	8,229	Hermann Eisner (Rep.)	8,137
Dodge, 1st district	Elmer Genzmer (Rep.)	8,589	Rudolph Oechsner (Dem.)	2,748
Dodge, 2nd district	Elmer Nitschke (Rep.)	10,492	Henry Krueger (Dem.)	3,963
Door	Frank N. Graass (Rep.)	8,226		
Douglas, 1st district	Reino A. Perala (Dem.)	5,098	Clyde B. Thomas (Rep.)	4,315
Douglas, 2nd district	Lawrence M. Hagen (Rep.)	5,547	John P. Tyykila (Dem.)	4,461
			Wilfred G. Berryhill (Ind.)	748
Dunn	G. Helmer Bakke (Rep.)	7,927	Edward A. Moen (Dem.)	2,407
Eau Claire	John Pritchard (Rep.)	14,280	Edmund A. Nix (Dem.)	8,819
Florence, Forest, Oneida	Clarence W. Gilley (Rep.)	8,228	Lyle Palmer (Dem.)	6,753
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Nicholas J. Lesselyoung (Rep.)	12,441	Morley Kelly (Dem.)	3,913
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Charles Peterson (Rep.)	11,812		
Grant, 1st district	Robert S. Travis (Rep.)	7,156	Milton C. Brogley (Dem.)	1,358
Grant, 2nd district	William A. Loy (Rep.)	5,117	Robert I. Griswold (Dem.)	1,402
			Hugh A. Harper (Ind.)	2,946
Green	Harry A. Keegan (Rep.)	8,271	John C. Nye (Dem.)	2,780
Green Lake, Waushara	William N. Belter (Rep.)	11,241	Henry J. Emmerich (Dem.)	3,070
Iowa	John R. Petrus (Rep.)	7,080		
Iron, Vilas	Arne H. Wicklund (Dem.)	4,834	William F. Yeschek (Rep.)	4,613
Jackson	Keith Hardie (Dem.)	3,572	Larry D. Gilbertson (Rep.)	3,242
Jefferson	Byron F. Wackett (Rep.)	12,903	Victor R. Johnson (Dem.)	7,240
Juneau	Ben Tremain (Rep.)	6,234	George D. Haven (Dem.)	1,755
Kenosha, 1st district	Joseph J. Lourigan (Dem.)	10,411	Floyd Guttormsen (Rep.)	7,494
Kenosha, 2nd district	George Molinaro (Dem.)	11,891	Lawrence Jacobs (Rep.)	8,629

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
Kewaunee .....	Julius P. Stangel (Rep.) .....	7,158	Lee Sweit (Dem.) .....	4,711
La Crosse, 1st district .....	Raymond C. Bice (Rep.) .....	10,811	Paul Mahoney (Dem.) .....	4,887
La Crosse, 2nd district .....	Eugene A. Toepel (Rep.) .....	10,063	Joseph A. McCarten (Dem.) .....	3,005
Lafayette .....	Martin O. Monson (Rep.) .....	5,459	Alfred J. Lauby (Dem.) .....	3,562
Langlade .....	Walter D. Cavers (Rep.) .....	5,542	Clarence C. Kretlow (Dem.) .....	2,604
Lincoln .....	Emil A. Hinz (Rep.) .....	7,236	Richard Schmitz (Dem.) .....	7,336
Manitowoc, 1st district .....	John A. Norman (Rep.) .....	9,824	Oscar Eis (Dem.) .....	5,399
Manitowoc, 2nd district .....	Frank LeClair (Rep.) .....	7,439	Ben Riehle (Dem.) .....	5,175
Marathon, 1st district .....	Martin C. Lueck (Rep.) .....	9,203	Erna H. Melaun (Dem.) .....	7,234
Marathon, 2nd district .....	Paul Luedtke (Rep.) .....	13,079	Patrick E. Bergeron (Dem.) .....	4,673
Marinette .....	Roy H. Sengstock (Rep.) .....	10,044	Frederick B. Bossert (Rep.) .....	7,492
Milwaukee, 1st district .....	Robert W. Landry (Dem.) .....	8,580	William J. Markhoff (Rep.) .....	5,251
Milwaukee, 2nd district .....	Michael F. O'Connell (Dem.) .....	10,699	Kenneth R. Unger (Rep.) .....	14,056
Milwaukee, 3rd district .....	Robert T. Huber (Dem.) .....	21,054	Robert C. Castleman (Rep.) .....	3,545
Milwaukee, 4th district .....	Frank E. Schaeffer, Jr. (Dem.) .....	4,777	John Wondrash (Rep.) .....	4,349
Milwaukee, 5th district .....	George Sokolowski (Dem.) .....	12,223	Joseph J. Kremarik (Rep.) .....	2,346
Milwaukee, 6th district .....	Isaac N. Coggis (Dem.) .....	5,703	George F. Schroeder (Rep.) .....	3,350
Milwaukee, 7th district .....	John Schaller (Dem.) .....	6,483	Daniel C. Cannon (Rep.) .....	9,798
Milwaukee, 8th district .....	Joseph P. Murphy (Dem.) .....	11,800	Emmett J. Collins (Dem.) .....	23,540
Milwaukee, 9th district .....	Eugene Lamb (Rep.) .....	29,473	.....	.....
Milwaukee, 10th district .....	Leland S. McParland (Dem.) .....	15,363	Robert Valentine Kujawa (Rep.) .....	7,937
Milwaukee, 11th district .....	Ervin J. Ryzek (Dem.) .....	18,280	Adam A. Gwiazda (Rep.) .....	3,998
Milwaukee, 12th district .....	Richard B. Nowakowski (Dem.) .....	13,081	John G. Froemming (Rep.) .....	7,068
Milwaukee, 13th district .....	Ralph J. Landowski (Dem.) .....	11,991	.....	.....
Milwaukee, 14th district .....	Arthur R. Godar (Rep.) .....	27,896	Edward D. Murphy (Dem.) .....	9,295
Milwaukee, 15th district .....	Raleigh W. Falbe (Rep.) .....	10,697	Edward J. Merz (Rep.) .....	5,766
Milwaukee, 16th district .....	Edward F. Mertz (Dem.) .....	6,104	Martin F. Howard (Rep.) .....	9,200
Milwaukee, 17th district .....	Howard F. Bellant (Dem.) .....	10,199	Richard S. Menke (Rep.) .....	5,135
Milwaukee, 18th district .....	Charles J. Schmidt (Dem.) .....	6,112	.....	.....
Milwaukee, 19th district .....	Walter L. Merten (Rep.) .....	7,629	.....	.....
Milwaukee, 20th district .....	John E. Reilly, Jr. (Rep.) .....	24,168	John D. Rice (Dem.) .....	3,683
Monroe .....	Earl D. Hall (Rep.) .....	8,457	Lawrence S. Bongle (Dem.) .....	1,760
Oconto .....	Reuben LaFave (Rep.) .....	6,516	Lloyd Baumgart (Ind.) .....	2,748
Outagamie, 1st district .....	Mark Catlin, Jr. (Rep.) .....	17,205	.....	.....
Outagamie, 2nd district .....	Gerald D. Lorge (Rep.) .....	9,661	Joseph Fromer (Dem.) .....	4,932
Ozaukee .....	Warren A. Grady (Rep.) .....	7,280	Nicholas J. Bichler (Dem.) .....	5,340
Pierce .....	Arthur L. Peterson (Rep.) .....	7,123	William A. Butel (Dem.) .....	2,276
Polk .....	Raymond A. Pecbody (Rep.) .....	7,073	Olaf A. Bloom (Dem.) .....	3,778
Portage .....	John T. Kostuck (Dem.) .....	10,922	.....	.....
Price .....	Vincent J. Zellinger (Rep.) .....	4,525	L. F. Wiemer (Dem.) .....	2,639

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
Racine, 1st district*	William C. Giese (Rep.)	7,745	Earl Warren (Dem.)	7,726
Racine, 2nd district	Lawrence R. Larsen (Rep.)	11,905		
Racine, 3rd district	Robert J. Matheson (Rep.)	11,701	Ray S. Kamper (Dem.)	8,332
Richland	Milford C. Kintz (Rep.)	6,860	Allan J. Collins (Dem.)	1,711
Rock, 1st district	Clyde A. Jewett (Rep.)	14,574		
Rock, 2nd district	Burger M. Engebretson (Rep.)	13,940	William S. Shepherd (Dem.)	7,464
Rusk, Sawyer	Willis J. Hutnik (Rep.)	7,652	William Rybarczyk (Dem.)	3,384
St. Croix	William Bergeron (Rep.)	7,816	Clark W. McElfresh (Dem.)	3,529
Sauk	J. Riley Stone (Rep.)	11,303	Arnold E. Davis (Dem.)	5,730
Shawano	Robert G. Marotz (Rep.)	11,761	Leon E. Reimer (Dem.)	2,450
Sheboygan, 1st district	Fred E. Nuernberg (Rep.)	10,861	Ward White (Dem.)	8,024
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Henry W. Timmer (Rep.)	14,265		
Taylor	Fred Rust (Rep.)	3,282	Luther Hamric (Dem.)	1,752
			Millard Kapitz (Ind.)	2,582
Trempealeau	Russell Paulson (Rep.)	5,992	Gordon J. Severson (Dem.)	3,916
Vernon	Arthur O. Mockrud (Rep.)	8,796		
Walworth	Ora R. Rice (Rep.)	17,376	Aaron E. Potter (Dem.)	4,397
Washington	Kenneth Wm. Haebig (Rep.)	12,725	Robert J. Loebel (Dem.)	3,976
Waukesha, 1st district	Alvin J. Redford (Rep.)	14,279	Vernon F. Goerke (Dem.)	7,598
Waukesha, 2nd district	Alfred R. Ludvigsen (Rep.)	16,265	William W. Roush (Dem.)	6,690
Waupaca	Richard E. Peterson (Rep.)	14,638		
Winnebago, 1st district	Harvey R. Abraham (Rep.)	11,604	Herbert G. Fitz (Dem.)	6,934
Winnebago, 2nd district	Arnold J. Cane (Rep.)	16,105	J. Cyril Hyland (Dem.)	6,384
Wood	Donald E. Reiland (Rep.)	15,212	Robert P. Bender (Dem.)	5,980

\*Recount

# Parties and Elections

The Judicial and  
Nonpartisan Elections





VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT  
MARCH 4, 1952, PRIMARY ELECTION

Counties	Broadfoot	Murphy	Peterson	Reis
Adams .....	159	58	58	36
Ashland .....	948	996	796	550
Barron .....	417	141	255	141
Bayfield .....	493	372	653	306
Brown .....	873	3,414	494	561
Buffalo .....	1,117	12	23	34
Burnett .....	152	53	106	50
Calumet .....	194	191	87	79
Chippewa .....	584	232	193	204
Clark .....	538	152	243	123
Columbia .....	552	156	209	366
Crawford .....	319	142	141	111
Dane .....	3,421	374	865	3,989
Dodge .....	944	443	351	416
Door .....	281	281	92	51
Douglas .....	696	504	501	310
Dunn .....	384	49	182	140
Eau Claire .....	1,425	107	87	138
Florence .....	42	363	50	7
Fond du Lac .....	1,238	732	293	371
Forest .....	164	530	149	85
Grant .....	498	181	336	400
Green .....	70	19	936	61
Green Lake .....	306	93	76	57
Iowa .....	209	61	161	187
Iron .....	262	273	218	160
Jackson .....	388	58	113	110
Jefferson .....	628	206	268	288
Juneau .....	282	211	135	161
Kenosha .....	1,649	2,368	1,441	1,443
Kewaunee .....	119	301	32	33
La Crosse .....	3,335	3,360	1,739	1,542
Lafayette .....	149	76	242	89
Langlade .....	257	177	63	59
Lincoln .....	407	367	133	168
Manitowoc .....	1,768	1,913	1,499	907
Marathon .....	1,531	1,139	437	442
Marinette .....	888	4,289	769	292
Marquette .....	165	95	58	50
Milwaukee .....	38,410	41,332	29,519	29,553
Monroe .....	1,332	277	419	230
Oconto .....	247	1,547	162	84
Oneida .....	332	356	104	87
Outagamie .....	1,765	2,176	840	675
Ozaukee .....	335	173	139	105
Pepin .....	381	52	89	42
Pierce .....	329	47	165	27
Polk .....	354	74	174	160
Portage .....	569	465	259	300
Price .....	792	390	541	294
Racine .....	2,738	2,267	2,011	1,354
Richland .....	268	36	94	105
Rock .....	931	268	399	406
Rusk .....	314	115	104	75
St. Croix .....	437	93	155	93
Sauk .....	336	78	106	557
Sawyer .....	177	79	72	47
Shawano .....	285	431	191	84
Sheboygan .....	2,750	3,177	1,406	1,258
Taylor .....	868	497	521	285
Trempealeau .....	1,254	104	177	87
Vernon .....	807	372	757	515
Vilas .....	183	80	72	90
Walworth .....	561	115	164	98
Washburn .....	268	56	107	49
Washington .....	630	571	287	170
Waukesha .....	3,444	1,972	1,782	1,105
Waupaca .....	519	258	267	196
Waushara .....	274	67	83	58
Winnebago .....	1,628	1,096	548	487
Wood .....	1,001	516	352	524
Total .....	92,371	83,626	56,550	53,717

**VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT**  
**April 1, 1952**

Counties	Broadfoot	Murphy
Adams .....	1,098	542
Ashland .....	2,285	1,925
Barron .....	4,283	1,995
Bayfield .....	1,377	1,106
Brown .....	7,620	21,513
Buffalo .....	2,940	233
Burnett .....	995	962
Calumet .....	2,548	2,587
Chippewa .....	4,414	3,901
Clark .....	3,380	2,850
Columbia .....	5,489	3,335
Crawford .....	3,180	1,239
Dane .....	33,078	9,231
Dodge .....	10,451	5,597
Door .....	2,024	3,056
Douglas .....	6,434	5,432
Dunn .....	3,347	1,741
Eau Claire .....	9,629	2,163
Florence .....	255	645
Fond du Lac .....	8,928	8,778
Forest .....	568	1,311
Grant .....	5,839	3,769
Green .....	3,873	2,548
Green Lake .....	2,344	2,210
Iowa .....	3,835	1,539
Iron .....	864	1,131
Jackson .....	2,669	533
Jefferson .....	6,770	5,162
Juneau .....	2,645	1,977
Kenosha .....	10,515	13,243
Kewaunee .....	1,278	3,758
La Crosse .....	9,388	5,954
Lafayette .....	3,132	1,195
Langlade .....	2,664	3,117
Lincoln .....	3,025	3,891
Manitowoc .....	8,882	9,652
Marathon .....	9,921	11,075
Marinette .....	3,541	7,151
Marquette .....	1,449	776
Milwaukee .....	140,455	122,634
Monroe .....	4,868	1,348
Oconto .....	1,950	5,549
Oneida .....	2,756	3,010
Outagamie .....	9,782	12,051
Ozaukee .....	3,546	2,994
Pepin .....	1,284	166
Pierce .....	3,061	1,105
Polk .....	2,312	1,761
Portage .....	3,965	5,056
Price .....	2,180	1,507
Racine .....	17,835	13,331
Richland .....	3,923	1,355
Rock .....	14,242	10,577
Rusk .....	2,360	1,137
St. Croix .....	3,883	1,464
Sauk .....	6,372	2,579
Sawyer .....	1,524	699
Shawano .....	2,401	5,383
Sheboygan .....	10,262	10,120
Taylor .....	2,070	1,744
Trempealeau .....	4,249	628
Vernon .....	3,893	1,724
Vilas .....	1,220	1,401
Walworth .....	7,146	5,259
Washburn .....	1,542	928
Washington .....	5,068	5,290
Waukesha .....	15,830	10,613
Waupaca .....	5,585	3,525
Waushara .....	1,911	1,463
Winnebago .....	13,556	10,748
Wood .....	6,455	7,751
Total .....	504,683	413,723

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT  
April 7, 1953

Counties	Timothy Brown	Perry J. Stearns
Adams	859	624
Ashland	2,018	2,185
Barron	3,519	2,599
Bayfield	1,169	1,754
Brown	18,755	7,361
Buffalo	1,931	666
Burnett	760	1,249
Calumet	2,817	916
Chippewa	4,030	4,097
Clark	2,486	3,252
Columbia	3,514	3,806
Crawford	2,515	1,088
Dane	30,505	7,148
Dodge	7,875	4,027
Door	2,574	2,422
Douglas	4,660	3,485
Dunn	1,952	2,225
Eau Claire	4,783	2,636
Florence	604	272
Fond du Lac	7,839	7,595
Forest	1,450	798
Grant	4,355	2,412
Green	1,746	2,275
Green Lake	1,200	2,406
Iowa	3,140	1,077
Iron	748	825
Jackson	1,811	770
Jefferson	4,218	5,648
Juneau	1,652	2,069
Kenosha	12,540	6,300
Kewaunee	2,060	1,555
La Crosse	8,228	6,640
Lafayette	2,990	1,165
Langlade	3,461	1,542
Lincoln	1,947	2,422
Manitowoc	10,900	5,933
Marathon	10,757	6,861
Marinette	3,664	4,022
Marquette	1,233	708
Milwaukee	100,041	91,043
Monroe	3,525	1,637
Oconto	2,928	2,770
Oneida	3,139	1,493
Outagamie	8,386	4,815
Ozaukee	2,143	3,208
Pepin	693	207
Pierce	2,242	1,105
Polk	1,650	2,751
Portage	4,714	4,143
Price	2,307	1,869
Racine	21,274	8,877
Richland	2,622	814
Rock	7,215	8,170
Rusk	2,199	1,389
St. Croix	2,828	1,409
Sauk	4,996	1,755
Sawyer	1,424	900
Shawano	2,939	3,355
Sheboygan	12,048	6,969
Taylor	1,622	1,917
Trempealeau	1,663	2,054
Vernon	3,002	1,289
Vilas	1,272	1,749
Walworth	3,461	5,266
Washburn	991	1,161
Washington	5,058	2,394
Waukesha	14,015	9,691
Waupaca	4,880	2,000
Waushara	1,165	1,767
Winnebago	14,448	8,349
Wood	4,762	5,773
Total	428,917	306,924

**VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES**  
**March 4, 1952 Primary Election**

**FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

Counties	Schlichting	Van de Water	Whiffen
Manitowoc .....	3,465	1,176	1,582
Sheboygan .....	5,363	1,318	2,273
Total .....	8,828	2,494	3,855

**SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**  
**(Unexpired Term)**

Counties	Crosby	Neprud	Roraff
La Crosse .....	1,137	3,727	5,697
Monroe .....	403	1,180	817
Trempealeau .....	239	346	496
Vernon .....	164	2,095	511
Total .....	1,943	7,948	7,521

**FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**  
**(Unexpired Term)**

Counties	Charles	Haggerty	Ledin	Norlin
Ashland .....	1,310	339	1,169	994
Bayfield .....	328	127	386	1,328
Iron .....	406	176	302	189
Price .....	625	1,378	106	271
Taylor .....	1,495	541	150	173
Total .....	4,164	2,561	2,113	2,955

## VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1, 1952

## SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Sixth Branch)

County	Schultz	Swietlik
Milwaukee .....	119,942	142,384

## FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Schlichting	Whiffen
Manitowoc .....	13,247	5,905
Sheboygan .....	17,288	7,052
Total .....	30,535	12,957

## SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Unexpired Term)

Counties	Neprud	Roraff
La Crosse .....	9,509	10,668
Monroe .....	3,864	2,912
Trempealeau .....	3,100	2,098
Vernon .....	6,025	1,871
Total .....	22,498	17,549

## FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Unexpired Term)

Counties	Charles	Norlin
Ashland .....	2,797	2,490
Bayfield .....	914	2,507
Iron .....	1,486	1,063
Price .....	2,614	2,059
Taylor .....	2,836	1,629
Total .....	10,647	9,748

## TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	Beck	Goodland
Racine .....	16,540	18,364

## TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	Hippenmeyer	Young
Waukesha .....	12,730	16,470

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE

March 10, 1953

## EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Russell E. Hanson	Hazen W. Mc Essy	Elton J. Morrison
Adams .....	234	35	118
Columbia .....	213	236	3,572
Fond du Lac .....	6,363	5,431	317
Green Lake .....	831	414	103
Marquette .....	365	212	274
Total .....	8,006	6,328	4,384

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 7, 1953

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
(First Branch)

County	Myron L. Gordon	Leo B. Hanley
Milwaukee .....	99,546	105,303
Total .....	99,546	105,303

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
(Second Branch)

County	Ronald A. Drechsler	Michael T. Sullivan
Milwaukee .....	93,145	104,171
Total .....	93,145	104,171

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
(Fourth Branch)

County	Robert C. Cannon	Robert P. Russell
Milwaukee .....	136,619	65,207
Total .....	136,619	65,207

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
(Unexpired Term)

Counties	Andrew W. Parnell
Langlade .....	4,511
Outagamie .....	13,737
Shawano .....	6,140
Total .....	24,388

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	William C. O'Connell
Dodge .....	12,233
Ozaukee .....	5,137
Washington .....	7,112
Total .....	24,482

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Lewis J. Charles	Walter T. Norlin
Ashland .....	3,541	2,124
Bayfield .....	1,306	2,782
Iron .....	1,503	665
Price .....	3,802	1,655
Taylor .....	3,131	1,433
Total .....	13,283	8,659



## VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

April 7, 1953

## EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Russell E. Hanson	Hazen W. McEssy
Adams .....	1,504	408
Columbia .....	3,232	5,185
Fond du Lac .....	10,027	9,060
Green Lake .....	3,088	1,395
Marquette .....	1,678	839
Total .....	19,529	16,867

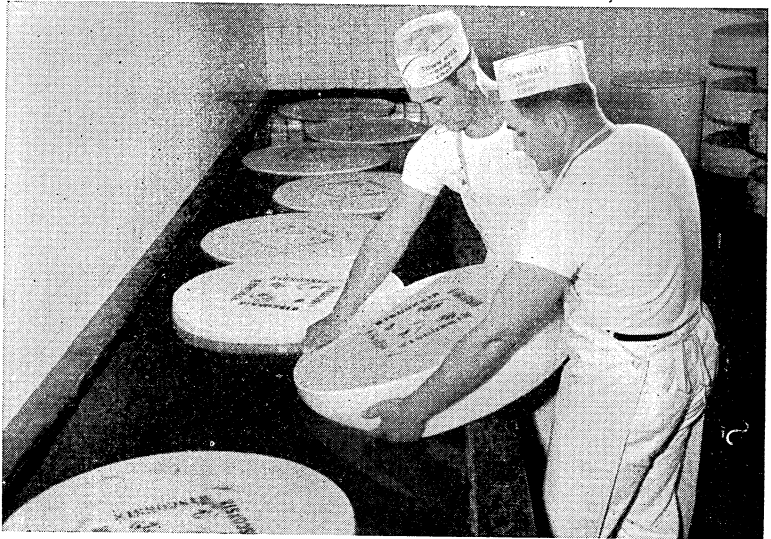
## TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Arold F. Murphy
Florence .....	967
Forest .....	2,470
Marinette .....	7,829
Oconto .....	5,729
Total .....	16,995

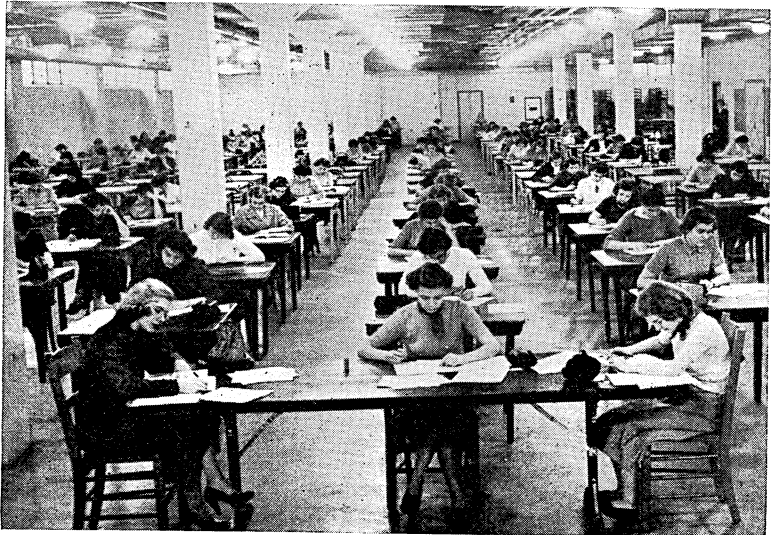
**VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT  
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

**April 7, 1953**

Counties	George E. Watson	Counties	George E. Watson
Adams .....	1,486	Marquette .....	7,409
Ashland .....	3,887	Marquette .....	1,843
Barron .....	5,794	Milwaukee .....	166,800
Bayfield .....	2,792	Monroe .....	4,371
Brown .....	21,606	Oconto .....	5,278
Buffalo .....	2,290	Oneida .....	4,302
Burnett .....	1,676	Outagamie .....	11,076
Calumet .....	3,131	Ozaukee .....	5,082
Chippewa .....	7,361	Pepin .....	658
Clark .....	4,794	Pierce .....	3,198
Columbia .....	6,900	Polk .....	4,022
Crawford .....	2,955	Portage .....	7,444
Dane .....	31,814	Price .....	3,765
Dodge .....	11,233	Racine .....	27,961
Door .....	4,202	Richland .....	3,082
Douglas .....	7,792	Rock .....	13,306
Dunn .....	3,411	Rusk .....	3,105
Eau Claire .....	5,958	St. Croix .....	3,452
Florence .....	857	Sauk .....	6,012
Fond du Lac .....	14,314	Sawyer .....	2,073
Forest .....	2,109	Shawano .....	6,049
Grant .....	5,695	Sheboygan .....	16,965
Green .....	3,727	Taylor .....	3,186
Green Lake .....	3,381	Trempealeau .....	2,803
Iowa .....	3,506	Vernon .....	3,989
Iron .....	1,416	Vilas .....	2,505
Jackson .....	2,471	Walworth .....	8,299
Jefferson .....	9,136	Washburn .....	1,842
Juneau .....	3,215	Washington .....	6,794
Kenosha .....	17,372	Waukesha .....	20,905
Kewaunee .....	3,063	Waupaca .....	6,650
La Crosse .....	11,657	Waushara .....	2,445
Lafayette .....	3,527	Winnebago .....	20,757
Langlade .....	4,740	Wood .....	8,494
Lincoln .....	4,144		
Manitowoc .....	15,783		
Marathon .....	14,126		
		Total .....	649,243



During the aging process, wheels of Swiss cheese are turned in the brine to insure equal distribution of salt. Over 60 per cent of the Swiss cheese produced in the U. S. is made in Wisconsin.



Licensing examination for graduate registered nurses, fall 1952, Milwaukee Arena.

# Parties and Elections

Constitutional Amendments  
and Referendum



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

April 7, 1953

Counties	Method of Reapportionment Jt. Res. 9, 1953		Terms of Justices and Judges Jt. Res. 12, 1953	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams .....	2,083	175	1,278	548
Ashland .....	5,566	341	4,098	1,053
Barron .....	7,073	763	4,593	1,809
Bayfield .....	3,730	307	2,587	742
Brown .....	11,130	18,662	11,191	14,754
Buffalo .....	2,869	365	2,099	720
Burnett .....	2,491	145	1,812	450
Calumet .....	3,772	784	2,969	1,019
Chippewa .....	7,559	2,051	5,054	2,953
Clark .....	6,631	714	4,472	1,619
Columbia .....	6,658	2,114	5,076	2,630
Crawford .....	4,066	572	2,743	1,058
Dane .....	12,816	25,948	15,648	17,770
Dodge .....	10,646	3,543	7,836	4,286
Door .....	3,789	2,118	2,551	2,578
Douglas .....	8,177	1,383	5,422	2,673
Dunn .....	4,623	697	3,194	1,279
Eau Claire .....	4,761	3,367	3,893	3,028
Florence .....	977	190	671	254
Fond du Lac .....	10,502	5,499	7,495	7,058
Forest .....	2,919	329	2,108	583
Grant .....	7,698	846	5,357	1,984
Green .....	4,305	694	2,937	1,242
Green Lake .....	4,032	658	2,929	1,141
Iowa .....	4,879	543	3,340	1,118
Iron .....	1,719	430	1,258	467
Jackson .....	2,933	548	1,796	849
Jefferson .....	6,523	4,104	5,030	4,359
Juneau .....	4,196	553	3,070	1,020
Kenosha .....	5,056	16,042	5,813	13,791
Kewaunee .....	4,066	728	2,808	1,262
La Crosse .....	10,261	5,216	7,546	5,438
Lafayette .....	5,023	581	3,506	1,139
Langlade .....	5,449	836	3,850	1,341
Lincoln .....	5,038	488	3,471	1,204
Manitowoc .....	10,805	8,114	8,576	7,765
Marathon .....	16,426	4,936	11,816	6,993
Marinette .....	7,194	2,656	5,036	3,316
Marquette .....	2,379	248	1,536	572
Milwaukee .....	23,454	182,454	68,273	123,128
Monroe .....	5,393	1,193	3,456	1,685
Oconto .....	6,133	963	4,227	1,540
Oneida .....	4,819	840	3,604	1,306
Outagamie .....	9,073	6,389	7,543	5,796
Ozaukee .....	4,205	2,248	3,094	2,142
Pepin .....	1,064	120	758	277
Pierce .....	4,108	270	2,905	801
Polk .....	5,306	337	3,659	931
Portage .....	8,153	2,462	5,818	3,295
Price .....	5,161	473	3,768	1,159
Racine .....	7,136	24,454	10,063	17,718
Richland .....	4,266	361	2,768	988
Rock .....	6,429	10,042	6,153	7,996
Rusk .....	4,467	216	3,114	687
St. Croix .....	4,684	442	3,349	872
Sauk .....	6,518	1,669	4,493	2,422
Sawyer .....	2,779	211	2,019	410
Shawano .....	7,244	439	5,456	1,182
Sheboygan .....	5,769	13,214	8,130	7,289
Taylor .....	4,323	372	3,139	970
Trempealeau .....	5,376	555	3,503	1,123
Vernon .....	5,060	686	2,970	1,478
Vilas .....	3,270	568	2,461	796
Walworth .....	6,222	3,355	4,926	3,495
Washburn .....	6,222	147	1,970	421
Washington .....	2,754	3,948	3,831	3,728
Waukesha .....	16,175	10,605	13,321	10,332
Waupaca .....	7,651	896	5,274	1,782
Waushara .....	3,372	368	2,342	752
Winnebago .....	8,779	12,847	8,091	9,668
Wood .....	8,082	4,701	6,029	5,060
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>433,043</b>	<b>406,133</b>	<b>386,972</b>	<b>345,094</b>

## REFERENDUM QUESTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1952

Counties	Apportionment of Legislature Ch. 728, 1951	
	For	Against
Adams .....	2,844	474
Ashland .....	7,520	547
Barron .....	11,378	1,935
Bayfield .....	5,132	506
Brown .....	11,674	28,574
Buffalo .....	4,224	1,120
Burnett .....	3,434	481
Calumet .....	5,905	2,203
Chippewa .....	11,822	4,340
Clark .....	8,950	2,654
Columbia .....	11,979	3,575
Crawford .....	5,517	1,428
Dane .....	22,863	45,106
Dodge .....	13,218	11,185
Door .....	5,430	2,473
Douglas .....	15,535	3,211
Dunn .....	7,612	2,047
Eau Claire .....	10,883	8,588
Florence .....	1,498	295
Fond du Lac .....	15,377	9,319
Forest .....	2,851	647
Grant .....	14,771	2,353
Green .....	7,145	2,710
Green Lake .....	5,179	1,935
Iowa .....	6,939	1,319
Iron .....	3,394	579
Jackson .....	4,997	1,337
Jefferson .....	9,858	8,850
Juneau .....	6,168	1,416
Kenosha .....	8,861	25,901
Kewaunee .....	6,011	1,528
La Crosse .....	15,174	12,031
Lafayette .....	6,534	1,222
Langlade .....	7,585	1,362
Lincoln .....	7,571	1,587
Manitowoc .....	13,310	15,716
Marathon .....	23,552	9,749
Marinette .....	8,633	4,176
Marquette .....	3,181	795
Milwaukee .....	58,636	328,339
Monroe .....	8,154	3,090
Oconto .....	7,269	2,747
Oneida .....	7,599	1,937
Outagamie .....	17,581	14,134
Ozaukee .....	5,995	5,838
Pepin .....	2,352	517
Pierce .....	7,486	1,202
Polk .....	8,364	1,333
Portage .....	10,663	4,282
Price .....	6,463	734
Racine .....	12,255	38,551
Richland .....	6,692	1,465
Rock .....	17,608	20,030
Rusk .....	6,219	590
St. Croix .....	8,836	1,819
Sauk .....	11,862	4,210
Sawyer .....	3,802	499
Shawano .....	11,352	2,170
Sheboygan .....	9,104	20,399
Taylor .....	6,103	1,176
Trempealeau .....	7,935	1,620
Vernon .....	7,603	2,508
Vilas .....	4,044	797
Walworth .....	11,307	8,176
Washburn .....	4,250	529
Washington .....	8,430	7,236
Waukesha .....	22,696	20,938
Waupaca .....	10,676	4,626
Waushara .....	4,742	1,463
Winnebago .....	16,022	18,555
Wood .....	13,006	6,308
Total .....	689,615	753,092

## ADDENDA

### Special Elections, Member of Congress, 9th District

#### Primary, Sept. 15, 1953

Lester R. Johnson (Dem.) .....	3,557	Mike Krultz, Jr. (Rep.) .....	1,822
Kent Pillsbury (Dem.) .....	2,624	Arthur Padrutt (Rep.) .....	6,806
Dennis Danielson (Rep.) .....	3,425	Arthur Peterson (Rep.) .....	4,652
Willis Donley (Rep.) .....	4,598	George Rowe (Rep.) .....	6,029

#### General, Oct. 13, 1953

Lester R. Johnson (Dem.) .....	27,852	Arthur Padrutt (Rep.) .....	21,127
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### Primary Judicial Election, March 9, 1954

#### Supreme Court

William H. Dieterich .....	49,669
Perry J. Stearns .....	28,134
Roland J. Steinle .....	125,530

#### Civil Court, Milwaukee County

<b>6th branch</b>			
Cornelius P. Hanley .....	18,735	John E. Reilly, Jr. ....	22,529
Robert W. Landry .....	23,044	Mathias F. Schimenz .....	18,712
<b>7th branch</b>			
Christ Alexopoulos .....	8,941	John E. Krueger .....	23,222
John L. Coffey .....	29,903	John H. Wessel .....	20,213

### Judicial Election, April 6, 1954

#### Supreme Court

<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Vote</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
Wm. H. Dieterich .....	200,224	
Roland J. Steinle .....	297,369	Jan. 1966

#### Circuit Courts

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Vote</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
2nd, 3rd branch .....	Myron L. Gordon .....	98,900	Jan. 1961
	Elmer W. Roller .....	35,837	
2nd, 7th branch .....	Ronold A. Drechsler .....	132,577	Jan. 1961
2nd, 10th branch .....	Roman R. Bienski .....	29,976	
	Harvey L. Neelen .....	124,296	Jan. 1961
5th .....	James P. Cullen .....	6,986	
	Richard W. Orton .....	10,414	Jan. 1961
6th .....	Lincoln Neprud .....	21,337	Jan. 1961
11th .....	Carl H. Daley .....	15,374	Jan. 1961
12th .....	Harry S. Fox .....	18,657	Jan. 1961

#### County Courts

<i>County</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Vote</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
Iowa .....	J. Charles Pile .....	2,015	Jan. 1956
Outagamie .....	George F. Hannegan .....	5,553	
	Stanley A. Staidl .....	9,858	Jan. 1956
Washington .....	Milton L. Meister .....	6,308	Jan. 1956



**Civil Court, Milwaukee County**

	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Vote</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
6th branch .....	Robert W. Landry .....	88,563 .....	Jan. 1958
	John E. Reilly, Jr. ....	62,904 .....	
7th branch .....	John L. Coffey .....	86,651 .....	Jan. 1958
	John E. Krueger .....	65,541 .....	

**District Court, Milwaukee County**

2nd branch .....	Frank E. Gregorski .....	134,389 .....	Jan. 1961
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**Municipal Courts**

Brown .....	Donald W. Gleason .....	8,958 .....	May 1960
Burnett .....	Eugene D. Jensen .....	135 .....	May 1960
Fond du Lac .....	Hazen W. McEssy .....	5,107 .....	May 1960
Rock .....	Arthur L. Luebke .....	10,074 .....	May 1960

**APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS, MARCH 25-MAY 6, 1954****State**

Dental Examiners, Board of: Dr. Byron D. Ising, reappointed for term ending May 2, 1959.

Health, Board of: Dr. John S. Hollingsworth, appointed to succeed Dr. Woodruff Smith, for term ending first Monday in Feb. 1956.

**Legislative Council:**

Judiciary Committee, Advisory Committee on Subdivision and Platting: Robert D. Sundby, *chairman*; John C. McKenna, *vice chairman*; Ray E. Behrens, *secretary*.

Labor and Management Committee: Assemblyman Water E. Cook, *vice chairman*; Assemblyman George Molinaro, *secretary*; Senator William Schmidt; Assemblymen Elmer Genzmer and Alfred Ludvigsen; one vacancy.

State Budget and Taxation Committee, Advisory Committee on Business Income Tax Forms and Procedures: Senator Arthur Lenroot, *ex officio, chairman*; Prof. W. D. Knight, *vice chairman*; Joseph R. Barnett; Joel S. Hendrickson; Herbert D. Kuentz; Assemblyman Nicholas J. Lesselyoung; William McNamara; Gordon Volz.

Legislature: Senator Bernhard Gettelman, 5th district, resigned effective April 29, 1954.

Motor Vehicle Department: Alvin E. Boelter, director, Inspection and Enforcement Division.

Pharmacy, Board of: Arthur C. Moin, appointed to succeed J. P. Lee, for term ending April 12, 1959.

Radio Council: Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, resigned March 17, 1954.

University of Wisconsin Board of Regents: A. Matt Werner re-appointed for term ending May 1, 1953.

#### Federal

Additional judge for U. S. district court for eastern district of Wisconsin created by Public Law 294, 1954. As of May 9, judge has not been appointed.

#### Local

Buffalo County district attorney: Gary B. Schlosstein appointed to succeed Robert F. Smith, resigned.

Milwaukee County district court, 1st branch: Robert W. Hansen appointed to succeed Harvey L. Neelen.

Sauk County coroner: Dr. Thomas G. Allin appointed to succeed Eugene A. Madalon, resigned.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES (ADDITION TO LIST ON PAGES 234-238)

#### Highway Safety, Governor's Committee for

*Members:* Judge Merrill Farr, Eau Claire; Hans Hegge, Wausau; Joseph Helfert, Beaver Dam; Mrs. John Krueger, Milwaukee; John Lawton, Madison; J. Stewart Murphy, Milwaukee; E. Clark Woodward, Milwaukee.

A state-wide highway safety campaign was launched by Governor Kohler on May 5 by the appointment of a committee. The committee was directed to organize a safety campaign; advise the Governor on activities which can be undertaken this summer to curtail accidents; study existing highway laws and recommend improvements; organize a state-wide traffic safety conference to develop public support for greater highway safety. This program is an attempt to reduce highway accidents during the coming year by 40 per cent.

#### Mass Transportation Problems, Governor's Commission to Study

*Members:* Charles Ahner, State Highway Department, *chairman*; Warren Hyde, city manager, Janesville; A. W. Larson, chief, Trans-

portation Section, Public Service Commission; Milton McGuire, Milwaukee Common Council; Dominic Olejniczak, mayor, Green Bay.

This commission, appointed by the Governor, on March 26, 1954, was directed to investigate means by which users of public transportation facilities in Wisconsin's cities could be assured of continued service. It may recommend to the Governor administrative and legislative actions designed to meet the problem.

#### Miscellaneous

Village of Wind Point in Town of Caledonia, Racine County, incorporated April 30, 1954. Population on that date — 294.

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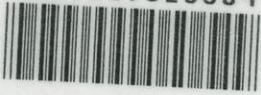
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