



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Wisconsin Blue Book. 1956

[s.l.]: State of Wisconsin, 1956

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Z2BBQ7OUYLAX78W>

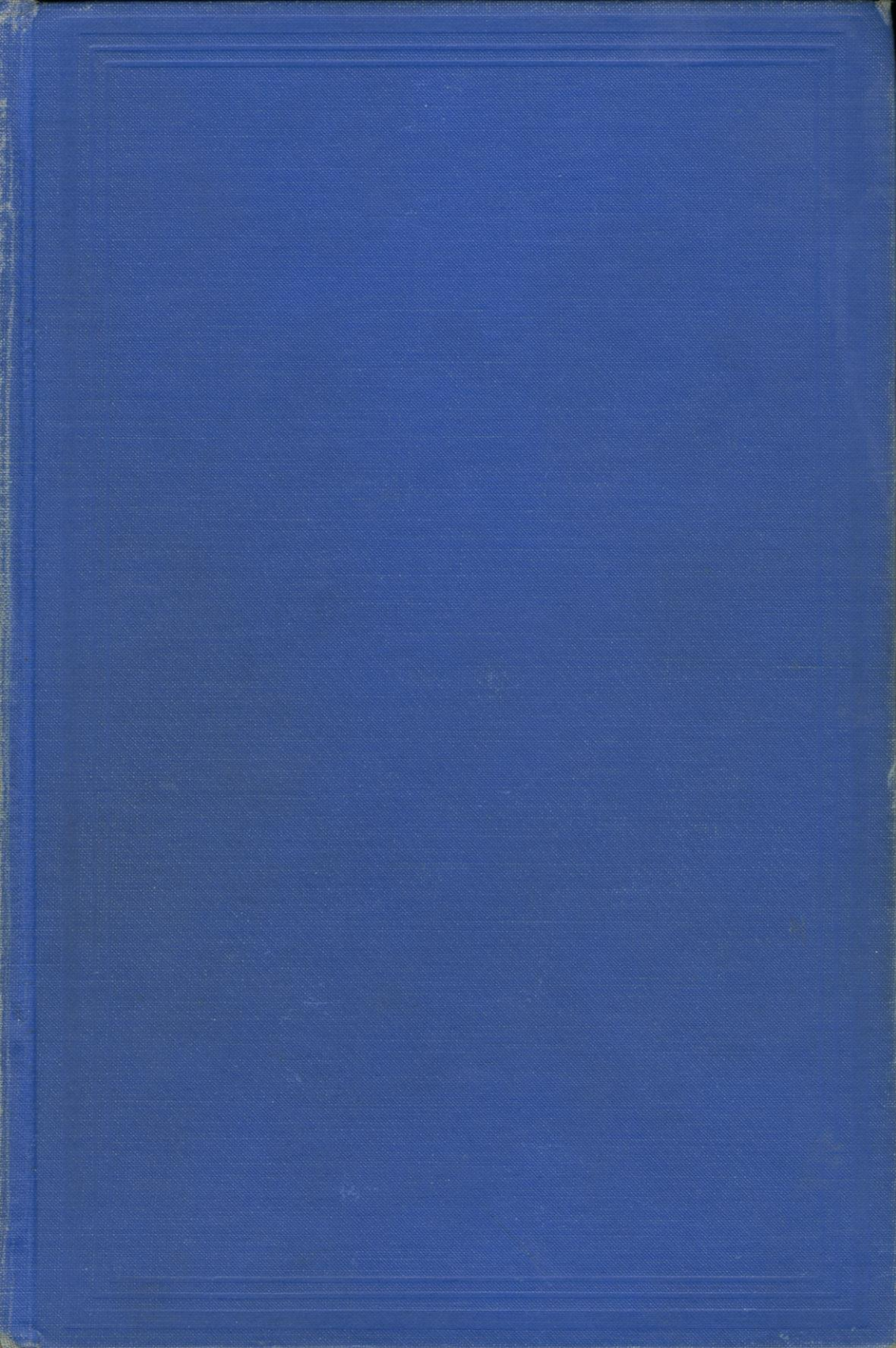
This material may be protected by copyright law (Title 17, US Code).

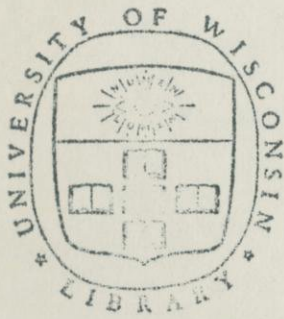
For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.





AGRICULTURAL
LIBRARY



The Wisconsin State Capitol, located in Madison. Completed in 1917 at a total cost of about \$7,500,000. Has the largest granite dome in the U.S. and the second highest.

RECEIVED
6/20/56

THE
WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

1956

COMPILED BY
THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BIENNIALY
BY THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN

Foreword

ALTHOUGH Wisconsin, as America's Dairyland, has gained renown as an agricultural state, events in recent years prophesy a more diverse economy for this state. The rise of urban population, the increase in the number of part-time farmers, the expansion and increase in industry indicate that the industrial potential of the state may well be a concern of those who are interested in the continued progress of Wisconsin.

An illuminating series of articles recently appearing in the Sunday editions of a metropolitan paper tell a graphic story of the rise of industry in this state. We produce a variety of fabricated products varying from cocktail forks to earth-moving machinery capable of hoisting 25 cubic yards of dirt higher than a 10-story building and tossing it a city block away in one bite. Our industries vary from the huge plants of the southeastern counties which produce machines too large to be placed in the hold of an ocean-going vessel to a small plant of the northwest which turns out 3,600 Yo-yos an hour. The Wisconsin River with its 50 dams is the hardest working river in the world.

Recognizing the values of economic diversity the Legislature of 1955 created a Division of Industrial Development in the Executive Office to stimulate industrial expansion, and enacted legislation establishing a method of securing financial aid for new developments.

These events suggest the importance of reviewing the relationship of Wisconsin state government to the economic pattern of the state to see how the state assists business on one hand and regulates it in the interests of the public on the other hand. Except for a detailed analysis of the statutes, there is no better way at this time to discover the many state agencies which have a part in influencing economic activity than to peruse the descriptions of the administrative agencies contained in the Blue Book.

Sensing the importance of highlighting these relationships between business in its many forms and state government, the editors of the Blue Book have assembled in the feature article of the 1956 edition a resumé of the specific functions which the state performs not only in regulating but in assisting the economic segment of our lives. Incomplete as such a resumé must be within the limits of space, it provides a much-needed primer for the layman interested in this broad field of state activity. We commend it to your attention.

WALTER J. KOHLER,
Governor

December 19, 1955.

Table of Contents

	Pages
Frontispiece — The Wisconsin State Capitol	ii
Foreword	iii
Table of Contents	v
Introduction	xi
Biographies and Pictures	1
Constitutional Officers	3
Supreme Court Justices	7
Members of Congress	11
Members of the State Senate	23
Officers of the State Senate	34
Members of the Assembly	35
Officers of the Assembly	68
Wisconsin State Government and Business	69
An Overview of the Relationship of Wisconsin State Government to Business, by Warren J. Samuels	71
The State's Activity in Assuring that Dairy Farmers Are Paid For Their Milk, by Richard Powers	83
Research and Technical Assistance to the Farmer — The Development of Grasslands, by Richard Powers	90
Protecting the Consumer Through Inspection to Assure Conformity to Standards, by Dwight D. Forsyth, W. B. Griem and Claire Jackson	95
Alice in Dairyland and Her Associates — An Example of State Promotional Activity, by Willard T. Reese	101
An Example of Technical Assistance — The Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, by E. P. Pope	105
Training Our Citizens to Earn a Living, by C. L. Greiber	107
Workmen's Compensation — A Wisconsin First, by Harry A. Nelson	113
Another Wisconsin First — A Systematic Procedure For Payments to Workers During Periods of Unemployment, by Paul A. Raushenbush	118
Opening Employment Opportunities to the Handicapped, by C. L. Greiber	124
State Services in Bringing the Job and the Worker Together, by A. L. Beier	129
The State and Labor Relations, by Arvid Anderson	136
Restraints on the Sale of Securities, by Edward J. Samp	141
The State as a Buyer — Building a Highway, by William F. Steuber	146
Licensing by the State, by M. G. Toepel	155
Safeguarding Our Food Supply, by Jerry Dunn	163
The University Promotes Community Employment Development, by Kenneth E. Rindt and A. A. Holly	168
Approving the Plans and Construction of Certain Buildings, by Roger Ostrem	174

	Pages
Wisconsin State Government and Business—Continued	
Authorizing and Regulating a State Bank, by William E. Nuesse	178
State Regulation of Advertising, by Kathleen Kepner	183
Securing Permission to Operate a "For Hire" Truck, by Eugene Henkel	194
Regulating the Transportation of Passengers Within Urban Communities, by A. W. Larson	201
Protecting the Public and Producer Interests in Public Utilities, by H. J. O'Leary	204
State Activities to Prevent the Pollution of Surface Waters, by Theodore F. Wisniewski	209
An Engineering Service Function — The Electrical Standards and Instrumentation Laboratories, by Robert J. Parent	214
Special Articles in Previous Blue Books, 1935-1954	218
Wisconsin Constitution	221
History of Constitutional Amendments	246
State-wide Referenda Elections	250
State Government	253
Executive Branch and Constitutional Departments	253
Executive Department	255
State, Secretary of	257
Treasurer, State	258
Attorney General	258
Public Instruction, State Superintendent of	260
Public Lands, Commissioners of	263
Elective and Appointive State Officers	264
Special Committees Appointed by the Governor	275
Legislative Branch	279
The Legislature	281
Legislative Council, Joint	294
Administrative Orders, Committee on Review of	302
State Institutions, Committee to Visit	303
Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on	303
Administrative Branch	305
Advertising, Committee to Review Expenditures for	307
Aeronautics Commission	307
Agriculture, Department of	310
Armory Board, State	317
Athletic Commission	317
Audit, Department of State	318
Banking Department	319
Bonds, Committee on Official State	322
Boundary Survey Commission, Joint	323
Budget and Accounts, Department of	323
Building Commission, State	327
Canvassers, Board of	328
Civil Defense, Office of	328
Claims Commissions	334
Conservation Commission	335

TABLE OF CONTENTS

vii

State Government—Continued	Pages
Crime Laboratory, State	352
Educational Advisory Committee, Governor's	355
Emergency Board	356
Employment Relations Board	356
Engineering, Bureau of	359
Fine Arts Commission	361
Geographic Board, State	361
Grain and Warehouse Commission	362
Great Lakes Compact Commission	362
Health, Board of	363
Higher Education, Co-ordinating Committee for State Institutions of	378
Highway Commission	379
Historical Markers Commission	385
Historical Society of Wisconsin, State	385
Human Rights, Governor's Commission on	389
Hygiene, State Laboratory of	392
Industrial Commission	393
Innocent Persons, Commission for the Relief of	407
Insurance Department	407
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on	411
Investment Board, State	412
Judgment Debtor Relief Commission	414
Library, State	415
Library Commission, Free	416
Medical Grievance Committee, State	419
Mental Health, Interdepartmental Commission on	420
Motor Vehicle Department	420
National Guard, Wisconsin	428
Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies	431
Nurses, State Department of	431
Personnel, Bureau of	433
Portage Levee Commission	437
Public Employes Social Security Fund	437
Public Service Commission	439
Public Welfare, State Department of	444
Purchases, Bureau of	456
Radio Council, State	458
Retirement Fund, Wisconsin	461
Revisor of Statutes	464
Savings and Loan Department	466
Scientific Areas, Board for the Preservation of	467
Securities, Department of	468
Soil Conservation Committee	469
State Colleges	471
Tax Appeals, Wisconsin Board of	475
Taxation, Department of	476
Teachers Retirement Board, State	483
32nd Infantry Division History Commission	484
Turnpike Commission, Wisconsin	485

	Pages
State Government—Continued	
University of Wisconsin	485
Veterans Affairs, Department of	493
Vocational and Adult Education, State Board of	496
Water Pollution, Committee on	506
Water Regulatory Board	508
Professional Examining Boards	509
Accountancy, Board of	509
Architects and Professional Engineers, Registration Board of	510
Bar Commissioners, State	511
Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in	511
Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in	511
Dental Examiners, Board of	512
Medical Examiners, Board of	512
Optometry, Board of Examiners in	512
Pharmacy, Board of	513
Real Estate Brokers Board	513
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in	514
Societies	514
Agricultural Experiment Association	515
Archeological Society	515
Cheese Makers' Association, Foreign Type	515
Deaf, Wisconsin Association of the	515
Fire Association Schools and Demonstrations, State	516
Horticultural Society, Wisconsin State	516
Livestock Breeders Association, Wisconsin	516
Poultry Improvement Association, Wisconsin Co-operative ...	516
Sciences, Arts, and Letters, Academy of	517
Employment in State Administrative Agencies	518
Advisory Committees to Wisconsin State Agencies	521
Judicial Branch	527
Wisconsin Courts	529
Judicial Council	539
Federal Government	541
United States Officials	543
President, Vice President, President's Cabinet	543
United States Senators from Wisconsin	543
Members of the House of Representatives from Wisconsin ..	544
United States Supreme Court	544
United States Circuit Court of Appeals — Seventh	
Judicial District	544
Congressional Districts, Wisconsin, Map	545
United States District Courts in Wisconsin	546
Internal Revenue Department, Wisconsin District	546
Directory of Federal Agencies in Wisconsin	547
Foreign Consulates in Wisconsin	550
Basic Statistical Information on Wisconsin	551
Population of Wisconsin, 1840 to 1955	553
Size of Families in Wisconsin	553
Total Live Births, Fetal Deaths, Deaths, Marriages	
and Divorces in Wisconsin, 1910-1954	554

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ix

Basic Statistical Information on Wisconsin—Continued	Pages
Resident Live Births in Wisconsin, 1945-1954	555
National Origins of Wisconsin Population	556
How Wisconsin Ranks in Nation's Agriculture	557
Data on Wisconsin Farms, 1950 and 1954	558
Employes in Nonagricultural Establishments in Wisconsin and the United States	559
U. S. Manufactured Dairy Products, 1952	560
Dairy Manufacturers in Wisconsin by Counties, 1954	562
Comparative State Data on Per Capita Income Payments	564
Business Establishments in Wisconsin Counties	564
Comparative Data on Employes and Values Added by Manufacture in Wisconsin Industries	566
Highway Mileage by Systems	567
Highway Mileage by Type of Road	568
Summary of Motor Vehicle Registrations in Wisconsin	569
Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics	570
Age of Motor Vehicle Drivers in Accidents	571
Enrollment in Publicly-Supported Educational Institutions of Wisconsin	572
Day School Enrollments in Private Wisconsin Colleges	573
Wisconsin Public and Parochial School Enrollments	574
Enrollments in Wisconsin Vocational Schools	574
Total Expenditures for Education in Wisconsin, 1948-53	575
Trends in State Aids for Education in Wisconsin	576
Condensed Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Appropriations, Wisconsin	578
Tax Levies of the State and Its Political Subdivisions	579
State Aids Paid to Political Subdivisions Summarized by Type of Aid	580
Summary of Total Benefits Disbursed to World War II Veterans	581
Wisconsin Property Taxes: Assessed and Equalized Valuations, 1924-54	581
Summary of Public Indebtedness in Wisconsin	582
Federal Aids Distributed to Wisconsin	583
Amount of Public Assistance Grants and Per Capita Grants	585
Amount of Public Assistance Grants by Source of Funds	586
Number of Persons Receiving Public Assistance by Program ..	587
Wisconsin State Institutions	589
Data on Conservation and Recreation	590
Wisconsin Official Historical Markers	591
Wisconsin State Parks and Forests	593
Wisconsin State Park Attendance	595
Harbor Traffic In Wisconsin	596
Basic Data Relating to Wisconsin's Governors	597
Vote Cast for Wisconsin Gubernatorial Candidates in General Elections	598
Proportion of Wisconsin Population Voting for Governor	599
Wisconsin Votes in Presidential Elections	600
Political Composition of the Wisconsin Legislature	601

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Basic Statistical Information on Wisconsin—Continued	
Personal Data on Wisconsin Legislators	602
Standard Broadcasting Stations and Television Stations	603
Wisconsin Cities and Villages	604
County Officers	613
Wisconsin Post Offices	618
State-wide Associations of Wisconsin	624
Wisconsin Publications	648
Parties and Elections	661
State Party Platforms	661
Democratic	663
State Central Committee	670
Republican	671
State Central Committee	673
The Primary Election	675
Vote for Governor by Precincts	677
Vote for State Officers by Counties	702
Vote for Members of Congress by Districts	704
Vote for Member of Congress, Special Election, 1953	706
Vote for State Senators by Districts	707
Vote for State Senator, Special Elections, 1954, 1955	709
Vote for Assemblymen by Districts	710
The General Election	717
Vote for Governor by Precincts	719
Vote for State Officers by Counties	745
Vote for Members of Congress by Districts	747
Vote for Member of Congress, Special Election, 1953	749
Vote for State Senators by Districts	750
Vote for State Senator, Special Election, 1955	751
Vote for Assemblymen by Districts	752
The Judicial and Nonpartisan Elections	755
Votes for Justice of Supreme Court, Primary Election, 1954	757
Vote for Justice of Supreme Court, Apr. 1954	757
Vote for Justice of Supreme Court, Apr. 1955	758
Vote for Circuit Judges, 1954	759
Vote for Circuit Judges, 1955	759
Constitutional Amendments and Referendum	761
Constitutional Amendments	763
School Debt Limitation	763
Judicial Retirement	763
Referendum Questions	764
Eligibility to Vote for President and Vice President	764
State-wide Educational Television	764
Addenda	765
Presidential Primary Vote, Apr. 3, 1956	765
Judicial Elections	766
Constitutional Amendments, 1956	766
Appointments, April 9 - May 10, 1956	766
Special Committees Appointed by the Governor	767
Index	771

Introduction

TO those who never let the Blue Book get far out of sight we suggest an admonition which may allay some of the concern about inaccuracies which may appear in this volume. Between the time when the vast amount of detail presented in the Blue Book is prepared in final form by the editors and the date on which the volume is ready for distribution, activities of the state do not remain static. Changes in personnel occur; later data becomes available; activities authorized by the last legislature begin to develop; and items decline or rise in importance. To provide the latest and most accurate data, we revise the material to the very latest possible date and each item is reviewed repeatedly. As far as possible the material in this volume is checked by subject matter experts. Because of the mass of factual material assembled in the 800 pages of this volume the chance of error is great, but our interest in providing a clear and accurate account is also great.

Although a publication which purported to assemble some data on Wisconsin state government has been published annually or biennially since 1853, the name Blue Book was not given to it by law until 1878. There is nothing to indicate why the term Blue Book was chosen at that time, but the term was well known having been used in England for many years to denote publications of the administrative agencies for the use of Parliament. The Wisconsin Blue Book, of course, is not and never has been such a document. In fact, its contents have varied from time to time as editorial policy and legislative directions have changed. In recent years it has followed a fairly stable pattern, but it is hoped that gradually its format can be improved without diluting its contents.

The editors acknowledge the wholehearted assistance of the many state agencies in assembling the materials contained in the

1956 edition of the Blue Book. Special recognition is given to the L. L. Cook Co. of Milwaukee for the photograph of the Capitol used as the frontispiece; to Gerald L. Matthews, a graduate of the Art Education Department of the University of Wisconsin, for the illustrations on the title pages; to the Photographic Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin; and the staffs of the printing division of the Bureau of Purchases and the Legislative Reference Library for their aid in preparing the copy for the edition. Most of the task of assembling and editing the materials contained in this volume has been done by the librarian of the Legislative Reference Library.

The Bureau of Purchases is charged by section 35.84 of the statutes with the task of distributing the Blue Book. Free copies are provided to schools, libraries and certain public officials. Copies may also be purchased from the Bureau of Purchases, State Capitol, Madison 2.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

M. G. TOEPEL, *Chief*

HAZEL L. KUEHN, *Librarian*

Editors



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



Governor WALTER J. KOHLER

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; re-elected in 1954. 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. Chairman, National Governor's Conference on Highways. Member of American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and several other military and fraternal organizations. Home address: Kohler.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

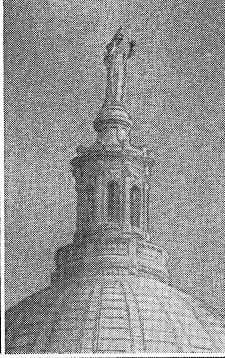
WARREN P. KNOWLES (Rep.) born Aug. 19, 1908 River Falls where he received early education. B.A. Carleton College 1930; LL.B. Law School of University of Wisconsin, 1933. Since 1933 engaged in practice of law. Was member of county board 1936-40; past president Kiwanis and Conservation Clubs. Was lieutenant 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. Served 4 terms in the senate. Elected Lieutenant Governor 1954. Home Address: New Richmond.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

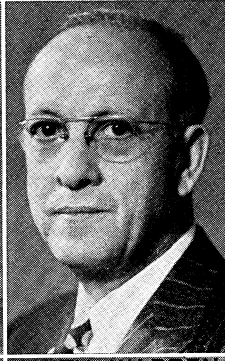
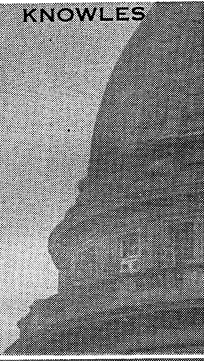
MRS. GLENN M. WISE (Rep.) born July 14, 1896, Wyocena. Graduated Reedsburg High School; B.A. Milwaukee Downer College 1917; M.A. economics University of Wisconsin 1919. Employed as secretary Dept. of Economics, University of Wisconsin; for 2 years organizer and director of Employment Exchange of Washington School for Secretaries, Wash. D.C., statistician University of Wisconsin. Vice chairman State Republican Voluntary Organization; former president Wis. Federation of Republican Women; serving 2nd term as secretary National Federation of Republican Women. Member recreational panel Madison Community Welfare Council; Board of Park Commissioners, Madison; served as chairman of hostess units, World War II of USO, YWCA, etc.; past president Madison League of Women Voters; state legislative chairman Women Voter group and American Ass'n of University Women; past president Randall PTA; served as safety chairman Madison PTA Council. Appointed Secretary of State by Governor Kohler, Jan. 3, 1955 to fill vacancy caused by death of Secretary of State Fred R. Zimmerman. Home Address: 2238 Eton Ridge, Madison.



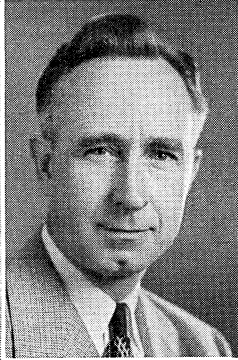
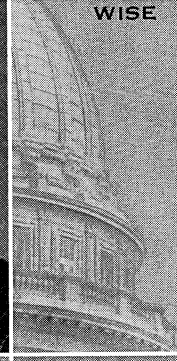
KNOWLES



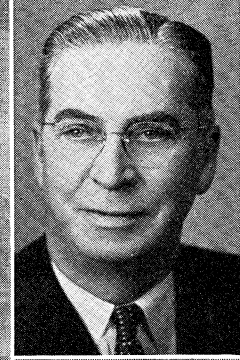
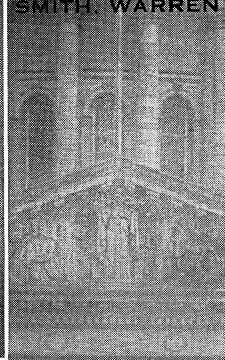
WISE



SMITH, WARREN



THOMSON



WATSON

WARREN P. KNOWLES, Lieutenant Governor; MRS. GLENN M. WISE, Secretary of State; WARREN R. SMITH, State Treasurer; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; GEORGE E. WATSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE STATE TREASURER

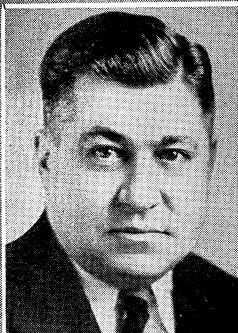
WARREN R. SMITH (Rep.) born at Oconto, Wis. July 20, 1889. Educated in Oconto Grade School and Oconto High School. Attended Oshkosh Normal School and then taught school 2 years, after which he attended Marquette University. Became associated with a large corporation and served as an accountant and auditor. 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, 1952, 1954. 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. 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

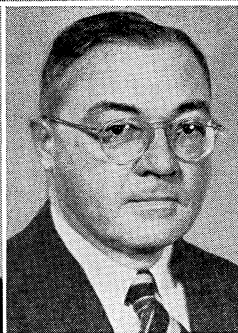
VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.) son of the late A. A. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, born Richland Center Nov. 5, 1905. In 1927 received B.A. degree University of Wisconsin and LL.B. from same school 1932. Since that time has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. Was assistant district attorney of Richland 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, 1954. Home Address: Richland Center.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

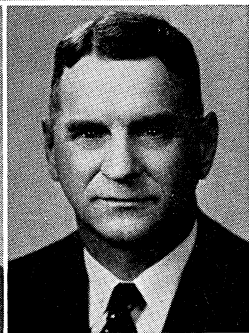
GEORGE EARL WATSON born Neenah Oct. 16, 1897. Graduated Appleton High School; B.A. Lawrence College 1921; M.A. University of Wisconsin 1932; honorary LL.D. Lawrence College 1949. High school teacher in Stevens Point 1921-1922; supervising principal, Fall River 1922-1923; high school principal at Stevens 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.



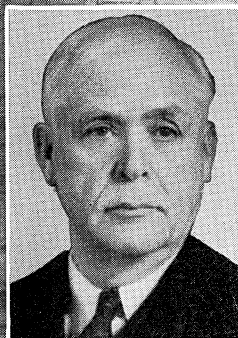
MARTIN



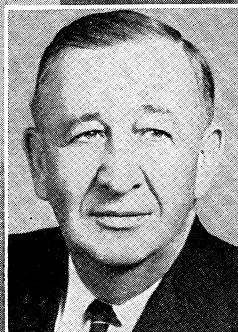
BROADFOOT



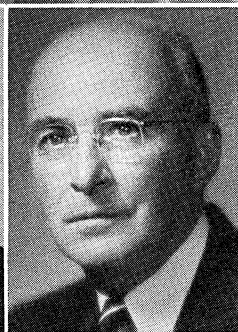
BROWN



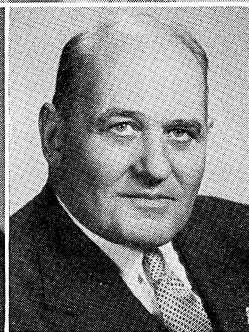
FAIRCHILD



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 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 Supreme Court June 1, 1948 to succeed Justice Chester A. Fowler, deceased. In Apr. 1950 elected to Supreme Court; 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; re-elected 1955.

TIMOTHY BROWN born Feb. 24, 1889 at Madison; 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; 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.-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. 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, LL.B. degree in 1925; 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 Hell, where he served until January 5, 1954. Chairman of Board of Circuit Judges in 1949. Appointed by Governor Kohler to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Chief Justice Fritz. Elected to Supreme Court April 1954.



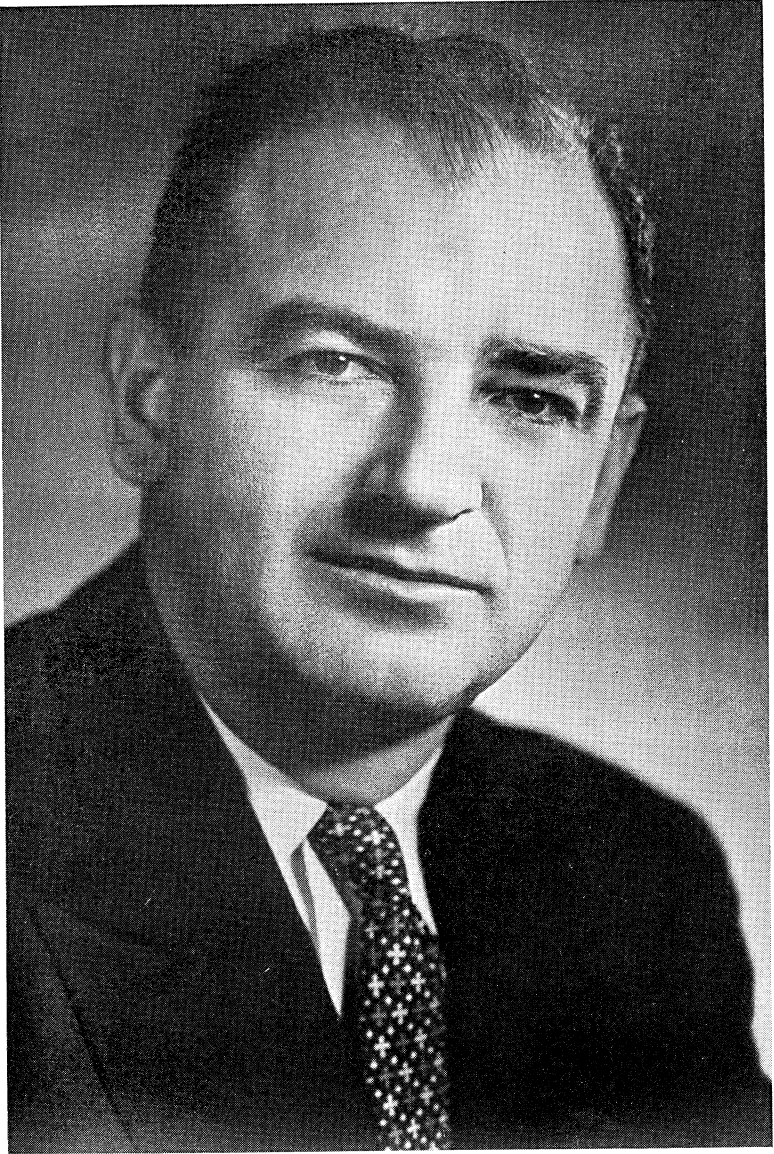
United States Senator ALEXANDER WILEY

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 84TH CONGRESS

SENATORS

ALEXANDER WILEY (Rep.) born Chippewa Falls on May 26, 1884. After graduation from Chippewa Falls High School attended Augsburg College, Minneapolis for 2 years 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, Washington, 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. Member Senate Committee on Government Operations and Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee; member Committee on Appropriations. Married Jean Kerr September 1953. Home Address: Appleton.



United States Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY

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 32nd Division of the infantry 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. Has been a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs 10 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, 1954. Home Address: 203 N. Hartwell Ave., Waukesha.

3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

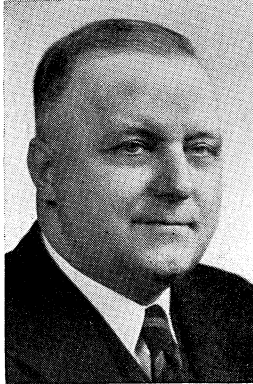
GARDNER R. WITHROW (Rep.) born La Crosse Oct. 5, 1892. Educated in grade and high schools of that city. After graduation from high school entered the train service of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. In 1929 and 1931 was state representative of the trainmen's brotherhood. Served in assembly 1927; member of Joint Committee on Finance. Member of Congress 1931-39; re-elected 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954. Home Address: La Crosse.



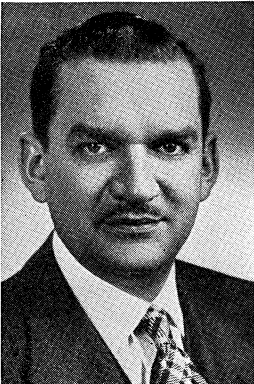
SMITH



DAVIS



WITHROW



ZABLOCKI



REUSS

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; HENRY S. REUSS, 5th district.

4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, Wauwatosa; villages of Greendale, Hales Corners, West Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, St. Francis, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis; and wards 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19 and parts of wards 3, 4, 10 and 16, city of Milwaukee.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI (Dem.) born in Milwaukee November 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, have one child, Joseph Paul. Elected state senator 1942, re-elected 1946. Elected to Congress 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954. Home Address: 1623 S. 21st St. Milwaukee.

5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

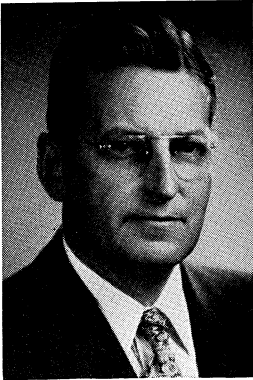
Town of Granville; villages of Bayside, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; city of Glendale; 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 15th, 18th, and parts of 3rd, 4th, 10th, 16th wards of city of Milwaukee.

HENRY S. REUSS (Dem.) born in Milwaukee February 22, 1912. Educated Milwaukee Schools; A.B. Cornell University; LL.B. Harvard Law School. Attorney in Milwaukee since 1936. Former lecturer Wisconsin State College, Milwaukee; magazine writer. Former assistant corporation counsel, Milwaukee County 1939-40; assistant general counsel, Marshall Plan, Paris, France, 1949; special prosecutor Milwaukee County grand jury 1950; personal counsel to late Secretary of State Fred Zimmerman in reapportionment case before Wisconsin Supreme Court 1953; former member, legal advisory committee, U. S. National Resources Board; chief, price control branch, Office of Military Government for Germany, June-Dec. 1945. Director White Elm Nursery Co., Hartland, Wis.; former director Marshall and Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee; director Niagara Share Corporation. Entered army as private Jan. 1943; commissioned 2nd lieutenant, Nov. 1943; served in 63rd and 75th infantry divisions 1943-45. Bronze star medal for action at Rhine crossing; bronze battle stars for Normandy, Northern France and central Germany. Married; 4 children. Elected to Congress 1954. Home Address: 1035 E. Ogden Ave. Milwaukee.

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 15 and Julie Ann age 9. Was delegate to 1944 Republican National Convention and alternate delegate to 1948 convention. Elected to Congress in 1950; re-elected 1952, 1954. Home Address: 47 Oaklawn Ave. Fond du Lac.



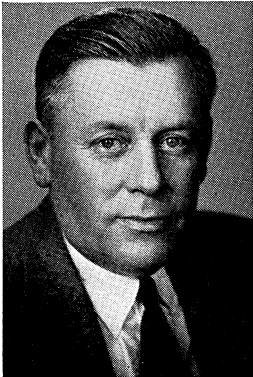
VAN PELT



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.

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. A Purple Heart veteran, World War II, he served aboard the 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 Wisconsin 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 Wisconsin delegation Republican National Convention 1948 and 1952; member Republican National Platform Committee 1952 and chairman of Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare; chairman Wisconsin Republican Party Platform Committee 1950 and 1952. Member of American Legion, 40 et 8, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and B.P.O.E. Elder Presbyterian Church, Marshfield. The past 4 generations of his family have served in the legislature and elected to 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; 3 children, John Osborne, Alison, and David Malcolm. Elected to the 83rd Congress, Nov. 4, 1952; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 313 E. Third 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 Wisconsin State Senate 1940 where he was majority floor leader and chairman of Judiciary Committee in 1943 legislative session. Married Barbara Preston 1947; 4 children: John Robert, Michael Preston, Bonnie Jean, Charles Kirby. In 1944 elected to House of Representatives and re-elected since 1946. 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, Wis. June 16, 1901. Attended Brandon public schools; attended Lawrence College 2 years, 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 graduating Feb. 1941; admitted to Wisconsin bar Feb. 1941 and began practice of law in Black River Falls. Elected chief clerk of Wisconsin assembly as a Progressive in 1935 and 1937. Elected district attorney of Jackson County as a Progressive in 1942 and 1944; and as a Democrat in 1952. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1952. Married Marjorie Gray Nov. 9, 1954; has 3 daughters by his 1st marriage: Mary Lyn and twins Jane and Jone. In a special election Oct. 13, 1953 elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Congressman Merli~~a~~ Hull; re-elected in 1954. Home Address: Black River Falls.

10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

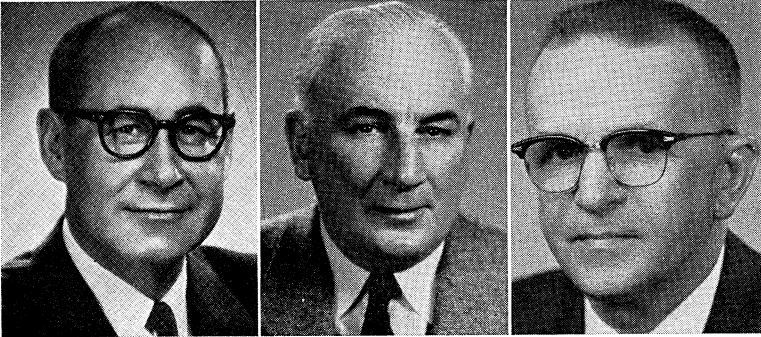
Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, Washburn Counties.

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.) born and raised on a farm near Kewaunee. Attended Kewaunee rural and high schools; graduated Oshkosh State College, 1927, Ed. B. history and pol. sci. majors. Graduate work at Iowa and Wisconsin Universities, speech and pol. sci. majors. Instructor Omro and Oconto High Schools, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore. 1928-31; Supt. of Schools, Pulaski, Wis. 1933-35; head of speech dept. University of Detroit, 1936-38 and Itasca Junior College, Coleraine, Minn. 1936. Educator, journalist, lecturer. Former publisher and editor Montreal River Miner, weekly newspaper at Hurley. Owner radio stations WLIN and WOSA, Merrill and Wausau since 1947. Winner national and international honors in speech contests. Topped all congressmen in United Press test in American history. President World Bill of Rights Ass'n, 1945, organized to combat communism throughout the world. Awarded title "the most distinguished American for 1945" by foreign language press, for his fight on behalf of smaller nations. The first American public official to denounce the Yalta agreements in 1945. President American Anti-Communist Organization, 1947, organized to combat communism in the U.S. Speaker on all national networks on the rights of small nations and against appeasement of communism at Yalta, Potsdam, Nurenb~~u~~rg, Korea. Director Committee to Stop World Communism organized in 1948 to expose communism in the U.S. Member Katyn Forest Massacre Committee to investigate mass slaying of 15,000 Allied officers in early days of World War II and awarded "Polonia Restitvta" medal for outstanding member of the committee. Married Veronica Hemming, Janesville, Aug. 1935. Serving 7th term in Congress. Member House Armed Services Committee. Home Address: Mercer.

BIOGRAPHIES AND PICTURES OF

MEMBERS OF THE 1955 LEGISLATURE

The district descriptions are in accordance with the reapportionment act of 1951 as amended in 1953. In the case of holdover senators elected from the effective date of the reapportionment acts, the descriptions are of the districts from which they were elected in 1952 and are designated as "the old district". In cases of variations in the composition of legislative districts as set forth in the official notice of election and in the official election returns, the latter has been used.



LAUN
1st District

O'BRIEN
2nd District

KENDZIORSKI
3rd District

ALFRED A. LAUN, JR. (Rep.) born New Holstein Feb. 14, 1905. Educated New Holstein and Milwaukee public schools, Oberlin College; A.B. Harvard University 1927; M.B.A. Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration 1929. With A.A. Laun Furniture Co. since 1935; president since 1946. Alderman, Kiel, 1945-47. Member State Board of Vocational and Adult Education since 1946; also Board of Trustees of Stout Institute since 1946. 8th district presidential elector, 1952; 8th district Republican chairman, 1952-54. Serving 1st term in the legislature. Home Address: 502 River Terrace, Kiel.

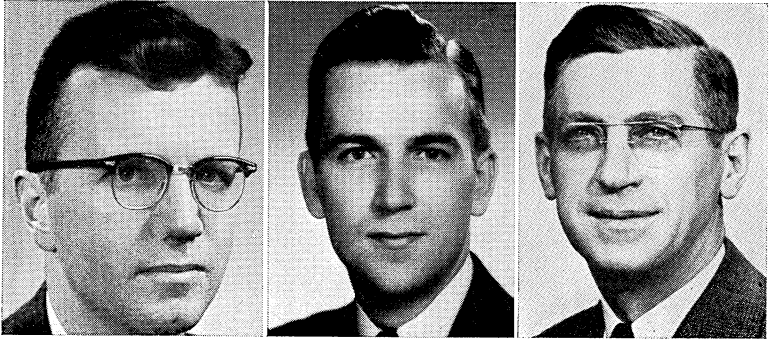
Elected from new 1st senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc Counties.

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.

Elected from old 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 1950, 1954. Home Address: 2025 S. 14th St., Milwaukee.

Elected from new 3rd senatorial district: 11th, 12th, 14th wards city of Milwaukee.



FRANKE
4th District

MERTEN
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 World Affairs Council, Children's Service Society, Milwaukee and Wisconsin Bar Associations, Committee of Management YMCA, Junior Chamber of Commerce, 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.

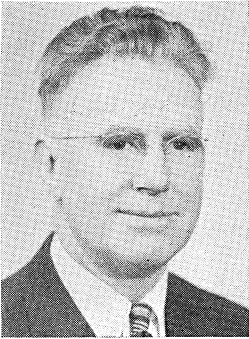
Elected from old 4th senatorial district: Town of Milwaukee; villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; 13th, 18th, 21st wards city of Milwaukee.

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. Served in assembly 1949, 1951. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: 2325 N. 50th St. Milwaukee.

Elected from new 5th senatorial district: 5th, 9th, 15th wards 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.

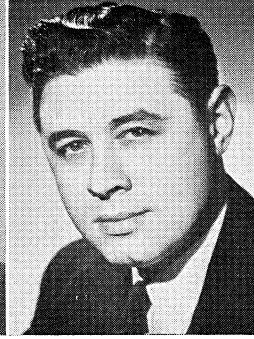
Elected from old 6th senatorial district: 2nd, 7th, 10th, 20th, 25th wards city of Milwaukee.



McPARLAND
7th District



BUSBY
8th District



MAIER
9th District

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. Served 7 terms in assembly, Chairman Democratic joint caucus 1953, 1955. Elected to senate 1954. Business Address: 4703 S. Packard Ave. Cudahy.

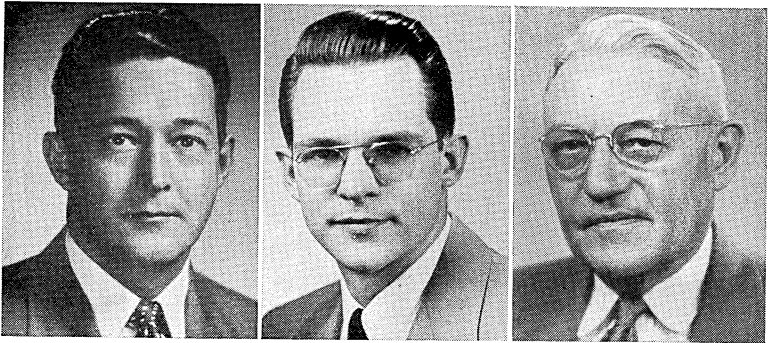
Elected from new 7th senatorial district: Cities of Cudahy, St. Francis, South Milwaukee; 17th, 19th wards (old town of Lake) city of Milwaukee; 5th ward city of West Allis; towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek; villages of Greendale, Hales Corners.

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; re-elected 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952. Home Address: 1673 S. 53rd St. Milwaukee.

Elected from old 8th senatorial district: Towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, Wauwatosa; villages of Greendale, Hales Corners, West Milwaukee; 16th and 23rd wards 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. Elected to senate 1950; re-elected 1954. Chosen Democratic floor leader, 1953 and 1955. Member American Legion, American Federation of Teachers. Home Address: 2237 N. Booth St. Milwaukee.

Elected from new 9th senatorial district: 2nd, 3rd, 6th wards of city of Milwaukee.



KNOWLES
10th District

ZABORSKI
11th District

GEHRMANN
12th District

ROBERT P. KNOWLES (Rep.) born Feb. 25, 1916 at River Falls. Educated River Falls elementary and high schools; B.S. River Falls State College. Since 1938 engaged in insurance and real estate business. Circuit court commissioner since 1945. Member and past president Kiwanis Club and Willow River Rod and Gun Club; Member Elks, Butler-Harmon Post #80 Amvets, Wis. Ass'n of Insurance Agents. In U.S. army air force, June 1942-Aug. 1945. Elected Apr. 1955 at a special election to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Sen. Warren P. Knowles. Home Address: New Richmond.

Elected from old 10th senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix Counties.

RICHARD J. ZABORSKI (Dem.) born Milwaukee Jan. 7, 1927. Graduated St. Mary Czesz Parochial School, Messmer High School; B.S. Marquette University 1953. Salesman. World War II veteran and army reserve officer. Commissioned infantry officer at 18. Served overseas in Europe with 1st Infantry Division; participated in Nuernberg trials; recalled to active duty 1950; in Korea and Japan as officer in 1st Cavalry Division; intelligence officer. Chairman Milwaukee County Democratic Full Employment Conference; delegate to Democratic state conventions. Member American Legion, Holy Name Society, various social, political and scholastic organizations. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: 713 S. 21st St. Milwaukee.

Elected from new 11th senatorial district: 4th, 8th, 16th wards, city of Milwaukee.

B. J. GEHRMANN (Rep.) born Germany Feb. 13, 1880. At 13 came to this country; worked in 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. Elected to assembly 1926 and 1930 and to senate in 1932. Resigned from senate in 1935 to enter congress. Elected to congress 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940. Again elected to assembly in 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952; and to senate in 1954 at a special election to fill the unexpired senatorial term of Senator Paul J. Rogan resigned. Thus, after a 22-year interval he is now serving the second half of a senatorial term. Home Address: Mellen.

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



PANZER
13th District

LORGE
14th District

CARR
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, 1954. Elected president pro tem 1947-55. Home Address: Route 2, Oakfield.

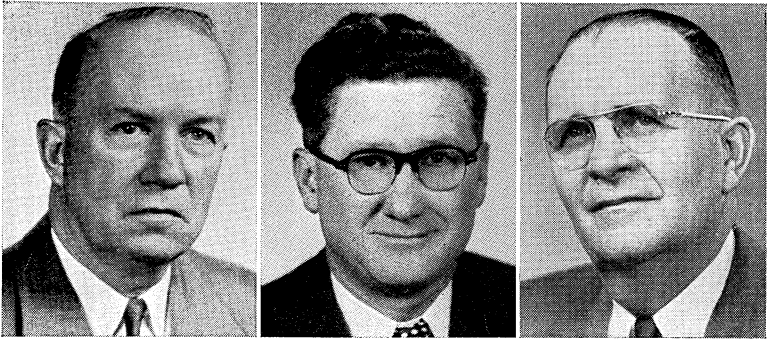
Elected from new 13th senatorial district: Dodge, Washington Counties.

GERALD D. LORGE (Rep.) born July 9, 1922 on a farm in Bear Creek, Outagamie County. Graduated from grade and high schools in Bear Creek, completing the 4-year high school course in 3 years. Entered Marquette University in 1946 majoring in courses preparatory to law school. Elected to assembly in 1950 from Outagamie County in his junior year at law school; after legislature adjourned in 1951 returned to Marquette University, graduating from law school in 1952. Prior to practicing law at Bear Creek, Sen. Lorge worked as a farmer in Outagamie and Waupaca Counties and did blacksmithing with his father who pioneered the blacksmith art in that area. Enlisted in marine corps, 1941; discharged Dec. 1945. On June 10, 1954 at the annual Wisconsin Marine Corps League convention was given Distinguished Service Award for meritorious service in the marine corps and the Marine Corps League. Member of Loyal Order of Moose, Disabled American War Veterans, American Legion, Marine Corps League, and national, state and local bar associations. Elected to assembly 1950 and 1952. Elected to senate 1954 to fill unexpired term of Sen. Bubolz, resigned. Home Address: 147 Willow St. Bear Creek.

Elected from old 14th senatorial district: Outagamie, Shawano Counties.

PETER P. CARR (Rep.) born North Jutland, Denmark, Aug. 6, 1890. Educated Chicago public schools, Chicago Business College. Warehouse and distributing operator. Formerly seedsman; member Carr's Inc. operating group of grocery stores and warehouses in Southern Wisconsin 1931-46; member of Janesville wholesale grocery firm 1946-50. President Janesville city council 1952-54. President Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n 1929; director Union Trust Co., Madison 1928-31; chairman President's Re-employment Board, Rock County, during depression. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: 524 N. Garfield Ave. Janesville.

Elected from new 15th senatorial district: Rock County.



PORTER
16th District

TRAVIS
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.

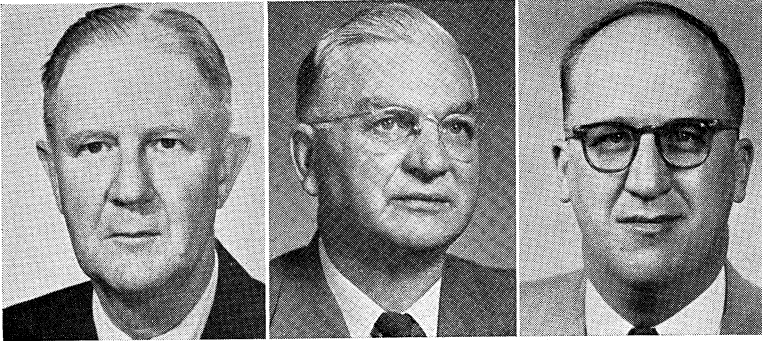
Elected from old 16th senatorial district: Crawford, Grant, Vernon Counties.

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. Member of assembly 1947-1953. During 1949, 1951, 1953 sessions chairman Assembly Committee on Conservation, member Assembly Committee on Taxation, Committee on Rules. In 1955 member Senate Committee on Agriculture and Conservation. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: Platteville.

Elected from new 17th senatorial district: Grant, 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 elected to senate. Re-elected 1952. Resigned July 14, 1955 to become Commissioner of Insurance; resigned Oct. 1955. Home Address: Campbellsport.

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



DRAHEIM
19th District

PRANGE
20th District

STALBAUM
21st District

WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM (Rep.) 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. Real estate sales. 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; on active duty 1940-46, served 38 months in Southwest Pacific with 32nd Division and other troops; colonel in army reserve. Elected to senate 1950; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 116½ W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah.

Elected from new 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. Past 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 Association of which he was secretary-treasurer 1931-40. Interested in soil conservation; supervised development of Sheboygan County lime project. Member Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association. Elected to senate 1952. Home Address: Plymouth.

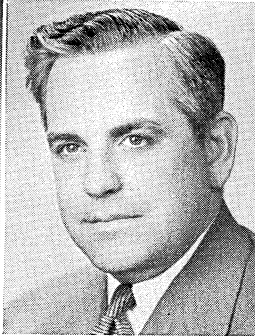
Elected from old 20th senatorial district: Ozaukee, Sheboygan Counties.

LYNN E. STALBAUM (Dem.) born Waterford, May 15, 1920. Educated Racine County rural schools, Racine County School of Agriculture. Since 1951 secretary-treasurer Racine Milk Producers Co-op Ass'n. Employed by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in Racine County 1936-44, was then administrative officer for that county from 1939-44; terminated employment when he joined the navy in 1944. World War II veteran, U.S. navy destroyer, in South Pacific; discharged as 1st class petty officer 1946. Has been fieldman for milk plant; salesman for feed company; active in community affairs. Former Commander Waterford American Legion; charter member Wind Lake Veterans of Foreign Wars. Legislative representative Administrative Committee of State Democratic Party, 1955-56. Serving 1st term in legislature. Home Address: 1013 Augusta St. Racine.

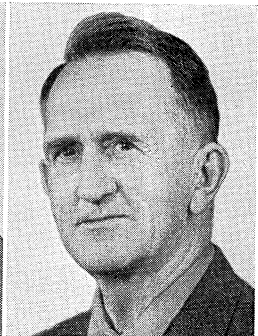
Elected from new 21st senatorial district: Racine County.



TRINKE
22nd District



ROGAN
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.

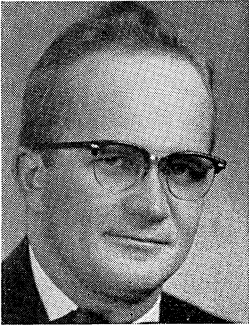
Elected from old 22nd senatorial district: Kenosha, Walworth Counties.

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, re-elected 1954. Republican floor leader 1955. Resigned Nov. 1, 1955 when he became Insurance Commissioner. Home Address: Ladysmith.

Elected from new 23rd senatorial district: Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn 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. Farmer. 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 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955 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. Member Committee on Education and Public Welfare 1953; chairman 1955. Home Address: Route 1, Vesper.

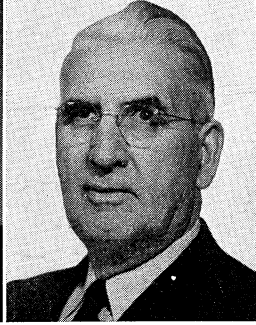
Elected from old 24th senatorial district: Clark, Taylor, Wood Counties.



LAURI
25th District



NELSON
26th District



MILLER
27th District

CARL E. LAURI (Dem.) born Jan. 16, 1924 at Superior. Graduated Superior Central High School 1941; B.S. economics and English Superior State College Jan. 1954. Railroad clerk. World War II veteran, U.S. navy 1942-46, flying in Pacific Theater; decorated air medal with 4 gold stars and distinguished flying cross. Member Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: 2710 N. 22nd St. Superior.

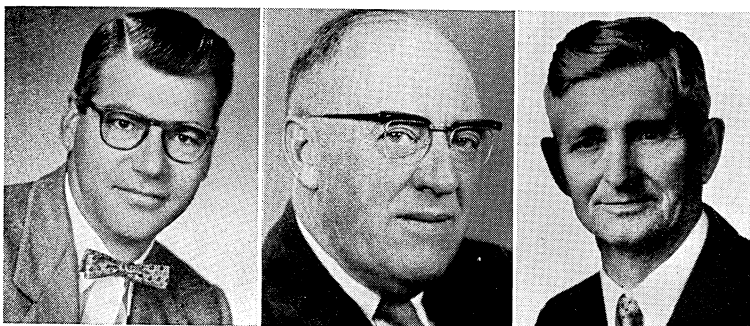
Elected from new 25th senatorial district: Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas Counties.

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. Re-elected 1952. In 1951 chosen Democratic floor leader; in 1953 assistant Democratic floor leader. Served in Army 46 months during World War II. Home Address: 5627 Crestwood Place, Madison.

Elected from old 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; re-elected 1942, 1946, 1950, 1954. Home Address: Richland Center.

Elected from new 27th senatorial district: Columbia, Crawford, Richland, Sauk Counties.



PADRUTT*
28th District

JONES
29th District

DOWNING
30th District

ARTHUR L. PADRUTT* (Rep.) born Huron, S. D. Sept. 26, 1917. Spent childhood on farm in town of Troy, Sauk Co. In 1928 moved to Chippewa Falls, where he has since resided. Graduated McDonnell Memorial High School, Chippewa Falls, 1935. B.S. Eau Claire State College 1939; after studying law taught Wis. public schools. Owned and operated a photo supply business. Resumed study of law 1954; LL.B. University of Wis. 1956. Now practicing attorney. Active in civic and fraternal affairs including: member Kiwanis, U.C.T., K. of C. past president Chippewa Falls Community Chest, Chippewa Falls Little Theater. Elected to assembly 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946. Elected to senate 1948, re-elected 1952. In 1953 Rep. nominee for congress, 9th congressional district. Member Legislative Council, Wis. State Centennial Committee, Committee to Visit State Institutions, various interim legislative committees, Joint Finance Committee member 1951, 1953; chairman Governmental and Veterans' Affairs Committee 1955. Since 1953 chairman Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems; now chairman Governor's Retirement Systems Study Committee. Member State Building Commission and Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Wisconsin's representative on Board of Managers Council of State Government. Home Address: 51 E. Birch St. Chippewa Falls.

Elected from old 28th senatorial district: Chippewa, Eau Claire Counties.

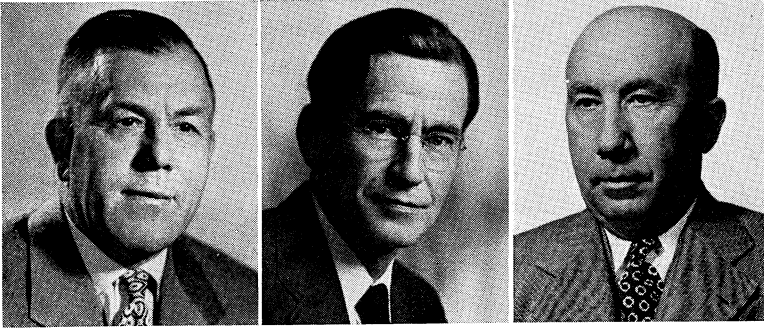
HUGH M. JONES (Rep.) born Dousman Oct. 9, 1892. Graduated Dodgeville elementary and high schools; B.S. University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture 1915. Salesman. Formerly automobile dealer 1922-53; county agricultural agent 1919-22; assistant instructor University of Wisconsin 1915-17. Alderman, Bloomer, Wisconsin. 1932-36; director Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Dept. 1939-41, commissioner of same dept. 1941-43. World War I veteran: field artillery. World War II veteran: military govt. 1943-46. Chairman American Legion Conservation Committee, Dept. of Wisconsin 1928-30. Elected senate 1954. Home Address: 612 Kent St. Wausau.

Elected from new 29th senatorial district: Marathon, Shawano Counties.

PHILIP DOWNING (Rep.) born Ontario, Canada Sept. 3, 1871; educated in Canada. One 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 Marinette county supervisor past 20 years. Has held many other local offices and has always been very active in civic affairs. This is his 4th term in the senate. Home Address: Amberg.

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

*Resigned April 13, 1956.



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, 1954. Home Address: Route 1, Sparta.

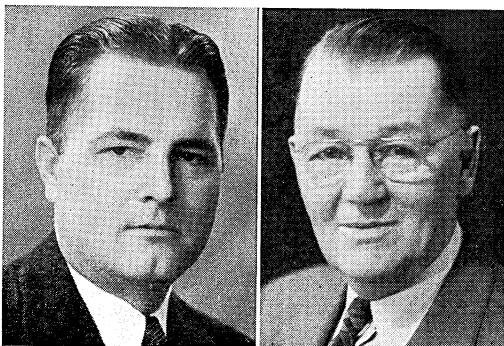
Elected from new 31st senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe Counties.

RAYMOND C. BICE (Rep.) born La Crosse Apr. 5, 1896. Educated La-Crosse elementary and high schools and University of Wisconsin Extension Division. In 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 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.

Elected from old 32nd district: Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau Counties.

CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Rep.) born Merton, Waukesha County, July 20, 1896. Owns and operates modern dairy farm of 300 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. Was a member of Waukesha County Board and has held various school and township offices. Elected to senate in 1934, 1946, 1950, 1954. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Elected from new 33rd senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.

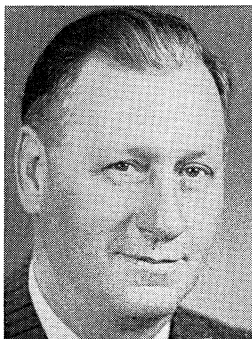


LARSEN
Chief Clerk

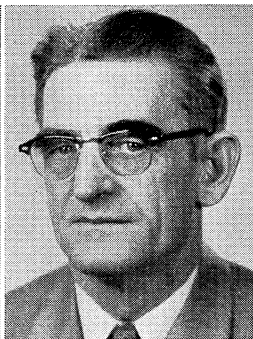
DAMON
Sergeant at Arms

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. In 1955 again elected chief clerk of senate. Elected to assembly in 1950 and 1952. Home Address: 1028 Russet St., Racine.

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, Juneau,
Marquette



WALLIN
Ashland, Bayfield

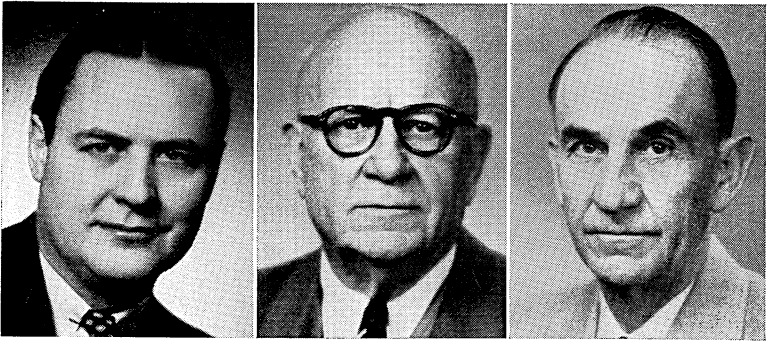


SYKES
Barron

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 Hurtgen Forest engagement. Serving 5th term. On Committee on Highways in 1947, 1949, and 1951. Home Address: Route 1, Adams.

VIC C. WALLIN (Rep.) born Washburn May 27, 1899. Attended Grand View elementary schools; graduate of La Salle Extension University course in accounting. Since 1924 he and partners 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. Was vice president of Wisconsin Indianhead Country, Inc. for 4 years and now lifetime member of executive advisory committee; was chairman of County Conservation Congress; member State Forestry Advisory Committee. Serving 3rd term in assembly. Home Address: Grand View.

CHARLES H. SYKES (Rep.) born Jan. 11, 1881 at Brodhead; 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 9th term in assembly. Home Address: Chetek.



QUINN
Brown, 1st

LYNCH
Brown, 2nd

SEYMOUR
Brown, 3rd

JEROME QUINN (Rep.) born Green Bay May 23, 1910. Graduated grade and high schools; attended University of Wisconsin. Merchant and real estate operator. Alderman of Green Bay; supervisor Brown County; member of Green Bay Board of Education. Member of Elks, Green Bay Ass'n of Commerce. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 912 Howard St., Green Bay.

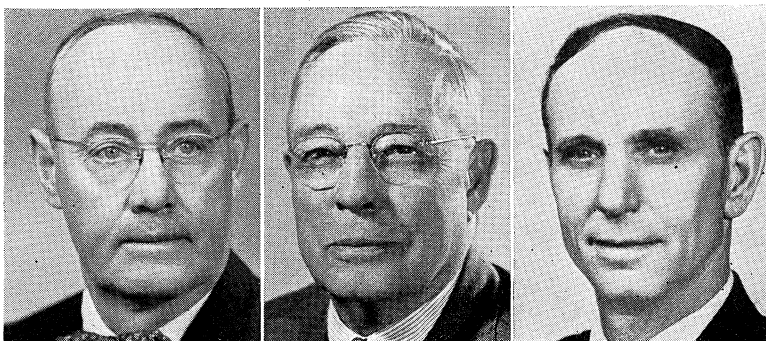
Brown County, 1st district: 3rd, 6th, 13th-24th wards city of Green Bay.

ROBERT E. LYNCH (Dem.) born Chicago. After graduation from Notre Dame became baseball coach there and later for Northwestern University, Northwestern Academy and Clemson College. He played in and managed professional baseball with clubs in the Wisconsin-Illinois League; the American Association; and the Western, Eastern and Southern Leagues. 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 in 1951; member 1953. Home Address: 1144 Cass St., Green Bay.

Brown County, 2nd district: Towns of Allouez, Preble; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th-12th wards, city of Green Bay.

EDWARD A. SEYMOUR (Rep.) born De Pere Aug. 1, 1887. Educated De Pere grade and high schools, Oshkosh State College, B.S. St. Norbert's College. Mayor of De Pere 10 years. Principal and superintendent of schools 1914-52; county superintendent of schools 1919-38; member Brown County Agricultural Committee 1920-38, Brown County Park Board 1918-34, De Pere Police and Fire Commission 1934-40. Elected district vice president, 2nd senatorial district, League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Serving 1st term in the legislature. Business Address: De Pere

Brown County, 3rd district: All towns, cities and villages in the county except towns of Allouez and Preble and city of Green Bay.



WARD
Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce

PEABODY
Burnett, Polk

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. For 12 years president Bank of Durand until it consolidated with Security National Bank of Durand, of which he is now a director, a post he has held for the past 7 years. Vice president Durand Canning Co., packers of peas and beans. Director now and formerly of local cooperative creamery; member several cooperative organizations. This is his 3rd term in the legislature. Chairman Commerce and Manufactures Committee; member Committee on Municipalities; in 1951 and 1953 served on Committee on Agriculture. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Durand.

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 7th term in the assembly. Home Address: Milltown.

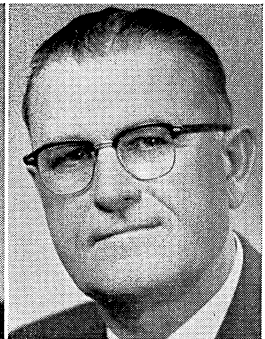
HENRY MARTIN PETERS (Rep.) born town of Woodville, Calumet County, Nov. 21, 1889. Attended public schools in Nebraska; became farmer and rancher. Was fireman and engineer and is farmer and dairyman. Town assessor for 10 years; town clerk for 9 years. Secretary of local cheese factory 28 years; member 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, 1952 and 1954. Home Address: Route 1, Menasha.



RAIHLE
Chippewa



COOK*
Clark



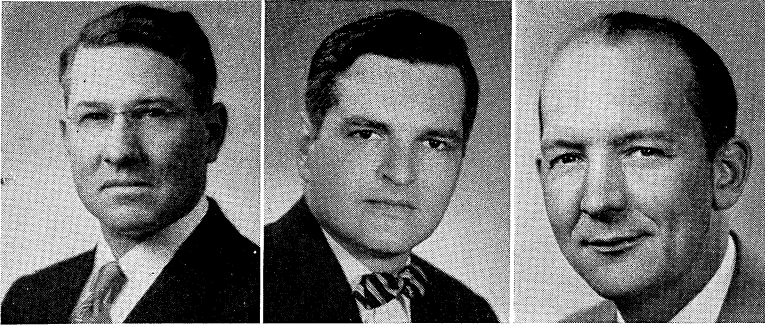
BIDWELL
Columbia

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; re-elected 1950, 1952, 1954. 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. Has always taken an active interest in agriculture and civic affairs. Member of assembly from 1939-45; re-elected in 1950, 1952, 1954. 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 2nd term in assembly. Home Address: 1117 W. Pleasant St. Portage.

* Deceased Oct. 12, 1955.



KINTZ
Crawford, Richland

BLOODGOOD
Dane, 1st

NESTINGEN*
Dane, 2nd

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 3rd term in the assembly. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Richland Center.

JOSEPH WHEELER BLOODGOOD (Dem.) born Madison May 15, 1926. Educated Madison grade school; Wisconsin High School; B.A. University of Wisconsin 1948; LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1954. Practicing attorney. Employed U.S. Census Bureau 1949-50. Coroner Dane County 1951-54. Served in navy 1943-46; 1952-54. Elected to assembly 1954. Business Address: 111 W. Main St. Madison.

Dane County, 1st district: 6th, 7th, 12th, 15th-18th wards, city of Madison.

IVAN A. NESTINGEN* (Dem.) born Sparta Sept. 23, 1921. Graduated public schools in Sparta; Ph.B. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Practicing attorney since 1949. Alderman city of Madison 1951-54. Served on various city council committees, Madison Board of Public Works; Madison Board of Health. World War II veteran; Army Engineers 1943-46. Elected to assembly 1954. Business Address: 119 E. Washington Ave., Madison.

Dane County, 2nd district: 1st-4th, 8th, 9th, 14th wards city of Madison.

*Resigned effective April 16, 1956.



METZNER
Dane, 3rd



THOMPSON
Dane, 4th



BRUNER
Dane, 5th

CARROLL E. METZNER (Rep.) born Milwaukee Apr. 24, 1919. Educated Wisconsin public schools; B.S. Northwestern University; LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1943. Practicing attorney. Instructor School of Commerce, University of Wisconsin 1948-52. Member Madison city council 1951-53. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 733 Huron Hill, Madison.

Dane County, 3rd district: 5th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th wards of city of Madison.

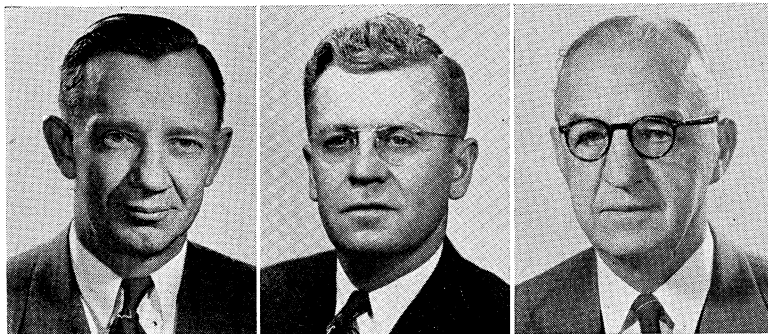
CARL WILLIAM THOMPSON (Dem.) born Washington, D.C. Mar. 15, 1914. Graduate Stoughton elementary and high schools, University of Wisconsin Law School 1939. Practicing attorney at Stoughton. Served as alderman, city attorney. Democratic national committeeman 1949 to date. Presidential elector 1948. Democratic candidate for governor 1948, 1950. World War II veteran, U.S. army 1942-46, in military intelligence. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 702 Ridge St., Stoughton.

Dane County, 4th 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, DeForest, McFarland, Marshall, Monona, Rockdale, Sun Prairie; city of Stoughton.

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: 5th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th wards city of Madison.

Dane County, 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, Westport, villages of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Maple Bluff, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Verona, Waunakee, and that part of villages of Belleville and Brooklyn in Dane County.



GENZMER
Dodge, 1st

NITSCHKE
Dodge, 2nd

GRAASS
Door, Kewaunee

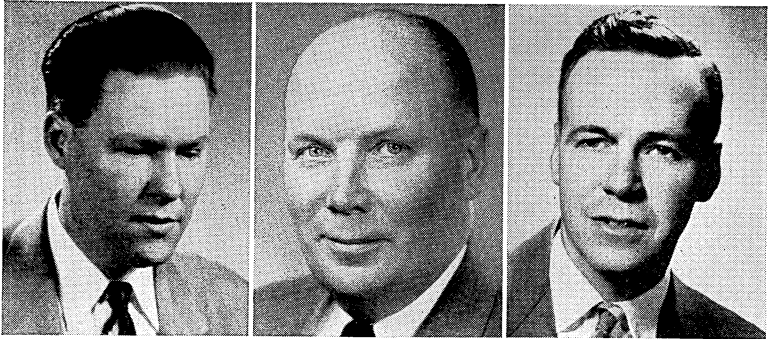
ELMER L. GENZMER (Rep.) born Jan. 3, 1903 Mayville. Attended Milwaukee State Teachers College and Marquette Law School 1923-24. In 1942 elected mayor of Mayville and served continuously until present time. Since 1935 served 11 consecutive terms in assembly. Because of his piquant phrasemaking, Mr. Genzmer can make seemingly effective arguments on the floor. No one bothers to refute him. Rather, the majority obviously enjoys his efforts for he is one of the best-liked and most skillful speakers in the lower house in an era when the art of oratory appears to be lost. Previously chairman of Committee on Labor; Committee on Commerce and Manufacturers, and presently of Excise & Fees. 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 Brownsville, Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho, Theresa; cities of Horicon and Mayville, and 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th wards of 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 4th term. Home Address: 208 Hamilton Street, Beaver Dam.

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-4th wards of city of Waupun.

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, 1954. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.



PERALA
Douglas, 1st

HAGEN
Douglas, 2nd

BAKKE
Dunn

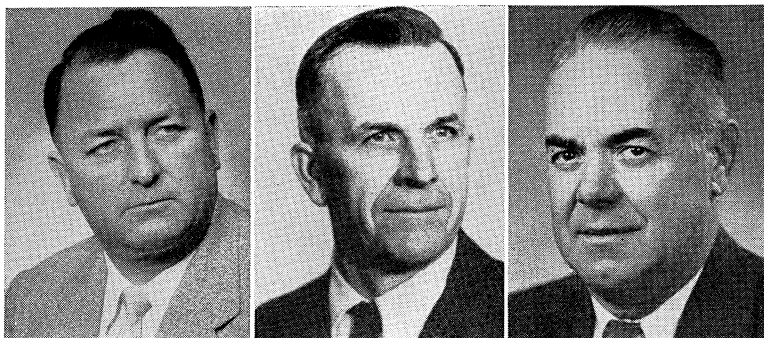
REINO A. PERALA (Dem.) born Maple, Wisconsin Aug. 28, 1915. Attended Corner School at Maple, Wisconsin School for Blind, Superior State College, University of Wisconsin 1938-43, LL.B. 1943. Practicing attorney, operator Mayeton Hotel in Superior, justice of peace. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954. 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; re-elected 1954. 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, Wascott; villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Poplar, Solon Springs, Superior; 1st-3rd, 17th-20th wards, city of Superior.

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; honorary member 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, 1954. Home Address: 1102 - 11th St. Menomonie.



KUHLMAN
Eau Claire, 1st

RAETHER
Eau Claire, 2nd

LAUBY
Florence, Forest,
Langlade

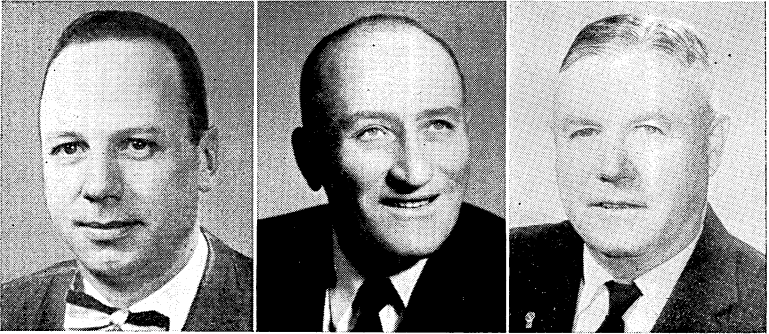
RAY KUHLMAN (Rep.) born Eau Claire Sept. 10, 1900. Graduated high school 1920. Sheriff Eau Claire County 1943-48, 1951-54. Formerly engaged in grocery business. Serving 1st term in the legislature. Home Address: 201 West Grand Ave., Eau Claire.

Eau Claire County, 1st district: 1st-3rd, 5th-10th, 13th wards of city of Eau Claire.

BERNARD H. RAETHER (Dem.) born Casco township, Kewaunee County, June 15, 1889. Graduated Eau Claire High School; attended Eau Claire State College one year. Farmer since 1917; also insurance agent. Formerly carpenter. County board member and town chairman since 1948; town clerk 1926-41; town assessor 1923-26. President and general manager Ludington Co-op Creamery Assn. 20 yrs.; president and board member Eau Claire County REA; past president Eau Claire County Dairy Improvement Assn.; member Farmers' Union; Commander American Legion Spondly Post. World War I veteran. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address; Route 1, Augusta.

Eau Claire, 2nd district: all the towns and villages of the county; cities of Altoona and Augusta; 4th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th wards of city of Eau Claire.

ALFRED J. LAUBY (Dem.) born Oct. 7, 1908 at Antigo. Graduated St. John's Parochial School and Antigo High School. Dairy products salesman. Formerly painter and decorator; tavern operator. Director Tavern League of Wis. 1949-51. World War II veteran; in navy 1943-45. Serving 1st term in legislature. Home Address: 209 10th Ave., Antigo.



LESSELYOUNG
Fond du Lac, 1st

SCHLUETER
Fond du Lac, 2nd

LOY
Grant

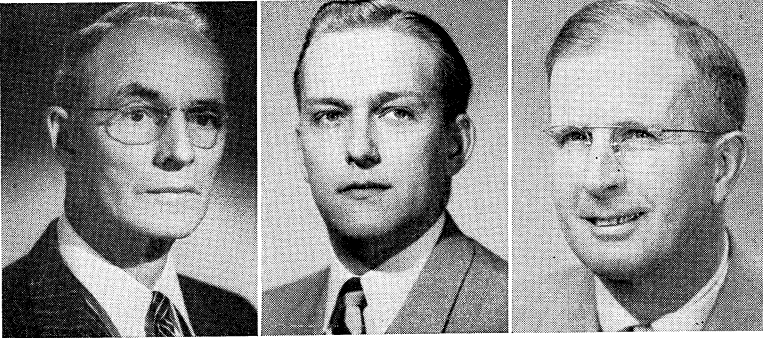
NICHOLAS J. LESSELYOUNG (Rep.) born Chilton Nov. 25, 1917. Graduated Chilton High School and Marquette University Law School in 1942. Since that time engaged in practice of law. First World War II commander of American Legion in Fond du Lac and re-elected. In 1947 received Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award for community service and personal achievement. In World War II served in navy. Serving 3rd term. Permanent chairman Assembly Republican caucus; chairman Judiciary Committee and Committee on Rules. Resigned Nov. 1, 1955, upon appointment to Public Service Commission. Home Address: 4105 Iroquois Dr., Madison.

Fond du Lac County, 1st district: Town of Fond du Lac; village of North Fond du Lac; city of Fond du Lac.

FRED W. SCHLUETER (Rep.) born Berlin Apr. 16, 1895. Educated public schools; attended insurance short courses, University of Wisconsin. Farmer and general insurance agent. Clerk of Town of Ripon since 1928. Member board of directors of Ripon Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 1936; president 1942-49; secretary since 1949. Director Ripon Chamber of Commerce. Serving 1st term in legislature. Home Address: P.O. Box 32, Ripon.

Fond du Lac, 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, 6th wards, city of Waupun.

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; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 1630 Lincoln Ave., Fennimore.



KEEGAN
Green

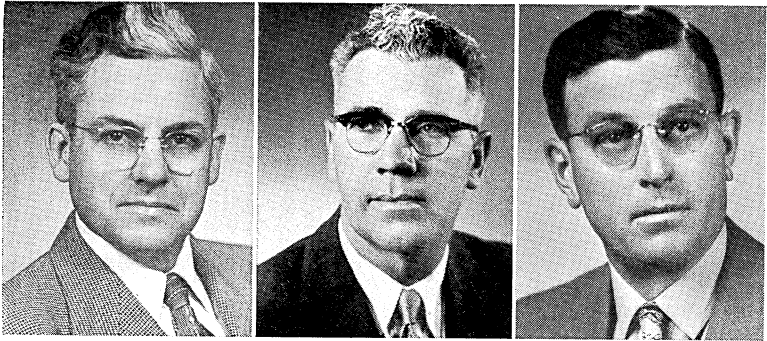
BELTER
Green Lake, Waushara

CALVERT
Iowa, Lafayette

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 30 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 since 1948. 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 degrees in law, 1949. Since 1949 practicing attorney at Wautoma. Also licensed real estate broker, insurance agent and director Union State Bank, Wautoma. Justice of peace since 1947; airport commissioner since 1953; member Wautoma city planning commission since 1954. Active in community affairs; president Wautoma Community Band several years; president Wautoma Lions Club 1952-53; president Wautoma centennial corporation; director Wautoma community chest and chamber of commerce; treasurer Waushara Co. Republican Club. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954. Chairman Committee on Contingent Expenditures. Home Address: Wautoma.

WALTER B. CALVERT (Rep.) born Dec. 23, 1904 at Benton. Educated Benton public schools; B.S. Whitewater State College 1926. Engaged in farming since 1937. Commercial teacher 1926-37; high school principal 1944-45. Public offices include town chairman, county supervisor, chairman county board since 1951. Member Lions Club 25 years; past president Sturgeon Bay and Benton Lions Clubs. Farm Bureau member 10 years and served on its legislative committee. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: Benton.



DILLMAN
Iron, Oneida, Vilas

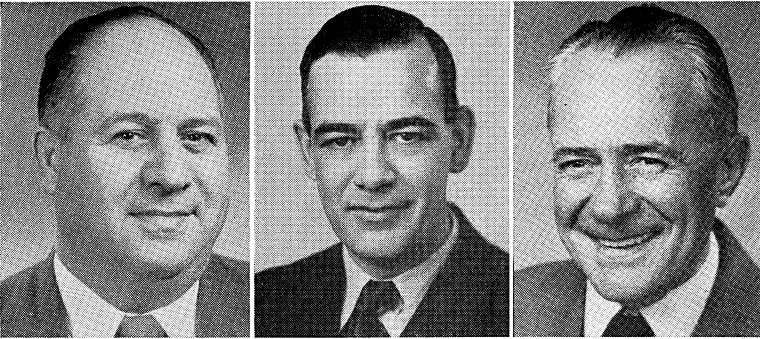
HARDIE
Jackson, Trempealeau

WACKETT
Jefferson

MARVIN E. DILLMAN (Rep.) born Revillo, S. D. July 12, 1907. Educated elementary and high schools S. D. B.S. University of Illinois, 1931. Proprietor summer resort. With U. S. Indian Service 1931-35; principal elementary school 1951-53. Chairman Vilas County School Committee 1947-50. Serving 1st term in assembly. Home Address: Lac du Flambeau.

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; re-elected 1954. Home Address: Taylor.

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. Former president State Association of Petroleum Retailers. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 601 Washington St., Watertown.



MOLINARO
Kenosha, 1st

LOURIGAN
Kenosha, 2nd

PETERSON, J.
La Crosse, 1st

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. Member of Legislative Council, 1953-54. This is his 5th term in the assembly. In 1951, 1953 Democratic floor leader. Home Address: 2308 52nd St., Kenosha.

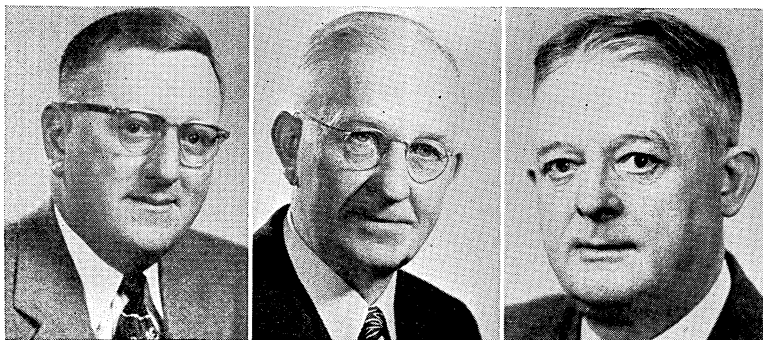
Kenosha County, 1st district: 1st-3rd, 7th-13th, 16th, 17th wards city of Kenosha.

JOSEPH LOURIGAN (Dem.) born Mar. 19, 1901 in Kenosha. Educated Kenosha public schools and graduated Kenosha Business College. For past 35 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 3rd term in legislature. Home Address: 7528-15th Ave., Kenosha.

Kenosha County, 2nd district: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, Wheatland; villages of Silver Lake, Twin Lakes; 4th, 5th, 6th, 14th, 15th, 18th wards city of Kenosha.

JAMES D. H. PETERSON (Rep.) born La Crosse Aug. 7, 1894. Educated La Crosse public schools, La Crosse State College, University of Wisconsin, Washington and Lee University. Practicing attorney since 1925. Assemblyman 1925-26; elected to assembly again 1954. World War I veteran, having served in army 1917-19. Home Address: 326 N. 8th St., La Crosse.

La Crosse County, 1st district: 1st-7th, 9th-16th, 19th, 20th wards, city of La Crosse.



TOEPEL
La Crosse, 2nd

HINZ
Lincoln

VOGEL
Manitowoc, 1st

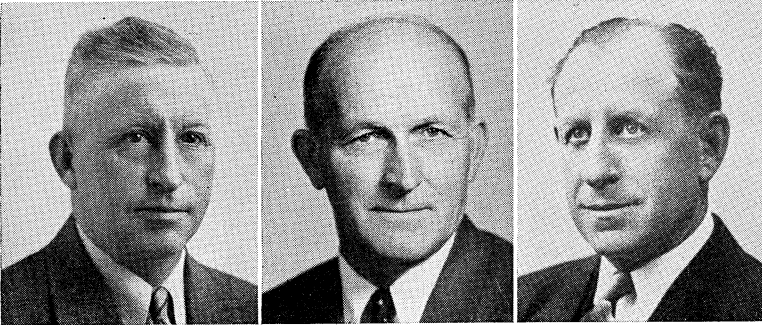
EUGENE A. TOEPEL (Rep.) born Bangor, Wis. July 29, 1916. Educated Bangor schools; Northwestern College; B.A. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Practicing attorney. World War II veteran; army 1942-46; major USAR. Serving 2nd term in assembly. Home Address: 2315 Adams St., La Crosse.

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

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 5th term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Merrill.

HUGO E. VOGEL (Dem.) born Aug. 29, 1888 in town of Newton. Educated parochial and public schools Manitowoc County. Barber since 1906; in partnership with brother since 1923. Circuit court clerk 1919-20; member Barbers Examining Board of State Board of Health 1936-50; county board member 16 years, 1939-55; chairman and secretary county finance committee for 10 years; also served on other county board committees. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 1409 S. 12th St., Manitowoc.

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



LeCLAIR
Manitowoc, 2nd

RIEHLE
Marathon, 1st

LUEDTKE
Marathon, 2nd

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, 1954. Home Address: Route 1, Two Rivers.

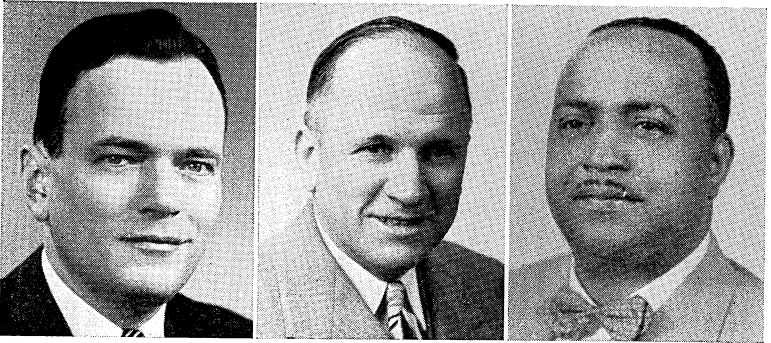
Manitowoc County, 2nd district: Towns of Cato, Centerville, Coopers-town, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Koesuth, Liberty, Maple Grove, Meeme, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville, Valdars; city of Two Rivers and that part of city of Kiel in Manitowoc County.

BEN RIEHLE (Dem.) born May 15, 1897, Town of Rietbrock. Completed 8th grade. Dairy farmer all his life. School treasurer 1925-40; county supervisor 1941-42; chairman P.M.A. 1936-39. World War I veteran, having served in motor transport Aug. 1918-Mar. 1919. Serving 1st term in legislature. Home Address: Route 3, Athens.

Marathon County, 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, Holton, Hull, Johnson, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, McMillan, Marathon, Mosinee, Norrie, Plover, Reid, Rib Falls, Rib Mountain, Rietbrock, Spencer, Stettin, Wein; villages of Athens, Edgar, Elderon, Fenwood, Hatley, Marathon, Spencer, Stratford, and the parts of Abbotsford and Unity villages in Marathon County; that part of the city of Colby in Marathon County and city of Mosinee.

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 wall paper business employing a crew of men who are decorators and woodfinishers. 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 7th term in the assembly. Home Address: 118 Second Ave. S., Wausau.

Marathon County, 2nd district: Towns of Maine, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; villages of Brokaw, Rothschild; cities of Schofield, Wausau.



SENGSTOCK
Marinette

MERTZ
Milwaukee, 1st

STEWART
Milwaukee, 2nd

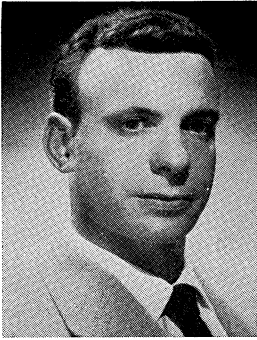
ROY H. SENGSTOCK (Rep.) born Marinette Feb. 3, 1913. Attended Marinette County Normal School and University of Wisconsin. Was employed as factory worker, taught school 3 years, since 1931 in insurance business. Has held several offices in local Republican committees. In 1939 assistant secretary in Governor 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, 1954. Home Address: 1724 Main St., Marinette.

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; Tavern League of Wisconsin and Northwest Old Settlers Club. In army 1917-19. Democratic committeeman 1st ward. This is his 4th term in the assembly. Home Address: 5233 N. Belle Isle Dr., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 1st district: 1st ward of city of Milwaukee.

WALTON BRYAN STEWART (Dem.) born Henderson, Tenn. Apr. 20, 1914. Educated Tennessee elementary and high schools; B.Sc. Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. Machinist 1944-54; high school principal 1933-44. Member of the board of management of the Northside Y.M.C.A. Member of Board of Stewards of the St. Mark A.M.E. church. Interested in civic and community activities; active member organized labor. Served as chairman of the 6th ward Democratic unit for 5 years. Delegate at large 1952 Democratic National Convention; Prince Hall Mason. Serving 1st term in legislature. Home Address: 1723 N. 11th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 2nd district: 2nd ward of city of Milwaukee.



GRECO
Milwaukee, 3rd



MURPHY
Milwaukee, 4th



TIMMERMAN
Milwaukee, 5th

JOSEPH ANTHONY GRECO (Dem.) born Dec. 5, 1919 at Milwaukee. Attended Andrew Jackson Grade School and Lincoln High School in Milwaukee, Western State College, Lawrence College; graduated Marquette University Law School. Practicing attorney since 1951. World War II veteran. Recalled as reservist 1950. Life member Disabled American Veterans, American Legion, Loyal Order of Moose, Eagles, Wisconsin and Milwaukee County Bar Associations, St. Rita's Holy Name Society. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 1126 E. Pleasant St., Milwaukee.

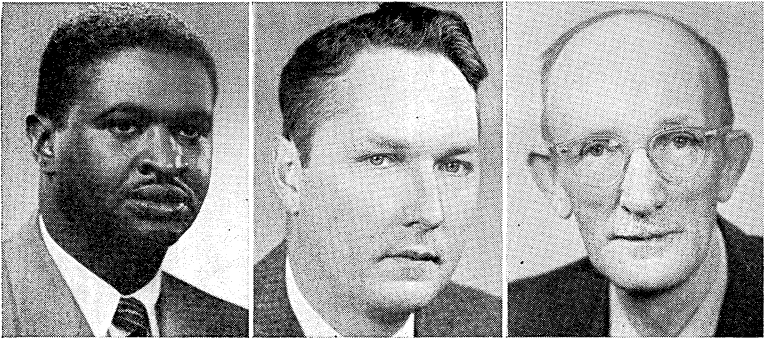
Milwaukee County, 3rd district: 3rd ward city of Milwaukee.

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, 1954. Home Address: 3205 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee.

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

LAWRENCE W. TIMMERMAN (Rep.) born June 1, 1910 at Milwaukee. Graduated St. Anne's Roman Catholic School, Marquette High School; LL.B. Marquette University. Practicing attorney. Formerly office manager, inspector, frame welder, crane hooker, machine operator, production worker, trucker, highway maintenance man, newsboy. Member American Bar Ass'n.; Eagles. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 2326 N. 38th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 5th district: 5th ward, city of Milwaukee.



COGGS
Milwaukee, 6th

LIPPERT
Milwaukee, 7th

TALSKY
Milwaukee, 8th

ISAAC N. COGGS (Dem.) born Muskogee, Okla., 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 tavern-keeper. Chairman Legislative Committee N.A.A.C.P.; president Near Northside Businessmen's Association; associate vice chairman Y.M.C.A. membership committee; member American Legion, Disabled American Veterans. World War II veteran. Elected to assembly 1952, re-elected 1954. Home Address: 2009 N. First St., Milwaukee.

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

JAMES G. LIPPERT (Dem.) born Milwaukee Jan. 13, 1917. Graduated Milwaukee grade and high schools; B.S. in Business Administration and LL.B. Marquette University. Practicing attorney and real estate broker since 1945. Served U.S. navy 1942-45. Member American Legion; Milwaukee Bar Ass'n. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 2454 N. 24th St., Milwaukee.

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

GEORGE J. TALSKY (Dem.) born June 19, 1899 in Milwaukee. Father, Anton Talsky, was a pioneer baker on Milwaukee's South Side. Attended St. Lawrence Catholic School, Old 18 Avenue Public School, South Division High and Trade School. Painter and decorator contractor for over 25 years. Member of C.I.O. and St. Matthew Catholic Church. Actively interested in politics and civic affairs. Serving 1st term in the legislature. Home Address: 2617 W. Scott St., Milwaukee.

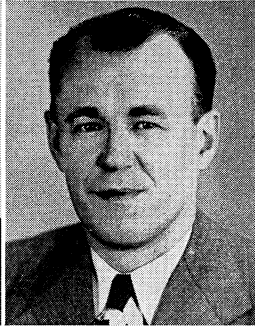
Milwaukee County, 8th district: 8th ward of city of Milwaukee.



SCHMIDT
Milwaukee, 9th



O'CONNELL
Milwaukee, 10th



RYCZEK
Milwaukee, 11th

CHARLES J. SCHMIDT (Dem.) born Milwaukee Mar. 20, 1907. Graduated St. Anthony's Parochial School and South Division High School, attended University of Wisconsin Extension. Occupations: interior decorator; publicity director and inspector for Wis. Industrial Commission; auditor and investigator U.S. Dept. of Labor. During World War II conducted special surveys for War Production Bd., War Labor Bd., War Manpower Commission. Employee Veteran's Housing Administration. At present owner real estate and insurance business. Served Wisconsin State Guard; active in civic affairs. Vice chairman 9th ward Democratic unit; treasurer and member of executive board of Democratic Party of Milwaukee County; member Milwaukee Board of Realtors and Board of Underwriters; also National Ass'n of Real Estate Boards. Member St. Agnes parish, Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society. Assistant Democratic floor leader 1953. At present member of State Legislative Council. This is his 4th term in the assembly. Home Address: 4046 N. 48th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 9th district: 9th ward, city of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL (Dem.) born Tipperary, Eire. 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. Unanimous choice for speaker for his party, 1951, 1955 sessions. This is his 7th consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 1128 N. 18th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 10th district: 10th ward, city of 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, Lehigh Club, Century 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 ward Democratic Party. Had held no public office until his election to assembly in 1940. Re-elected consecutively since 1942. Home Address: 3631 W. Ruskin St., Milwaukee

Milwaukee County, 11th district: 11th ward, city of Milwaukee.



SOKOLOWSKI
Milwaukee, 12th

BROWN
Milwaukee, 13th

NOWAKOWSKI
Milwaukee, 14th

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 14 years. Member of USW-CIO, Local 4869; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Catholic Order of Foresters; Polish-American Citizens Club; South Division Civic Ass'n. St. Anthony's Holy Name Society; honorary member of 1001 Fishing Club of Milwaukee. On the State Democratic Legislator's Council he is a member of the policy and steering committee and of its highway committee; chairman of its veterans affairs committee; member 12th ward Democratic Party. Honorable discharge from U.S. Navy in 1946. Elected to assembly 1950, 1952, 1954. Home Address: 1813 S. 10th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 12th district: 12th ward, city of Milwaukee.

CECIL B. BROWN, JR. (Dem.) born Chicago July 29, 1926. Educated public schools of Iowa and Wisconsin; Ph. B. in business administration Marquette University; working on master's degree in speech. Tax consultant since Jan. 1951; public relations counselor since Sept. 1951; insurance agent since 1953. Formerly salesman appliances and household products. Committeeman 7th ward Milwaukee since 1950. Active in formation of Young Democratic Clubs of Wisconsin; delegate to national convention 1951. Director Milwaukee Masquers Drama Club; vice president Young Adult Council for Brotherhood; past president and vice president Gentlemen Club; member NAACP, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Y.M.C.A. and other civic associations. Elected to assembly 1954. Business Address: 1319 W. Center, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 13th district: 13th ward, 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. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 2544A S. 14th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 14th district: 14th ward, city of Milwaukee.



FRICKER
Milwaukee, 15th

DUFFEY
Milwaukee, 16th

PELLANT
Milwaukee, 17th

EARLE W. FRICKER (Rep.) born Feb. 16, 1926 Detroit, Mich.; moved to Milwaukee Nov. 1926. Educated Milwaukee elementary schools and Washington High School; attended Lawrence College; B.S. Marquette University, LL.B. its Law School 1950. Practicing attorney and real estate broker. Formerly iron worker. World War II veteran; served U. S. navy 3½ years. Member American Legion, Kiwanis, Junior Chamber of Commerce, U. S. naval reserve. Elected to assembly 1954. Business address: 4410 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee.

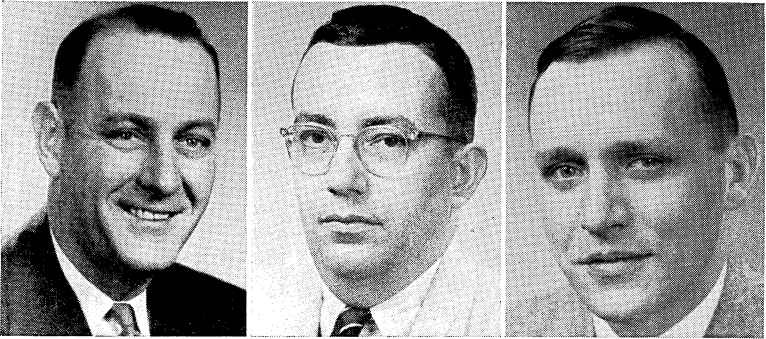
Milwaukee County, 15th district: 15th ward, city of Milwaukee.

THOMAS J. DUFFEY (Dem.) born Milwaukee Dec. 26, 1927. Graduated Marquette University High School; Marquette University Ph.B. 1950 and LL.B. 1952. Practicing attorney. Served in U. S. navy 1945-48. Member American Legion, Milwaukee and Wisconsin Bar Assns. Serving 1st term in assembly. Home Address: 9423 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 16th district: 16th ward, 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; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 3801 S. Kansas Ave., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 17th district: 17th ward, city of Milwaukee.



LANDOWSKI
Milwaukee, 18th

KASIK
Milwaukee, 19th

POMMERENING
Milwaukee, 20th

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, 1954. Home Address: 2519 N. Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee.

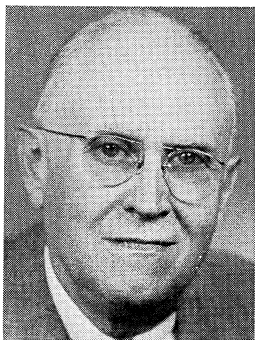
Milwaukee County, 18th district: 18th ward, city of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM R. KASIK (Rep.) born Milwaukee June 13, 1920. Educated Milwaukee Country Day School and Milwaukee University School. Vice president English Woolen Mills. World War II veteran, serving in the army in 1942 and 1943. This is his 1st term in the legislature. Home Address: 8340 N. Links Way, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 19th district: Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; villages of Bayside, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; city of Glendale.

GLEN E. POMMERENING (Rep.) born Milwaukee Sept. 12, 1927. Educated grade and high schools; B.S. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Practicing attorney since June 1953. Has held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1954. Home Address: 6585 Washington Circle, Wauwatosa.

Milwaukee County, 20th district: 1st-6th wards city of Wauwatosa.



BALZER
Milwaukee, 21st



HUBER
Milwaukee, 22nd



LUEBKE
Milwaukee, 23rd

ARTHUR J. BALZER (Dem.) born Mar. 6, 1895 at Mequon, where his father, Constantine E. Balzer, was a teacher in the public schools. Attended Marquette University where he was cheer leader. Awarded medal for proficiency in debate 1922. For past 30 years resident of West Allis. In general merchandising business; also spends part time lecturing. In 1934 guest of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House. Nominated mayor of West Allis 1936. Elected to assembly 1932, 1936, 1938. Re-elected 1954. In 1933 chairman Assembly Committee on Labor; 1937 chairman Assembly Committee on Excise and Fees; 1955 member of Committee on Labor. World War I veteran; served in navy hospital corps. Home Address: 1116 S. 85th St. West Allis.

Milwaukee County, 21st district: 3rd ward city of West Allis; 7th, 8th wards city of Wauwatosa; town of Wauwatosa.

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 of 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, 1954. In 1951 Democratic assistant floor leader; floor leader 1955. Home Address: 2217 S. 84th St., West Allis.

Milwaukee County, 22nd district: village of West Milwaukee; 1st, 2nd, 4th wards city of West Allis.

WILLIAM LUEBKE, (Dem.) born Apr. 28, 1906 in Milwaukee. Educated elementary and vocational schools, high school at night, home study courses, University of Wisconsin summer session, School for Workers in Industry. Formerly an electrician; presently woolen mill superintendent. Elected to assembly 1940, 1942, 1954. Home Address: 3701 S. 90th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 23rd district: Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek; villages of Greendale, Hales Corners; precincts 33 and 34 of 11th ward city of Milwaukee; 5th ward city of West Allis.



WINDROW
Milwaukee, 24th



HALL
Monroe



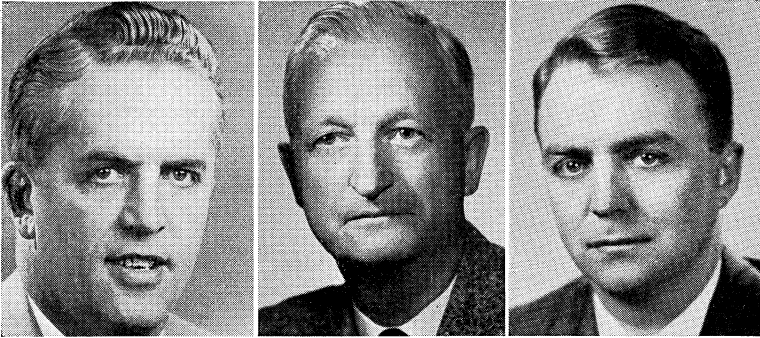
LaFAVE
Oconto

GEORGE C. WINDROW (Dem.) born Hondo, Texas Nov. 16, 1931. Attended University of Wisconsin 1949-51, Marquette University 1951-54. Awarded junior varsity football letter 1950. Since June 1951 employed as drop forger. Member executive board Democratic Party Milwaukee County 1953-54; member Milwaukee Junior Chamber of Commerce; member Defenders of Fur Bearers; chairman Action Committee for a No Vote on Area Reapportionment 1953; committeeman International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Blacksmiths Local 1509. Serving 1st term in legislature. Home Address: 3546 E. Squire Ave., Cudahy.

Milwaukee County, 24th district: 19th ward, city of Milwaukee, cities of Cudahy, St. Francis, South Milwaukee.

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, 1952, 1954, again elected to assembly. Home Address: Route 2, Tomah.

REUBEN LA FAVE (Rep.) born Oconto Sept. 27, 1915. Graduated high school, attended Railroad School of Auditors. Was county case-worker; now real estate agent. Member of county board 3 terms. Chairman Sportsmen's Congress District 3, 1949-53; member Congress Conservation Council; president Northeastern Wis. Conservation Council; 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 3rd term in the legislature. Home Address: 636 Brazeau Ave., Oconto.



CATLIN
Outagamie, 1st

SULLIVAN
Outagamie, 2nd

GRADY
Ozaukee

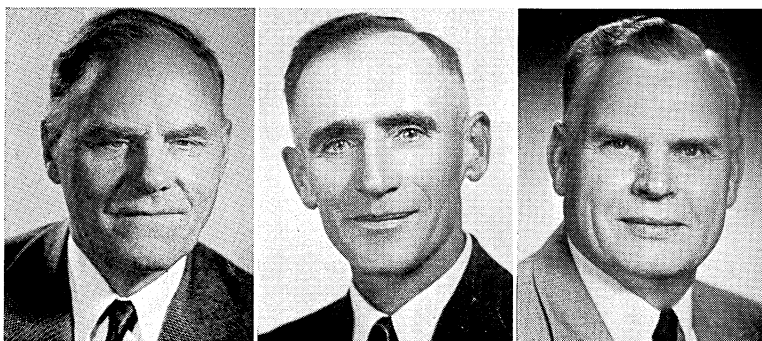
MARK S. CATLIN, JR. (Rep.) born Oct. 18, 1910 Appleton. Graduated Appleton High School in 1927, attended Lawrence College for 1 year. B.A. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin, 1933. Since 1933 a practicing attorney in Appleton. Member of Assembly 1937-44 re-elected in 1948, 1952, 1954. Republican floor leader 1941, 1943, 1953 sessions. Elected Speaker 1955. Served in U.S. marine corps July 1943-Jan. 1946. Presently major in U.S. marine corps reserve. Address: P.O. Box 391, Appleton.

Outagamie County, 1st district: Towns of Center, Grand Chute; city of Appleton.

WILLIAM T. SULLIVAN (Rep.) born Oconto Apr. 6, 1894. Graduated Oconto High School; attended University of Wisconsin; B.E. Oshkosh State College; graduate work at Lawrence College. Since 1927 director Kaukauna School of Vocational and Adult Education. High school teacher, 1915-27. World War I and World War II veteran: served in navy Apr.-Dec. 1918; lieutenant commander in navy 1943-45. Member Navy Ready Reserves, American Legion, Forty et Eight, Elks, Knights of Columbus. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 119 Doty St., Kaukauna.

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

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 third term as city attorney. In U. S. navy 1943-46. Elected to assembly 1952; 1954. Chairman Assembly Committee on Taxation. Business Address: 114 E. Main St., Port Washington.



KOSTUCK
Portage

ZELLINGER
Price, Taylor

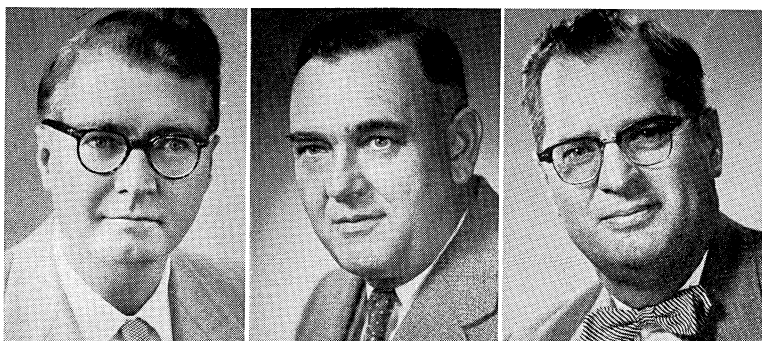
WARREN
Racine, 1st

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 13th 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 4th term in the assembly. Home Address: Phillips.

EARL WARREN (Dem.) born Feb. 25, 1902 at Hurley. Educated in Hurley public schools; graduated Lincoln High School in Hurley. County supervisor 1948-55. For past 18 years employed as assembler by Young Radiator Co. Previously operated own business. Serving 1st term in the legislature. Home Address: 1209 10th St., Racine.

Racine County, 1st district: 1st-6th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th wards city of Racine.



NALEID
Racine, 2nd

REWALD
Racine, 3rd

JEWETT
Rock, 1st

ROY E. NALEID (Dem.) born Racine Nov. 12, 1901. Educated Racine elementary and high schools; business course, night classes, Marquette University. Is quality analyst with J. I. Case Co. where he has been employed since 1935. Vice chairman Racine County Board; county board member 16 years; member Racine County highway committee 10 years. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 1109 Carlisle Ave., Racine.

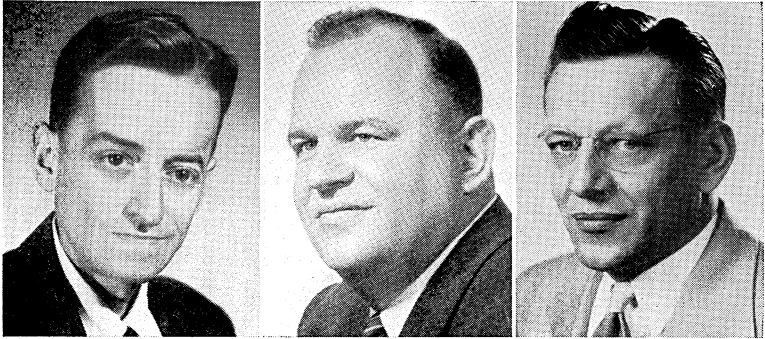
Racine County, 2nd district: 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 15th wards city of Racine.

ANTHONY BERNARD REWALD (Rep.) born Burlington Mar. 7, 1906. Educated St. Charles Parochial School, Burlington High School, Milwaukee School of Engineering. Electrical contractor 1926-54. County supervisor 1936-50; chairman Burlington Municipal Building Committee. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 650 Lewis St., Burlington.

Racine County, 3rd district: Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville; villages of North Bay, Rochester, Sturtevant, Union Grove, Waterford, Windpoint; city of Burlington.

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; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 514 Prospect Ave., Janesville.

Rock County, 1st district: Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, LaPrairie, Lima, Harmony; village of Clinton; city of Janesville.



BLANCHARD
Rock, 2nd

LESCHINSKY
Rock, 3rd

HUTNIK
Rusk, Sawyer,
Washburn

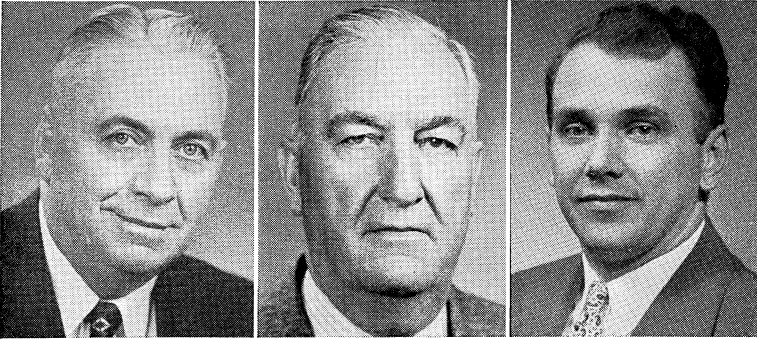
DAVID J. BLANCHARD (Rep.) born Edgerton Jan. 5, 1921. Educated Edgerton grade and high schools; B.A. in 1938 and LL.B. University of Wisconsin in 1943. Practicing attorney. Active member of civic, church and conservation organizations. Elected to assembly in 1954. Home Address: 506 Chamberlain St. Edgerton.

Rock County, 2nd district: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Fulton, Janesville, Milton, Magnolia, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Rock, Spring Valley, Union; villages of Footville, Milton, Milton Junction, Orfordville; cities of Edgerton, Evansville.

WALLACE LESCHINSKY (Rep.) born Beloit Mar. 12, 1920. Educated Beloit elementary and high schools; attended Rockford Business College. Restaurant manager. Formerly a salesman. Served in infantry 1940-41. City chairman of Beloit Republican Party 1952-54. Member American Amvets; Eagles. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: Colley Rd., Beloit.

Rock County, 3rd district: Town of Turtle; city of Beloit.

WILLIS J. HUTNIK (Rep.) born Mar. 23, 1915, town of Elk, Price County. 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; former teacher and principal. Formerly personnel manager Camp Grant, Ill.; village trustee, village of Tony; former secretary-treasurer Rusk County Conservation Club; chairman, Rusk County Conservation Congress; member Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce; past president Price County Education Assn., assistant leader 4-H Club work, sponsor Junior High School Basketball Tournament. 2nd term in assembly. Chairman of Education Committee. Home Address: Tony.



BERGERON
St. Croix

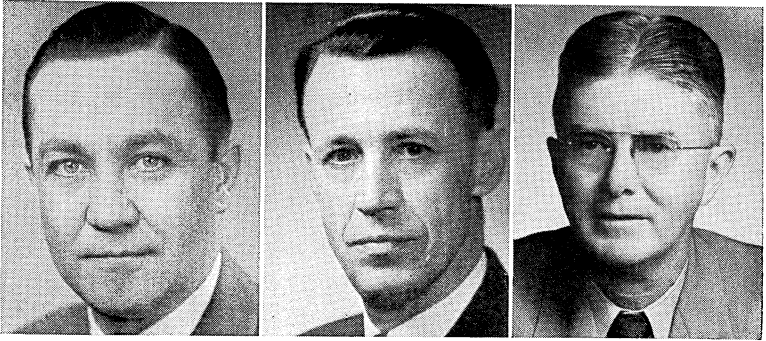
STONE
Sauk

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 Co-operative Auditing service. This is his 4th 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 4th 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, floor leader 1955. This is his 4th term in the assembly. Home Address: 618 W. Picnic St., Shawano.



NUERNBERG
Sheboygan, 1st

HUIBREGTSE
Sheboygan, 2nd

LEWISON
Vernon

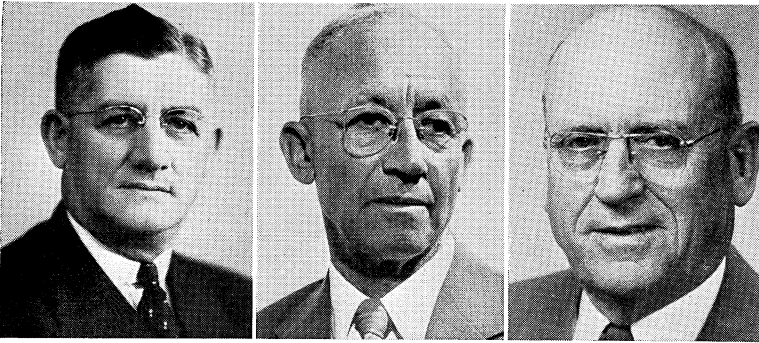
FRED E. NUERNBERG (Rep.) born Oct. 8, 1917 Sheboygan where he received elementary and high school education. After being employed by Garton Toy Company as production supervisor entered insurance business in 1946; vice president Dairyland Mutual Insurance Co. Active member of Kiwanis Club, Community Players, Life Underwriters Association, American Legion, Amvets, Veterans of Foreign Wars. In World War II served in navy. This is his 3rd term in the assembly. Chairman of Committee on Elections; vice chairman Committee on Insurance and Banking. Member of Legislative Council's Motor Accidents Committee 1952-53. Business Address: 1016 Michigan Avenue, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, 1st district: City of Sheboygan.

HAROLD F. HUIBREGTSE (Rep.) born Aug. 20, 1907, town of Lima, Sheboygan Co. Educated Hingham Grade School, Wis. Memorial Academy at Cedar Grove, Wis. Vice president H. C. Denison Co.; securities dealer. Formerly salesman and automobile dealer 1929-48. Farm owner since 1944. Treasurer Board of Education Sheboygan Falls since 1952. Member Sheboygan Kiwanis Club; director Sheboygan Falls Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; member board of trustees Pine Haven Christian Home; director Sheboygan Falls Chamber of Commerce. Serving 1st term in legislature. Home Address: 315 Elm St., Sheboygan Falls.

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

BERNARD LEWISON (Rep.) born Feb. 7, 1902 on a farm near Viroqua. Educated Viroqua public schools and Lawrence College. Operates Ford automobile agency and Viroqua body shop. For 10 years a farm owner and operator. Mayor Viroqua 1943-48; alderman city Viroqua 1938-40; chairman Viroqua Board of Appeals and vice chairman Board of Review. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: South Washington Heights, Viroqua.



RICE
Walworth

SCHOWALTER
Washington

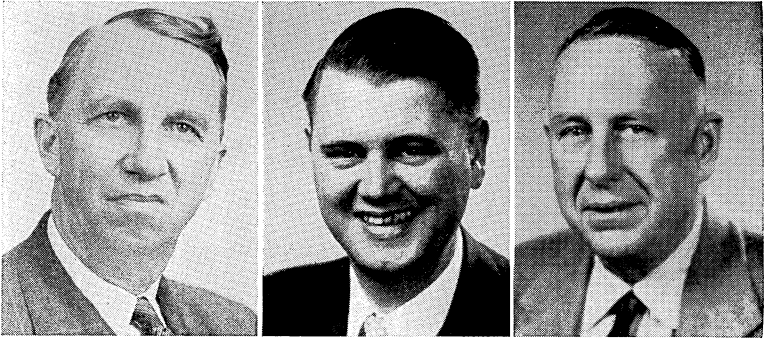
REDFORD
Waukesha, 1st

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 10th 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.

ELMER J. SCHOWALTER (Rep.) born in town of Jackson Oct. 12, 1894. Born and raised on farm which has been owned by family since 1843. Educated elementary schools, University of Wisconsin farmer's short course. Farmer; operates licensed deer farms; breeds and ships white tail deer for pets, forests or estates; furnished deer to federal and state restocking projects since 1938. School treasurer 6 years; town assessor 1926-31. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: Jackson.

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 4th term in the legislature. Home Address: 240 Douglass Ave., Waukesha.

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



LUDVIGSEN
Waukesha, 2nd

PETERSON, R.
Waupaca

ABRAHAM
Winnebago, 1st

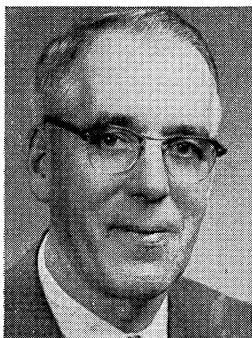
ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN (Rep.) born on old farm homestead in town of Merton, Waukesha County Mar. 17, 1886. Educated in public schools and Luther College, Racine. Early years spent in farming. For many years engaged in landscape work and in development and sale of lake frontage. Served as member of Waukesha County Board and chairman of town of Merton 1923-28; has been secretary of Waukesha Co. Farm Drainage Board since 1923. Assembly chairman of Joint Committee on Finance; Member Joint Legislative Council. Member Commission on Interstate Cooperation; Emergency Board. This is his 11th 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.

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 3rd 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 5th term in the legislature. Member Legislative Council and its Committee on Conservation; member Municipalities and Judiciary Committees. Assembly member State Natural Resources Committee. Home Address: 194 Ceape St. Oshkosh.

Winnebago County, 1st district: 1st-5th, 7th-12th, and 15th wards, city of Oshkosh.



ANDERSON
Winnebago, 2nd



CANE
Winnebago, 3rd



CRAWFORD
Wood, 1st

JOSEPH H. ANDERSON (Rep.) born Menasha Nov. 1, 1893. Educated in rural and high schools, Oshkosh Business College. Dairy farmer for past 40 yrs. Treasurer town of Winneconne 27 yrs.; president Winneconne Community School Board of Education. Active in farm organizations. Serving 1st term in legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Winneconne.

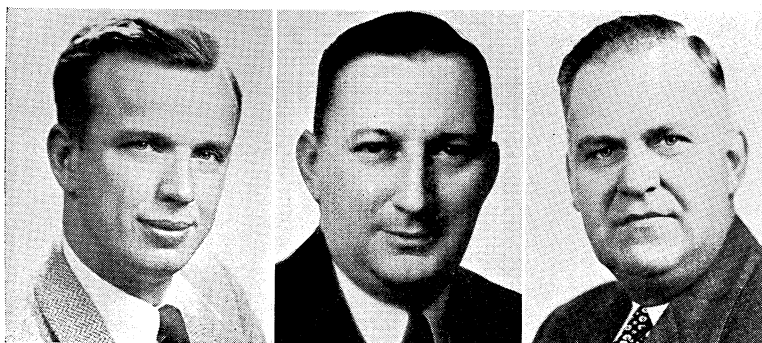
Winnebago County, 2nd district: Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Clayton, Nekimi, Nepeuskun, Omro, Oshkosh, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne, Wolf River; village of Winneconne; city of Omro; 6th 13th, 14th, 16th wards, city of Oshkosh.

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 Menasha Board of Education (past president) 1950-1954; member St. Mary's School Board, Menasha, 1942-49. Member Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles, Chamber of Commerce, Parent-Teachers Association; Children's Service Society of Wis.; Wis. Historical Society. Active in civic affairs and state and local bar association activities; president Winnebago County Bar Ass'n. Serving 3rd term in assembly. Home Address: 200 Lake St. Menasha.

Winnebago County, 3rd district. Towns of Menasha, Neenah; cities Menasha, Neenah.

JOHN S. CRAWFORD (Rep.) born Sept. 11, 1923, Homestead, Pa. Educated Pennsylvania public schools; B.A. history, Pennsylvania State University; M.A. history and LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1949-53. Master's thesis, Italian-American Labor Relations, published by A.F.L. Practicing attorney. Newspaper reporter 1948-49. Served in army air force 1942-45; P.O.W., Evadee, Italy. Elected to assembly 1954. Chairman of Special Legislative Committee created by Jt. Res. 17, A., 1955, to Investigate the Dairy Price Spread. Home Address: 300 Park St., Marshfield.

Wood County, 1st district: Towns of Arpin, Auburndale, Cameron, Cary, Hansen, Lincoln, Marshfield, Milladore, Richfield, Rock, Rudolph, Sherry, Sigel, Wood; villages of Auburndale, Milladore, Vesper; cities of Marshfield, Pittsville.



CROWNS
Wood, 2nd

MAY
Chief Clerk

KELLMAN
Sergeant at Arms

ARTHUR J. CROWNS, JR. (Rep.) born Wisconsin Rapids Jan. 24, 1922. Educated local public schools; Stevens Point State College 1941-42, 1945-47; B.S. Stevens Point State College; LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1950. Practicing attorney. Served in air force 1942-45. Active in Boy Scouts. Serving 1st term in the legislature. Business Address: Box 509, Wisconsin Rapids.

Wood County, 2nd district: Towns of Dexter, Grand Rapids, Granmoor, Hiles, Port Edwards, Remington, Saratoga, Seneca; villages of Biron, Port Edwards; cities of Nekoosa, 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. Appointed court commissioner effective Mar. 2, 1955. 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.



**WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT
AND BUSINESS**



WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

AN OVERVIEW OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT TO BUSINESS

By WARREN J. SAMUELS, *Graduate Assistant,*
Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin

Introduction

This article is the third in a series of Blue Book articles begun in 1952 which seek to give a functional view of Wisconsin state government. The first was called "The Community of Governments in Wisconsin" and the second, "Financing Wisconsin State Government." This article, "Wisconsin State Government and Business," spotlights the broad variety of ways in which the activities of the state have some influence on economic activity in this state, whether it be in the extractive pursuits such as agriculture and mining or the commercial and fabricating activities such as retail sales, banking, transportation or manufacturing.

Because of the tremendous scope of the subject, it is impossible to discuss in detail each way in which Wisconsin state government affects business. Therefore, we approach the subject in 2 ways. First, in this section, we give an overview of the manner in which the many state administrative bodies influence economic pursuits in one way or another. Then, we have imposed upon experts in various state agencies to prepare the story of how one activity of this type is carried out. While this device gives an incomplete picture and ignores many equally important aspects of the problem, it will provide a cross-sectional view of the vast activities of the state, and may assist in leading the interested reader to the agency most likely to be able to help him with his problems.

Government, be it local, state or national, has through its protection of personal and property rights, always had an influence on business. As the economic endeavors of the people expanded in intensity and reached out to more and more diverse and distant types, as such activities became more and more impersonal and as the operation of various forms of business began to affect other peoples' rights, privileges and well-being, the instrument of government came to be used as a restraint on business to assure that it did not adversely affect the interests of the public as a whole. As the structure of government expanded, some of its agencies thus found themselves peculiarly adapted to assist business in providing information, conducting research and establishing training programs. Then, too, government early provided aids to businesses affecting the public needs, and these to some degree antedate many of the regulatory activities of government. Thus, government, in

a country which prides itself on the limitations it imposes on the scope of its public agencies, has over the long pull, by the action of a variety of circumstances come to impinge upon virtually every type of business activity either by regulation or assistance.

It has long been recognized that neither the local nor the state governments are suited to cope with so-called "big business" which transcends local and state boundaries, and therefore to a large extent the assistance and restraints imposed on businesses of an interstate nature have devolved upon the federal government. The limitations imposed by the Constitution on federal activities, however, have to some degree restricted the scope of federal activity, although such restrictions have been reduced greatly by Supreme Court decisions in recent years; and the lack of such constitutional prohibitions on the state level has made it possible for the state to develop as a major agency for regulating and assisting business. In part, this is done by the state itself; in part, it is done by delegating the authority to the counties, cities, villages and towns.

In the course of the 107 years since Wisconsin became a state such a variety of relationships between state government and business has developed that it is doubtful that any one person could, of his own knowledge, enumerate all the ways in which Wisconsin state government affects economic activities. It is also very doubtful that many people who embark upon a business venture appreciate all the restraints and, more especially, the aids which the state government imposes or provides. The activities affecting business are diffused among many agencies and there is no single department, commission, board or other unit which has a complete overview of the entire role of the state government of Wisconsin in her citizens' economic pursuits. A sheer outline of all the tasks which the many people in state government can and actually do perform related to business would cover many pages, and it would be a monumental task to bring these details together.

It is almost impossible to think of a single state agency which does not have some relationship to the economic activity of the state. There are, however, certain agencies which are primarily created to regulate and assist and advise business in one form or another. The major agencies of this type include the Department of Agriculture, the Banking Department, the Employment Relations Board, the Industrial Commission, the Insurance Department, the Public Service Commission, the Savings and Loan Department, the Securities Department, the Department of Taxation and the several examining boards.

When the relationship of government to business is considered, there is usually a tendency to think only in terms of government as an agency for restraining or regulating business by imposing licenses, setting standards, testing, inspecting, supervising and in

some cases actually prohibiting an activity. Actually government provides many services — many antecedent to regulation — which instead of restraining, stimulate business and provide assistance instead of impediments to economic activity. A regulatory agency, manned by personnel who visit, observe and inspect in various parts of the state acquires a vast storehouse of information which can be imparted as advice and technical assistance to aid the businessman in the improvement of his operation. Observing the problems of the businessman, the government agent can draw upon the research facilities of the state for assistance in finding solutions or remedies. As new techniques and new materials are developed by research, he can spread their use by training programs. The state's representative, as the liaison between the producer and the state can channel information from his area of operation to the state and from all the state to the people of his area.

To provide a panoramic picture of the scope of state government activity such as we choose to give in the introductory section of this article we might approach it by looking at the tasks which each state agency performs, such as the licensing of trucks, the testing of drivers, the licensing of auto dealers, the inspection of school busses and the licensing of peddlers which the Motor Vehicle Department performs; we could look at each type of economic activity such as agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, recreation, manufacturing, merchandising, banking, transportation, etc. to see how each is affected by state government activity or we could enumerate the salient methods whereby government affects business. Only the last of these processes promises any reasonable probability of completion within the limits of these pages.

Broadly speaking, government activity in relation to economic life is of 2 types; it either assists or restrains business. Actually there is a great deal of overlapping. On one hand the function of providing assistance may actually restrain business. If, for example, the geological survey were to make tests for uranium and report that the deposit was too low in grade to warrant mining, substantial economic activity might thus be restrained. Conversely, the requirement that motor trucks used as contract carriers must have authority to operate restricts economic activity, but it also assists business by preventing overexpansion, undue competition, the establishment of an unwarranted degree of risk of success and assures that the shipper will get proper service. Recognizing this limitation of overlapping the following summary is based on the broad processes whereby government affects business. They may be enumerated as follows:

- I. Activities which assist business
 1. Providing information
 2. Providing technical assistance
 3. Research

4. Promotional activities
5. Providing facilities
- II. Activities which restrain business
 1. Prohibitions against activities
 2. Licensing and registration
 3. Supervision to conform to standards
 4. Rate-making and taxation
 5. Government competition with business

ACTIVITIES WHICH ASSIST BUSINESS

Collecting and Distributing Information

State government is peculiarly able to assemble information from the far corners of the state and disseminate it to the interested people in equally far corners. Such information may take the form of periodic reports such as the Department of Agriculture's "Crop and Livestock Reporter," "Wisconsin Dairying," and the "Animal Disease and Morbidity Report"; the Employment Service's "Wisconsin Labor Market"; the Board of Health's annual comprehensive report of vital statistics and the quarterly "Health" Magazine; the Conservation Commission's monthly bulletin; the Motor Vehicle Department's annual accident reports; the quarterly reports of the Department of Public Welfare; the annual statistical reports on taxes and aids, property taxes, city, village and town taxes of the Department of Taxation; the annual reports on public debts and receipts and expenditures of the Department of State Audit; the "Wis. Magazine of History" by the State Historical Society; and the annual summaries of the rates and financial data on the several types of public utilities by the Public Service Commission.

Such information may take the form of intermittent reports covering a specific subject. In the springs of 1954 and 1955 a list of the titles of between 200 and 300 such reports prepared within the year by the many agencies of state government was compiled by the Legislative Reference Library, and the list was by no means complete. Among these are special bulletins by the Department of Agriculture on skim milk marketing, feeder pigs, beef cattle, broilers, oat varieties, cranberries and a variety of other subjects, a vast variety of bulletins by the extension service of the University College of Agriculture, the Bureau of Community Development and the Industrial Management Institute of the University Extension Division, the Bureau of Business Research and Service of the University Department of Commerce, the Conservation Department, the Geological and Natural History Survey, and other agencies of the state. Among the most recent is a series of county soil surveys provided by the co-operative effort of the University College of Agriculture, and the state and federal Departments of Agriculture. Of considerable importance at this time are the bulletins of the Office of Civil Defense, especially the bulletin on "Facilities Self-protection."

Many state agencies issue biennial or annual reports containing comprehensive stories of the activities they carry on affecting business. The most recent biennial report of the Industrial Commission, for example, has a very complete story of the broad field of their activities relating to apprenticeship, the employment service, safety and sanitation in places of employment, unemployment compensation, woman and child labor, workmen's compensation and many of the detailed functions performed in connection with these broad areas.

The various state agencies disseminate literally thousands of answers to specific problems in reply to personal, telephone and correspondence inquiries. Does Wisconsin have a law prohibiting sale of aspirin by vending machines? What is wrong with my hens which are losing their feathers? Do I need a license to open a bowling alley? Are they allowed to sell stock in Wisconsin in the Utopia Uranium Mine?; and What is the maximum rate of interest which a loan company can charge?, are typical questions which may be submitted. In spite of the lack of any organized system of channeling these many requests, it is probable that a fairly comprehensive reply is ultimately sent out.

Certain agencies such as the Natural Resources Committee have no enforcement function, but merely operate as an agency to bring together the understandings of a variety of agencies dealing with a specific function in order to effectively co-ordinate their activities. Their reports provide the basic factual data with which the activities of the specific agencies deal.

The state radio network maintained at state expense, not only trains people in the use of this medium, but is a device for the dissemination of information to the people, especially the farmers. Experimental television provides evidence of the wide variety of informational programs which could be provided thereby.

It is easy to forget that a large part of the formal education for businesses of one type or another is provided in state-supported institutions of higher learning. Lawyers, doctors, engineers, businessmen, journalists, scientists and farmers as well as scores of specialists within these general fields are trained in the university and state colleges. Only a few professional occupations such as dentists, architects and veterinarians cannot receive their training in the state-supported schools. If we add the institutions managed by the units of local government but aided by the state, we broaden the coverage of the informational service of the state immeasurably. The public high school and the schools of vocational and adult education provide a variety of courses calculated to be of value in business. Not the least of these programs of education are the conservation, fire protection and safe driving programs. Without some consciousness of the importance of resource conservation, and the protection of property and person from fire

and accident, the already appalling economic toll would be even greater. Our apprenticeship programs operated jointly by the Industrial Commission and State Board of Vocational and Adult Education are among the best in the nation.

Not to be forgotten are the variety of libraries maintained by the state to assist its people. Technical libraries in the fields of law, agriculture, engineering, medicine, chemistry and a score of other fields are available.

Technical Assistance

Various state agencies maintain staffs to provide assistance of a technical nature to the people of the state. One of the most widespread is the work of the county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents who provide help to the farmers. Their close contact with the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin makes it possible for them to disseminate the technical know-how developed through research to the entire state, and to filter the problems of the farmers back to the people qualified to develop solutions. The experimental farms of the university also play a part in this program, as do the weed and seed laboratory, the animal disease control laboratory, and the dairy and foods laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, all of which are housed on the campus of the university. Forestry disease control and eradication assistance is provided in co-operation with the Conservation Department. Scores of institutes maintained by the university in engineering, medicine, industrial management, labor relations, banking, agriculture, newspaper work and other fields are examples of the technical assistance provided to segments of the economic world. One of the best known is the short course of the university College of Agriculture which in a few short weeks imparts much of the technical know-how required by youths who hope to manage farms. The institute, whereby a group of interested people are assembled for a few days of technical instruction, has been developed to a high degree of efficiency in this state. The 4-H Clubs and the F.F.A. provide widespread opportunities for the dissemination of information and technical assistance to rising young farmers.

Technical assistance in filling the labor needs of business is provided by the Employment Service which counsels employes, tests them, assists the employer in determining his needs and recruiting staff for him. Of similar value is the apprenticeship program. The Division of Planning of the Bureau of Engineering, while available primarily to governmental units, has a hand in the proposals for the proper location of industry and commerce.

Organizers of a financial institution, promoters of a security issue, creators of a public utility and other people proposing to establish certain types of businesses may call upon the state agency con-

cerned with the regulation of such organizations for advice before embarking on the venture. Similarly advice is given by the Industrial Commission to people contemplating the introduction of a new construction material or a plan for a building to determine if such material or plan will meet standards and how it can be modified to comply.

Research

The major research activities of the state are confined to a few agencies among which are the Department of Agriculture, Conservation Department and the University of Wisconsin. The combined efforts of the university and Department of Agriculture result in research in a multitude of fields, such as seeds; livestock improvement; animal and plant disease control and eradication; marketing problems; pasture grasses; soil conservation; and foods.

Within the very modern Babcock Hall, located on the campus, the College of Agriculture operates a dairy research plant to study improved and new uses of our milk supply. For many years the university sought a method of control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis and Brucellosis and a variety of other livestock diseases. Literally hundreds of people are employed on as many or more projects of research on the campus of the university to find the answers to problems confronting some portion of the economy of the state.

Much of the research of the state is, therefore, confined to the campus of the university although it may be financed in part by state agencies or by private funds. Substantial studies are also conducted on the experimental farms and stations maintained by the University of Wisconsin in the field and at the many field installations of the Conservation Department.

Promotion Activities

Literally millions of people annually see the words "America's Dairyland" on the Wisconsin auto license plate. Coupled with the "Alice in Dairyland" program, Wisconsin cheese week in many major cities and a variety of other promotional programs, the state's activity in calling the attention of the world to one of Wisconsin's major industries is a vast undertaking. The State Fair and a variety of county fairs supported in part by state funds, the month by month special food promotional programs, and the efforts to promote quality foods such as potatoes and butter are part of this program. The second great promotional program is geared to Wisconsin's recreational opportunities, and is managed by the Conservation Department. Literally hundreds of thousands of brochures advertising the state, press releases, advertisements and other methods are used to entice people to the state.

To a very limited degree the state provides financial assistance to farm societies interested in the promotion of quality produce.

The recently created Division of Industrial Development in the Executive Office has a very strong promotional objective in attempting to provide information to those interested in coming to the state. Similarly the recruitment program of the State Employment Service has a promotional objective because it seeks to provide people to fill the vacancies in industry.

Providing Facilities

The vast state park system, recreational program, and the network of highways provided at state expense are, although they are a form of competition with private business, also a major stimulant to business. Literally millions of people annually visit our parks, and in that process traverse our highways, buy gasoline, patronize our food establishments, purchase accommodations and send out many authentic souvenirs which were probably made in Japan or Ohio. People acquire costly hunting and fishing equipment, skis, sleds, etc. to use for a few days in the waters and land stocked by the state or the hills or prairies owned by the state. Without state intervention to provide certain facilities, they would not exist in the amount necessary to permit widespread use and enjoyment.

In the field of labor relations the state provides the agency whereby the disputes between management and labor may be considered and solved through the Employment Relations Board and discriminatory practices may be ferreted out and ameliorated through the Commission on Human Rights and the Fair Employment Practices Division of the Industrial Commission.

ACTIVITIES WHICH RESTRAIN BUSINESS

Prohibitions Against Activities

The most rigid restraint which state government imposes upon business is that of prohibiting certain types of business or activity within a business. Probably the best-known example of a prohibited business in Wisconsin is the provision against gambling. The type of activity which is generally associated with Nevada and with race tracks is unknown in this state. The lesser types, such as bingo games, slot machines and pinball machines not operated by skill are also a type of profitable enterprises not permitted by this state. The sale of narcotics, of intoxicants in certain areas and to certain people, certain types of literature, certain types of entertainment are other prohibited practices. Many foods are not permitted because of their contents. For many years, for example, a popular type of soft drink generally available in the country was not permitted in Wisconsin because of its content. Certain types of sales such as loss leaders, and many types of advertising are prohibited.

From time to time the Department of Agriculture quarantines a farm or the produce of a food processor in order to prevent the spread of a disease or the sale of an unwholesome product. The prohibition against the sale or serving of venison, game birds or game fish in restaurants and hotels is another restraint on business.

Licensing and Registration as a Restraint on Business

One of the most widely-used devices to regulate business is the license or registration requirement. Literally hundreds of occupations and establishments are permitted only when licensed by either the state or its subdivisions. In some cases such licenses are imposed to make certain that those who practice under them are qualified to act. Licenses to practice medicine, dentistry, law, nursing, barbering, embalming, plumbing and many others are of this character. Many licenses are imposed to assure that the establishments or their operators are legitimate operators and that the public will not be defrauded. Banks, insurance companies, auto dealers, security salesmen are among the licensees thus restrained.

In some cases the license requirement acts as a restraint on the practice of the activity. Unlicensed physicians and attorneys are brought to task by their licensing boards if they persist in practicing. In other cases licensing is not actually a restraint, unless the fee for securing a license is considered a deterrent. Typical of these was the original driver's license which could be procured by anyone upon the payment of 25¢. Conversely certain licenses are imposed as such a restraint that few people trouble to secure them. Licenses to sell oleomargarine are intentionally high to discourage the sale of the product.

The right to impose a license carries with it the power to suspend or revoke, and thus the licensing process is a never-ending restraint on the licensee. A real estate salesman who misrepresents or defrauds his client, the lawyer who engages in unethical practices, the food processor who persists in unsanitary practices may be deprived of a license by suspension or revocation. Corporation charters issued by the Secretary of State, bank charters, authority for insurance companies to do business, franchises to establish an electric power company, waterworks, bus line, railroad, are illustrations of major business activities which require licenses.

In the field of agriculture the state licenses nurseries, cold storage warehouses, commercial fertilizers, economic poisons, apiaries, agricultural lime and various types of operators such as buttermakers, food processors, veterinarians, livestock truckers, etc. Slaughterhouses are licensed by the Board of Health.

The Conservation Department licenses commercial trappers and fishers, bait dealers, wholesale fish dealers, private fish hatcheries,

fur dealers, taxidermists, guides, game preserves and farms as well as those who hunt and fish for pleasure. The Motor Vehicle Department licenses every type of self-propelled vehicle normally used on the highways.

The fees from these licenses to a varying degree support the governmental agency which administers them. In fact, in some instances, the licenses provide a substantial portion of the funds used to carry out activities of the government.

Supervision to Require Conformity to Standards

More often than not, economic activity is permitted, but many rules are set up regarding the conditions under which it may be done, and sanctions are imposed if the business does not conform. The dairy security program which requires that the dairy plants provide evidence that they can pay for the milk they buy is a good example of state supervision of an economic activity. A wide variety of programs of inspection to make sure that produce meets minimum standards is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture. Various canned and packaged foods, fertilizers, seeds, scales, feeds, livestock remedies, cheese and butter are inspected to see that they comply. These standards are set forth either in the law itself or in rules of the Department of Agriculture.

A major area of inspection by the state is in the field of industrial safety. A pioneer in this field, the Industrial Commission, inspects factories, stores, mines, elevators, public buildings and a variety of other places and structures to assure that they meet the standards of safety. Closely allied is the inspection of hotels, restaurants, tourist courts and nursing homes by the Board of Health in the interests of health and safety. Extensive codes or rules setting forth standards for dry cleaners, industries with a dust hazard, industrial camps, and a variety of other hazards are enforced by the Board of Health or the Industrial Commission.

While much of the activity of the Conservation Department is concerned with recreation, the activities of commercial fishermen and trappers are regulated to assure that they do not take animals or fish out of season, meet the size and bag limits and use legal methods of procurement.

In the interest of forestry development the Conservation Department controls the sale of timber from forest crop land, and the Public Service Commission regulates the flow of water in navigable waters and the alteration of watercourses. The Board of Health enforces stringent regulations regarding water pollution and sets a variety of standards for the healthful operation of barbershops, beauty parlors, undertaking establishments, food dispensing establishments and the installation of plumbing equipment.

Trade practices, advertising, labeling and standards of professional conduct are regulated by the Department of Agriculture and

the various professional examining boards. The regulation of private employment agencies by the Industrial Commission is another supervising activity, but it has become less significant since the State Employment Service has expanded.

Funeral establishments are not only required to meet certain requirements to be approved for operation, but they are carefully supervised to reduce the risk of defalcation. The sale of securities is also carefully regulated. At least 4 agencies, the Banking Department, Public Service Commission, Savings and Loan Department and Department of Securities are involved in this work. Sales, finance, debt adjustment and collection agencies are also regulated. Closely allied is the regulation of insurance companies doing business in Wisconsin. Here again, as in the case of licensing, the fees for inspection carry all or part of the costs of the supervision, and there appears to be a growing tendency to gear the fees to the service rendered.

Rate-Making and Taxation

Closely allied to supervision, but to some degree more extensive is the determination of rates. This applies specifically to the transportation, electric, gas and water utilities. Here, because of their monopolistic nature and their public service function the state intervenes to see that the public and the producer each get a fair return. In the area of insurance, the rates are approved but not made by the state while in the area of credit, ceilings on rates are set by the state. To a limited degree price levels are also set by the prohibition against loss leaders and similar practices.

Taxation is used both as a deterrent and stimulant of business. High taxes on oleomargarine in a dairy state are levied to reduce the sale of the substitute for butter. High levies have been proposed and even imposed on other commodities and services in an effort to discourage them, but with only limited success. On the other hand, tax benefits have been bestowed on various economic activities to encourage them. Taxes on urban bus lines were reduced in 1955 to keep them operating. Corporate tax offsets for federal taxes, special taxes on co-operatives, the taxation of banks and mutual insurance companies may be classed as taxes giving assistance to business. The lower rates on farm trucks and on trucks used to haul milk are similar devices.

Not the least of the relationships of government to business is the fact that government is supported in a large measure by taxes and fees which come from business. It may well be argued that all government revenues come ultimately from economic activity, and that, therefore, the support of government is provided by business in its broadest sense.

Government Competition

The last area of government business relations to be considered

is that in which the state actually competes with business. It is probable that many existing government activities could be provided by private enterprise but a variety of circumstances caused the government to enter certain fields in direct or indirect competition to business. One hundred years ago there were some private plank roads, but the costs thereof and the failure of companies to keep them up resulted in their decline and the gradual establishment of our network of public highways.

The dormitory and food dispensing facilities of the institutions of higher learning, the state radio network, the many testing and research facilities, the mimeographing and multilithing services of the state, the dairy bar in Babcock Hall on the university campus, the medical facilities for the students in our colleges, the growing of tree seedlings, the state life insurance fund, the loaning of funds to veterans and students, the school lunch program are but a few state services which compete with private enterprise. The penal institutions which produce our license plates, shoes, office furniture, food, canned goods and clothing, and which do laundry work for the Wisconsin General Hospital, are also examples of competitive industries.

Summary

This rapid survey of the activities of state government which influence business hits but the highlights of a multitude of mandatory or permissive functions of the state, but it should help us to see that the long arm of the state reaches from a state bank in Superior to a farm in Kenosha county and from assistance to the youngest apprentice to the stringent enforcement of the safety requirements in the trip hammers at Allis Chalmers Company at West Allis. It reaches from the demand that trucks be licensed to the persuasive process of seeking to get resort owners to abandon discrimination. It provides assistance to the multimillion dollar dairy industry and to the one-man filling station. It is a hard master on one hand and a willing servant on the other. All in all, a large segment of the economic activity in the state is affected by state government, and when all levels of government are considered it is difficult to find any portion of the economic life of our people which is not affected directly or indirectly by some agency of government.

THE STATE'S ACTIVITY IN ASSURING THAT DAIRY FARMERS ARE PAID FOR THEIR MILK*

By RICHARD POWERS, Department of Agricultural Journalism,
College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin

Introduction

Wisconsin has over 1,500 dairy plants which buy milk from the state's 125,000 dairy farmers. In one year these plants write more than 2 and a half million checks to Wisconsin dairy farmers. These checks total around half a billion dollars, or an average of \$4,000 per farmer. Because farmers are paid only monthly or semi-monthly for their milk, they, in effect, are extending considerable short-term credit to dairy plants in the form of milk delivered for which payment has not yet been made. For example, at the end of May or June each year the dairy plants of Wisconsin "owe" farmers about \$68 million. Wisconsin dairy farmers probably extend more "unsecured credit" during a year than any other business group.

Like any other creditor, the dairy farmer has real reason for concern about the financial stability of the dairy plant with which he deals. Financial responsibility of the plant to which he sells may be as important to the dairy farmer's income as the supply-demand situation, marketing efficiency and national farm programs.

To help assure dairymen of getting paid for the milk they deliver, the Wisconsin Legislature in 1939 passed a Dairy Plant Security Law (Section 100.06 Wisconsin Statutes), to be administered by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. It is only by understanding this present dairy plant security program that a judgment as to its effectiveness can be made.

What Does the Law Say?

Although several changes have been made since the Dairy Plant Security Law was enacted in 1939, the basic language is unchanged. The law says that no person shall be licensed to operate a dairy plant or receiving station in Wisconsin unless he has satisfied the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture that his financial condition reasonably assures prompt payment to producers for the milk and cream they sell him. Thus all Wisconsin farmers are protected by the law except those selling to out-of-state dairy plants or to unlicensed buyers. Cooperatives are not exempt from the law.

Under the law, plants are licensed on the basis of their financial condition. Bonds or other securities are only required when the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture decides that the current financial condition of the plant indicates that further protection

*Adapted from Special Circular No. 5, Vol. 26, Economic Information For Wisconsin Farmers, entitled Wisconsin's Dairy Plant Security Program, University of Wisconsin. Agricultural Extension Service, Nov. 1955.

is necessary. Most plants today can and do demonstrate their financial stability and are licensed solely on the basis of their financial statement. If a bond or other security is required, it does not need to be larger than the largest amount due in accrued liability to producers at any time during the year.

A 1949 amendment to the law exempted assemblers who do not take legal title to the milk (this includes most Swiss cheese factories) if the proceeds from the sale of manufactured produce are made payable to and distributed by a banking institution which has been granted trust powers by the State Banking Department. The bank, and not the plant, carries the financial responsibility. The law also requires that buyers of dairy products make payment to the plant itself instead of through sales agents or brokers. This 1941 modification was adopted because brokers frequently had no assets and as a result farmers and plants had little recourse if brokers defaulted on payments.

What Can and Cannot Be Done Under the Law?

Each dairy plant must file a verified financial statement with the State Department of Agriculture as a necessary condition to obtaining and maintaining a license. The department may approve a plant license on the basis of this financial statement alone if in its judgment the plant has sufficient financial responsibility to reasonably assure prompt payment to producers for milk. It will consider: operating history and management experience; condition of fixed assets; market outlets; and operating trends. The chief test, however, is the plant's "working capital position." In order to show "reasonable assurance of ability to make payment when due," the plant will need to show at least \$125 of current assets for every \$100 of current liabilities. (Current assets are those items which can shortly be turned into cash, while current liabilities are those items which will shortly have to be paid.)

Another important test is the owner's equity in the business, since it is evidence of his long-term ability to meet financial obligations. The department considers that owners of dairy plants — whether they be farmers, in the case of cooperatives, or other individuals, in cases of proprietorships, partnerships or corporations — should owe not more than 50 per cent of the value of the business. A plant whose financial condition falls below these standards can file a bond or other security, or the establishment of trusteeships may be required. Also the department may prevent a plant in financial difficulty from receiving milk or cream on credit after the 5th day of the month if less than 90 per cent of the value of the milk or cream delivered during the first 15 days of the preceding month has been paid for.

All plant operators are required to inform producers by writing at least once every 6 months of the financial basis on which the

license was issued. The department also recommends that plants make other efforts to keep producers informed on the financial condition and operating progress of the plant. Plant managers should be ready at any time to give producers a complete, accurate and thorough explanation of their financial status. A farmer who fails to receive his milk check when it is due should immediately contact the plant to see whether an oversight or error has been made. If it is apparent that the plant is unable to pay, the State Department of Agriculture should be advised immediately in writing.

How Do Dairy Plants Establish Ability to Pay?

Here are the ways in which Wisconsin dairy plants qualified under the plant security law in 1955 and the per cent of total farmer liability covered by various types of security.

	<i>Per cent of plants</i>	<i>Per cent of total farmer liability</i>
Financial statements only	58.2%	77.7%
Personal sureties such as personal surety bonds, guarantees or mortgages	16.8	12.0
Producer trusteeships	17.9	8.1
A definite guarantee type of security, such as commercial surety bonds, certificates of deposit, or government bonds	7.1	2.2

Many of the plants qualify for financial security solely on the basis of their financial statements. About 40 per cent file some type of security or have set up a trusteeship. These are plants whose financial condition has been considered deficient in some respect, but which have filed security with the department to protect the farmer's milk check. However, less than 1/4 of total farmer liability is represented by these plants because they are smaller than average in volume.

What are the Program's Limitations?

Since over one-half of all plants are licensed on the basis of their financial statement, it is essential that the statement be accurate. Unfortunately this has not always been the case. Although the Department of Agriculture makes every effort to test-check all statements as to reasonableness and compare them with previous statements, some plants may be licensed because they appear to be financially responsible when in reality they are not.

An operator's financial condition may also change materially during a year's time. These unpredictable changes may be caused by:

- (a) overpayments to producers for competitive reasons;
- (b) overinvestment in fixed assets;
- (c) loss on inventory speculation;
- (d) disasters;
- (e) management failures, and personal and family problems.

Since it is impossible to anticipate such occurrences, there are times when some plants may not be able to pay farmers even though they are licensed by the state.

Another limitation of the program is that the plants that need security the most find it hardest to obtain. Thus a plant with an unstable financial structure which cannot obtain security may be forced to close down because the state cannot grant it a license. Farmers, therefore, may suffer losses brought on largely by the program. Frequently if the plant had been able to get security, it could have weathered the storm. Because of the necessary inflexibility of the program, and the need for impartiality by the regulatory agency, the plant license is not granted. In such cases security for plants that really need it would contribute to the stability of the industry.

A weakness of the trusteeship arrangement is that losses which occur because of negligence or unauthorized acts by the trustee, are usually not adjudged criminal in the courts. Therefore no recovery can be made under the trustee fidelity bond. Recourse to the assets of the operator may prove equally futile in a civil action by producers.

The program has no control over the dairy product dealers. Hence if the plant fails to receive payment for dairy products because of dealer default, fire, theft, etc., the plant may have to default on producer payments even though it was licensed as financially responsible under the program.

It is also somewhat difficult for the average producer to continuously follow the financial status of his plant. This is especially true when farmers instruct the dairy plant to pay part of their milk check to creditors of the farmer. Sometimes when the plant gets into financial difficulty the deduction for this payment is made from the farmer's check, but is not paid to the creditor. Then, when the plant goes bankrupt, not only does the farmer stand to lose his immediate milk check, but also what was deducted from previous checks but not actually paid to his creditors. Under the present program it is difficult for either farmers or the department to keep a month-to-month check on the plants to guard against this occurrence.

The program does not protect Wisconsin farmers selling to out-of-state plants. Considerable milk does move across state lines, and a group of Wisconsin farmers recently felt the effects of a default by an out-of-state plant. They had no payment protection. Similarly the program does not protect farmers with bulk tanks whose milk is bought by and moves directly to out-of-state bottlers or

handlers. This type of operation is achieving considerable prominence in Wisconsin, and the farmers selling their milk in this fashion will have no payment protection under the present program.

A final limitation of the program is its necessary inflexibility. Thus plants which have less than the required cushion of current assets in excess of current liabilities may be denied a license on the basis of their financial statement and therefore must file security in some other form. This substantial expense associated with the purchase of bonds is often unnecessary in terms of security. This is because the low level of current assets may be the result of managerial decisions to keep the money working rather than a lack of assets. A law operated on a state-wide scale must, of course, set up uniform standards and hence cannot normally give full consideration to individual plant situations. This inflexibility in the program is a severe limitation.

What Are the Benefits of the Program?

The most important result of the dairy plant security law is not to secure payment from defaulting plants but to help keep plants solvent and financially responsible. When a plant is having difficulty maintaining financial responsibility or is having other problems which may eventually lead to this situation, the procedure has been to take some or all of the steps outlined below. These actions usually result from the application of the law and are taken voluntarily by the plant itself when the program, operated under the law, has brought the plant's attention to an undesirable financial condition.

(a) Meetings are called to bring together specialists, board of directors and management to pinpoint operating problems and find solutions.

(b) Specialists make recommendations after studies of the plant situation concerning efficiency, producer relations, etc.

(c) Specialists attend annual meetings to discuss problems of the organization and thereby promote better member understanding.

(d) Monthly operating statements go to the department for review, and the department may require that plant to be in the black each month. This, of course, encourages management to increase plant efficiency.

(e) Complete audit and bookkeeping equipment is installed when the department thinks it advisable and necessary.

(f) A program of debt retirement can be set up and supervised if desirable.

(g) At times, necessary changes in management are encouraged. Assuring payment to farmers in the event of plant bankruptcy is only a small part of the program. More important is the attempt to prevent plants from closing.

What Has Been the Effect of the Program?

There were 1,503 dairy plants that purchased milk from producers as of June 30, 1955. Yet an average of only 6 plants per year have defaulted on producer milk checks since the program was initiated. Furthermore, some recovery was made even though plants did default. During the 1947-54 period, defaults by Wisconsin dairy plants averaged \$81,196 annually. But 60.6 per cent of \$49,176 was recovered for farmers, leaving farmers an average loss of only \$32,020 annually during these years — less than seven-thousandths of one per cent of the total Wisconsin cash farm income from milk. During the first 9 months of 1955, losses to farmers were less than \$13,000.

From a dollars and cents standpoint, losses to Wisconsin farmers under the program have been fantastically low, though it is, of course, impossible to estimate what losses would have been if the program were not in effect. Yearly administrative costs have been below \$30,000 and costs to plants for meeting security requirements have stayed below \$50,000.

Possible Changes to Improve the Program

The greatest criticism of the present program is that losses to farmers on milk checks can and sometimes do occur. The program does not guarantee 100 per cent financial protection. One possible change is to require an adequate commercial surety bond of all dairy plant operators. This would give farmers 100 per cent payment protection from any licensed plant. The difficulty is that the amount to be covered would total \$68 million. Commercial banking for such an amount would cost around \$680,000 annually (\$10 per \$1,000 coverage). Since losses to farmers have averaged only \$32,000 during the last 8 years, this expense would appear excessive in light of added payment protection.

Another change might be for the state itself to guarantee producer payments out of funds provided by the general treasury. While this would guarantee producer protection, a legal question would undoubtedly be raised as to its constitutionality. Furthermore, a precedent would be set that might well result in demands by other groups for similar protection. Finally, there might be less incentive for plants and producers to worry about financial responsibility because the state would stand ready to bail them out if the occasion demanded.

Another change might be to provide the Department of Agriculture with a fund obtained through patron deductions to pay out on default cases. Objections to this proposal have been voiced by large financially stable dairy cooperatives and corporations that would be contributing much more than their share to protect patrons of unstable plants. Also patrons of a plant which defaulted because of unwise overpayments for milk would later receive ad-

ditional payments from the pool — contributed by the financially responsible plants. Finally, a closely held corporation financed with small stock investment and substantial notes payable to stockholders could unload its patron liability by closing its doors — and the pool would have to pay.

A somewhat similar change might involve building up individual plant reserve funds through patron deductions to be held by the Department of Agriculture. This would be a forced saving program but the administrative job of keeping track of each patron's share would become impossibly complex. This program would probably meet strong opposition as another deduction resulting in lower producer prices and the tying up of producer funds. In any case, funds accumulated in the first years, at least, might be insufficient to guarantee payment protection to farmers. Therefore, some overlapping of security would probably be required, itself a difficult proposition.

A change, suggested by the experience of other states, might be for the Department of Agriculture to get out of the dairy plant security program completely and let farm organizations take over the job. A neighboring state seems to do well with this plan. Of course, large, financially sound farm organizations must exist, or comparatively large numbers of farmers will not be covered. Also unless all farmers are members of the farm organizations guaranteeing payments some farmers will not be protected. These are likely to be the ones selling to the plants at which protection is most needed.

The present program, although not guaranteeing 100 per cent payment protection, has worked fairly well in terms of minimizing losses to farmers. If changes are to be made, it would appear that they should be made within the present program, rather than by changing the entire program. Two suggested improvements in the program are:

(a) More checking of financial statements to assure a higher level of accuracy in the statements. This would enable the Department of Agriculture to keep a more current tab on the financial condition of the plant. This would increase protection to the farmer.

(b) A higher minimum security standard required for a plant in order to get a license.

These would, of course, directly increase the producer payment protection. More important, however, they would improve the consultation and plant analysis phase of the program because these procedures could be initiated at an earlier date. The opportunities for correcting the difficulty in a plant would therefore be better. This prompting of consultation and plant analysis (which helps improve operating efficiency and thereby reduces the possibility of plants closing in the first place) is the most valuable result of the program.

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FARMER — THE DEVELOPMENT OF GRASSLANDS

By RICHARD POWERS, Department of Agricultural Journalism,
College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin

Introduction

Wisconsin is "going to grass".

To our fathers or grandfathers, that phrase signified rundown soil, neglected fields, and poor farming. But today, Wisconsin farmers are purposely going to grass. The grassland story is told here because it is an example of how research and extension men at the University of Wisconsin have worked with farmers to develop systems of farming that represent the best and easiest ways to get the most out of agriculture, now and for future generations.

Grassland farming is a plan for having more land in grass more of the time, and some land in grass or trees all of the time. The system doesn't do away with cultivated crops, but it keeps them on land where they do best and where they don't encourage soil losses. Examples of this type of farming can be found all over the state today. One place to look is the Coon Valley area of western Wisconsin. There, the university and the federal government worked with local people to set up the nation's first organized watershed conservation project back in 1933. There's still a lot to be done even in Coon Valley, but the clearing waters of some Coon Creek tributaries testify that conservation practices, with the findings of research playing an important part, can help prevent soil erosion. And enthusiastic comments of Coon Valley farmers give evidence that the system is practical.

But it would be a backward step to go back to nature's own grass on land that isn't suitable for tillage. Agricultural science has shown that grass farming can be immensely more profitable than nature unaided could make it. On many kinds of land, grassland farming is much more satisfactory than grain cropping.

The need for a new system is clear. If we keep farming by traditional methods — heavy on the grain and row crops — soil depletion and erosion will eventually destroy one-fourth to one-half of Wisconsin's highly developed cropland. With the possibility and need for a different method of farming plainly evident, agencies of Wisconsin's state government took steps to make grassland farming easier and better, and to get it used on more farms. State-supported university research and extension work were brought to bear directly on some problems of grassland farming.

The story of the contributions of science to grass farming could fill a book. But some examples of the University of Wisconsin research and extension work, coupled with farmers' experiences with grassland farming can highlight the move.

New Varieties

Improved grasses and legumes are among the first things that come to mind. Pure grasses generally don't yield enough high quality feed to meet the needs of the dairy farms in this state. Legume-grass mixtures do, but there are problems. Ordinary alfalfa varieties are hit hard by bacterial wilt disease in Wisconsin, for instance. Long-lasting stands of alfalfa have been impossible in the southern part of the state. Wilt disease opens the way for heavy winter-killing; then weeds and low yielding native grasses take over in decimated legume stands. In 1956, climaxing some 22 years of plant breeding and 3 years of seed increase, farmers will plant large acreages of Vernal alfalfa — a new winter-hardy, wilt-resistant variety which holds its own against competing grasses. Since it withstands the ravages of Wisconsin winters, Vernal, with care, should last several years without reseeding. Wide use of Vernal should push Wisconsin's alfalfa acreage to close to 3 million acres. At present, we lead the nation in total acreage and production, with more than 2 million acres.

The story of Piper Sudan grass is similar to the story of Vernal alfalfa. Sudan grass — high-yielding and drought tolerant — makes excellent emergency pasture. But it has one big drawback; pastured carelessly, most Sudan grass varieties can poison cattle. In 1942, the university released Piper, which had been bred by university agronomists. Five years of tests had shown that Piper yielded more than older varieties and consistently had the lowest content of prussic acid, which was responsible for cattle deaths on Sudan grass pastures. With Piper, farmers all over the country now have a relatively safe, high-yielding emergency pasture.

Bromegrass is another indispensable part of grassland farming. Its practicality was proved in grazing trials during the 1930's and it has since become the recommended companion crop for alfalfa.

Rebuilt Pastures

Pasture renovation — tearing up old pastures, fertilizing and liming heavily, then reseeding to an improved mixture — is a very important part of grass farming. Renovated pastures are a far cry from the "bovine gymnasiums" seen on many farms. Cows knee-deep in an improved pasture don't have to travel far to get all the grass they need for efficient milk production. That's the way to get more gallons of milk per mile of cow travel. Five years of university research on hilly land in Richland county supply some typical yield figures: renovated pastures averaged 3,200 pounds of dry matter per acre, while unimproved pastures yielded less than 1,500. Woodland pastures in the test yielded less than 300 pounds per acre — good evidence that it pays to get the cows out of the woods. This can also mean extra income from a well-managed woodlot.

Lime and Fertilizer Important

The 30 million tons of agricultural lime applied to acid soils by Wisconsin farmers during the past 22 years have done much to push acreage and yields of alfalfa to record-breaking highs. Cooperation between state, county and federal agencies has helped make Wisconsin's liming program one of the best in the nation. But the job isn't complete yet; 55 per cent of Wisconsin's soils are still acid and need more lime, according to university soil specialists.

Getting and keeping alfalfa is a real problem in some parts of the state. But 10 years of tests on the acid soils of Clark County have proved the value of what university researchers call the "sure-fire" treatment for alfalfa — giving plenty of the necessary lime and fertilizer at the right time. This usually means about 6 tons of lime per acre, with 500-1,000 pounds of high potash fertilizer. After that, a top-dressing of 400-500 pounds of high potash fertilizer when it's needed can keep the field in full production. This treatment has given large yield increases and — very important — has raised the quality of hay and pasture from treated fields. One treated field in Barron county yielded 4 tons of hay per acre continuously for 8 years, thanks to the sure-fire treatment.

Central Wisconsin bankers are convinced of the value of the treatment, and they've been making it easy for farmers to get loans for lime, fertilizer and alfalfa seed. A bank in Marshfield, for instance, has loaned some \$200,000 for soil improvement since 1950, at 2 per cent interest.

Drainage Problem

Sometimes, high production on grassland isn't simply a matter of liming and fertilizing. That's the case on much of the 2½ million acres of Spencer-Almena silt loams in the central part of the state. There, an acid hardpan lays under the fairly fertile topsoil. But the tight subsoil prevents drainage and the slopes are so gentle that water doesn't drain naturally from the surface. Low wet spots in the fields have hampered production of crops ever since the land has been farmed.

But agricultural researchers again came to the farmers' aid in this problem area and they came up with a plan for "land-forming" systems that can put these fields back into efficient production.

Wide, low terraces, spaced like eaves troughs on the gentle slopes, lead the water off slowly, over the surface. Between the terraced channels, the land is smoothed to do away with potholes or saucers which formerly held enough moisture to mire machinery and delay operations until late summer. This levelling-terracing program is followed by adequate liming and fertilization — the sure-fire treatment.

Land so wet that it had never been farmed since it was cleared was put back into production by land-forming followed by the sure-fire treatment in 1949. During the first 4 years of yield measurements, these former wastelands have produced forage worth around \$200 per acre in milk production. One cooperating farmer pastured 25 Holsteins for 81 days on an improved 7½ acre field, with no supplemental feed. Milk production was very good.

Area bankers are helping the land-forming program, too. They're buying land-levelling equipment, then giving it to the soil conservation districts. The districts then charge farmers only \$6 a day — enough to maintain and replace the equipment. In addition, the federal government shares half the cost of this work and will make payments up to \$15 per acre. County-owned grading equipment is also available for land-forming in many places. Some 3,000 acres of wasteland has been put back into forage production since the program was first tried in 1949. Along with improved pastures and hayfields in any part of the state go a lot of related machinery improvements and management practices.

New Machines

Forage harvesters came into vogue with expanded grass acreages, for instance. Farm engineers at the university were among the first to suggest this type of machine, in 1927, and their efforts finally led to the manufacture of the first commercial model by an Appleton machinery firm in 1936. Since then, the university farm engineers have been working constantly on improvements that increase machine efficiency and usefulness. They have adapted this grass machine to the harvest of row crop silage and other crops, and have redesigned the cutting machinery to do a better job on hay. Wisconsin farmers now own almost 27,000 of these machines.

Hay crushing and hay drying research — much of it carried on at the university — has shown how farmers can outsmart the weather by getting hay under cover the same day it's cut. This means improved hay quality — fairly good hay, even in poor haying weather, and very good hay in fair haying weather. A mow drier on a Wood County dairy farm has already saved its owner more than twice what he paid for it 5 years ago. Improved hay quality has cut Harold Iverson's annual feed bill for 41 cows by \$1,400 — from \$2,000 to \$600 a year. Iverson's cows are doing well on a ration of nearly 10 per cent roughage.

Research on shallow seeding of forage crops and the development of a corrugated roller seeder at Wisconsin has saved state farmers an estimated 2½ million dollars every year in seed costs. That's because shallow seeding showed that the recommendation for alfalfa and grass seeding rate could be cut in half by seeding one-half inch deep instead of at the grain seed level. This saves about \$5 an acre on an estimated 500,000 acres seeded each year. Current research may reduce machine costs, too.

Rotational, or strip grazing, is another management practice stemming out of pasture improvement. Essentially, it involves confining cattle to the pasture they can clean up in 1 or 2 days, preventing waste through trampling and uneven grazing. Temporary electric fencing makes this kind of grazing easy for the farmer. Incidentally, a widely-used type of transformer for high voltage electricity was first adapted to fencing and recommended by Wisconsin farm engineers.

And to make grazing easier for the cows, experiments now underway are looking into the idea of bringing the green forage to the cows, rather than making them go after it. This type of program would do away with the need for miles of fencing on a farm. Cost and time studies should show if it is practical.

So "Going To Grass" actually can be a way to get more, not less, from a farm. Grassland farming is efficient and profitable, as well as soil-conserving; there's no need to sacrifice yields or efficiency to save the soil. It's the ideal type of farming for Wisconsin, where dairying plays such an important role.

Although this article has stressed the production end of grassland farming, there's a marketing aspect of it, too. University research is also brought to bear on making and selling the products of grassland farming — new types of cheese, livestock and milk marketing problems, new ways of handling milk, reduced marketing or processing costs, etc.

Grassland farming isn't a revolution in Wisconsin agriculture — it's just wise use of existing resources within the framework of our present livestock system of farming. Agricultural research, with a large amount of it done at the University of Wisconsin, has shown where it will work best, and agricultural extension is carrying these practices to all parts of the state. This research and extension in grassland farming shows how one state agency, the university, attacks problems of concern to Wisconsin citizens.

PROTECTING THE CONSUMER THROUGH INSPECTION TO ASSURE CONFORMITY TO STANDARDS

By DWIGHT D. FORSYTH, Seed and Weed Section;
W. B. GRIEM, Feed and Fertilizer Section,
Plant Industry Division; and
CLAIRE JACKSON, *Chief*, Economic Practices Division,
Department of Agriculture

Introduction

There are many illustrations where the consumer is protected from inferior products by laws or rules establishing standards. Seeds, fertilizers, stock feed, antifreeze solutions, milk, butter, gasoline and many processed foods are among these. In each such case, a state agency has the duty of inspection of such products to assure that they meet the standards and certain approvals are required before such products can be marketed. In this section several illustrations of this function which rest in the Department of Agriculture are described by the men who make the inspections and grant the approvals.

Seeds

Seed for planting purposes is important to Wisconsin agriculture since so many of the crops grown in the state are dependent upon seed. Some of this seed is grown within the state while a considerable quantity of it has to be shipped in from other states to supply the farmers' needs.

All of this seed must be labeled to comply with the state seed law. To help farmers and seed companies comply with the law, the State Department of Agriculture maintains the State Seed Laboratory on the campus of the university where seed is tested for purity and germination. The results of these tests look simple to a person copying them onto a label. But what must be furnished by the department to provide this service for Farmer Jones in Douglas County or Mr. Brown in a feed mill in Kenosha County? There are accurate scales to weigh pound samples of seed or as few as one or 2 weed seeds; there are blowers to remove the light, infertile seeds and chaff; sieves to remove the small weed seeds and dirt; and another type of mill containing felt rolls which separate rough-coated weed seeds from smooth clover seeds.

A special germinating cabinet is provided in which the seeds are sprouted under the right temperature and moisture to determine how many seeds will grow and produce plants. Along with this equipment, trained workers are hired to use the equipment and make the tests for farmers and seed dealers who send in their seed samples.

Some seed cleaner may want to know what his seed contains so that he can adjust his cleaning machines to remove the impurities. Some seed dealer may have carried over some seed stocks, unsold the previous spring, and will want an up-to-date test on his seed. Some farmer may want to find out if his seed will grow before he goes to the expense of cleaning it. Another farmer may have lost the label off a bag of seed that may be either sweet clover or alfalfa and he wants his seed identified. A pea cannery may want to check the germination on the label before distributing the pea seed to their growers. These are some of the reasons seed samples are sent to the State Seed Laboratory.

Inspectors from the department sample seed being sold in the state to check on the accuracy of the label. These samples are also tested at the State Seed Laboratory. This inspection service assists the seed dealers in making sure their seed is correctly labeled; at the same time, assuring farmers that seed being sold by retail dealers within the state complies with the state seed law.

Weeds

For those farmers interested in weed control, the seed testing provides information about the weed seeds in seed. Noxious weed seeds, the seeds of plants which interfere with crop production, are listed on the seed testing report by name and the rate per ounce. Common weed seeds are listed by name and the percentage by weight is given as part of the purity analysis. Weedy plant specimens are also identified so that correct control measures can be applied so that poisonous or harmful plants can be distinguished from safe plants, and so that noxious weeds will be controlled as required by law.

The department furnishes technical assistance to the local municipalities of the state responsible for enforcement of the state noxious weed law. Although the department has only minor responsibility itself in noxious weed law enforcement, it is vitally interested in helping set up effective programs for enforcement in towns, villages, cities or counties. With only one or 2 men delegated to this work, the department attempts to provide training for local weed commissioners and town chairmen so that the local programs will be effective throughout the state.

Feed

A Wisconsin dairyman was in his feed dealer's establishment waiting for his corn and oats to be ground. He also intended to have a commercial protein concentrate added to balance the ration. While waiting for his turn he noticed a man in a long coat manipulating a brass tube which he was inserting into bags of hog concentrate. He learned that this man was a field representative of

the feed and fertilizer section of the Plant Industry Division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture with headquarters in the Biochemistry Building on the university campus at Madison. The fieldman told him that he was carrying out part of the duties of the section which had to do with the feed control work. He explained to the farmer that the representative samples which he was drawing would be sent to the laboratory to be checked against the label claims, and how the reports would come back to the dealer and to the manufacturer and once a year such findings would be published in bulletin form available to all. The fieldman told the farmer a little about the glamour of modern formula feeds. The feed manufacturer is doing a tremendous job in putting into practice the many new nutritional findings which are being so rapidly unfolded in the various research laboratories. For example, the feed which he just sampled at the time contained ingredients literally assembled from all parts of the world; produced from such divergent places as a mine, a pharmaceutical laboratory, the ocean and the fertile fields of the Middle West. Some of the ingredients are in minute amounts yet play a major role in the balancing of the formula.

The feed which the fieldman was sampling was only one of almost 8,000 brands of feed which are available to the Wisconsin farmer. Before these are offered for sale the manufacturer is required to register the product and to pay a registration fee. The money so collected is used for the inspection work. Some 1,300 manufacturers register commercial feeds with the department and they sell almost 1,000,000 tons in the state each year with a retail value of quite close to \$70,000,000. Feed purchases are a tremendous item of expense to the farmer and the department is trying to assure the consumer that he gets what is described on the label.

Before the fieldman started his actual sampling work he had checked the dealer's stocks of livestock remedies and also looked over the supply of legume cultures which were on hand. These items also are subject to registration and labeling requirements in accordance with law. Earlier the dealer had talked to the fieldman about a new feed formula which he expected to make. The state representative had helped to fill out the application form for registering and had discussed the formula and gave him help in determining the label claims which could be made for the product. This fieldman is quite a versatile man, well-grounded in nutrition and animal production.

Fertilizers

After the fieldman had completed his feed sampling work the dealer accompanied him to a small warehouse in the back of the establishment where he had some commercial fertilizer stored.

Here several lots were also sampled for submission to the laboratory for check on label claims. In order to get a representative sample, he drew full length cores from 20 sacks of each of these lots. These samples would also be analyzed and results sent to the dealer and manufacturer and findings published annually in bulletin form. He told the dealer a little about the great advances in the technology of commercial fertilizer production in recent years. This is enabling the farmers to get high analysis, well-cured, free-flowing materials which will help to produce yields which were unheard of not so many years ago. Over 400,000 tons of commercial fertilizer with a value of probably \$20,000,000 are bought each year by our farmers. The products sold as in the case of the others, under inspection by the department, are registered.

Later on his way home the farmer passed a lime quarry. He noticed a man again manipulating a brass tube up on a hopper at the end of the conveyor from the crushing equipment. He recognized the man as the same one he had talked to in the feed store. A sample of the agricultural lime produced by the lime crusher registrant operating in the area was being drawn. This sample would also be sent to the laboratory for check purposes. As much as 2,000,000 tons of agricultural lime have been used in the state annually, but the consumption has been dropping to where only 1,330,000 tons were used in 1954. Well over 2,000,000 tons should be used each year. The farmer smiled as he drove on, well pleased with the department's activity in looking after his interests.

Antifreeze Solutions

While in town the farmer also stopped at his filling station and as the weather was turning cold, he bought several cans of an antifreeze preparation. He could buy the product with confidence that it would do a good job. Through the enforcement of our recent antifreeze law, preparations of questionable value have been removed from sale in the state. All products which are sold are checked each year in the laboratory for contents and effectiveness of label claims. Such material like calcium chloride and sugar solutions which were good insofar as prevention of freezing of the solution is concerned no longer find a place on our market. They were responsible for a great deal of motor damage before this law was enforced.

For over 60 years laboratory and field work has been carried out on these agricultural products. It started with the fertilizers in 1895 followed by the feed work in 1901 and then with agricultural lime, legume cultures, livestock remedies and antifreeze preparations. The laboratory is well equipped and the staff of capable chemists are able to make the numerous determinations required to check against the various label claims. In addition to the official samples which come to the laboratory, many unofficial

analyses are made to help the farmers with their special problems. Possibly the county agent working with the farmer, tells him to send a sample of his silage to our laboratory. We are in a position to give him the analysis of his product so that he can better adjust his feeding program for more economical production. He may have a feed which is suspected of being poisonous, and our "poison squad" of birds or rats could give the answer as to whether the trouble was the feed or if he should look further for disease or mismanagement.

With the very rapid advances in agricultural technology, a large part of our work is the help which we can give the manufacturer and dealer in helping him better serve the farmer.

For a total outlay of approximately 30¢ a farm per year, all paid for through registration fees, this small section of 12 persons is enabling our people to buy these various products with confidence that they are essentially as labeled.

Weights and Measures

Weights and measures is a service of the Department of Agriculture which affects the pocketbooks of all Wisconsin citizens. This program is now in the process of being modernized and equipped to meet some of the present day needs. A new 20-ton truck scale testing unit was the first step in modernizing Wisconsin's weights and measures program. The unit, which was put into operation in October 1953, is equipped with twenty 1,000-pound test weights and has a mechanically operated boom for loading and unloading the weights on to the truck scales. As of December 1, 1955, this unit had made about 1,000 inspections of truck scales. About one-half of these scales were found to be accurate within official accuracy tolerance. The other half are either in the process of being repaired or are being taken out of commercial service.

Another step in the modernization of the program was a new medium scale testing unit which was put into operation by the Department of Agriculture on November 15, 1955. This unit, which has a gross weight of 20,000 pounds, carries 9,000 pounds of test weights including two 1,000-pound test weights, thirteen 500-pound weights, and ten 50-pound weights. It is designed primarily to test livestock scales. Before this unit was put into operation livestock scales were tested by manually carrying 1,000 pounds of 50-pound weights on to the scales. This was slow, tedious work and did not provide a sufficient test of the scales up to the full capacity of use.

In designing this modern livestock scale testing unit, 2 primary objectives were considered: (1), provide sufficient test weights to test scales up to their full capacity used; and (2), provide a mechanical means of moving the weights on to the scales which

in many cases are not readily accessible for scale testing. Consequently, the unit is equipped with a tractor which has a hydraulically operated modified front-end loader which is used to move the weights through livestock yards to the scales, and is used to load and unload the weights from the truck as well.

With Wisconsin's annual slaughter livestock market having a farm value of over 265 million dollars, this scale testing unit should offer a significant degree of economic protection of both buyers and sellers in this important Wisconsin industry.

These 2 modern heavy scale testing units are a step toward keeping the state weights and measures in tune with our developing industrial economy. In addition 3 regular weights and measures inspectors have been added in an effort to keep up with the work of testing the hundreds of thousands of other commercial weighing and measuring devices used in everyday commerce, including all types of smaller scales, gasoline pumps and meters.

ALICE IN DAIRYLAND AND HER ASSOCIATES — AN EXAMPLE OF STATE PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITY

By WILLARD T. REESE, Promotion Section,
Markets Division, Department of Agriculture

The promotion section of the Markets Division has as its purpose the furthering of the sales of Wisconsin farm products throughout the nation. To accomplish this purpose it works very closely with the dairy interests, livestock breeders association, poultry growers, cherry growers, potato growers and other fruit and vegetable producers as well as retail food and merchandising groups.

Alice in Dairyland

Promotion of farm products in the state stimulates interest in the marketing and consumption of Wisconsin farm products and directs public attention to the importance of Wisconsin agriculture. One activity bringing dairy products to the attention of the public is Wisconsin June Dairy Month. During this month dairy days are held in major cities throughout the state. The media of the press, radio, television and civic clubs are utilized to promote June Dairy Month. The press, both daily and weekly newspapers, in addition to numerous magazines use special releases, pictures and feature stories during this month. Radio and television cooperate by broadcasting direct from communities holding dairy days. Dairy leaders are also interviewed, and department-recorded interviews are used by over 20 commercial stations. Restaurants and hotels cooperate through menus, place-mats, and special dishes featuring dairy products. The majority of retail stores in the state erect special displays of dairy products and feature special dairy food sales during June Dairy Month.

Highlighting June Dairy Month is the crowning of Alice in Dairyland. Each year a young girl is selected from hundreds of candidates to reign for a year as Wisconsin's official representative symbolizing Wisconsin agriculture. The honor of being the 8th Alice in Dairyland fell upon Barbara Brown, Independence, Wis. Barbara has completed her junior year at Stout State College where she majored in home economics education. The duties of Alice in Dairyland are to make appearances throughout the state and nation promoting Wisconsin, with special emphasis on Wisconsin farm products. Alice in Dairyland is an employe of the State Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in the capitol, and is under the supervision of the department's promotion section.

Another means to bring dairy products to the attention of the public is the Wisconsin State Fair. One large building houses the state dairy exhibit. This exhibit includes the prize-winning cheese and butter as well as a dairy bar, milk bar and cheese bar where

delicious dairy products can be purchased. At a milk stand featuring "All the Milk You Can Drink for a Dime" more than 125,000 8-ounce cups of milk were sold during the 1955 fair. This stand was sponsored by the State Department of Agriculture.

Special Month Programs

Although some Wisconsin products may not receive special campaigns during the year many receive promotional benefits resulting from the department's month-by-month program. On the monthly promotion program one or more foods are selected to receive emphasis usually as a seasonal food or as part of a national program. Promotion consists of demonstrations, food releases and radio and television programs by the department nutritionist.

The monthly in-state food promotion schedule is as follows:

January — Eggs, Pork	July — Ice Cream
February — Potatoes	August — Butter
March — Cheese	September — Apples, Dry Milk
April — Evaporated Milk	October — Cheese, Honey, Cherries
May — Fluid Milk	November — Poultry, Cranberries
June — All Dairy Products	December — Gift Cheese

January Egg Month is sponsored nationally by the Poultry and Egg National Board and is conducted in this state by the department and the industry of the state. Feature stories are used by Wisconsin daily newspapers, and food information and recipes are published by both daily and weekly papers. Radio programs by the department nutritionist and poultry marketing specialist are used explaining economy and nutritional value of the product. The majority of retail stores in Wisconsin use merchandising material that is distributed to them.

During January a pork promotion campaign was conducted. Retailers and packers cooperated by using merchandising point-of-sale material. The hotels and restaurants used special table tents developed by the department. These tents pictured tantalizing dishes of pork as well as pork specials for the day. Informational material and recipes were sent to school lunch groups. Special meetings were conducted for people in charge of the school lunches. At these meetings the nutritional value of pork was stressed as well as the variety of ways it may be prepared. Radio and TV appearances were again made by the state nutritionist during which time pork dishes were discussed.

Out-of-State Promotion

Over 85 per cent of Wisconsin dairy products are marketed out-of-state. It is in these markets that dairy marketing and promotion work increase sales. To accomplish this Wisconsin Cheese Week promotions were organized and conducted throughout the nation. Requests from retailers for Cheese Week campaigns coupled with the counsel of the cheese industry guided

the department in their selection of areas for the Cheese Week campaigns. Advance planning is essential for industry participation in promotions. The promotion team, consisting of one or more marketing specialists and the state nutritionist, contact distributors and retailers in the selected market areas on an advance trip. Plans are made for store demonstrators and cheese displays featuring Wisconsin cheese. The cheese distributors set up the displays and furnish the cheese for demonstrator sampling.

A vital part of the Cheese Week promotion is the state's nutritionist. She provides the liaison between the homemaker and the Wisconsin cheese industry through a program of education that embraces radio, TV, newspapers and cooking demonstrations. Use of all the major media — newspapers, television, radio — provides the most effective means to tell the story of Wisconsin cheese. Cheese Week promotions and personal appearances by Alice in Dairyland on radio and TV complement the newspaper publicity. To localize the promotion Wisconsin representatives arrange to meet with state and local dignitaries for publicizing Wisconsin Cheese Week promotion. The center of this is the retail outlet at which the cheese becomes available to the consumer. The retailer is given material which can be used to erect displays and also tie in cheese displays with allied products to get a maximum sales effect. He also maintains an accurate record telling the department the exact amount of increase in sales. Detailed information obtained through survey forms supplied to all participating wholesalers and retailers prove the promotions to be a tremendous success. In Atlanta, Georgia, returns showed that the increase in sales during the week of promotion over any previous week's sales amounted to 55,800 pounds of cheese. Of the 10 cities covered in the 1955 Cheese Week promotion, sales increases ranged from 20 per cent to 500 per cent over any previous week. A careful follow-up of the campaign shows that sales of cheese continue to remain above any other year's sales before the promotion. In some of the cities nonfat milk was also included in the Cheese Week promotions. The results were so gratifying that an exclusive nonfat dry milk campaign was held in Toledo. The organization of the nonfat dry milk campaign was patterned after the Cheese Weeks. During the week of the Toledo campaign the sales increased 350 per cent above any previous week's sales. There is a natural drop in sales for a short time following the campaign; however, one year after the nonfat dry milk campaign, Toledo reported sales were 350 per cent more nonfat dry milk than they were before the campaign. The results of this test campaign were so tremendous that several exclusive nonfat dry milk promotions have been scheduled for 1956 as well as supplementary promotions during the Cheese Weeks.

To further promote Wisconsin and its dairy industry, limited amounts of souvenir cheese samples, bulk cheese and cheese gift boxes were made available to persons attending events of national and regional scope. This program allowed the promotion section opportunity to make one of Wisconsin's most famous dairy products available at key functions where thousands of community leaders would be sure to see and taste the product.

More requests have come in for out-of-state promotion campaigns than time, personnel or funds would permit the department to fill. The increased interest and demand of the out-of-state handlers of Wisconsin farm products are evidence of the great value of these promotions to the farmers of Wisconsin and the over-all agricultural economy of the states.

AN EXAMPLE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — THE ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

By E. P. POPE, *Director*, Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory,
State Department of Agriculture

The Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture located on the campus of the university provides a large variety of services to the livestock industry and the general public. These range in scope from the testing of bovine blood samples for Brucellosis to the diagnosis of French molt in an ailing parakeet. Generally the purpose of the laboratory is to provide laboratory services for all livestock regulatory programs and all livestock disease control functions of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. At the present time, the 2 largest entities in which the laboratory is engaged are the blood testing of all cattle involved in the state-wide Brucellosis eradication program, and diagnostic assistance to practicing veterinarians when they are confronted by serious or difficult diagnostic problems. An over-all aspect of this service is a continued and constant epizootiological study of all major disease threats to the Wisconsin's livestock industry. This service is extended to all segments of the industry: cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, fur bearing animals and also wild animals and birds.

An individual example of how the laboratory provides these services could be the submission of a dead cow to the laboratory. This animal was referred to the laboratory by a practicing veterinarian. Two other animals in the herd had already died from sudden but unexplained causes and several more animals in the herd were ailing. The practicing veterinarian's clinical observation of the animals had failed to reveal the cause of this almost catastrophic problem to the herd owner.

Initially upon receiving the cow at the laboratory a careful record is made of the history of the case and the case is then assigned to one of the laboratory's 4 veterinary diagnosticians. In this particular case, no ante-mortem inspection could be made as the animal was dead. The diagnostician proceeds to perform a systematic post-mortem examination. From his skilled observations and knowledge a tentative diagnosis of poisoning was made. Specimens were submitted to the toxicologist for identification of the suspected poison or poisons. The herd owner was contacted through his veterinarian immediately so that a thorough search was made to find and remove the source of the poisoning and to provide the veterinarian with a basis for emergency treatment. In the meantime the toxicologist had completed his examination of the submitted specimens and had identified the cause of poisoning as being due to arsenic. This information was again immediately given to the herd owner and his veterinarian. The treatment could

then be directly aimed at this type of poisoning and the source of the poisoning definitely located and removed.

In the above case only one general type of specialized laboratory examination was required to make the diagnosis. Usually more than one is necessary and occasionally all types are required. There are many general types of laboratory examinations available at the laboratory such as bacteriological examinations, microscopic studies of tissues, chemical examinations, parasite examinations and blood tests. These examinations involve the performance of hundreds of highly technical and varied procedures and techniques.

It is also often necessary for the diagnostician to go directly to the farm and study the entire herd. The search for the cause of animal diseases is a never-ending and extremely complicated endeavor. The intricate balance of health and sickness — of life and death — for one animal or a herd of animals involves a combination of many factors inherent in nature. When those forces in nature as infections, toxins and injuries get out of control, sometimes because of man's well intentioned ignorance, a disease condition exists. It is the laboratory's role to assist the practicing veterinarian in identifying the specific cause or causes of disease which interfere not only with an animal's life, but also its life as a profitable animal to the livestock owner.

To carry out these responsibilities, the laboratory is staffed with 5 veterinarians, 3 bacteriologists and 20 to 30 technicians and other workers. To provide as complete a diagnostic service as possible, the laboratory has the consultation and cooperation of the various departments of the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture, the State Hygiene Laboratory, the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the U. S. D. A., and the other divisions of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture always available when their specialized knowledge is needed.

TRAINING OUR CITIZENS TO EARN A LIVING

By C. L. GREIBER, *Director*,
State Board of Vocational and Adult Education

Introduction

In 1911 one of Wisconsin's many great contributions to legislative history was enacted establishing the state system of vocational education. This program of education was created after 2 years of intensive study by an interim committee, and the basic law has stood the test of time without essential change ever since. Until then, a youngster who dropped out of the public schools to work or because he had reached 14 years of age at which time compulsory education ended, had no further public educational opportunities. Furthermore the academic nature of the curriculum in virtually all high schools did not attract the youngster who desired training leading to a specific occupation. It was to meet the needs of these youngsters that the vocational school system was created.

In most other states the vocational school system is a part of the public school system, and is supervised by the state department of education. As we have pointed out, the Wisconsin system was created because at that time the public schools were making little or no provision for the student whom the vocational school was intended to help. Although some efforts to connect the public school system and vocational school system were made in the first law, the controls by the public school administrators resulted in inaction, and in 1917 the 2 systems were divorced completely. Since that time the high school has developed a strong manual arts and vocational program in many places, and the 2 systems have worked more closely together. In some cities the 2 schools use the same classrooms and equipment and even the same teachers. At least one course, vocational agriculture, which is taught in many high schools, is supervised and subsidized by the vocational system.

No segment of education in Wisconsin has received wider acclamation than the schools of vocational and adult education. The first of their kind on a state-wide basis, the program reaches a larger proportion of the people of the state than is true in most states. The vocational training center in Milwaukee is generally regarded as the best school of its kind in the nation. During World War II when the training of defense workers was urgently required, Wisconsin, through its vocational schools, was well along with its training program before many states had completed their plans.

Whom Do the Vocational Schools Serve?

While the broad objective of the vocational schools has remained the same ever since they were established, changes in

the nature of economic life, the curriculum of the high school and the compulsory attendance laws have affected the kind of student who forms the bulk of those trained in the vocational schools. Youngsters of 14 are no longer employed except on farms with the result that relatively few quit full-time public or private school before 16; in fact an ever-increasing proportion are graduating from high school. Nevertheless a youngster under 16 years may, if he chooses, attend vocational school on a full-time basis instead of high school in order to satisfy the requirement for compulsory school attendance.

A much larger proportion of those who attend vocational schools, however, are those who have either reached 16 years of age or who have graduated from high school and who are seeking to learn something which has a direct and immediate vocational or job objective. They enroll in what are frequently called terminal courses which upon completion will qualify them to enter an occupation.

A third group who attend vocational schools are those who desire to enter a trade in which there is a specific requirement for a period of apprenticeship which provides for one-half day a week of related training in a vocational school while working on the job as an apprentice.

The final group are mostly adults who take a broad variety of vocational and avocational courses which may help them in their work or may provide training in some leisure-time activity.

The Organization of the Schools

Each city, village or town with a population of more than 5,000 must establish a vocational school and smaller communities may create them. Since 1953 territory surrounding a city or village may become a part of a vocational school unit, but to date no such district containing all or part of more than one municipality has been established to provide vocational training. Such districts are proposed by petition of 3 per cent of the voters, and created by referendum. The board is selected within the district much as is a board in a city today. Each such school is supported by local taxation and state and federal aids. Currently about 60 communities have such schools — some providing daytime courses, some providing both day and evening courses and some providing only evening work.

Each system is managed by a director under the supervision of a board of vocational and adult education. This board is composed of 2 employers and 2 employe members appointed by the local board of education and the city superintendent of schools who serve *ex officio* except that such boards and administrator are selected from the district in district schools. State-wide supervision is provided by the State Board of Vocational and Adult

Education whose activities are supervised by a director, and which has a staff of technically trained people to assist him.

One of the important aspects of the vocational system which enables it to keep its offerings suited to the needs of the people is a system of advisory committees composed of people engaged in various economic activities. These committees confer with the administrators on the course offerings to make certain that they provide the training needed and that the instruction is adequate.

Residents of the city or district maintaining a vocational school attend such schools free of charge. Residents of districts not maintaining vocational schools pay a fee. The fees for nonresidents under 21, however, are paid by the portion of the county not in a vocational school district just as is the tuition for high school pupils, not by the pupil himself. The fees for nonresident adults may be paid by the municipality of residence or by the person himself. A maximum limit for such tuition is established by law.

The Types of Training Provided

In order to more clearly set forth the job which the local schools of vocational and adult education do, let us turn to some examples of students who enter the vocational school at different levels of their training to see how they are handled.

"A" finished a one-room school in the rural area when 14 and declined to go to the high school in the neighboring village because it provided only an academic course. He was required to attend school full time for 2 more years. He, therefore, enrolled in the nearest vocational school which offered a full day program. He enrolled in 4 subjects, English, civics, woodwork and auto mechanics. He attended school 5 days a week for 6 periods. This met the requirement of full-time attendance in school which was required of "A" until he was 16 years of age.

After "A" had completed 2 years of full-time education in the vocational school, he could have terminated his schooling because he had reached 16 years of age, but because he liked his courses, he continued to attend, and at the end of 4 years had completed the requirements for a high school diploma which was duly awarded him by the high school in the city in which he attended vocational school.

One of the things which prompted "A" to continue his education was the fact that during his first year in the vocational school he requested and was given a group of tests in an effort to measure his aptitude for clerical, mechanical and agricultural pursuits. The tests revealed mechanical ability, and the guidance director urged "A" to study auto mechanics and machine shop. These subjects interested "A" to such a degree that he lost his former dislike for school, and gradually began to plan for continuing in school after he became 16 years of age.

"B" completed high school, and after several false starts at a job, he decided to be a carpenter. After tests revealed that he had aptitudes for that type of work, arrangements were made to apprentice him to a contractor in accordance with standards approved by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Under the agreement he worked 36 hours a week on the job where he received training in the work of a carpenter and in addition he attended the vocational school for 4 hours each week to receive related and technical information on his trade. In the school he was taught such things as blueprint reading, the use of the square, care of tools, mathematics, etc. He was paid his regular wages both on the job and while in school.

The apprenticeship programs are set up by the local schools of vocational and adult education in co-operation with the Industrial Commission, the trade or industry involved and the apprentices involved. The courses available vary with the needs of the community. The apprenticeship program in Wisconsin is recognized as one of the outstanding programs in the U. S.

"C" completed 12th grade in a small high school which had only an academic course. After working as a car hop in a drive-in, a waitress in a restaurant and a clerk in a variety store, she concluded that she would like a job which offered greater opportunity so she enrolled at the vocational school in a nearby city to take a course in stenography. At the end of 9 months she took a civil service examination for typist and stenographer I and passed it, but after deliberation she decided to remain in school a second year to improve her proficiency. At the end of that time she qualified as a stenographer II.

Had "C" been interested in cosmetology, dietetics, bakery work or a score of other occupations or if "C" had been a boy interested in radio, TV, auto mechanics, air conditioning, welding or many other specific occupations, arrangements could have been made to train him for such a job. These are occupations for which specific training can be given in a post-high school course of from several weeks to perhaps 2 years. Such training deemphasizes the broad, general aspects of the education and concentrates on the specific job training. It parallels the work given in the private business college and the beauty culture school. The terminal courses available vary with the community, but the program is sufficiently flexible to permit the local school to provide the terminal educational programs most needed in that locality.

We turn now to "D" who worked for 5 years as a radio repairman. His employer expanded his shop to sell TV sets, and "D" needed training in the maintenance of sets. The vocational school anticipated the demand for this training, and arranged a course to be held 2 evenings a week. "D" enrolled in this course. His objective was to learn the principles of television and how to repair sets.

He was not interested in credit toward a diploma but merely in acquiring the know-how.

Incidentally at this point we can well discuss how the instructors in the vocational school are acquired. Some of them are specifically trained to teach the manual arts and home economics at various teacher training schools, the best known of which is the Stout State College at Menomonie, Wisconsin. These people are normally full-time instructors, although in cities where the vocational school and the high school use the same facilities they may also teach high school students. Others are part-time instructors selected from the community or neighboring areas in accordance with standards set down by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. The supervisor of training in the stenographic pool in a large insurance office might be employed to give a course in stenography or typing. The foreman of the welding department in a plant might give a course in welding. A local tax consultant might give a course in preparing income tax returns. A professor in engineering at a neighboring university might give a course in the theory of electronics or air conditioning. The head of the art department of a local department store might give a course in knitting. The sales manager of the local chain store might give a course in merchandising.

We still have 2 kinds of requests for training for which specific provision may be made. "E" was a local club woman who was interested in the United Nations. The national office of the club of which she was a member decided that during this year the clubs should study the U.N. to familiarize themselves with its workings. After discussing the needs with the local director of the school for vocational and adult education, an agreement was reached that if she could get 25 people to enroll in a course, the director would make arrangements with the extension division of the university to provide a nationally known professor of international relations to give a series of 8 lectures on the organization and operations of the U.N. The arrangements were made, and the course was offered, not to 25, but to 125 interested citizens who attended a lecture and informal discussion once each week for 8 weeks.

Finally we turn to "F", a married woman who has become interested in the making of trays, dishes and costume jewelry out of copper and aluminum. As a result of enrollment in such a course, she attended school every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. to beat out potential Christmas gifts under the supervision of a trained teacher of art work. Meanwhile her husband "G" who has taken on weight enrolled in a class in physical training for middle-aged men in which a group of people employed at sedentary pursuits engaged in volley ball, ping pong, darts and other competitive activities requiring limited exertion.

Within these 7 broad fields there are scores of specific courses leading to a variety of objectives which more than 118,000 people pursued in 59 communities in 1954-55. The courses offered are very flexible and vary with the community and the times. The availability of jobs, the nature of the jobs, the prior training and ability of the students all are factors which determine what subjects will be offered and at what level the training will be given. The courses may be given during the day or in the evening depending on the needs of the students, the availability of instructors and the availability of classrooms. A course in tractor maintenance might be welcomed in a community of 6,000 surrounded by rich agricultural land but would be ignored in Milwaukee while a course in routing deliveries which is requested in Milwaukee might receive no attention in a rural area. A course in practical nursing might be important in one community which has a lack of medical and nursing personnel and facilities, but might not be needed in a city with adequate staff and facilities.

For the purpose of administration the offerings of the vocational schools may be divided into 4 large classes: agriculture and homemaking; trade and industry; distributive education; and business education. Within each of these a variety of offerings may be provided varying from credit courses to courses geared to hobbies, and from courses completed in a few weeks to courses extending over as much as 2 years.

Over the past 45 years the objective of providing training for those for whom little or nothing is being done has continued. In this period of time vast changes have occurred in our economic system and in our educational program and participation. Agriculture has become more scientific and mechanical. A vast number of mechanical and technical developments have expanded our industries which produce many items which were visionary or unthought of in 1911. Trade and commerce has become a far more complex process in the past 50 years. Our educational system has changed, too. More youngsters go to high school. These schools have expanded their offerings to provide the basic courses for many specific jobs. More people attend colleges. As a result of these developments, the need for providing training for the people whom neither the high school nor college assists, persists and because of the more complex nature of our economic life, the challenges to the system of vocational and adult education is even greater today than it was in 1911 when Wisconsin plowed the first furrow in the virgin soil of vocational training.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — A WISCONSIN FIRST

By HARRY A. NELSON, *Director*,
Workmen's Compensation Division, Industrial Commission

Introduction

In 1911 Wisconsin enacted the first provision for the centralization of all labor laws in a single department, the Industrial Commission. The commission was given wide quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers and functions in the field of safety and health in employment, and was the first example of the use of the administrative body in this field. The legislature repealed the detailed safety laws and provided that all employers must furnish a safe place of employment. It was the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine what was a safe place of employment, and to ascertain and fix reasonable standards.

At the same time Wisconsin enacted the apprenticeship law which was the first of such modern laws, and the first of the modern workmen's compensation acts. Wisconsin was one of the first 6 states to include public employes under the act and one of the first 7 to compensate for occupational diseases as well as injuries and death.

In the following pages the procedure for the settlement of a claim in case of injury to an employe in the course of employment before and after the enactment of the workmen's compensation act is explained.

Turn the calendar back before 1900 and examine the legal remedy provided in case of injury to an employe in the course of his employment. Legal phraseology then spoke of the law of master and servant. Recovery of damages by an employe could be compelled only by action in court, upon a showing of fault (negligence) on the part of the employer. Highly technical requirements had been evolved by the courts, with feeble attempts at modification by statute. Precedents could usually be found by either plaintiff or defendant in support of his position. Expert testimony was invoked by both parties at considerable expense. Finally, the decision was made by a court and jury. If error was made in the record, either by admission of incompetent testimony, or in any other respect, the result on appeal to a higher court meant reversal or further trial.

Even though legal negligence could be established, the employe's claim for damages could be defeated by invocation of 3 technical defenses, that is, that the injury occurred because of fault of a fellow servant; that the employe had assumed the risk which resulted in injury, or that he was ever so little negligent himself. Even if the employe's negligence could be assessed at 95 per cent, and that of the employer at 5 per cent, there could be

no recovery by the employe.

Questions of fact were usually decided by the jury under instructions by the judge. Questions of law were decided by the court. Instructions to the jury were long, detailed, and confusing to a jury of laymen not trained in legal parlance or philosophy. Decisions as to who were fellow servants and what risk should or would be assumed by the employe were often ambiguous or conflicting. Sympathy or misunderstanding on the part of a jury produced anomolous results, sometimes to the prejudice of the employe and at other times to the employer. The end result was delay, expense and uncertainty. The employe who might ultimately prevail was often not in a financial position to assume the expense and delay of a suit. Consequently public or private charity often had to be evoked. Finally, if judgment was obtained, there was no assurance that it could be collected from an employer who might have died or become insolvent. Employes with small claims found it unprofitable to attempt to collect.

In the process of legal action considerable friction frequently developed between employe and employer, with consequent deterioration of labor relations to the detriment of employer, employe and society at large.

The system lent little incentive to the prevention of accidents by employment of good safety practices. Consequently accidents increased greatly as machines became larger and more complicated and chemical and other industrial processes were more widely used.

Because of these considerations an enlightened public demanded a revolutionary and salutary system which would eliminate many of the objectionable factors which had found fruition in the common law system of personal injury suit between master and servant. After considerable study, states adopted workmen's compensation laws. Wisconsin enacted the first state compensation act which became effective May 3, 1911. Since then amendments have been regularly enacted and have resulted in larger benefits and more workable procedure. Today Wisconsin has what is usually cited as one of the best laws in this country.

Let us compare results in possible cases under the 2 systems.

An Example of Former Practices

In 1900 James Smith was employed by the Acme Manufacturing Company as a machine operator. In the course of his duties he went to get materials necessary in his work. As he hurried to cross an aisle in the plant he was struck by an article which fell from a loaded truck being pushed by a co-employe who also at times assumed duties as a foreman. The floor in the aisle was uneven and had a number of depressions, one of which probably contributed to the fall of the article from the truck. The truck

was fully loaded with articles which had carelessly been placed by other co-employees who had done the job of loading. Just before he was struck, the employe had stepped out of the way of another truck being pushed in the opposite direction. This brought him into the position where he was injured.

Obviously the injury could have been prevented by the employer. An even floor, proper loading and piling of articles and better routing of trucks could have avoided the accident. Greater care on the part of co-employees could also have eliminated the probability of injury. The injured employe himself was aware of the existing conditions and practices. Had he exercised greater care he might not have been injured.

We now see that a situation is presented full of legal possibilities and subject also to great difficulty in a decision as to the precise facts.

Was the employer negligent? Could he have prevented the accident? If he could, was he legally required to pay damages when he failed to do so? Did the employe assume the risk involved? Could blame be charged to fellow servants and thus relieve the employer? Was there some negligence, though slight, on the part of the employe which contributed to cause injury?

Unfortunately Smith suffered a fracture of his leg, which required extensive treatment and several operations. Infection developed which resulted in considerable permanent disability. His disability was such that he could no longer engage in the sort of work which he had performed.

The employer carried no insurance to meet a claim for damages. The law did not require that he do so. He offered a nominal settlement of \$500, claiming that legally he had no liability whatever and alleging that the employe had assumed the risk, and in any event it was his own negligence, and that of fellow employes, which resulted in injury. Smith consulted an attorney, who advised suit for \$25,000, which was promptly commenced. Experts, medical and engineering, were engaged to testify in Smith's behalf. Depositions of witnesses of both parties were taken.

Available courts were glutted with similar actions. After several continuances due to illness of witnesses and because of other engagements by attorneys for the parties, the case was called before a court and jury over 2 years after the time of injury. Finally, after a trial which lasted nearly a week, the case was given to the jury, which found liability and awarded damages as claimed. Attorneys' fees and expenses incident to trial amounted to half of the sum awarded. Promptly the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. More months of delay resulted. The Supreme Court found that the lower court had committed numerous errors in permitting certain testimony to be given, in failing to exclude other testimony and in instructions to the jury as to applicable

law. The case was remanded to the lower court for retrial. After several additional years of delay, liability was again found and judgment entered. It was then discovered that the employer was insolvent, so that no collection of damages could be made. Smith in the meantime was compelled to resort to public relief and he and his family were supported at public expense.

The Present Procedure

Contrast this with a similar case under the workmen's compensation law in 1955. Under that law the employer was required to insure his liability. Ample reserves were maintained, under state supervision, by the insurance company. The employer was required promptly to report injury to the Industrial Commission. He also reported the case to his insurance company, which promptly commenced payment of compensation at the rate of 70 per cent of the employe's wage, in this case \$45.50 per week, during the long period of temporary disability. All necessary medical, nursing and hospital care were provided. Questions of negligence on the part of either party were immaterial. Compensation benefits became payable because injury occurred while the employe was performing service and because of a hazard of his employment. When that was established there were no defences which could be invoked by the employer.

When permanent disability could be measured the insurance carrier made payment of a substantial sum based on the percentage of loss of use which had resulted to the injured member. Additional compensation was paid during a training period which was instituted in order to fit the employe for work now suitable to him in view of his disability. Had the injury resulted in death, benefits would have become payable to the employe's widow and children in substantial sums.

In well over 90 per cent of all reported injury cases under the act procedure is simple, speedy and certain. The law leaves no doubt as to liability or benefits to be paid. There is no expense to the employe except in the small number of cases in which some dispute may arise. When that occurs action is speedy and expense of recovery low, even though the employe chooses to be represented by attorney. Decision is by an expert body, the Industrial Commission, familiar with applicable law and informed as to causes and results of injury. Where questions arise decisions, therefore, are made, not on a speculative basis, by uninformed persons, but by those informed and experienced in weighing testimony and applying proper facts and law. For that reason the law makes the commission's findings of fact conclusive where there is some testimony for their support.

Appeals are to the Circuit Court of Dane County on questions of law and thence to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General,

long trained in handling compensation matters, appears to support the commission's order. Because technical questions as to materiality and competence of evidence are unusual, arguments are commonly brief and directed to the one or 2 points which may be in dispute. Reversals and rehearings are, therefore, extremely few.

Thus Wisconsin has provided for employes subject to the act a speedy, simple, certain remedy to replace the technical, complicated and uncertain remedy under common law. The compensation act applies to all employers who have 3 or more persons in service at one time and is compulsory as to those employers who usually employ 3 or more. The exception is farmers or employers who do not employ persons in the course of a trade, business or profession such as domestic service. They and other employers otherwise not subject may elect to become subject, thus obviating a possibility of a suit at law.

Conclusions

Probably the most important by-product of workmen's compensation has been the prevention of accidents and diseases. With the knowledge that the obligation to pay benefits is certain and definite the employer finds it profitable to reduce accidents and occupational diseases and thus avoid liability. The result is gratifying, both to the employer and employe, as well as to the consumers of products and citizens generally. Diseases such as silicosis and lead poisoning are largely only memories. Accident prevention has become a science in its own right, with the result that thousands of persons who would under former conditions have suffered injury or death have avoided the accident or disease which otherwise would have occurred. Society has profited both economically and in the welfare and happiness of numerous of their citizens and their families.

As a corollary to compensation has come the enlightened practice of rehabilitation and return to industry of those who have sustained serious injuries. Remaining capabilities are assessed and strengthened to a point where remunerative endeavor can be accomplished. First, medical and hospital benefits without stint are provided to restore the injured person as nearly to normal as can be accomplished. This may be followed by a training program for suitable work during which the employe may continue to draw compensation benefits for as long as 40 weeks. Finally, if wage loss results, compensation for permanent disability augments the income and assists in the process of rehabilitation.

Thus has been accomplished, first, prevention of many accidents and occupational diseases; second, compensation for those who have sustained injury and death benefits to their dependents; third, physical restoration to the greatest degree; and last, the return to employment when that can be achieved by modern means which have become available.

ANOTHER WISCONSIN FIRST — A SYSTEMATIC PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENTS TO WORKERS DURING PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

By PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *Director*,
Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission

Introduction

In January 1932, after 11 years of study and debate, Wisconsin adopted the first unemployment compensation law in this country. In passing that law, Wisconsin sought a constructive program which would benefit workers, farmers, business and the whole economy. To quote the law itself:—

Unemployment in Wisconsin is recognized as an urgent public problem, gravely affecting the health, morals and welfare of the people of this state. The burdens resulting from irregular employment and reduced annual earnings fall directly on the unemployed worker and his family. The decreased and irregular purchasing power of wage earners in turn vitally affects the livelihood of farmers, merchants and manufacturers, results in a decreased demand for their products, and thus tends partially to paralyze the economic life of the entire state.

In good times and in bad times unemployment is a heavy social cost, directly affecting many thousands of wage earners. Each employing unit in Wisconsin should pay at least a part of this social cost, connected with its own irregular operations, by financing compensation for its own unemployed workers. Each employer's contribution rate should vary in accordance with his own unemployment costs, as shown by experience under this chapter.

Whether or not a given employing unit can provide steadier work and wages for its own employes, it can reasonably be required to build up a limited reserve for unemployment, out of which benefits shall be paid to its eligible unemployed workers, as a matter of right, based on their respective wages and lengths of service.

Wisconsin's pioneering 1932 action, and the principles thus set forth, helped to shape the whole unemployment compensation program in this country. Those principles were recognized by Congress in 1935, and by most of the state U.C. laws passed from then on.

Contributions under Wisconsin's law began to be paid, by covered employers, in July 1934. Benefit payments to covered workers started 2 years later, in August 1936. On August 17, 1936, Wisconsin paid the first benefit check ever issued in this country from a state unemployment fund. That event got national publicity. As Voyta Wrabetz, the Industrial Commission's long-time chairman, said: "This first unemployment benefit check marks an important forward step in the direction of greater economic security and social justice for all the people of America." And the hope then expressed, by Wisconsin's famous economics professor, John R. Commons, that "every state in this country will give its workers similar

protection against unemployment" was achieved within the next 3 years.

From August 1936 through December 1955, Wisconsin's U.C. law paid nearly 9½ million benefit checks, totalling over \$183 million. Half of those dollars were paid in the last 4 of those years, 1952-1955. In 1954 alone, benefits topped \$40 million. From 1944 through 1955 Wisconsin's Industrial Commission also paid out federal jobless benefits to veterans, at federal expense, totalling over \$47 million.

All those benefit payments have reduced the hardships of unemployment for many thousands of workers, and have helped to sustain buying power throughout Wisconsin, especially in years like 1949 and 1954. Ever since 1936, countless workers, stores and communities, especially in one-industry towns, have been learning from experience how important unemployment benefits are during layoff periods.

How it Works

How does Wisconsin's law operate? What employers and workers does it cover? How are employer contributions handled? What are the main U.C. benefit provisions? How about U.C. administration? and labor-management? cooperation? and future U.C. issues?

Coverage of Employers and Workers. As 1955 closed, the law covered over 24,000 employers and their 800,000 workers. Starting in 1956, about 6,000 more employers (of 4 or 5 persons) will be newly covered, as a result of federal 1954 tax changes and corresponding changes adopted by Wisconsin in 1955. This will mean jobless benefit protection for 30,000 workers. Wisconsin's law covers as employers, the state itself, and several dozen cities and counties. But the law excludes many thousands of small business firms.

The Fund and Its Contributions. Wisconsin's employment reserve fund has been built up since July 1934 by contributions from covered employers only. Each employer's required payments are figured as a percentage of his covered payroll, and are credited to his account in the state fund. That fund is held in trust, pursuant to state and federal law, and can be used for only one purpose — to pay unemployment benefits to eligible covered workers. The law's administration is financed separately, by federal grants.

The contribution checks received from employers are deposited for collection in a Wisconsin bank. Those collections are then transmitted to Washington to be credited to Wisconsin's account in the federal Unemployment Trust Fund. The amounts thus deposited are invested in federal securities and interest is duly credited to Wisconsin's account. The commission requests the return of part of its deposits from time to time as needed for current benefit pay-

ments. Wisconsin's benefit fund in 1955 was one of the strongest in the nation with a net reserve of \$245 million, after paying out a 7-year benefit total of \$134 million. The law's system for determining each year's contribution rates assures a gradual adjustment of the fund's income, in line with changing conditions.

Experience Rates

Wisconsin's law has from the start included a definite system of individual employer "experience rating", with each employer's contribution rate based (after 3 years) on his own experience under the law. This system of setting rates is designed to charge each employer with the benefit costs of his own unemployment and to encourage steadier jobs so far as practicable. Each employer's contribution rate is determined once a year, based on his own record reflected by his account as to payrolls, contributions and benefit payments. Contribution rates vary accordingly, both among employers and from year to year.

The law now uses 9 possible "experience" rates, each stated as a percentage of the employer's covered payroll: 4%, 3½%, 3%, 2½%, 2%, 1½%, 1%, ½% or 0%. The highest rates apply only after an employer's benefit drains have exceeded his contributions. The lowest rates apply to an employer only when he has built up substantial reserves. Wisconsin's experience rating system measures reserve adequacy by the most recent (single) year's payrolls, and limits rate jumps in bad years to assure a better adjustment of individual rate variations to fat and lean years.

Unemployment Compensation Benefits

Through 1955, Wisconsin's law paid benefits to covered workers while unemployed and eligible totalling \$183,820,031, as follows:

1936	\$ 131,073	1943	\$ 880,512	1950	\$13,061,616
1937	\$2,131,576	1944	\$ 1,249,692	1951	\$ 7,358,376
1938	\$9,511,312	1945	\$ 4,264,654	1952	\$14,128,778
1939	\$3,663,572	1946	\$ 7,771,882	1953	\$17,937,114
1940	\$4,548,529	1947	\$ 3,393,102	1954	\$40,029,910
1941	\$2,928,432	1948	\$ 4,895,635	1955	\$22,187,800
1942	\$4,119,561	1949	\$19,626,899		

Weekly Benefit Rates. Each worker's benefit rights under the law are based on his employment by a covered employer. What weekly benefit payment applies to an eligible claimant depends on his own average weekly wage from the given employer, figured by dividing his earnings by his work weeks. The law's schedule of weekly benefit rates, though based on each worker's average weekly wage, is weighted in favor of the lower earnings brackets. In the higher wage brackets Wisconsin's benefit schedule would pay each jobless worker about 50% of his average wage, except that the law's top benefit rate is now less than 50% of the average wages

earned by many workers. Wisconsin's benefits for total unemployment now range from \$10 per week up to a maximum of \$36 per week.

Benefit Durations. The number of weeks of benefit duration which may apply to an eligible Wisconsin worker depends on how many work weeks he has had in covered employment during the past year. He needs 14 such work weeks to qualify at all. Beyond that, the more weeks he has worked the more rights he has built up and the more benefit weeks he may draw. If a worker has had 38 or more weeks of covered employment within the past year, he may draw up to 26½ weeks of benefits. If he has had fewer work weeks, his benefit weeks equal about 70 % of his actual work weeks. During normal years, most of the Wisconsin claimants who exhaust their benefits do so because they have limited rights. The law's maximum duration of 26½ weeks applies only to year-round employes; so it is rarely exhausted during good years.

Waiting Period. Wisconsin's law requires a "waiting period" in each calendar year of one calendar week of unemployment, for which no benefits can be paid. The worker must register and claim and be eligible for that week or it can't be counted toward his unpaid waiting period. The one-week waiting period means that an eligible jobless worker cannot receive his first benefit check, which pays for his second week of unemployment, until about 3 weeks after his layoff.

Benefit Claims. To secure benefits under Wisconsin's law, each jobless claimant must register for work and must report weekly through one of Wisconsin's public employment offices. These offices are located in 26 cities throughout the state. Many smaller communities are served by travelling unemployment compensation representatives once a week.

To remain eligible, a jobless claimant must apply for any job to which a public employment office refers him and must accept any work offered him, or show good cause for his failure to do so. Whenever a claimant turns down a job without good cause, the law's "work-test" stops his benefits until after he has worked again, in at least 4 weeks. Various other qualifying, eligibility and disqualifying conditions apply under the law. For instance, no benefits are paid to workers while they are out on strike. Benefits are suspended while a claimant is unavailable for work. An employe who is discharged for misconduct on the job, or who quits his job without adequate cause cannot draw any benefits based on that job. In short, the law's provisions limit its protection rather strictly, so that benefit checks go to laid-off workers who are genuinely unemployed. In any disputed benefit case, both the claimant and his employer receive a written determination and either may appeal.

Controlling Benefits. The Industrial Commission's continuing efforts

to control benefit claims and to prevent improper payments, have always been widely supported by labor, by management and by citizens generally. Wisconsin's covered employers are kept fully informed as to the benefits, and have been especially helpful in keeping improper payments down to a minimum. When an employe starts his claim, his last employer is notified and asked to report any disqualification which may apply to the claim. Further, the employer not only receives a copy of each benefit determination, but also a carbon copy of each resulting benefit check. Wisconsin was the first state to supply current check copies to its employers.

Most U.C. Claimants Are Honest. But there is always some fraud in any benefit program. A few cheaters conceal current wages while claiming U.C. benefits. The commission uses various methods to spot such fraud. It also checks every letter (even if unsigned) which gives definite facts about a possible fraud case. U.C. cheaters do get caught, and learn the hard way that the law's various fraud penalties do apply.

Administration

The Industrial Commission's costs of operating Wisconsin's U.C. law are almost wholly financed by federal administrative grants, made by the Federal Bureau of Employment Security. Those costs vary widely, because of fluctuating loads. When jobs are plentiful, workloads drop and less money is needed, granted and spent to apply the law's benefit provisions. When unemployment is heavy, more operating money is needed, granted, and spent to handle the resulting claims and payments.

Advisory Committee

Ever since 1932, the commission has counselled with a representative advisory committee as to administrative policies and procedures under Wisconsin's unemployment compensation law.

The primary responsibility for recommending desirable changes in Wisconsin's U.C. law rests on the law's advisory committee which now consists of 4 employer and 4 labor members. That group has studied the law's operation over a period of years, and has jointly recommended nearly all the major amendments enacted by Wisconsin's legislature since 1932. In a controversial field, that's quite a record of legislative support for "agreed" bills.

Future Issues

No crystal ball is needed to predict some of the U.C. problems which will be faced in future years. Wider coverage of employers and their workers is sure to be an issue in coming legislative sessions, as long as many other states have wider coverage than Wisconsin does.

Attempts to secure more federal control may be tried again. As Wisconsin's Industrial Commission has said: "In the future, as in the past, the best argument against federalization is progress by the states themselves — in improving their own laws and administrative performance. The better the state laws, and the better their administration, the stronger the case against federalization — and the weaker the public demand for further centralization of government functions. Suitable action by the states, to provide more adequate benefit protection for their own citizens, is the best way to head off — or defeat — renewed federalization efforts."

Adjusting Wisconsin's top benefit rate in line with higher wage levels is a continuing issue, as it has been in each legislative session.

Many states raised their top weekly benefit during 1955, in view of their rising wage levels and President Eisenhower's urgent suggestion that each state raise its top benefit rate "so that the payments to the great majority of the beneficiaries may equal at least half their regular earnings." Despite real progress in 1955, most state U.C. laws still fail to meet that Presidential standard, because their top benefit rates are below 50% of their state-wide average wages. In 1939, Wisconsin's \$15 top benefit was 54% of its average 1939 wages. In 1956, its \$36 top benefit was nearer 44% of its average wages.

The Industrial Commission has suggested that the best way to assure the adequacy of Wisconsin's top benefit rate in future years would be to enact a simple and practical system for adjusting the top rate automatically each half year, to be 50% of the state-wide average weekly wage, for work covered by the law. In that way, the top benefit rate would go up or down semi-annually in line with changing wage levels, instead of being changed irregularly at longer intervals. And most claimants could then actually receive benefits equalling 50% of their average weekly wages. (Utah adopted such a system in 1955.)

A new U.C. issue, supplemental benefits, will need state legislative consideration during 1957. Various new union contracts (Ford, General Motors, etc.) aim to supplement the weekly benefits paid under state U.C. laws, on the ground that the state benefits are inadequate. Each state legislature should doubtless decide whether both types of U.C. benefits can be paid for the same week, and if so within what limits (if any). Should state U.C. benefits be paid in full, no matter how many "supplemental" benefit dollars a jobless worker receives for the same week?

OPENING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO THE HANDICAPPED

By C. L. GREIBER, *Director*,
State Board of Vocational and Adult Education

Introduction

In June of 1920 the U.S. Congress enacted the Federal Industrial Rehabilitation Law whereby one million dollars was appropriated and apportioned to the states on the basis of population for the purpose of rehabilitating handicapped persons. Wisconsin received \$25,000 under this grant.

Governor Philipp accepted the provisions of the federal act shortly after it was enacted, and in 1921 the Wisconsin legislature passed a very comprehensive industrial rehabilitation law conforming to the federal law. An appropriation of \$22,400 was made for the year 1921-22. This Wisconsin act was considered one of the most complete statutes of its kind in the nation. It assigned the functions to the State Board of Industrial Education as it was then called.

In the first year of its operation 715 cases of handicapped people were registered, and of these 128 were rehabilitated by placement without training in jobs appropriate to their disability, 8 were placed after training in some institution and 2 after training on the job. During the fiscal period 1952-54, 30 years later, a total of 2,420 were rehabilitated.

With the coverage provided for the training of children in the classes and schools for handicapped maintained on the elementary and secondary school level and the work of the rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education Wisconsin provides broad opportunities for these unfortunates to live the fullest possible life.

From the beginnings in 1921 the funds available for vocational rehabilitation have expanded. In the first year the total appropriations were \$50,525 of which only a little more than \$30,000 was expended. For 1955-56 over 20 times that total will be available.

The program is administered by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. A separate division, the rehabilitation division, is responsible for its operation. This division maintains a central office staff of administrators, consultants and supervisors, and 4 district officers at Eau Claire, Green Bay, Madison and Milwaukee which do the actual work of searching out the cases, determining what can be done, and following up the people until they have been successfully rehabilitated. Local officers under the district offices are maintained at La Crosse, Racine, Superior and Wausau.

How Are The Persons in Need of Help Discovered?

In 1921 when the program started, one of the major problems was to find the people who needed help. As will be seen from the fact that 715 registered in the first year, it did not take long for some people to learn of the service. After the obvious cases were located, the problem of finding the disheartened and reluctant persons was more difficult. Over the many years the cooperation of a wide variety of agencies was developed until presently more than 30 different types of groups cooperate in referring cases to the rehabilitation division. Foremost among these are the public schools, TB sanatoria, public welfare agencies, the workmen's compensation division of the Industrial Commission and the people themselves. Substantial numbers of referrals are made by health agencies, private welfare agencies, the Employment Service, the veterans administration, the Motor Vehicle Department, artificial appliance companies and other individuals.

Any resident of Wisconsin of employable age who has a disability which constitutes a substantial employment handicap, and who may reasonably be expected to engage in a remunerative occupation after receiving vocational rehabilitation service is eligible. Eligibility is determined without regard to sex, race, creed, color or national origin of the individual.

The causes of disabilities cover virtually every type of physical ailment, but the greatest number of people rehabilitated have been handicapped by TB, polio, injuries, sight and hearing difficulties or heart trouble.

What Services Are Rendered?

Within the broad general objective of creating, improving and restoring the earning ability of handicapped persons, the process of rehabilitation includes finding the disabled, counseling them, examining and providing medical aid to them, training them, placing them and following up their placement to see that they succeed. In this section we will illustrate how each of these services is provided.

A 1923 report by W. F. Faulkes who was associated with the division for the first 30 years gives an early illustration of discovery of a person needing assistance:

"Mr. 'B.' of Stoughton, Wisconsin, lost his left arm near the shoulder in an accident on a farm. When picked up by one of the rehabilitation workers he was a roustabout in a country hotel; he was sent to the University of Wisconsin, Dairy Department, and trained as a milk tester; the actual period of training being 9 weeks; he was then sent out as a tester at an initial wage of \$75 a month and expenses. The entire cost to the state for this case was under \$125.00, and of this amount \$90 was expended for maintaining the fellow while in training. Because of the meager

state fund, efforts were made to get the maintenance from some outside source, but without success. He was considered a worthless sort of chap in the locality and no one was interested to the extent of lending the necessary money for this purpose. However, he has been working steadily since last March, and has saved enough so that he can return to the university this fall to complete the short dairy course, and is defraying his own expenses."

Once the handicapped person has been found, a rehabilitation counselor arranges one or more meetings with the person in order to formulate a plan for a future program. This function of counseling is illustrated by the work done with "W", a high school graduate, married and father of 3 boys, who had the misfortune of terminating successful farming by a fall off a high barn resulting in a complete paralysis below the waist. Entirely confined to his home in a wheel chair for 4 years, it took 2 years for a vocational rehabilitation counselor to awaken in him a will to live and show some interest in learning a trade. After receiving patient, persistent counseling, he finally became enthusiastic about learning linotyping when he was made familiar with the requirements of the work and being assured that he could receive training in his personal friend's printing firm. After 10 months the printer employed him and after 2 years in his new work, 'W' became an entirely different personality. He again assumed the responsibility of providing for his family."

Another aspect of the counseling program is the testing process whereby interests and aptitudes are discovered. "T", age 17, still convalescing from polio, was contacted by the vocational rehabilitation division at the hospital Psychometric testing disclosed that he had a high degree of mechanical ability and a great desire to work with automobiles and motors"

Once the nature of the handicap is determined and the probable field of endeavor toward which the person can point has been laid out, a program of physical rehabilitation and training is embarked upon either simultaneously or consecutively. "T", the 17 year old was provided with extensive physical therapy, muscle reeducation and double bar longleg braces to start him on ambulation. "C" who lost all his fingers during a hunting accident had a series of operations whereby new fingers were made by deep clefts between the stumps supported by transferred tendons. "Z", a former teacher was unemployed because of a heart condition. The correction of this was financed by the rehabilitation division and she is now reemployed as a teacher.

The training program is equally varied and imaginative. "R", a deaf mute, was found to be of college caliber. With financial aid, he enrolled at Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. and upon graduation was employed as an academic and printing instructor at a school for the deaf. "S" who had been discharged

from a TB sanatorium was found to have college ability and an interest in soil conservation. With financial assistance and summer work for the National Park Service, he completed his college work, and is now employed by the National Park Service. "K" who could do no physical labor was found to have clerical computational interests and aptitudes together with good mechanical comprehension. The counselor arranged for him to receive special clerical and accumulative bookkeeping training at the local vocational school. This enabled him to secure employment as a stock clerk.

The obvious goal of the rehabilitation service is the placement of a client in a satisfactory job. The liaison between the rehabilitation division and the State Employment Service and many other employers provides information regarding positions available. In recent years a concerted effort to advertise the advantages of employing handicapped people has been made. In the biennium 1952-1954 the distribution of occupations entered by 2,420 handicapped persons was as follows:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Professional occupations	187	7.7 %
Semiprofessional occupations	79	3.3
Managerial and official	52	2.2
Clerical	446	18.4
Sales and kindred	95	3.9
Domestic service	42	1.7
Protective service	34	1.4
Personal service	121	5.0
Building service	62	2.6
Agriculture and kindred	142	5.9
Skilled occupations	330	13.6
Semiskilled occupations	325	13.4
Unskilled occupations	83	3.4
Family workers	21	.9
Housewives	216	8.9
Homecraft workers	185	7.7

Rehabilitation does not end when placement is completed. What appears to be a fine solution to a problem may prove unsatisfactory after some experience in the job. "V" who lost his arm in an auto accident, was made a foreman of the construction crew on which he had previously been a power shovel operator. Because of the seasonal nature of the work, however, he was not able to meet his financial needs, and further counseling and training was indicated. Tests showed that he could become a welder, and after being trained, he was able to secure a full-time job in that capacity. "S" who had been a farmer prior to a polio attack turned to factory work after rehabilitation training, but learned that his work was too difficult for his weakened legs. Further testing revealed that he had an aptitude for selling so he was trained at salesmanship in which occupation he has since succeeded.

There are 2 special groups of handicapped people to which reference should be made. The first are the homebound who are

capable of productive work. Under a qualified visiting teacher such people may be taught a craft which enables them to produce handicraft articles suitable for sale. Cooperating private agencies market these products. Finally there are the blind who constitute a special problem. Under the supervision of the division of adult blind of the Department of Public Welfare aids are provided to them and facilities for their training are provided.

While the cost of searching out, counseling, testing and placing handicapped people is borne by the state and federal government, other costs may presumably fall upon the recipient of the help if he is able to pay. If such services as medical attention, artificial limbs, educational costs or maintenance while undergoing training cannot be provided by the person himself, and no other source of funds is available, the rehabilitation funds are used. Unlike many state expenditures, the amounts used for rehabilitation pay dividends, not only in the increased earning power of people who have suffered adversity but also in the improved outlook on life and greater family stability which the ability to earn a livelihood creates.

Almost from the very outset of the program in 1921 the average age of rehabilitants declined thereby increasing the span of productive living. As industrial accidents declined a larger proportion of the rehabilitations occurred among people disabled by disease and public accidents. Over the years a higher level of occupational attainment has resulted from the increased proportion of rehabilitations which follow a training program instead of placement without training.

In a highly mechanical age with people crowding in on one another at an ever-increasing rate, the danger of disability persists. Even assuming that all persons are so provident as to provide for such exigencies, it is still improbable that all of the facilities which can assist in rehabilitating a handicapped person could be brought to bear without the existence of a co-ordinating agency with the know how to bring into play the resources to find the person, discover his talents, prepare him for the utilization of such talents, place him in a productive position and watch over him to make certain that he does not falter. This is the task of the rehabilitation division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

STATE SERVICES IN BRINGING THE JOB AND THE WORKER TOGETHER

By A. L. BEIER, *Chief*, Division of Public Information,
Wisconsin State Employment Service

Introduction

The 1955 edition of the Wisconsin State Employment Service bears little resemblance to its early ancestor, except in basic philosophy and objective: the economic allocation and utilization of the state's manpower resources. It has a history that begins back in 1899, when the first employment office was opened in the city of Superior. It was born in a gaudy and lusty period when a young state first felt the blood and muscle surge of economic growth. Manpower, in the strictest literal sense, was the premium commodity, to be expended upon its forests, rivers, minerals and croplands. This, indeed, was the era of growth, the era of the entrepreneur and much wasted human-power.

At the turn of the century, employment opportunities in Wisconsin were unlimited. Labor agents and fee-charging agencies enjoyed a golden age recruiting workers from the ranks of our own and other nations' depressed classes. The only qualification required of a man or woman was that he possesses a body that was capable of physical control and production. His body had to be able to "take it," cheaply, for long hours and in large doses.

The element of waste was always present. Hiring practices were primitive. The "warm body" and trial and error methods prevailed. One was a good employe if he had "staying power;" he was no good and laid off if he hadn't. Selection, training and placement were unknown procedures. Fraud, extortion and "shanghaiing" were countenanced because economic development out-distanced regulatory measures and smothered health and welfare ordinances. The evolution of the employment service bears birthmarks from this era. The recently popular ballad "Sixteen Tons" could well have been the theme song of the period.

The Wisconsin State Employment Service of our own time is more than a refined progeny of its 1900 forebear. It is a big business that pays its own way. WSES is contacted over 2 million times annually by Wisconsin Citizens — workers and employers, for whom it performs a host of related services. In recent years, WSES has made an average of about 200,000 "placements" each year. In speaking of "placements," WSES means that it has successfully filled that many job openings on which employers asked agency help in recruiting and screening workers.

Employment adjustments, though mainly a problem of individuals, vitally concern the community, the state, and the nation. Usually, of course, such problems can be and are solved locally.

However, as industrial plants are moved, reduced or expanded, as seasonal businesses rise and fall and as economic fluctuations occur, communities sometimes have too small or too large a labor supply. Then help from other communities is needed. This assistance is available to all communities through WSES. It is a decided advantage to employers and communities in Wisconsin if all job openings are placed with the WSES. By having these openings available, the opportunity to reduce the period of unemployment is greater.

Based on the weekly average number of unemployed drawing unemployment compensation benefits in the past fiscal year, a one-week reduction in the period of unemployment would result in a saving of \$585,000 to the employers' unemployment compensation trust funds and an increase of \$1,035,000 in workers' purchasing power.

The current operation of the State Employment Service reflects trends experienced by postwar businesses generally. To operate efficiently and at a profit, increasing consideration is given the consumer — the person who actually uses the product or service. Characterizing these trends is the tendency to greater specialization, use of scientific principles and professionalization.

The WSES operates in accordance with provisions of the Federal Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 as amended, the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, and the Employment Act of 1946. Administrative costs are borne by the federal government, financed by a payroll tax on Wisconsin employers employing 4 or more workers. As an arm of state government, the WSES is affiliated with sister states through the Department of Labor's U.S. Employment Service in providing a nationwide exchange of resources. It is through this affiliation that WSES activities and processes are standardized and synchronized with approximately 1,800 community employment offices throughout the nation. This means a uniform employment service, geared to meet labor market changes and emergencies on interstate, as well as intrastate levels.

The objectives of this affiliation are embodied in an aggressive 6-point program:

1. *Placement Service.* The WSES placement service, which includes selection testing, assists employers in finding workers, and assists workers in finding employment or reemployment promptly in jobs for which they are suited by skills, knowledge, abilities and interests.

2. *Veterans' Service.* Special service to veterans provides veterans of two World Wars and the Korean conflict with the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment through the use of total employment service staff and facilities in supplying counseling and placement services.

3. *Employment Counseling* is used to help applicants, usually

through occupational tests, to determine the kind of work for which they are best fitted. It is often necessary to give counseling to workers who must change jobs because of age, handicap or lack of their usual kind of employment, and to young people such as high school students who are undecided as to the type of work they should undertake.

4. *Employer Services* give assistance to employers, labor groups and other organizations in analyzing employment problems involving effective use of skills and ability of workers; and to apply techniques and materials developed by the Employment Service which are useful in resolving such problems.

5. *Labor Market Information* is assembled and is widely circulated to serve as a basis for informed action on the part of workers, employers, labor groups, agencies and community groups concerned with employment.

6. *Community Participation* is a daily part of the activities. The district employment office contributes to the economic health of the community by efforts toward maximum employment. It offers important information to the community on local matters affecting employment. It collaborates with community organizations and institutions to solve employment and community problems and to stimulate industrial development.

The Specific Services Provided

Typifying WSES extended services under the above program are these functions which have been provided by public demand and to meet an actual need:

The WSES Counseling Program recognizes that the modern industrial scene has become so complicated that hit-or-miss job hiring and resultant turnover is costly to both worker and employer. It aims at reducing this waste by giving job seekers more information about occupations, the labor market and about their occupational capacities. WSES does this through its constant study and classification of thousands of occupations and its development of methods for determining an individual's interests, abilities and skills. Objective — the right job at which the worker can perform at a production level advantageous to himself and his employer. WSES, during the past 5 years, counseled over 12,500 persons annually, including youth, veterans, handicapped and older workers, housewives and other persons who have job-finding problems.

The WSES Youth Program has expanded as rapidly as adult interest has focused on teen-age problems. The Wisconsin State Employment Service is assuming its share of responsibility to our youthful citizenry. Accepting the tenet that "the greatest asset any business has today is its youthful manpower," — the WSES program emphasizes attention to youth through its formal

school program. Each year WSES registers over 15,000 high school seniors who want jobs after graduation. Thousands of other teen-agers are helped to find employment. WSES takes the same, careful steps in taking youth applications as it does for adults because it is convinced that even a relatively routine first job can set patterns of work conduct, integrity and willingness that will carry through the productive life of the individual. Trained WSES youth counselors visit about 250 of Wisconsin's over 500 high schools during the school year.

The WSES Professional Placement Division was organized early in 1955 to bolster placement service to professional men and women seeking jobs and to employers seeking professional workers. As the age of atomic science dawned, government, industry and education concerned themselves with the disturbing disparity between the supply and demand of highly-trained professional, managerial and technical people. Campaigns to attract young people into professional fields where shortages existed somewhat balanced the situation, but existing recruitment and referral facilities were still unable to meet the demand for professional workers. WSES, as the accepted manpower agency, was challenged by the need for a reliable and readily available professional placement unit.

A central unit now functions in the WSES administrative office in Madison. Through this unit WSES district offices funnel the applications of all qualified, professional workers and job openings received from employers for referral action. An attractive, employment record brochure is prepared for each qualifying applicant, ready for the desk study of the most discriminating hiring official. In the short period of its operation, the professional placement division has established contact with over 5,000 firms in the market for highly-priced and highly-trained professional personnel. Approximately 400 persons academically equipped to work in specialized fields are registered with the division at this time. The new division has placed people in jobs paying up to \$12,000 a year. It has filled on an average of 100 openings a month and has prepared and distributed over 5,000 personalized, employment record brochures.

The Teacher's Placement Division is another specialized service that cannot be overlooked. This division, one of the oldest and largest of its kind in the country, was established in 1934 on the premise that since Wisconsin provides extensive and costly educational opportunities for young people who select teaching as a profession, the state should provide a public agency to assist them in finding employment in that essential field.

The chief objectives of the division are: (1) to assist school administrators to obtain qualified teachers; and (2) to aid prospective and successful teachers to enter and advance in their profession. The nature of the teaching profession demands special

registration and referral procedures and placement techniques. Regardless of the teacher's professional skill, other factors often decide the teacher's employability. People in few occupations are subject to such careful scrutiny as the teacher. Public schools are one of the largest employers in the state; school administrators recognize the WSES Teachers' Placement Division as their best source of qualified teachers.

The files of the division at present contain the registration and credentials of more than 24,000 teachers. More than a third of its number re-enroll each year and are considered available for new positions which would represent advancement for them. The division places about one-half of the new teachers hired annually in Wisconsin public school systems, thereby saving teachers approximately \$250,000 in fees each year. No fee is charged the hiring official, nor the teacher.

WSES Occupational Testing has become an integral part of the agency's program. In 1954, WSES tested over 24,200 individuals for placement and job counseling purposes. Over 600 different Wisconsin employers have used WSES testing facilities during the past several years. For the worker, WSES occupational tests gives them a preview of the fields of work or occupations in which they can find the greatest percentage of financial success and personal satisfaction. Tests explore and expose the individual's aptitudes, and latent and apparent abilities. For the employer, WSES test batteries represent an economic hiring aid. Experience shows that test-selected workers require less training time since they learn more rapidly, change jobs less often and are more productive because they are working at jobs for which they are best adapted.

Community Employment Development Programs have been receiving increasing emphasis by the various states and many communities throughout the nation in their attempts to attract new industry. In Wisconsin many communities, both large and small, have set up industrial development committees. District WSES office managers in many localities are members of these committees and through their offices provide the necessary statistics concerning labor supply, employment and unemployment so vital in attracting new industry. To aid local communities in their developmental work, the WSES has prepared "basic statements" for at least 106 Wisconsin cities giving a statistical inventory of labor and other resources. The state and district WSES offices also cooperate closely with the University of Wisconsin's Bureau of Community Development and have set up machinery for cooperation with the newly created Division of Industrial Development.

Seasonal industries such as agriculture, canning and resorts have become multi-million dollar businesses in Wisconsin. To meet the particular needs of these operations the WSES has developed special placement and recruitment programs which require

even more careful planning than for year-round industry. Labor requirements in these activities are extremely sensitive to weather and economic conditions, to the size and location of available worker pools and to the moods of clients and consumers.

The WSES Farm Placement Division maintains a farm placement service in Wisconsin as required by the Wagner-Peyser Act. The goal of the farm placement service is to have enough agricultural and food-processing workers at the right place at the right time to avoid crop and processing losses. This is a complex problem, particularly in Wisconsin where a multiplicity of crops create a demand for thousands of workers during peak harvest and canning periods. Coupled with these peak periods of labor demand, the long range trend of year-round workers leaving farm jobs has created a shortage of farm hands.

To meet the needs of employers and workers, the WSES, in each of its 26 district offices, has a trained farm placement specialist assigned to this activity. In addition, seasonal offices are operated at Wautoma for the pickle crop and at Sturgeon Bay for the cherry harvest. During peak periods additional temporary placement staff are recruited from teacher groups who are available each year for the work.

Service to agricultural and food-processing employers, as well as to seasonal workers, has expanded considerably in the past several years. The "day-haul" programs operated by the WSES were responsible for a large part of the increase in seasonal activities. The Employment Service was instrumental in providing agricultural employers with Wisconsin youth to harvest various fruit and vegetable crops. Several thousand school youth participated in this program, and in many cases were referred to several different jobs during the season. This system not only assures employers of an adequate supply of labor to harvest their crops, but also enables school youth to earn money and gain work experience. In Milwaukee County alone, young people earned approximately \$114,000 in a single season.

In the 1955 season WSES recruited thousands of domestic and foreign workers to meet the peak need of over 31,000 in seasonal agriculture and more than 16,000 workers in seasonal canning activities. Intensive recruitment of out-of-state domestic workers was responsible for a reduction in the number of foreign workers required from 4,050 in 1953 to 2,150 in 1955. Foreign workers, who are recruited for agriculture only, cannot be utilized when domestic workers are available.

The WSES Resort and Camp Placement Program functions prior to and during the resort season which usually extends from May until September. During the winter months resort and camp operators are surveyed to obtain their labor requirements for the next season. Recruitment also begins early through contacts with

teaching personnel who expect to be available during the summer months. During the resort and camping season WSES publishes a "Resort Bulletin" each week which lists job openings and pertinent information on the nature of the jobs and working conditions. In 1955, WSES filled 1,014 resort and camp job openings, the highest number in the agency's history. Workers were placed in 35 different occupations. The WSES resort and camp placement program actually advertises Wisconsin vacationland, because it attracts inquiries about employment from college students, and others, from almost every state in the nation.

A Labor Market Information Program has developed as a result of a growing demand throughout the state for facts about employment and unemployment conditions and trends. State and district offices daily answer hundreds of inquiries concerning employment and unemployment conditions and labor demand and supply relationships in various areas of the state, as well as in specific industries and occupations. The WSES is the principal source of information on trends and development for use by other government agencies, employers, workers, labor organizations, community groups and the general public.

As a continuing task, the WSES prepares bimonthly area summaries for 18 principal labor market areas within the state which relate to a 4-month trend of employment conditions in a representative sample of reporting establishments within each of those areas.

Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, a directive released by the Office of Defense Mobilization in Washington, provides for special government action to assist labor-surplus areas. When authorized by a specific ODM order, procurement agencies may, under Policy No. 4, accept a reasonable bid from employers in a labor-surplus area even though lower bids are received from other areas. In Wisconsin the WSES prepares reports for both large and small areas where substantial labor supplies may develop to assist employers in these areas to negotiate for government contracts.

THE STATE AND LABOR RELATIONS

By ARVID ANDERSON, *Executive Secretary*,
Employment Relations Board

Introduction

The Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, which is administered by the Employment Relations Board, was first enacted in 1939. In the adoption of this legislation, the legislature recognized that the interests of the public, the employer and the employe were involved. It also recognized that the interests of all are promoted by regular and adequate income for the employe and uninterrupted production of goods and services. The legislature also stated that the negotiation of terms and conditions of work should result from voluntary agreement, and that for the purpose of such negotiation, an employe has the right, if he desires, to associate with others in organizing and bargaining collectively through representatives of his own choosing. Finally, the legislature stated in its declaration of policy that in order to preserve and promote the interests of the public, employes and employer alike, it was establishing standards of fair conduct and creating an expeditious, impartial tribunal by which these interests may have their respective rights and obligations adjusted.

The Employment Relations Board can deal with a situation which involves an employer and any number of employes in a manufacturing plant, wholesale merchandising company, retail store, a farm or any other private employment. It deals with the labor relations activities authorized by the Wisconsin law and which are neither prohibited to it nor protected by the National Labor Relations Act or in which the National Labor Relations Board has declined to assert its own jurisdiction. It concerns itself with certain aspects of the employe-employer relationship in units of operation varying in size from such companies as the Kohler Company on one hand to a 2-man trucking company or a service station on the other hand.

The Employment Relations Board consists of a 3-member board appointed for terms of 6 years by the Governor with senate confirmation. The board and its staff conduct the necessary activities of the agency from its office in Madison and at the site of the difficulty.

The Functions of the Board

Under the act, which is contained in Chapter 111 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Employment Relations Board is charged with 5 principal functions. It conducts elections for the purpose of determining whether the employes of an employer desire to be represented by a collective bargaining representative which can

speak for all the employes of the employer or all those in a single craft, division, department or plant. It also conducts referenda for the purpose of determining whether or not the employes will permit the employer to enter into an agreement requiring that all or any of them become and remain members of the labor union or a labor organization. It is important to note that in such a referendum two-thirds of those voting and an absolute majority of those employes eligible to vote must vote in favor of any all-union agreement before it may be established, and at any time when the issue may appropriately be raised again, the same proportion of votes must be secured in order to maintain an agreement requiring compulsory union membership as a condition of employment.

Thirdly, the board is charged with the duty of preventing the commission of unfair labor practices as defined in the statutes, whenever a complaint is filed charging anyone, either employer or employe, with the commission of such practices. Some of these unfair labor practices are discrimination in employment because of union membership, breach of a collective bargaining agreement, mass picketing or other forms of violence in connection with a labor dispute, and engaging in a secondary boycott.

Fourthly, the board is authorized and directed to mediate disputes that may arise between the employer and a representative of employes. Finally, the board is authorized to appoint or act as the arbitrator in disputes between employers and employes when requested so to act. While in practice no fine line exists between mediation and arbitration, in mediation the board seeks to get the 2 sides to agree while in arbitration the 2 sides state their cases and agree to abide by a decision rendered by the board.

The work of the Employment Relations Board can be partially illustrated by a hypothetical case. The following case history is a combination of several actual cases brought to the attention of the board in the past few years.

Determining If a Union Shop Should Be Established

The first contact which the board had with the company which, for the purposes of this discussion, will be designated as the Badger Products Company, was a joint request by the company and an independent union then representing the employes that the board conduct a vote among the employes for the purpose of determining whether or not the required number of employes approved the inclusion of a union shop provision in the collective bargaining agreement which had been negotiated between the union and the company. The statute makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to encourage membership in any labor organization, but provides that he may enter into an all-union agreement if two-thirds of the employes voting in a referendum conducted by the board approved the inclusion of such all-union provision. The

statute also makes it necessary that such two-thirds of the employes must constitute a majority of the employes eligible to vote. In this case, there were 40 employes who voted 36 to 4 in favor of the inclusion of an all-union agreement provision. The results of such referendum were certified to the employes and thereafter, the employer was free to enter into a valid union shop agreement and to that extent encourage membership in the labor organization representing its employes.

Selection of the Bargaining Agency

Sometime thereafter, a local union chartered by one of the large international unions and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, conducted an organizing campaign among the employes of this company. At about the same time, efforts were made to organize Badger's employes by another international union, also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which represented the employes of another firm in which the officers of Badger had a substantial interest and which firm was located near the Badger Company.

After organizational efforts were continued for some time, the board was requested by a petition to conduct an election among the employes of Badger for the purpose of determining whether they desired to be represented for the purposes of collective bargaining by the independent union, or either of the 2 international AFL unions which had been competing. Such an election was conducted. A majority of the employes voted for one of the AFL unions and the results of such election were certified to the parties.

During the course of the organizational campaign, an employe, who had been actively engaged in such activities, was discharged by the company. The union, on whose behalf said employe had attempted to enlist members, filed an unfair labor practice complaint with the board alleging that the company had discharged the employe illegally, claiming that such discharge had been for the reason that the employe had engaged in organizational activities. A copy of the complaint was served on the company and after notice of hearing, the representative of the board conducted a hearing on the matter. Subsequently, the board issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order, finding that the employe had been discriminatorily discharged for his union activities and the company was ordered to reinstate the employe with back pay.

Negotiating a Work Agreement

After receiving such certification, the company and representatives of the selected bargaining representative commenced negotiations. The parties failed to reach an agreement and requested the board to arrange a conciliation meeting. Several such meetings were held in which a conciliator from the board was present.

The union requested that the collective bargaining agreement include a union shop provision, a substantial wage increase, plant-wide seniority and provision for the arbitration of disputes. No agreement was reached, and the union arranged to conduct a strike vote among the employes it represented. The employes approved the strike and shortly thereafter stopped work. The function of the board in this case was to persuade the parties to reach an agreement, but there is no compulsion to attend such meetings or to agree.

A Strike and Unfair Labor Practice

The strike continued for several weeks. The employer attempted to operate the plant by hiring former employes who desired to return to work and by hiring other nonunion employes. Upon opening the plant, the striking employes, together with sympathizers, engaged in picketing the premises of the employer, blocking entrances and exits to and from the company's premises. A complaint was thereafter filed by the company with the board, charging the union, its officers, agents and members with the commission of an unfair labor practice in that they engaged in mass picketing and prevented persons desiring to go to and from the premises free ingress and egress. Copies of the complaint were served on the union and other named respondents, together with notice of time and place at which the hearing would be held. At that time, a representative of the board heard all of the testimony offered by the company and that offered by the respondent union and others. Thereafter, the board issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order. In this particular matter, the board found that the union was guilty of the commission of unfair labor practices by mass picketing, and thereupon issued an order directing the union to cease and desist from engaging in such activities. The union's failure to comply with the order of the board made it necessary for the board to attempt to obtain a judgment from the circuit court in the county in which the company was located in order to enforce the order. The Attorney General was requested to obtain such a judgment. After hearing, the circuit court upheld the board's order and entered judgment.

Enforcing the Board's Order

After judgment was entered by the court, complaint was made to the board that the respondent union was continuing to violate the board's order. After investigating, the board concluded that the complaint was meritorious, and again requested the Attorney General to institute proceedings before the circuit court to cause those persons violating the order to be punished for contempt of court. Thereafter, the court proceeded in the contempt matters, and after hearing found several officers and members of the union to have violated the judgment, and found them guilty of con-

tempt. The court then imposed fines on those persons thus found guilty.

Bringing the Two Sides Together — Mediation and Conciliation

During this time, the board realized that the dispute between the parties could not be settled except by agreement, and was constantly endeavoring to bring the parties together. Several conciliation meetings were arranged between representatives of the employer and representatives of the union. Eventually, a proposal acceptable to both was worked out. It was submitted to the employes for their approval and was overwhelmingly accepted by the employes in a secret ballot vote. One of the provisions of the strike settlement provided that those employes who belonged to the union must continue their membership as a condition of employment, and that all new employes must, after a period of 30 days, become members of the union as a condition of employment. Before this provision could become effective, it was necessary that it be approved in a referendum conducted by the board. A referendum was conducted at the request of the parties, which resulted in a vote approving the provision for a modified union shop by a margin of 30 to 2.

Arbitrating a Dispute

After the contract was entered into, a grievance arose as a result of the discharge of an employe. The company and union were unable to solve the dispute and in accordance with the provisions of the contract, requested this board to designate an arbitrator to settle the grievance. Such arbitrator was named by the board, and there was submitted to him 2 questions: (1) whether the discharged employe was discharged for good cause; and (2) if he was properly discharged, was he entitled to vacation pay? The arbitrator ruled that the discharge was for good cause, but that under the terms of the collective bargaining agreement, which contained no provision barring payment of vacation pay to an employe discharged for cause, the employe was entitled to the vacation pay he had earned for the time he had served.

Conclusion

The above case history disclosed some of the functions performed by this board. There are numerous types of unfair labor practices, numberless questions that might be submitted to the board as a board of arbitration, and a vast number of questions that arise in the mediation of disputes. All types of cases that the board may handle, may not, of course, be illustrated in an article such as this. This case does, however, illustrate several of the situations with which the board is frequently faced.*

*See the write-up of the Employment Relations Board in this Blue Book. It contains statistics on the number of cases involving each type of activity.

RESTRAINTS ON THE SALE OF SECURITIES

By EDWARD J. SAMP, *Director*, Department of Securities

Introduction

In the era of the sole proprietorship when the ownership of a company was vested in one person, the sale of an interest in a business was not a problem; but as the corporate form of business developed and as highly speculative ventures were attempted, some protection had to be provided against the so-called "wildcat" schemes whereby outsiders were persuaded to invest in the operation of an enterprise. This protection is provided in several ways.

Within the fields of trading in securities as distinguished from the sale of new issues, or the issue of more shares of an existing issue, some protection is afforded by the operation of the 20 or so stock exchanges, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Here the daily reports of the price and volume of sales of each stock listed for sale gives the potential buyer a fair estimate of the reputation of the security in the minds of those trading in it.

Some protection is provided by the U.S. Post Office Department, which will prosecute those who use the mails to defraud, but unfortunately many of the fraudulent transactions in securities are not made through the mails.

In major communities such as Milwaukee, agencies known by the general title of Better Business Bureaus accumulate information regarding business activities where there is some evidence of fraud or deception, and provide citizens with information on the reliability of specific concerns. Data is frequently available on unauthorized solicitors, and complaints are followed up to provide material for future use.

As a result of the lack of any readily accessible private method of making the complicated investigations necessary to determine if proposed securities are sound and because of the interstate nature of many such transactions, the federal government in 1933 and 1934 passed acts governing the sale of new securities and the buying and selling of securities generally. Issues of \$300,000 or more in any one year must be registered with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission unless exempt as not involving a public offering, etc., or where the offering is strictly intrastate in character. Such registration does not purport to judge the value of the security, but merely to inform the public of the facts regarding the company involved and the securities being offered. The measures also seek to assure that the stock exchanges are "fair and open market places for investors rather than mere rendezvous for conspiring speculators."

Even before the federal government entered this field of regulation the states had established curbs on the unscrupulous sale of securities by the enactment of the so-called "Blue Sky Laws,"

which placed the sale of securities and the activities of dealers and brokers within the state under government supervision. By the time the federal government entered this field, all but one state had such a law in some form, although the manner of regulation varied in the several states.

Wisconsin's First "Blue Sky Law"

In Wisconsin the first "Blue Sky Law" was enacted by Chapter 674, Laws of 1919, which placed the regulation of the sale of securities in the hands of what was then the Railroad Commission. It licensed brokers and agents and provided that companies issuing securities, with many exceptions, secure permission from the commission authorizing the sale of the issue. This function remained with the Railroad Commission and its successor, the Public Service Commission, until 1937 when it was transferred to the Banking Department as part of a general state reorganization plan. By Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, it was transferred to the Department of Securities, headed by a director.

How the Wisconsin Law Works

How does the securities department provide protection to the people of Wisconsin in the purchase of securities, and how extensive is that protection?

The law provides for the licensing of dealers and agents and for the registration of securities to be sold directly by issuers or by those dealers and agents on a principal basis in Wisconsin. Registration of securities and licenses provides an income to the department which, since 1939, has exceeded the total amount spent by approximately \$30,000. The department, therefore, has been without cost to the taxpayers.

During the 1953-54 fiscal year 158 brokers' licenses and 968 agents' licenses were issued. By Chapter 551 of the Laws of 1955 the licensing of investment advisers was assigned to the Department of Securities. During 1953-54 more than 13 billion dollars' worth of securities were approved for registration in this state, and slightly less than 73 million dollars' worth of registration requests were withdrawn.

Many people confuse the operation of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission with the Wisconsin Department of Securities and ask the question why should Wisconsin have a department if the issuance of securities is regulated by a federal agency. It is easy to answer this question, because there is a wide difference between the operation of the federal and the Wisconsin agency. Under the federal law, any security may be registered, provided a prospectus is used in connection with the sale of the security which discloses fully the facts concerning the company and the security. Under the Wisconsin law, which is known as

a regulatory act (in contrast to the disclosure act of the federal government), certain facts must be made to appear to the department before a registration can be granted. For instance, the Wisconsin law requires that a finding must be made that the plan of financing is not or does not tend to be unfair, inequitable, or fraudulent, or against the public interest or the interest of investors, and that the provisions of the instruments under which the securities are issued are not only lawful but also fair and equitable. The department must also determine whether the class of securities for which registration is sought bears a reasonable proportion to other classes of securities and to the fair value of the property and business, due consideration being given to the nature of the business, its earnings, its credit and prospects, etc.

Regulated and Unregulated Sales

People have sometimes asked the questions, "Can't I buy what I please?" "What business is it of the state how I want to invest my money, etc.?" These questions are asked because persons generally do not understand the true intent and purpose of the securities law. The securities law regulates the sale of securities and does not prevent anyone from buying any type or class of securities that he desires, whether they be speculative or bordering on the fraudulent. The purpose of the securities law is to control the sale of securities by issuers and to license dealers who sell securities and who solicit prospects to whom to sell securities. It controls the merchandise which the securities dealer and salesman have for sale on a principal basis. By principal basis is meant that the dealer owns the security which he is attempting to sell; hence, the securities law really controls only the activities of the dealer and the merchandise which he may attempt to sell in addition to regulation of issuers. The securities which a dealer has to sell must fall within 4 classifications: (1) are exempt from registration, (2) may be sold on notification to the department, (3) may be sold prior to registration, or (4) are registered. This refers only to securities owned and offered for sale by the dealer. If a citizen of Wisconsin goes to the dealer and says, "Buy me 100 shares of a certain gold mining or uranium mining stock," (or any other speculative security which is not registered) and thereby employs the dealer as his agent to purchase the securities for him from a third party other than the issuer, then the dealer attempts to find the stock somewhere and acts as the agent between the seller and the buyer. The buyer pays what the seller asks, to which the dealer adds a reasonable commission. This does not require the securities to be registered, because in this instance the purchaser is taking the entire initiative and asks the dealer to handle an unsolicited agency transaction for him. In this manner he can buy any security he wishes. It is only when the dealer goes

to the customer to sell him a specific security which he owns that the security must meet the requirements of the Wisconsin Securities Law. Under certain circumstances the dealer can also solicit agency transactions in specified securities without registration.

Many people in Wisconsin are being solicited by mail and by telephone to purchase gold, oil and uranium stock by brokers and issuers from Canada, and from Utah, Colorado and other points in the U.S. Such solicitations to sell Wisconsin customers are illegal, because the securities must be registered before the issuer can attempt to sell them, and if offered by a dealer or broker, he must also be licensed. By using the mail or the telephone, the seller is putting himself into the home or office of the purchaser in this state, and the solicitation is, therefore, done in this state. If the purchaser takes the initiative without any prior solicitation and buys stock by mail or by telephone from an out-of-state dealer or issuer, he places himself in the office of the dealer or issuer outside of this state, and the transaction then occurs outside of Wisconsin. There is then no violation of our law, and the Wisconsin citizen is perfectly free to make such purchase when he initiates the purchase. Many worthless stocks are being sold in Wisconsin, however, by solicitation from the outside, and the investors are warned against such solicitations. It is possible that the shares may be registered with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission if the issue is in excess of \$300,000. Even if the security is registered under the federal law, it has not passed the same standards as the Wisconsin law requires for registration. Before one invests in any out-of-state mining or other speculative securities, he should inquire of the Department of Securities whether any attempt has been made to qualify the sale of the stock in question in this state, and whether the person trying to sell the stock is either a licensed dealer or a salesman in this state. Very few mining or oil issues of this type are registered in Wisconsin. The very fact that no attempt is made to register these shares would indicate the fear that they would be unable to satisfy the requirements of the Wisconsin registration law. No matter how lurid and attractive the sales literature may seem, it is always wise to investigate before one invests.

Exempt Securities

There are a great many securities which are exempt from registration. They include government securities; securities of railroads regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission; securities of a public utility if such securities are regulated by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin; securities issued to its members by educational, charitable, and religious nonstock, nonprofit corporations organized in this state; securities of banks under the supervision of the State Banking Department; and certain

other types of negotiable instruments not normally described as stocks or bonds. Certain types of transactions of any securities are also exempt from registration. A stock dividend, a sale to settle an estate, the sale by a bona fide owner of stock which forms part of his own property for his own account, the sale of securities by a close corporation not having more than 15 security holders in the aggregate, and many other types of transactions are thus exempted. Normally, these exempt stocks and transactions involve securities which lack speculative possibilities or are strictly matters of private concern.

The sale of securities was the last major area of business activity to be subjected to government regulation. Today such regulation is a fine balance between protecting the public from fraudulent and deceptive activities on one hand and permitting the reasonable operation of the opportunities to venture into new and uncharted fields on the other hand. Although the fabulous opportunities prevalent in the past to gain great wealth from small, highly speculative ventures are fewer today, such opportunities in the coming atomic age will arise from time to time, and it would be contrary to the American way of life to thwart such opportunities if they are sound in conception and offered in an honest and forthright manner.

THE STATE AS A BUYER — BUILDING A HIGHWAY

By WILLIAM F. STEUBER, *Chief of Public Information,*
State Highway Commission

Introduction

Not the least of state activities affecting business is the purchase of supplies and services. In addition to buying everything from acid to zinc the state has in less than a decade allocated close to \$100,000,000 for new buildings, and many other millions for the construction and upkeep of roads. Such public construction has a recognizable influence on business, and any study of the effects of Wisconsin state government would be incomplete if it did not discuss this aspect.

With rare exceptions all construction work required by the state is done by private contractors. It is the purpose of this section to describe the manner in which a new portion of the State Trunk Highway System is built.

Wisconsin has 3 main kinds of rural roads: the State Trunk Highway System of about 11,000 miles that carries most of the motor vehicle traffic and follows the numbered routes; about 18,000 miles of county trunk highways, marked by letters of the alphabet, that serve as the principal roads leading to state trunk highways; and about 58,000 miles of town roads that are not generally marked but serve to connect farms and cottages and hamlets with the county and state trunks. Beside these 3 rural systems, there are more than 8,000 additional miles of streets and roads in the cities, villages, parks and public forests and on the grounds of public institutions, such as universities, health camps, hospitals and homes for the aged.

Building and taking care of roads is a complicated and big business that would be very hard to manage if it were all to be handled out of one office as headquarters for all roads. Wisconsin's state laws have solved this problem very sensibly by dividing the responsibility among the many governmental bodies within the state.

The State Trunk Highway System is built, operated and maintained by the State Highway Commission, a department of the state government. County trunk highways are managed by a county highway committee and a commissioner in each of Wisconsin's 71 counties. City and village streets are managed by the cities and villages, and town roads are managed by the town boards elected by the voters in the towns. You realize, of course, that the term "town" as used here does not mean a village or other group of homes in a settlement but refers to the local governmental unit in rural areas.

It costs a lot of money to build new roads and to maintain those that have been built. Part of the money to do this comes from the licensing fees for automobiles, trucks, busses, motorcycles and

motor scooters. More than half the money collected for roads, however, comes from a tax on motor fuels. Most people simply call this the "gasoline tax," but they are not exactly right because it is a tax on motor vehicle fuels rather than on gasoline alone.

Financing the Road

Wisconsin state laws provide for an orderly, sensible, and fair way of collecting and distributing money needed for roads. This money is collected by state agencies. The Motor Vehicle Department collects the registration fees and permit moneys. State motor-fuel taxes are all collected by the Department of Taxation. This money then becomes the state highway fund and is protected by state laws that allow it to be used only for road, street, or highway purposes.

It is the responsibility of the State Highway Commission, subject to statutory direction, to manage the state highway fund. It is a very large sum of money, amounting in recent times to over 70 million dollars a year, exclusive of federal highway aids adding another 20 million dollars. Even so, it isn't enough to maintain all roads to keep them in good condition during their life and to rebuild them when they must be replaced.

A big part of the state highway fund is not used by the state at all but is distributed among the cities, villages, towns and counties for them to use on their own road systems. Other parts of the fund must be used for special bridges, for park and forest roads and for institution roads. A great deal of money has to be used for state trunk maintenance, snow removal, ice control, marking and signing, and office and field work of managing highway matters. All of these things together use up nearly two-thirds of the state highway fund. Cost of new construction on the 11,000 miles of state trunk highways is paid for out of the remaining one-third of the fund, and 8 million dollars from the one-third is apportioned for expenditure among Wisconsin's 71 counties, so that local opinion can have a say as to which state trunk highways should be improved.

Determining the Need

Construction on the State Trunk Highway System is a complicated, detailed, and precise operation controlled by many different things that all affect the completed road. The first of these is traffic. How many vehicles use the road, where do they come from and where are they going? How many of them are trucks? If the road were to be improved, how many more vehicles would be attracted to it? In order to get this information, the commission has crews and counters out all the time and experienced engineers constantly watching to see how well each part of the highway system is working.

The first indication that a piece of road needs improving may come as a result either of local opinion or of the observations of the commission's engineers, but no matter how it begins, the first thing the Highway Commission must know is, "How much will it cost?" To answer this, the engineers on the staff are asked to submit an estimate. This first estimate is just a round figure arrived at by knowing how long a job it will be (miles), the general kind of work it will be (grading, paving, bridges, or a combination of some of these items or all of them) and what the latest cost of similar work has been. Once the decision has been reached to investigate in detail a section of a state trunk for improvement and a way of paying for it is considered possible, the commission authorizes its engineers to survey the road and prepare plans.

In starting a road survey, the first decision to be made is whether it is best to follow the general layout of the old road or to choose an entirely new location. Detailed maps of the area are studied and aerial photographs of the area are examined. Several possible locations may be laid out simply as lines on the map. After engineers view the ground, one of these lines may perhaps be easily recognized as the best, or it may be that several lines will need to be surveyed before the best location for the road can be found.

Right-of-Way

After the decision to proceed with building a road and before the actual start of construction, the plans for the road are used for 2 separate operations. The first is the purchase of right-of-way to provide a public right to use, for highway purposes, a strip of land within which all the road features will be contained. The plans show from whom this right shall be purchased, what the legal description of the land is, and how much land shall be purchased from each owner. Usually the County Highway Committee or other authorized body appraises the maximum fair value of the land and any buildings upon it that must be taken down or moved off. The Highway Commission approves the appraisals and the county attempts to close the deal at or below the appraisal figure. If owner and county cannot agree upon a fair price, condemnation proceedings termed "Award of Damages" are begun, giving the state the right to occupy the land to build its road. If the owner will not agree to the price, he may still accept the payment offered for award without destroying his right to sue in court for a greater amount, but in the meantime he cannot prevent the road work from going ahead.

Bids

The second use of the plans, before construction starts, is in the procedure for taking bids for the construction work. The commission sets a date when bids for this and other work are to be opened. The principal quantities of materials shown by the plans

are listed in the advertisement for bids. Seeing this advertisement, or hearing about the work by other means, contractors equipped for road work and interested in bidding on this job ask the Highway Department for a "proposal." The proposal is a form for bidding and lists the location and name of the work, and all the quantities of materials. It also lists any special provisions governing the way the work shall be performed, and states the number of days within which the work must be completed. Not everyone who calls himself a contractor can get one of these proposals. To be eligible to place a bid, a contractor must be recorded with the State Highway Commission on its list of prequalified bidders.

Prequalification of bidders is a process by which the State Highway Commission establishes the status of a contractor before he is allowed to bid on state highway work. A person or firm not having the equipment, organization, experience or financial standing to handle a big highway job, if allowed to bid, might be awarded work and then find that the project was too big to handle. This could tie up some of the state's resources, could delay the putting of the work into service, could leave workmen and suppliers of material unpaid, and could well bankrupt the bidder, to say nothing of the confusion and extra cost to the state that such an unfortunate circumstance could cause. For a contractor to become qualified to bid, he lists with the commission his experience, his equipment and organization, and his certified financial statement. On the basis of this information he becomes qualified to bid work up to a certain valuation as determined by the commission's examination of his qualifications. When a contractor has work under way, his qualification to take on more work is reduced by the value of the work he has not completed. A new firm or person wishing to become qualified would obtain the necessary experience by obtaining sub-contracts from other highway contractors who are qualified.

Having obtained a proposal from the Highway Commission, and a plan of the work, the prequalified contractor then goes over the location of the proposed work with plan in hand. He gets an idea of the work to be done, paying particular attention to the parts that will be very costly to do, noticing as well where time and labor can be saved. He figures how many persons he will have to employ to get the work done in the time allowed, and decides what equipment he will have to move in. He figures out the material he will need to buy and finds where it can be obtained most reasonably. During the 2 weeks or more the work is advertised for bids, all interested prequalified contractors do this. If, on the day the bids are to be opened, the contractor is still interested in getting the job, he makes his bid, item by item, on the proposal form and totals his bid. The more he wants the work, the more he will shave his prices, knowing that any other contractor who really wants the work will also be bidding at the lowest possible price at which he still

can make a profit. Having decided that his prices are at the lowest at which he cares for the work, the bidder then signs his proposal, includes a certified check to guarantee his good faith, and hands it in to the bidding authorities in a sealed envelope.

Engineers at the State Highway Department, in the meantime, have prepared an estimate of cost, using the same quantities and reflecting the current market, as records of recent lettings show it for work of similar type, size and difficulty. On the basis of the engineers' estimate, the money to accomplish the work is tentatively set up, and the estimate will be a guide as to the reasonableness of the bids after the opening reveals what the bids are. Needless to say, the engineers' estimate is confidential.

The opening of bids is a colorful public ceremony, called a "letting," which is attended by Highway Department officials, contractors and their representatives, those who wish to arrange for subcontracts, the press, and often equipment and material suppliers who wish to promote their wares to the low bidders as soon as he is known. Highway officials take the platform and conduct the meeting, all others are seated in the audience. The advertisement calling for bids states the time up to which bids will be received and that time is rigidly observed. One minute before the deadline a bid can be turned in, one minute after the deadline a bid will be refused.

A few minutes after the deadline, the opening of bids begins. A Highway Department official reads the description of the project and then proceeds with the bids for that work, reading them aloud one at a time and reading only the name of the bidder and the total amount bid. Bids submitted without the required certified check as a token of the good faith of the bid are not read, neither are bids that are unsigned or have any other defect. Bids that are not read, because of defectiveness in one manner or another, are declared irregular bids and receive no further consideration. When all bids for a project have been opened, the next project is described and the same procedure followed until all the bids offered on all the work have been opened. There may be as many as 20 or 25 projects in a letting. Lettings are currently held at about 2-week intervals. No announcement is made at the letting, but the audience has compared the bids and is aware as to who has submitted the bid that is apparently the lowest. This concludes the ceremony of opening the bids.

The bids are then checked by the highway accounting department to see that all multiplications and additions are correct, and the true low bidder is then determined. Perhaps later in the day, or on the day following, the bids, together with the engineers' estimate, are presented to the State Highway Commission. The commission compares the low bid with the engineers' estimate, compares the low bid with the financial qualifications of the contractor who submitted it, compares the bid with the finances available for

the work, and calls in the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads for consultation and concurrence on any projects partly to be financed by federal aid. If all these considerations are favorable, the commission then awards a contract to the lowest bidder. If certain of the considerations are not deemed desirable, the commission may decide that the low bid is not a responsible and competent bid and may make its award to the second-low bidder or may reject all bids and advertise a call for new bids.

When the commission has awarded a contract, the successful bidder arranges for bond to insure that the work will be completed, signs and has his contract witnessed. When the commission finds all these details in order, it approves the contract and submits it to the Governor. After being signed by the Governor, the contract is declared to be fully in effect and the contractor is notified. The certified checks submitted by the unsuccessful bidders are returned. The contractor begins to assemble his equipment and crews on the job and may arrange for subcontractors, although he or subcontractors cannot begin actual work until notified to do so by the engineer.

Supervision of Construction

As soon as the contract is awarded, a resident engineer and a crew are assigned to the job to stake out the work for the contractor and to be present to represent the state's interest while the work progresses. The resident engineer and the contractor both follow the plan sheets, the special provisions, the contract, and the commission's book of "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" for directions as to exactly where and how the work shall be performed. The work of the resident engineer and his crew consists of constant checking of measurements and elevations, sampling of all materials and submitting them to the commission's highway laboratory for analysis in advance of their use, inspections of materials and workmanship during all stages of construction, recording of quantities of materials used, keeping of contract time, the submission to the commission offices of all required reports and records, and the keeping of a daily diary showing weather, activities of the day, arguments arising as to interpretations of work, and their disposition. It is up to the resident engineer to see to it that the work progresses satisfactorily and that the state is getting the work done in the manner agreed to in the contract. The resident engineer never acts as a foreman or superintendent for the contractor.

When the work is completed, the resident engineer and his crew make a complete final survey to determine the actual quantities of materials that went into the job. Up to this time, every negotiation has been upon the basis of estimated quantities. Now, with the final survey completed, payment for the work is computed on actual quan-

tities. A final inspection of the completed work is made, a minor correction or two is probably asked of the contractor, after which the project is accepted and the last payment made to him.

The road now passes from a construction project to the permanent care of the maintenance department. Maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System is by the counties who are directed by and reimbursed for the cost by the state. Wisconsin is the only state to operate in this manner. Probably even before the final completion of the contractor's work, the commission's marking and signing crews moved in to prepare the road for traffic and open the road to use. This is always done as soon as possible for the convenience of travel and may sometimes be several months before the actual acceptance of the job.

If the project was fairly large and the improvement to travel was of substantial importance, the road may have been opened with a dedication ceremony complete with a parade, pretty girls, ribbon cutting, and speeches by prominent citizens and officials.

From then on, the road is ready to serve the public long and faithfully, and the emphasis of the citizenry and the State Highway Commission moves on to other locations on the system that need work. It is a repeating process which will go on as long as motor vehicles are made and fuel can be found to operate them.

Wage Regulation

All contracts based on bids between the state and private independent contractors for highway improvements are subject to the wage and hour provisions of section 103.50, Wisconsin Statutes. In substance this section provides that the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin shall annually determine and certify to the State Highway Commission the minimum wages to be paid to the various classes of labor employed on contracts of this kind and the maximum hours of employment per day and per week for such labor. Provision is made, however, permitting a greater number of hours of employment than the certified maximum number of hours provided that the rate of wages to be paid for such excess hours is at least one and one-half times the regular rate.

The wage rates are determined by the Industrial Commission on the basis of investigations and public hearing and are ascertained on an area basis which is defined as the locality from which the labor for any project within such area would normally be secured. For purposes of contract administration by the Highway Commission, they are assigned to the appropriate counties and are so certified to the Highway Commission. The hours of employment are certified on a state-wide basis.

Requirements regarding hours of employment and schedules of wage rates are included and made a part of all proposals and contracts of this kind and are also posted at the job sites. Adver-

tisements inviting bids also contain information with regard to this. Contractors are required to file affidavits weekly certifying compliance.

Labor is a substantial element of the cost of highway improvements. As in any other enterprise, the cost of labor can spell the difference between a profitable venture and one through which losses will be sustained. The general cross section of the highway contracting industry is composed of fair-minded men. As in any other human endeavor, however, some will be found who in order to obtain a contract, or turn a losing venture into one which would show some profit, would depress the wages of labor to whatever level they could, or that they could obtain labor for. Such practices would not only be detrimental to labor but would demoralize the industry because the fair-minded people would be forced into such practices in order to stay in business. The wage and hours provisions of the statutes plus the heavy penalties provided for violations preclude such practices and therefore not only assure labor of a fair wage but also protect the industry against unscrupulous or incompetent operators.

In order to maintain his labor costs at a reasonable level with the wages of labor thus protected, a contractor must select competent workmen and plan and organize his work in an efficient manner. Those who cannot do so will soon be retired from the industry, leaving the work to be performed in the hands of the more able and competent contractors, a benefit to both the allied industries and to the general public.

Comparison of Costs

Highway improvement to accommodate motor transport had its inception some 40 years ago. The costs of typical highway improvement with minor fluctuations were fairly constant at the same level for approximately the first half of this period, even though improvements in highway design and requirements would have of themselves generated higher costs. The apparent stability of these costs can be ascribed largely to the developments in the highway construction and allied industries which produced methods and equipment whereby the work could be more efficiently accomplished and to the general economic conditions prevailing, especially in the early part of the 1930 decade.

Since then highway improvement costs have steadily increased so that at present they are as much as 500 per cent over their one-time level. Unlike many other commodities and services, however, whose prices have increased similarly without any change in their substance or essentials, a substantial part of the increase in cost of highway improvements has been brought about by providing facilities of inherently greater value from the standpoint of traffic service, safety, reduced maintenance expense and longer life.

Accordingly, a highway improvement which was considered as a high type improvement in the earlier era and which at that time cost about \$30,000 per mile, would now cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 per mile. The present improvement, however, would provide a pavement which is 20 per cent wider and 30 per cent thicker. The shoulders will be again as wide and will be constructed of crushed stone or gravel so as to be usable in all weather. The right of way will be wider, grades and curvature will be flatter, and the pavement will be placed on a specially prepared foundation which will permit of year-round use of the pavement by all legal types of vehicles without appreciable damage to it.

LICENSING BY THE STATE

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

Introduction

Perhaps the type of business regulation which is most widely distributed among state government agencies in Wisconsin is licensing. In a survey conducted in 1952 it was found that 30 state agencies issued some sort of licenses or permits to engage in some sort of economic activity. These agencies include:

Accountancy, Bd. of Examiners in	Insurance Dept.
Agriculture, Dept. of	Library Commission, Free
Architects and Prof. Engineers, Registration Bd.	Medical Examiners, Bd. of
Athletic Commission	Motor Vehicle Dept.
Banking Dept.	Nursery, Bd. of
Basic Sciences, Bd. of Examiners in	Optometry, Bd. of Examiners in
Chiropractic, Bd. of Examiners in	Pharmacy, Bd. of
Conservation Commission	Public Instruction, Supt. of
Dental Examiners, Bd. of	Public Service Commission
Grain and Warehouse Commission	Public Welfare, Dept. of
Health, Bd. of	Real Estate Brokers Bd.
Highway Commission	Savings and Loan Dept.
Industrial Commission	Secretary of State
	Securities, Dept. of
	Supreme Court
	Taxation, Dept. of
	Watchmaking, Bd. of Examiners in

Of this group licensing is the primary function in 13 cases.

The 1952 study revealed that there were more than 300 types of licenses and permits issued. While a few of them, such as fishing and hunting licenses for sport are only incidentally concerned with any aspect of business, the overwhelming proportion do affect some economic activity. They vary in type from accounting to licenses to appear before the Industrial Commission on workmen's compensation cases and in number from tobacco products warehouse licenses of which 1 was issued in 1952 to motor trucks for which a quarter of a million are issued each year.

Nor is the number of variety of licenses decreasing. Between 1897 and 1951 there were 216 unsuccessful proposals to add to the list of licenses. These proposals included suggestions to license such groups as beer coil cleaners, cider makers, egg breaking establishments, ice cutters and shoe repairmen as well as some major categories, such as boats, stationary engineers, auctioneers and electricians. In 1955 no less than 60 laws relating to licensing were enacted, and new licenses were set up for insurance agents other than life insurance agents, investment advisers, land surveyors, motor vehicle salvage dealers, nurserymen and trained practical nurses. Proposals were made unsuccessfully to license boat liveries, boiler contractors, charitable fund raisers, building contractors, elec-

tricians, livestock auctioneers and persons who prepare tax returns. On the other hand, a perennial bill to repeal the license on watch-makers was again defeated.

The Theory of Licensing

Licensing has been described as "the granting by some competent authority of a right or permission to carry on business or do an act which otherwise would be illegal." It is also described as "the administrative lifting of a legislative prohibition." The legislature may establish a system of licensing or may, as in the case of tavern licenses, authorize subordinate units of government to issue them.

Under what authority does the legislature prohibit certain occupations or regulate the conditions under which they may be pursued? It is well established that this is done under the so called "police power" which permits regulation in the interests of health, safety and public welfare. This broad power is restricted, however, and the courts have laid down principles which set out the limits of permissible restraint. In the first place, the interests of the public generally as distinguished from those of a particular class must require such interference, and secondly, the means must be reasonably necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose, and not unduly oppressive upon individuals. For example, the courts of one southwestern state threw out a law licensing photographers on the grounds that it was not in the public interest.

A look at some of the Wisconsin statutes relating to licensing reveals the theory behind them. Section 101.31 (2) (b) of the statutes states that architects are licensed to safeguard the life, health and property of the people. Section 152.09 of the statutes relating to dentistry states that it is passed "in the interests of public health, safety and welfare." More specific purposes are also cited. Slaughterhouses are licensed, according to section 146.11 (6) "for the purpose of insuring the purity of the meat products and preventing the creation of a nuisance." A somewhat different purpose is cited in section 97.42 (1) (a) for licensing oleomargarine. It provides that "The purpose of this section is declared to be the raising of revenue, and the regulations herein imposed are for the purpose of securing the full collection of revenue and punishing evasion or attempted evasion of the payment thereof." The many purpose clauses in the licensing statutes reveal that under the broad police power licenses are imposed for such specific purposes as to improve standards; prevent fraud, deception and unethical practices; assist in the general enforcement of laws; and raise revenues.

There can be little doubt but that licensing is used as a revenue-producing measure. Perhaps the best example is the motor vehicle registration system which annually produces thirty million dollars or more. It is levied against the owners or the vehicles which use the roads, and the net receipts are used for highway construction.

The Development of Licensing in Wisconsin

Licensing is a modern development. The first Wisconsin license or permit was that granted by the Supreme Court to attorneys to practice before that court. It was established in 1849, the year after the state was admitted to the Union. State certification of teachers followed in 1868, and beginning in 1870 a succession of licenses were imposed on such things as insurance, peddlers, pharmacists and telephone companies. In 1885 dentists were first licensed, and it was not until 1897 that the State Board of Medical Examiners was created.

Since 1900 when the concept of laissez-faire operation of business was declining, the number of licenses increased rapidly with one or more new ones being established each legislative session. Although the alarming increase in licensing has caused some to urge that some thought be given to the validity of the objectives of the process, and the movement was recognized by the Governors Conference of 1951 as one worthy of reevaluation, the trend toward more and more licenses goes on and on. Most interesting is the fact that frequently the demand for licensing comes today from those who are closely connected with the occupation or who have been defrauded by an unscrupulous operator of a fly-by-night organization in a commercial transaction. At the same time, occupations such as poultry slaughtering in which there is grave evidences of unhealthful conditions, goes unlicensed in many critical areas.

What Types of Occupations Are Licensed?

Under the theory that licenses are imposed for the general good in the interests of health, safety and public welfare, it might seem possible to list all the occupations which fall in these categories, and thus establish a list of all the occupations licensed. Unfortunately such is not the case. The economic development of the region, historical accident, individual likes and dislikes prevent the logical plan, and result in gaps and emphases in the pattern.

Heavy licensing of oleomargarine in a dairy state, persistent efforts to license boats in a state with 8,500 lakes, the licensing of cheese and buttermakers in a state which ranks first in the manufacture of the former and second in the manufacture of the latter, illustrate the factors which influence the trend. Unscrupulous conduct on the part of a few television and radio repairmen, doubts regarding the disposition of some funds solicited in the interests of charity, and the desire to freeze out competition are less admirable factors which have actuated some efforts to license.

Generally speaking, there are certain categories of occupations in which licenses prevail. All professions are licensed including accountants, architects, attorneys, dentists, doctors, engineers, nurses and teachers. A second category of licenses includes businesses of a

transient type such as peddlers, carnivals, circuses and transient merchants.

A third general group of licenses involve occupations in which health is an important consideration. They include barbers, butter and cheesemakers, cosmetologists, dairy product dealers, fish dealers, funeral directors, masseurs, narcotics manufacturers and wholesalers, practical nurses, plumbers and well drillers. Closely allied are the food-processing licenses which include bakeries, butter and cheese factories, condenseries, restaurants, ice cream factories, rendering plants and slaughterhouses.

Safety is an important factor in licensing boxers, drug stores, motor carriers, boilers and elevators; while the public welfare is involved in the licensing of the entire gamut of occupations concerned with intoxicating beverages.

Two other types of licenses are prominent. One relates to the licensing of trappers, commercial fishermen, Christmas tree salesmen and various game and fur farm operators where the conservation of natural resources is involved. The other involves businesses with a particular public interest such as utilities, insurance, credit, loan and collection agencies, real estate brokers, commission merchants, securities dealers, and so forth.

The Elements of a License

In order to have an effective license at least 4 major elements must be present. There must, in the first instance, be a purpose which is within the authority of the legislature to effectuate. A proposal to require entertainers from out-of-state to be licensed and pay a fee of \$1,000 per year to perform in Wisconsin while imposing no license on resident entertainers in order to keep the out-of-staters out, would probably receive harsh treatment from the courts. Although licensing laws frequently set forth their purpose, the objective may be construed from the nature of the license, and there are some cases where the stated purpose is not the real objective at all.

The second element of the license is the method of selecting those who are to enjoy the privilege. This is normally done through an examination of educational and experience qualifications, but in certain nonoccupational licenses such as hunting and fishing licenses, the major criteria are residence and the possession of the necessary fee. One of the most interesting developments in this regard has been the license for driving a motor vehicle. At the outset it was granted to anyone who had the required 25c. Then knowledge of the law and a practical test were added, and today more stringent requirements including a test of attitudes and judgment are advocated.

The third element of the license is the proof of acceptance of the licensee. How does the enforcement officer know that the

license has been issued? This is illustrated by the automobile license, driver's license, deer tag, or perhaps by an engraved document signifying that the licensee has been admitted to the occupation or profession.

Finally there must be penalties or sanctions against those who engage in the occupation without a license or who violate the conditions under which the license is issued. These may include fines, imprisonment, prohibitions against seeking to be reinstated for a period of time, confiscation of properties used. In some cases repeated violations carry progressively higher penalties.

The Organization for Licensing

As we have previously suggested, the function of licensing by the state government in Wisconsin is diffused among about 30 agencies. In some 18 other states the same functions are more or less concentrated in a single agency. Of these 30 agencies in Wisconsin about a dozen are small units in which the function of licensing and enforcement of the standards is the sole task of the agency. They include the boards which license accountants, architects, attorneys, engineers, chiropractors, dentists, doctors, nurses, optometrists, pharmacists, real estate salesmen and brokers, and watchmakers. The offices of some of these agencies are outside Madison, generally in the area where there is the greatest activity in the field or where the person in charge lives.

In terms of volume, the bulk of the licensing is concentrated in a few agencies: the Department of Agriculture, the Conservation Commission, the Board of Health, the Industrial Commission and the Motor Vehicle Department. In some cases these agencies have centralized their licensing activities in a single unit. Major consideration has been given to the problem by the Department of Agriculture and the Board of Health. Within the Motor Vehicle Department almost all licensing is done in 2 divisions, the registration and licensing division and the newly-created driver licensing division.

The advantages which would accrue to the public from having one state agency which issued most licenses and the improved efficiency which would result from a unified recording agency and standardization of forms and procedures are offset by the problems of divorcing the licensing job from the agency which understands the subject matter. It is quite true that it would be difficult for any one person to know sufficient detail to issue a license for a 32-ton contract carrier one minute and a life certificate to teach academic subjects in a high school the next minute. On the other hand, it seems reasonable that the administration of related licenses in a particular field such as agriculture, health, conservation could be so organized that the same types of forms, records, procedures might be used; the clerical details centralized; and inspectional

work unified. An initial effort in 1953 to centralize the clerical operations of the professional examining boards without affecting the powers of the boards to make the decisions on who was qualified for the licenses failed to gain any support.

The present system of scattering licensing all over the state agencies weakens the probability that any one will look at the whole picture, and inquire as to whether there is a real need for some licenses or whether new proposals fit into the pattern of establishing licenses in the general interest for the protection of the health, safety and general welfare of the people.

The Process of Licensing

Considering the fact that there are more than 300 types of licenses administered by about 30 state agencies as well as federal and local licenses, how can the individual who contemplates entering an occupation determine if he must be licensed? In states such as California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and 14 others most licensing is concentrated in one agency, but in Wisconsin where it is diffused among many, and not always in a logical manner, the problem is more difficult.

If the business is of such magnitude that legal advice is required, the attorney for the prospective licensee may readily check to determine if a license is required. If the occupation or profession requires substantial formal education, the educational institution will explain the licensing process. If the occupation is a trade which is organized, the labor union officials can explain the licenses required. Frequently the state agency which would probably administer the license is obvious so that inquiry can be made of that agency. Buttermaker, cheesemaker, veterinarian are so closely related to agriculture that it would seem probable that the Department of Agriculture would be the logical place to inquire. Local law enforcement officers, regional state offices and present members of the occupation are additional sources of information.

Let us proceed with a hypothetical case to illustrate the licensing procedure. Let us say that you desire to become a real estate salesman. In determining if you must be licensed, you ask a man who now sells real estate who tells you that you must have a license and that some state agency in Milwaukee handles this matter. What state agency in Milwaukee is involved? You need a directory of state agencies. You can find that in the Wisconsin Blue Book, a copy of which is in your local public library. The index reveals that the Real Estate Brokers Board is described in the book, and that description gives its Milwaukee address. A request elicits an application and information regarding the requirements of the license including the applicable laws.

The contents of the application in this instance are prescribed in some detail by law. It must contain the name and address of the

applicant, his business experience for the past 2 years, and the business with which he is to be associated. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit from his employer certifying that the applicant is trustworthy and competent. The application must also be accompanied by a fee of \$5.

Determining the eligibility of the applicant is done in 2 ways: by a written examination to determine knowledge of the subject and by an investigation of the suitability of the person. In various types of licensing different emphasis is placed on these 2 factors.

Once the applicant is considered eligible, he is granted a license which is valid until a given date, January 1, in this case. Once a license has been issued, it is normally renewable without further examination upon payment of the renewal fee.

If an applicant is declared ineligible, in this instance he is granted a hearing, and a verbatim report made of the proceedings. Within 90 days the examining board determines if the original decision stands. While this procedure varies greatly with the nature of the license, some recourse to provide a review of the original decision is available.

Having secured a license, is the real estate salesman free to proceed as he wishes? By no means. His license grants him the privilege of conducting his work in accordance with the standards set forth in the statutes or by the licensing agency. The statutes relating to real estate salesmen specify 12 definite violations for which his license may be suspended or revoked, but again his license cannot be revoked without a public hearing and review which is also subject to further review by the courts. The licensing board may normally initiate such investigation and hearing on its own motion or upon complaint in writing.

Failure to comply with the requirements of many licenses results in the suspension or revocation of the license. Professional men have been disbarred from practice and many people annually lose their permit to drive a motor vehicle. Generally, however, it may be said that the inspection and supervision of the licensing process has as its aim the desire to make people conform, and a great deal of patience is exercised to make the licensee comply with the requirements rather than to summarily remove the privilege.

While the licensing procedure generally contains an application, a determination of suitability, the issuance of the license, and provision for suspension or revocation, various elements in the process are given different emphasis. For example, graduates of the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University Law Schools are admitted to the bar without examination. Applicants for a fishing license, although not an occupational license, normally procure one without question if they pay the fee. Underlying all these licenses, however, is the possibility that the issuing agency may deny the license, or having issued it, suspend or revoke it,

and that the applicant may appeal the decision, even to the Supreme Court if necessary.

In many cases it is possible for a person who possesses a license in another state to gain a similar license in Wisconsin by a procedure which recognizes that he is already licensed. This often is applicable only if the requirements of the other state are as stringent as those in Wisconsin. This is called reciprocity.

Right vs. Privilege

Many people look at certain privileges granted them by license as rights rather than privileges. If we look back at the theory of licensing, we find that licensing is the raising by an administrative agency of the prohibitions imposed by the legislature in accordance with certain well defined rules. The legislature, for example, says that no Wisconsin resident may drive a motor vehicle except those licensed, and it then authorizes the Motor Vehicle Department to grant licenses under certain specific conditions and deny, suspend or revoke them in certain other conditions. The theory that a license provides a right would imply that once the license is granted, the licensee is free to do what he wishes while driving. In reality this is not true, and the licensee may be and is subjected to all sorts of restrictions as to his conduct while driving, and the driver may have his license suspended or revoked if he does not comply. Only to the extent that he complies with the rules, does he have any "right."

SAFEGUARDING OUR FOOD SUPPLY

By JERRY DUNN, *Supervisor, Food Inspection,*
State Department of Agriculture

Introduction

Wisconsin's geographic location, along with its favorable climate and good soil conditions, has contributed much toward the growth of the food-processing industry within the state. Current estimates place the retail sales value of Wisconsin-produced foods at more than one and one-half billion dollars annually, making it a leading contributor to state wealth.

Our canning industry alone accounts for 20 per cent of all canned vegetables produced in the U.S., and this volume equals the canned vegetable production of the entire world outside the U.S. With these figures in mind, one can understand how 300,000 acres devoted to vegetable crops provide an average return of 30 million dollars annually to the farmers with an equal amount being paid to the 40,000 seasonal workers and 5,000 permanent employes working in this segment of the food-processing industry.

However, the existence of natural resources and manufacturing "know-how" alone does not guarantee success in the highly competitive food field. Acceptance of merchandise is largely dependent upon product quality, and it can be conservatively stated that Wisconsin processors have for many years enjoyed a reputation which has resulted in ready acceptance of our products at both commercial and consumer levels.

Sanitary inspection of the more than 5,000 licensed establishments is handled by 15 food inspectors working in the Dairy and Food Division of the State Department of Agriculture. Each inspector is assigned an area consisting of from one to 11 counties, depending upon the concentration and type of food processing plant located within a given area.

Facility Inspection

Before a processor commences operation, the law requires that he file application for license with the department. Upon receipt of this application, the resident food inspector makes the initial inspection to determine whether the processor has met the minimum requirements set forth in the statutes and regulations. Should this initial inspection reveal that the operator cannot meet the requirements, the inspector can and does deny issuance of license. However, if it appears that the deficiencies can be corrected prior to a reinspection, the inspector is authorized to permit continued operation for a period not to exceed 90 days if, in his judgment, the food can be processed in a sanitary manner in the meantime. In no case is a license issued until all recommendations are complied with.

Whether a food processing plant is a one-man business or a multiplant operation, the manufacturer is confronted with certain basic sanitation problems. The food inspector is trained to recognize the features of plant location or construction which might create contamination hazards or might make sanitary processing extremely difficult. To begin with, a plant must be provided with a safe water supply and adequate sewage disposal system and facilities for disposal of product wastes which are a by-product of so many food-processing operations.

In addition, the plant should be constructed to minimize the possibility of rodent or insect infestation. Loose-fitting screens or doors are readily recognized by the inspector as a welcome sign for insects or rodents. Uninsulated ceilings are apt to produce condensation problems which may result in contamination of the products being processed. False ceilings may provide excellent harbor-age for rodents and insects. All sanitary inspections include a check of processing equipment for the presence of open seam construction, rough wooden surfaces, pitting of metallic surfaces or accumulation of residues which might serve to adulterate the finished product.

A few small articles on a window sill or ledge might constitute "poor housekeeping" to the layman, but to the inspector they represent a real contamination hazard especially if they are breakable and are stored above food-processing equipment. Wooden surfaces may be desirable in certain food processing operations where knives or cleavers are used, but they may also contribute contamination in the form of splinters which enter the product in the processing operation. Pitted metallic surfaces may harbor disease-producing bacteria which are likely to remain with the product if the item is not subject to cooking.

Check of Ingredients

Aside from plant and processing equipment, the inspector finds it necessary to check such things as toilet facilities, hand washing facilities, container storage and use of rodenticides and insecticides. The entire inspection effort is directed toward eliminating any condition which might produce contamination by chemicals, bacteria or extraneous material.

Although corn and peas are relatively "clean" vegetables, they are subject to certain types of insect infestation which must be detected by examination of the raw product. Consequently, when an inspector checks a corn processing plant, he samples a minimum of 100 ears on the loading dock and another 100 ears at the discharge end of the inspection belt to determine whether the plant inspectors are eliminating the infested ears. In the pea canneries the inspector checks for the presence of pea aphids or pea weevils and also checks tenderometer readings to determine whether the peas are sufficiently tender to produce a standard product.

The spinach processing operations require inspection for the presence of the leaf miner, an insect which works within the layers of the spinach leaf and which is not normally visible on the exterior of the leaf.

The cherry processing industry, which is primarily located in Door County, produces a variety of cherry products. These operations as well as those of the apple product processors, present a special problem since vinegar or fruit flies are found in large numbers wherever fruit residues are found.

Both fruit and vegetable processing industries are confronted with a major waste disposal problem since a substantial portion of the product is unused.

The sausage manufacturing plants present the same basic sanitation problems as other food-processing plants but, in addition, the inspector must check the ingredients which go into sausage to be certain that only permitted binders and seasonings are used in the fabrication of these products. This industry has gained rapidly during the past decade and the per capita consumption of sausage within the state of Wisconsin indicates that these manufacturers are enjoying a favorable reputation with the consumer. The Wisconsin law prohibits the use of color in any sausage products even though color is permitted by the federal agency which governs the composition and labeling of meats sold in interstate commerce. The new meat standards provide comprehensive definitions for a variety of meat products, and it is the duty of the inspector to submit samples for analysis wherever there is reason to believe that the product does not meet the requirements with respect to composition or labeling.

The 944 bakeries operating within the state use many ingredients which are subject to insect infestation unless proper protection is provided while the ingredients are held in storage. For this reason all ingredient containers are thoroughly checked and the floor area beneath flour storage pallets is examined for evidence of insect or rodent infestation or contamination. Both ingredients and finished products are frequently submitted for laboratory analysis and in some cases it is necessary to divert from use relatively large amounts of stored ingredients because of contamination with extraneous material. Sanitation problems confronting the confectionery operators are similar to those encountered by the baker and for this reason confectionery outlets receive close attention by the food inspector.

The 864 cold storage warehouse and frozen food locker operators are not normally confronted with insect infestation because of the low temperatures at which foods are kept. However, unless the operator maintains a clean, rodent-proof establishment, it is possible that rodents can contribute to contamination of products held in chill rooms or in locker storage areas. The inspectors

make a random check of locker contents periodically to be certain that there are no conditions existing which may render the stored foods unfit because of decomposition or tainting due to interruption of refrigeration or to exposure to certain refrigerants.

Although the typical food-processing plant is what might be termed a medium-sized operation, many of the breweries and malt houses operating within the state are sufficiently large to require from one to 3 days for thorough inspection. Aside from the sanitation angle, the brewer must be extremely careful in the storage and handling of his ingredients if he is to avoid off-flavors in the final product, and for this reason the typical brewery does not present any unusual problems with respect to protection of stored ingredients. As is the case in the milling industry, particular attention is devoted to inspection of any reused raw material containers to be certain that they are thoroughly cleaned before refilling.

We have not touched upon many of the sanitation problems which confront the food inspector in the variety of food outlets under his jurisdiction, but we have attempted to demonstrate how each food-processing operation has a few of its own sanitation problems in addition to the general problems which are associated with the handling of food products.

The Steps in Procuring a License

To illustrate the procedure followed in processing applications, we will outline the steps which lead to issuance or denial of a soda water bottler's license. The application form, which may be secured from the department or from the field inspector, is forwarded to the licensing section with the required fee, and a receipt for the remittance is returned to the applicant. The resident food inspector is promptly notified, and the initial sanitary inspection then follows.

On this visit, the inspector checks such items as building construction, equipment construction, toilet and hand washing facilities, bottle washing equipment and other physical equipment to determine whether the processor has the necessary facilities to comply with the minimum requirements. The ceilings, floors and walls must be of tight, smooth-surfaced construction so as to permit easy cleaning and screening or other equally effective equipment must be provided to keep out insects, birds and rodents. Equipment must be so constructed as to permit thorough cleaning, and all surfaces with which the product comes in contact should be coated with materials which are not subject to attack by beverage acids. Adequate toilet facilities, hand washing lavatories, dressing rooms and similar equipment must be provided, and in locations where proper sewage disposal is available, all plumbing must be constructed in accordance with requirements

of the State Plumbing Code.

The syrup room, in which the beverage syrups are mixed or manufactured, must be separated from all other rooms and must be constructed to exclude dust, dirt and insects. The processing facilities should include bottle washers, bottle soakers, brushes, sprays and rinse tanks which will permit employes to wash bottles or other reusable containers thoroughly.

The inspector will also check the potency of the caustic solutions being used and will include an inspection of the brine storage and bottle storage areas. With respect to the actual ingredients, it will be necessary that the operator have evidence to indicate that the water supply is potable and there is a supply of hot water to permit proper washing of the bottles. The products must be free of uncertified coal tar dyes and must be free from preservatives prohibited under the provisions of section 97.27 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Since it is obvious that a new manufacturer may overlook certain of these requirements prior to this initial inspection, the soda water beverage regulations do permit the department to allow periods not to exceed 90 days for alterations, changes or additions in equipment. If, at the end of 90 days, the operator is still unable to meet the requirements, it is necessary that the license be denied. In any case the operator must demonstrate at the time of the initial inspection that the products can be processed in a sanitary manner even though he may not have completed installation of all of the equipment required by the statutes and regulations.

From this brief description, it is apparent that the food processor must be prepared to furnish the required equipment and must be able to demonstrate his ability to process foods in a sanitary manner before he is permitted to market the foods for consumption within the state.

While it is true that state food inspectors divert more than a million pounds of food annually because of adulteration or misbranding, this is only a small fraction of 1 per cent of the total food processed and consumed within the state, and it is evidence of the fact that a large percentage of the operators respond to recommendations made by the inspector with the result that food reaches the consumer in a wholesome condition.

THE UNIVERSITY PROMOTES COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT*

By KENNETH E. RINDT, University of Wisconsin Extension
Division and A. A. HOLLY, Wisconsin State Employment Service

Introduction

Memorandum

To: Bureau of Community Development
University of Wisconsin Extension Division
From: Mondovi, Wisconsin

A group of Mondovi citizens is interested in forming a non-profit development corporation to foster and promote business activities and to procure new industry for this community . . . The local group is particularly interested in obtaining information about corporations of these types. It is also interested in obtaining information on how to make a survey of the city's industrial potential. It would also like to know if there are any business or educational media through which a completed survey could be brought to the attention of prospective industries.

This inquiry typifies the increasing interest and activity of Wisconsin communities in appraising the strengths and weaknesses of their local economies and taking appropriate action to provide necessary new jobs and build better communities in which to live.

In getting an economic development program under way, many of these communities turn to their state university for advice and assistance. Responsibility for meeting these requests for community service is assigned to the Bureau of Community Development in the University Extension Division.

The field of economic development, however, is at once broad and specialized and too much for any one agency to do well without relying heavily upon technical specialists. The job requires cooperative arrangements with many agencies and organizations both within and outside the university, especially the Employment Service. This is briefly the story of the Bureau of Community Development and how the Wisconsin State Employment Service aids the university in meeting its responsibilities for serving Wisconsin communities in the field of economic development.

Background of Bureau's Program

The story of how the bureau got started in this field of service, as part of the university's over-all program of making the "boundaries of campus the boundaries of the State," goes back to the years of World War II. During the war, the university, in cooperation with the National Committee for Economic Development —

*Reprinted with permission from the Employment Security Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Nov. 1955, p. 9-12.

the C.E.D. — began a field of service to communities and industries of the state.

Under the C.E.D. program, local communities had organized committees to survey their backlog of construction and production, measured in terms of postwar jobs. Almost every employer in the state assigned some of his staff the job of developing "foolproof plans for quick and economic changeover."

Early in 1946, the C.E.D. announced its decision to discontinue its field service. Many Wisconsin businessmen and local community leaders expressed disappointment when they received the announcement. They felt that much was yet to be accomplished and that some way should be found to continue the program.

It was in response to a demand from these many local leaders and businessmen that the university in 1946 created the Bureau of Community Development to continue the program started by C.E.D. In 1948 the C.E.D. helped to further the bureau's work by providing a substantial grant for a 2-year period.

Objectives and Major Activities

Briefly, the bureau's general objectives are as follows: (1) To further a wider and better community understanding of local economic and social resources and problems as a basis for sound community action programs based on the facts; (2) to further, state-wide, a better understanding of the state's economic resources and problems as a basis for improving the business "climate" of the state — making it a more attractive place in which to do business; (3) to provide assistance to communities and areas of the state on their specific problems of planning, organizing and operating an industrial development ("employment development") or a trade improvement program.

These main objectives are carried out through various services or major activities as follows:

1. Supplying community leaders and groups with general information, counsel and assistance on community development organization and planning problems, in cooperation with other departments of the university, certain state agencies, such as the Wisconsin State Employment Service (WSES), and private business organizations.

2. Assisting communities in their industrial development problems by participating in their negotiations with new industry prospects or established industry in the community.

3. Collecting, organizing and publishing information relative to the state's social and economic resources and economic trends.

4. Conducting community economic base studies, trade area surveys and regional resource studies in cooperation with the School of Commerce and other university departments.

5. Conducting community, regional, or state-wide conferences

on industrial development to facilitate exchange of information and ideas among communities and to foster a better local understanding of state-wide problems affecting Wisconsin's industrial development.

In all of these activities, the bureau offers its services only on request, and then only if the community has a responsible group to work with or shows some evidence of inter-organization teamwork in tackling the job at hand.

Broadly grouped, the activities fall in 3 major functional areas as follows: industrial development, regional development and research services.

Industrial Development — Cooperation with WSES

The bureau provides assistance in organizing community and county-wide industrial development committees and advises on the organization of community or county-wide industrial development corporations. It also provides technical advice and assistance to these committees on various methods and procedures of preparing industrial development brochures to promote the community or area.

In organizing a community for industrial development, the bureau works closely with the state office of WSES and the nearest district office serving the community. In La Crosse, for example, there was an unusually close operating relationship that was prerequisite to sound local planning and organization for La Crosse area employment development. There the district manager, in addressing civic groups, emphasized the population and labor force growth in the La Crosse labor market area and called attention to the need for more new jobs in the city and surrounding area. Dr. R. J. Colbert, the bureau's director, was invited to discuss industrial development organization procedures.

The La Crosse County Board then set up a county industrial developing committee and the City Council reactivated its city planning committee. These 2 organizations cooperated with the La Crosse Chamber of Commerce and its Industrial Committee in formulating an over-all Industrial Economic Development Committee for the city. A county Industrial Development Corporation is now being organized with the bureau's assistance.

In the community's action program, the bureau provides field assistance in community negotiations with industrial prospects seeking a plant location. In assisting a local committee in its action program or negotiations to attract new industry, the bureau relies a good deal on information supplied by WSES concerning the available labor supply in the area. Information supplied by the Rhinelander district manager of WSES, for example, helped the bureau in its discussions with Eagle River to create an Eagle River Industrial Development Corporation.

The corporation built a plant for a cranberry processing firm, Cranberry Products, Inc. This was a fortunate choice of industry because it fit snugly into the economic pattern of the area. Cranberries are grown in the immediate area and, therefore, need not be shipped far to be processed. Processing starts late in the fall, with the close of the tourist season, and ends in the spring when the tourist season begins.

This is a good example, too, of how the university's Alumni Research Foundation can and does provide assistance in the state's industrial development program. In the Eagle River story, the process used by Cranberry Products, Inc., was developed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF).

In organizing and carrying out its program, the bureau has attempted to promote both community teamwork and inter-agency cooperation at the state level. A recent example of this teamwork at all levels was evident at the state's first Industrial Development Conference conducted by the bureau at Green Lake in May. Fourteen state agencies and organizations, including the WSES, participated in the planning of this history-making conference. Over 400 people from 143 Wisconsin communities attended the conference. WSES participated in the panel on "What Do We Need to Know About Our Community as a Basis for Industrial Development."

On industrial development of the state as a whole the bureau has been trying to perform some state-wide services that are performed in other states by an agency in the state government. With the bureau's recommendation and support, the legislature this year passed a bill that would create an industrial development agency in the Governor's office. The act calls for an advisory committee to help formulate agency policies. The bureau has strongly recommended that WSES be represented on this important committee.

Regional Development

The bureau recognizes that many communities in a particular locality, such as North Central Wisconsin, have common economic and social development problems. These problems frequently can be better solved by cooperative action than by each community working exclusively "on its own." To this end, the bureau over a 3-year period provided a full-time staff person to help 9 counties in the Wisconsin (River) Headwaters area to organize Wisconsin Headwaters, Inc. This organization was intended to carry on research, development and promotion of the region's economic and social resources.

With the employment of a full-time executive secretary by the corporation, the university's role in helping to organize "Headwaters" and "get it off the ground" was fulfilled.

A regional development program for southwestern Wisconsin is now one of the long-range future projects of the bureau.

Research Services

All bureau policies and activities are developed and conducted with research as a focal point. Continuous research by the community to get the facts is also emphasized.

The major part of the bureau's research program consists of economic base studies, community industrial surveys and brochures, and trade area surveys. These surveys are conducted by the bureau's director of research at the request of the community and in close cooperation with a locally constituted "survey advisory committee." As a member of the committee, special data are frequently prepared by the WSES district manager and the state office in Madison.

A community "Basic Statement" is provided by WSES, if available. The "basic statement" contains detailed information on the industrial pattern, economic characteristics and labor supply for a community and its trade area. It is prepared by the Wisconsin State Employment Service for communities with a population of 2,500 or more. This is an extremely valuable starting point in furnishing the facts on labor supply.

When the community is ready to swing into an action program to get new industry and more jobs, the bureau furnishes guidance in the preparation of its brochures on matters of format, style, content and distribution. Again, WSES — through its district offices — provides much of the basic information on labor supply, community attractiveness, and similar points that go into a brochure.

In addition to its survey research activity, the bureau receives many inquiries from communities and businesses that require "spot" research. For example, a New Richmond, Wis. firm recently requested information on St. Croix County and other Wisconsin areas as to "business activity, wage rates, cost of living, etc." Consistent with the bureau's policy of calling attention to and encouraging the use of agencies which specialize in certain phases of community analysis and development, the company was referred to WSES and the Industrial Commission for an accurate picture on wage rate and scales. Remaining research was conducted by the bureau.

Finally, the bureau prepares and publishes general information to aid communities in conducting their own surveys and employment development programs with a minimum of outside assistance. One of the best examples of this effort is the outline titled "Appraising Our Community — Its Economic and Social Resources." This outline has been used widely — especially by small communities — in getting facts needed for community improvement programs.

Activity Workload

During the year ending June 30, 1955, 524 visits were made to 148 communities, covering 70 of the state's 71 counties. Another

71 communities were served by correspondence and office calls from communities.

Since the bureau was organized in 1946, 8 economic base studies or industrial surveys have been conducted. Three other surveys are now in progress, 2 are scheduled, and 4 requests are still unscheduled. Twenty-seven trade area surveys have been conducted.

Growth in the number of community industrial development corporations — especially in the past few years — has been significant in improving the employment picture in many of these communities. Eighty-seven communities have organized corporations and several others are in various stages of organization.

Another encouraging trend over the past 2 years has been the organization of county industrial development committees. Fifty-seven county boards now have such a committee to plan and zone suitable industrial sites and thereby promote "employment development" in the area.

Program Outlook

With the bureau's 3-man staff, it is evident that only a beginning has been made in the development of a state-wide service for furthering the industrial growth of Wisconsin. However, there is sufficient experience and understanding of the problems to indicate what an adequate and appropriate service would entail.

In reorganizing its program, the bureau will discontinue activities that are assumed by the new agency. Where unavoidable overlapping occurs, closer cooperation and more systematic procedures for coordinating specific projects will be needed to avoid unnecessary overlapping and duplication of effort.

Basically, we believe that the bureau's major role will consist of helping communities plan or prepare for economic and social development. In carrying on this work, the bureau hopes to maintain and develop further its program and operating relationships with WSES at all levels. Wisconsin communities are recognizing that teamwork is the road to "employment development." And they are recognizing more and more that WSES stands ready to play an important advisory position on this team.

APPROVING THE PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS

By ROGER OSTREM, *Director*, Division of Industrial Safety
and Buildings, Industrial Commission

Introduction

The different business enterprises, industries, professions and labor groups represented in a completed building may be familiar to the layman. Not quite so obviously represented, but having a helping hand in the successful completion of buildings within its purview is the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, especially the Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings.

Among the several sections within the Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings, are those sections concerned with building design, strength of materials, heating and ventilation, elevators, electrical work and fire prevention. The commission's assistance, extended through these sections, although regulatory in nature, is nevertheless technical and contributes to the assurance that a completed building will safeguard the health and safety of the occupants.

The standards for a sound and safe building are established by law and are contained in administrative codes and general orders. The codes and orders are also sources for specific information regarding component parts of a building. The Industrial Commission personnel, experts in the many phases of building design and construction, administer the codes and orders. The personnel serve as consultants, and they examine plans, calculations and specifications. When all significant information has been considered and found to comply with the established requirements in the codes and orders an official approval is granted. Actual construction may then be commenced by the owners.

One code, applying especially to the structure of a building, is identified as the Wisconsin State Building Code. The terms of the building code apply to the construction of all public buildings and places of employment including residential buildings accommodating 3 or more families. Other codes setting the standards for the design of buildings are the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code, the Elevator Code, the Electrical Code, and the Orders on Fire Prevention. All codes apply in all parts of the state uniformly, but any political subdivision may adopt and enforce equal or more stringent standards by ordinance.

The very fact that the building industry is required to meet certain standards is in itself of considerable assistance to the industry. In the absence of standards the component parts of a building would greatly vary, competing contractors would be bidding on widely differing qualities, and the resulting structure might in many instances be other than sound.

Approving the Plans of the Structure

Before work is commenced on the construction of a building or structure within the scope of the State Building Code, complete plans, design data and specifications must be submitted for examination and approval. Plans for buildings of more than 50,000 cubic feet must be designed by a registered engineer or registered architect and must bear his seal. Plans for smaller buildings may be prepared by a competent designer. The commission requirements for responsibility and competency of design assures the contractor and owner that the building will incorporate the highest standards of the professions and that during construction authoritative supervision will be in charge.

Building plans must be submitted in triplicate and must be accompanied by specifications and structural calculations. The specifications must describe the mechanical parts, the structural steel, the carpentry, the concrete and masonry and the workmanship in general. Masonry units for the exterior and bearing walls must be a product which has been tested for absorption and for strength in compression by a recognized testing laboratory. The mortar used must be a product approved by the Industrial Commission. In fact, there are no important parts of the building plan that are not examined carefully.

Design data must show that the footings and foundations will support the weight of the building and will not exceed the allowable bearing load of the foundation soil. Structural calculations must show that the structural members of the building will support live and dead weight loadings without exceeding allowable stresses of the structural members.

Frequently, an owner or his designer may be in doubt regarding different requirements for a building. In these instances the commission personnel serve as consultants and will examine and discuss sketches and preliminary plans for a building. The owner or designer requesting help at this stage may save the expense of revising costly finished plans or the inconvenience of correcting errors in construction.

The Mechanical Parts of the Building

The foregoing discussion of building requirements and assistance by the commission regarding the building structure could be repeated for the mechanical parts of the building. It may be sufficient, however, to state that before work is commenced on the installation of heating and ventilation equipment, it is necessary to submit for approval the plans, design data and specifications. This material must show that the equipment will heat the building under special conditions and circulate specific volumes of air without creating objectionable noise or disturbing drafts. Also, the heating plant and connected systems must be designed and located for maximum fire protection.

A discussion of commission assistance to the building industry should not omit some discussion of assistance to the manufacturers of building materials and mechanical equipment. The commission advises the manufacturers of different products on request where their products may or may not be used. Perhaps the re-design of a product will make it acceptable for use in Wisconsin buildings. A sales agency may find that certain products may be used in garage construction, for example, but not in a school building or a hospital. As a consequence, manufacturing and sales are expedited.

Electrical Standards

The electrical circuits and electrical protective equipment for most buildings are extensive and vital. The Wisconsin State Electrical Code, a 2-volume code, is a standard for fire and safety requirements in the construction and installation of all electrical lines, communication and signal circuits, and equipment; it also contains operational rules.

Considerable space would be required to discuss herein commission assistance to the business and industries involved in matters electrical. Briefly, however, the extent of such assistance can be suggested by questions which frequently arise: Is single or 3-phase current required, and does the utility have the necessary transformers available; what is the proposed system for circuits, feeders and the service entrances; where will be located the lighting units and receptacles; what and where are the controls for the motors and for the heating and ventilation systems. The plans and specifications for the electrical systems may be submitted for examination and, although submittal is not mandatory, the services of a commission electrical engineer are available to guide those concerned in arriving at an acceptable installation.

Vertical Transportation

The vertical transportation of persons and materials within a building, whether by elevator, dumbwaiters or moving stairways (escalators) is an engineering project within a building every phase of which the Industrial Commission examines with especial care. From the planning to the final testing of such equipment, the commission is consulted and provides technical advice for safe installations. The personnel involved in this commission service have the combined knowledge of building construction, electrical engineering, electronics and the techniques of elevator construction and operation. The governing code is identified as the Wisconsin Elevator Code.

Every elevator manufacturer who furnishes an elevator, dumbwaiter or moving stairway, must submit plans showing the sectional plan of car and hoistway; sectional elevation of pent house, the machinery, the clearances, and the access thereto; the plans of machinery and supports; and the pit depth and overhead clear-

ances, buffers and supports. All entrances must be shown on each floor. Depending on the type of building, the type of fire resistive construction for the hoistway must be specified to meet the terms of the building code. The speed, the capacity, and the travel of elevators must meet code requirements for specific uses. There are a variety of operational features that multiply the combinations of controls to be considered.

The elevator inspection services provided by the commission, only highlighted herein, include much more than a mere technical assistance to the designers, to the owner or to the manufacturer on a consultation or plan examination basis. A more dramatic and often sensational service follows the completed installation of elevators and that is the testing. The insurance companies which are to carry the risk involved, whether public liability or workmen's compensation, must be assured that the elevator is safe in all respects.

The commission performs or supervises the drop test whereby the elevator car is cut free to fall; an overspeed test; and a contract load test. Thereafter, annual inspections are performed by the commission or by insurance company inspectors whose competency is determined by the commission.

Safety Standards on the Job

From the day the excavation for a building is begun until the last contractor leaves the completed job, the workmen employed must be protected from injury and provided with the safest of working conditions. The commission has established standards for safe working conditions, including the shoring of excavations and trenches, for the design and quality of scaffolding, for the hoisting equipment, and for the power tools used in the building trades. During the progress of construction, commission inspectors visit the site and consult with the contractors. When and if unsafe conditions or practices are observed, those conditions are brought to the attention of the respective contractor who is required to make the necessary corrections.

Clearly, in addition to assuring protection to the individual employe, this type of inspection serves the employer to maintain a working crew and to minimize the loss of skilled workers through injury. In addition, an employer who observes the safety regulations will enjoy minimum premium rates for the workmen's compensation insurance he must carry.

The theme of this article has been focused on the regulatory assistance which is provided to the building industry. This article should not be construed to mean that the building industry is an exclusive concern of the commission. All industries within the state are in some measure assisted by the different sections which constitute the Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings within the state agency known to all as the Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

AUTHORIZING AND REGULATING A STATE BANK

By WILLIAM E. NUESSE, *Deputy Commissioner*,
Banking Department

The Background of State Banks in Wisconsin

Banks have played an important role in the growth and development of Wisconsin from the early years of the nineteenth century down to the present day. Private and national chartered banks were well established in the territory prior to admittance of Wisconsin into the Union of states.

The first legislature of the newly-created State of Wisconsin immediately recognized the need for expanding banking facilities, and laws were promptly enacted to provide for the chartering and supervision of state banks. Private banks were permitted to continue functioning subject to applicable banking laws until the year 1903 when legislation was adopted requiring them to incorporate under the State Banking Department. The laws of 1903 provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Banks to be in charge of the department. The laws were subsequently amended in 1933 to abolish the office of Commissioner of Banks and to provide for a 3-man banking commission. In 1947 the legislature repealed the statute which placed the Banking Department under the supervision of a commission composed of 3 commissioners and again adopted measures providing for a Commissioner of Banks to be assisted by a deputy commissioner. Legislation was also enacted at this time to remove the savings and loan division from the Banking Department and to create a separate savings and loan department under the supervision and control of a commissioner.

As of December 9, 1895 there were 125 commercial banks, one savings bank and 5 trust company banks operating under state charters in Wisconsin. This number steadily increased during the ensuing 25 years to reach a total of 851 on December 31, 1921. However, the economic recession of the 1920's followed by the major depression of the 1930's resulted in a decline in the number of Wisconsin state banks to a total of 463 as of January 1, 1945. In the succeeding 10-year period new banks chartered offset the number eliminated by consolidations or liquidations so the total of operating state banks remained at 463 as of December 31, 1954. On this date there were also 95 national banks operating in Wisconsin making a grand total of 558 banks serving people and industry in this state.

The volume and activity of Wisconsin state banks have shown a remarkable growth during the period from 1940 to 1955. Deposits of individuals and business enterprises have increased from \$456,000,000 to \$1,971,000,000, a gain of more than 400%. That bank credit has been a major factor in the construction of new

homes, purchase of cars, machinery and appliances, and the expansion of industry is evidenced by the increase in bank loans from \$192,000,000 to \$728,000,000 in this 15-year period. The stimulus to business activity through the use of this \$536,000,000 of bank credit is readily understood when interpreted into purchasing power.

Applying for a Bank Charter

When giving consideration to the role played by banks in the everyday life of citizens of Wisconsin a question may well be raised as to the procedure to be followed for obtaining a bank charter in any given community. The statutes provide that any number of adult persons, not less than 7 nor more than 20, who are citizens of Wisconsin may associate for the purpose of organizing a banking corporation under the provisions of Chapter 221 of the Wisconsin statutes. These provisions provide for the establishment of the normal commercial bank which is eligible to accept demand and time deposits, make various types of loans and purchase bonds within certain limitations for investment. Chapter 221 also provides for the chartering of trust company banks which are limited to the exercise of fiduciary powers and to the acceptance of time deposits. Mutual savings banks may be chartered under the provisions of Chapter 222 which require an application to be signed by not less than 9 nor more than 50 adult citizens of the community. Mutual savings banks are limited to the acceptance of time deposits and may grant loans secured by first real estate mortgages only. Inasmuch as the average community is usually interested in complete banking services this article will deal primarily with the organization of a commercial bank equipped to furnish those services.

The first decision facing a group of interested citizens is whether to apply for a charter to organize a state bank or a national bank. An application to charter a national bank is submitted to the Comptroller of Currency, Washington, D.C., who has direct supervision over all national banks. Although there are minor variations in the laws governing state and national banks the services rendered by each are comparable in character.

If the group decides to apply for a state charter, forms on which to make the application should be requested from the State Banking Department. Because the organization of a bank involves an outlay of several hundred dollars of expense on the part of the applicants, it is well to thoroughly analyze the proposal in advance before embarking upon the undertaking. As a general rule it is advisable for the group to send a delegation of 4 or 5 members for a conference with the Commissioner of Banks to review details of the procedure to be followed, for discussion of the probable capital requirements and possibilities for a successful future of the pro-

posed bank. The application, when completed, will recite the location of the proposed bank, the proposed capital, name, residence and occupation of each applicant, and such additional information as the Commissioner of Banks may require. A fee of \$150 must accompany the application.

Weighing the Application

Within 5 days of receipt of the application the commissioner shall notify the applicants in regard to the date of a public hearing at which testimony will be taken in support of or in opposition to the application. A notice of the hearing must be published once a week for 4 weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the community of the proposed bank. In addition to the taking of testimony at the open hearing the commissioner shall also make such investigation as he deems necessary to determine: (a) whether the character, responsibility and general fitness of the persons named in the application are such as to command confidence and to warrant the belief that the business of the proposed bank will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purpose of Chapter 221; (b) whether public convenience and advantage will be promoted by allowing such bank to organize; (c) the character and experience of the proposed officers; (d) the adequacy of existing banking facilities; (e) the need of further banking capital; (f) the outlook for the growth and development of the community where the bank would be located; (g) the methods of existing banks serving the area; and (h) prospects for the success of the proposed bank if efficiently managed.

After completing his investigation and after reviewing the testimony presented at the hearing the commissioner makes a written report to the Banking Review Board, with his recommendation for approval or disapproval of the application. Normally this report and recommendation is submitted to the board within 90 days after the commissioner receives proof of publication of the notice for the public hearing. The Banking Review Board reviews the information obtained in the investigation and in the public hearing and promptly makes its decision approving or disapproving the application.

Procedure if Application is Approved

If the application is approved the commissioner issues to the applicants a certificate of authority to organize a banking corporation. The applicants, henceforth known as the incorporators, will then set up a temporary organization with the election of a chairman, secretary and treasurer. They will proceed to draft the articles of incorporation on forms furnished by the Banking Department and the articles when executed will be filed with the commis-

sioner. A fee of \$100 is paid to the commissioner with the filing of the articles. After the articles have been approved by the commissioner and one copy filed with the register of deeds in the county where the new bank is to be located the bank becomes a body corporate. The members will promptly take steps to sell the capital stock and collect the funds from the sale, adopt a set of bylaws which must be approved by and a copy filed with the commissioner of banks, elect a board of directors who in turn will elect officers to operate the bank, make arrangements for banking quarters, furniture and equipment and the necessary books and records.

Within 90 days from the filing of the articles of incorporation the incorporators file with the commissioner a complete list of the stockholders with a declaration that each stockholder is the owner in good faith of the shares that he has purchased, that 100% of each stock subscription has been paid in lawful money and that the funds received from the sale of the stock are on deposit in a depository bank.

Within 6 months from the date of filing the articles of incorporation the new bank gives notice to the commissioner that suitable banking quarters have been provided and that the necessary books, forms, stationery, furniture and equipment have been supplied for the proper and orderly transaction of the business of banking. The commissioner will cause an examination to be made and if he is satisfied that the bank has complied with all provisions of the law and that all stock subscriptions have been fully paid in lawful money, and it appears the bank is lawfully entitled to commence business, he shall give the bank a certificate of authority to commence the business of banking. The bank may then open its doors for business although the certificate of authority must be published in a local paper once a week for 4 successive weeks.

During the original period of organization the applicants also file an application for membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the purpose of obtaining insurance in the maximum amount of \$10,000 on the deposits of each subsequent depositor of the bank. Membership in the corporation will normally be granted provided adequate capital and competent management will be installed in the new bank.

Examining a Bank

Each state bank is examined at least once a year by the State Banking Department. The primary objective of an examination is to verify that the bank is maintaining sound investments to safeguard the funds of the depositors and the stockholders. The examiners also determine that operations of the bank conform with statutory requirements and that all assets and liabilities are properly reflected in the books and records. The examiners do not make

a detailed audit of all transactions but do make various test checks to help prevent or to uncover any fraud on the part of bank officers or employes.

Fortunately the number of bank officers or employes perpetrating fraud within the banks of Wisconsin is only a minute fraction of the total people employed in the banks. As additional protection to the depositors and stockholders each bank is required to carry a fidelity bond covering the officers and employes in an amount deemed sufficient to protect losses of this type.

In the event any bank director, officer or employe is found to be derelict in the performance of his duties or is found to be pursuing unsafe and unsound practices which if continued might jeopardize the future of the bank, he may be removed from office by the Commissioner of Banks with the approval of the Banking Review Board. If the examiners find any instance of nonconformance with banking laws or regulations the situation is promptly brought to the attention of the commissioner and the necessary corrective measures are required of the bank's board of directors. The commissioner likewise has authority to require the prompt elimination of unsatisfactory bank assets including loans and investments.

All state banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are also examined each year by examiners of that agency unless the banks belong to the Federal Reserve System in which event Federal Reserve examiners conduct the examinations. There is close cooperation between the State Banking Department, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve System to maintain the principles of sound banking in the state banks of Wisconsin and each bank in return is cooperating with these agencies to render Wisconsin citizens the necessary deposit and credit facilities to secure and promote the economic welfare of our state.

STATE REGULATION OF ADVERTISING

By KATHLEEN KEPNER, *Research Associate,*
Legislative Reference Library

Introduction

The regulation of advertising is an illustration of the state's effort to place controls on the conduct of business. With the growth of industry and business, competition for the buyer's attention has become very keen. The stimulus of competition tends to encourage exaggerations in advertising. There arises a need to restrain excessive advertising practices for the protection of the consumer. In the interest of health, safety and public welfare, the state has enacted statutes to prohibit fraudulent and undesirable advertising practices in the state.

The regulation of advertising practices should not be regarded as an example of a negative relationship between government and industry. On the contrary, governmental regulation may be considered as a method of promoting sound, ethical business practices and of protecting businesses from injurious trade practices by spelling out the "rules of the game." As a matter of fact, businesses and trade associations assist the state considerably by voluntary self-policing. For example, in the past year, the Better Business Bureau of Milwaukee received 61,808 requests for information and of these investigated 11,233 complaints of business transactions. One such investigation led to the conviction of a TV repair establishment for obtaining money under false pretenses. With the cooperation of housewives, the bureau placed properly functioning TV sets in their homes and then caused a specific mechanical defect for the TV repairmen to service. On one of the repair jobs the bureau found that 5 tubes had been replaced needlessly and that the housewife had been charged \$37.10 for repairs which should not have exceeded \$15. In its attempt to eliminate shady practices, the Better Business Bureau has 3 shopping members on its staff and purchases about 400 advertised items a month.

Locating the Provisions of the Law

It is difficult for the citizen to find out what kinds of advertising practices are prohibited because of the multitude of laws relating to advertising. These laws are scattered throughout the statutes and although some can be located in the index to the statutes, others hide in obscurity under a title which does not suggest that the law contains an advertising provision. Furthermore, some of the advertising regulations do not appear in the statutes at all but are contained in the administrative rules and regulations formulated by a state department. Although administrative rules are not incorporated into the statutes, they do have the force of law. An illustration of such an administrative rule is Rule 110.01 of the

State Department of Agriculture. Rule 110.01 prohibits specific practices of the roofing and siding business which might mislead or deceive prospective customers. The following are examples of prohibitions in this rule:

- (1) To tell or represent to a prospective customer that he is being given a "wholesale price", or "special price", "at cost", or a "confidential discount", or some other concession that is to be arranged for his particular benefit when such is not the case.
- (6) To apply a small amount of material and tell the customer that it is done as a test of some kind when in truth and in fact it is done so that the seller can claim that the work has actually begun on the job and force the purchaser into the terms of the contract.

A third source of information on the advertising laws of the state is found in the opinions of the Attorney General. These opinions are intended to interpret the meaning of the law but as a practical matter they may restrict and in some cases possibly extend the scope of the law. Opinions are frequently rendered on the various advertising laws. For example, the State Department of Health asked if schools of cosmetology could be listed in the classified telephone directory under the heading of "Beauty Parlors". This question was concerned with section 159.02 (5) of the statutes which reads:

"A school shall provide its students with subjects for practical work. The charge made for materials used shall not exceed the reasonable cost thereof. No school shall advertise for patrons to be used in clinical work".

The Attorney General stated that the purpose of the statute was to prevent cosmetology schools from becoming cut-rate beauty parlors. The classified directory, the Attorney General ruled, is a form of advertising and therefore cosmetology schools cannot be listed as beauty parlors.

A question submitted by the State Board of Dental Examiners indicates the difficulty in answering these questions. The board asked if a dentist could appear on television, have a picture of his office and explain dental office techniques. According to Section 152.06 (6) of the statutes, dentists cannot engage in "unprofessional advertising" which includes, among other things, showing teeth, bridgework or any portion of the human head. Yet a dentist may use "educational matter not in conflict with the law". The Attorney General's Office replied that such television advertisement would appear to run contrary to the prohibition against showing of a human head. But the opinion concluded that this is a matter of professional ethics which could be decided more properly by the dental profession.

One of the basic problems in the regulation of advertising practices is that of getting information to the public. To whom can a merchant turn for advice on conducting a business under the Wisconsin law? The Attorney General does not give opinions to

private businesses and individuals. And it might be very difficult for a layman to locate a particular law. However, he might consult a lawyer but even then a lawyer may not have access to the special kind of information desired. Probably the most reliable source of information could be obtained from the state agency which is most closely related to the business involved.

Administrative History

Wisconsin has established no single agency for the regulation of business in general and advertising in particular. At one time the fraudulent advertising law (Section 100.18 of the statutes) was administered by the Treasury Agent. This agency was probably considered to be a logical resting place for enforcement because it had been created to regulate peddlers, transient merchants, showmen and later closing-out sales. In 1925 the Treasury Agent had a staff of 2 deputy agents, one assigned to Milwaukee County and the other traveled throughout the state making inspections. In addition about 50 special agents throughout the state licensed peddlers and received a 10 per cent commission on the proceeds. The office of Treasury Agent was abolished in 1929 after most of its functions had been transferred to other state departments. The function of regulating advertising was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Today the division of economic practices within the department enforces the standards of advertising expressed in Section 100.18 as well as other general trade practice laws. The division is organized to answer questions and advise merchants and law enforcement agencies, investigate reports of violations, and present evidence before the local district attorney. The state is divided into 3 districts for the purpose of enforcing trade practices and there is one inspector assigned to each district.

In connection with the work of the division of economic practices, it should be noted that the federal government also acts to control advertising which is involved in interstate commerce transactions. State regulation is complicated by the development of business on a national scale with local advertising copy originating through national distributors. The problems involved are reflected in the administration of a state law specifying when the word "free" may be used in advertisements. According to a state law, the word "free" was not to be used in advertisements when the item is in fact not free but contingent upon the purchase of another item. In 1953, the Federal Trade Commission ruled that it would no longer object to the use of the word "free" if the advertisement is not deceptive in describing that merchandise is only given away with the purchase of other merchandise. This conflict between the state and federal law created considerable confusion. Finally in 1955, the legislature amended the state law to bring it in harmony with federal regulations.

The Basic Statute

Section 100.18, the basic law which regulates advertising, is very comprehensive in scope. Fraudulent advertising is broadly defined as representing or stating a fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading. Regulation extends to advertising for real estate, merchandise, securities, employment, services and everything offered directly or indirectly to the public. The law applies to radio, television, printed matter and all other media for reaching the public. The broad character of this statute suggests that it was enacted before many of the advertising laws relating to specific trades were passed. Section 100.18 was created by Chapter 510, Laws of 1913. The general provision reads:

(1) No person, firm, corporation or association or agent or employe thereof, with intent to sell, distribute, increase the consumption of or in any wise dispose of any real estate, merchandise, securities, employment, service, thereof, or anything offered . . . to the public . . . shall make, publish, disseminate, circulate or place before the public . . . in this state, in a newspaper, magazine or other publication or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, letter, sign, placard, the foregoing, an advertisement . . . announcement, statement or representation which contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading.

In the course of time the basic provisions were broadened and new subsections appeared. In 1927 subsection (2) was created relating to the buying and selling of merchandise or services by private parties:

(2) It shall be deemed deceptive advertising, within the meaning of this section, for any person, firm or corporation, engaged in the business of buying or selling . . . any form of property, real, personal or mixed, or in the business of furnishing any kind of service or investment, to advertise such articles, property or service for sale or purchase, in any manner indicating that the sale or purchase is being made by a private party or householder not engaged in such business. And every such firm, corporation or association, engaged in any such business, in advertising goods, property or service for sale or purchase, shall affirmatively and unmistakably indicate and state that the seller or purchaser is a business concern and not a private party.

The regulation of charitable solicitations in subsection (3) was added to the law in 1941. This part of the statute provides that advertisements for donations must specify the minimum amount which will go to the charitable organization or fund.

In 1951, upon the request of the Wisconsin Retail Gas Association, the legislature enacted another section of the law setting forth the following standards for the display of gasoline prices:

(5) All advertising which shows or in any manner relates to the price at which motor fuel is offered for sale at retail except multiple gallon computers attached to or forming a part of any dispensing equipment shall show only (a) the single gallon unit price including all applicable taxes in one amount or (b)

the single gallon product price, the taxes applicable thereto, and the total single gallon unit price including all applicable taxes. In any such advertising, all numerals which represent either price or taxes shall be of the same type and size except that fractions of a cent shall be shown in figures one-half the height, width and prominence of the whole numbers.

As a result of the above addition of gasoline price advertising, the legislature in 1953 transferred a related provision which had previously been administered by the Motor Vehicle Department to the fraudulent advertising statute. Among other things this new subsection required sellers of motor fuels to display "a placard showing the net selling price per gallon of all grades of motor fuel and the amount of the license tax per gallon thereof."

The most recent change in this statute was made in 1955 when a new subsection was created and other sections renumbered. As previously mentioned this change involved the use of the word "free":

It shall be deemed deceptive advertising within the meaning of this section, to advertise anything as "free" when the gift is contingent upon a purchase unless the fact that such purchase is necessary is clearly stated in the advertisement. No person shall advertise, offer to give, or give any item of merchandise contingent upon the sale of petroleum products at retail.

With the growing use and importance of advertising, numerous new laws have been passed to take care of particular situations and problems. Today many state agencies are directly or indirectly administering laws to prevent deceptive and misleading advertising. Some of these agencies systematically enforce fair advertising practices with their licensing and registration functions. Others use inspection methods to administer the law.

Penalties for violation of advertising laws vary greatly depending upon the class of the offense. Some of the statutes carry criminal penalties, others provide for civil damages, while a third category includes both civil and criminal penalties. The criminal penalty for violating section 100.18 of the statutes reads as follows:

100.25 Penalties. (1) Any person who violates any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be fined not to exceed \$200, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 6 months or both.

Both criminal and civil penalties are attached to section 103.43 forbidding false and deceptive advertising for labor.

103.43 (2) Any person, who, . . . shall violate any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Any person who shall be influenced, induced or persuaded to engage with any persons mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, through or by means of any of the things therein prohibited, shall have a right of action for recovery of all damages that he shall have sustained in consequence of the

false or deceptive representation, false advertising or false pretenses used to induce him to change his place of employment or to accept such employment, against any person or persons, corporations or companies or associations, directly or indirectly, causing such damage; and in addition to all such actual damages such workman may have sustained, shall be entitled to recover such reasonable attorney fees as the court shall fix, to be taxed as costs in any judgment recovered.

In many of the professional trades, the license may be revoked or suspended for violation of advertising prohibitions.

For convenience advertising laws of the state will be considered in 4 general categories: food and drug advertising, services including medical advertising, the advertising of merchandise, and advertising as it relates to trade practices.

Food and Drug Advertising

Food and drug laws are probably the best known kind. A general law relating to fraudulent advertising of food (section 97.64) provides:

(1) No person, firm, corporation or association shall with intent to sell, or increase the consumption thereof, or create an interest therein, make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or place before the public in this state, . . . an advertisement of any sort regarding articles of food, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement which is untrue, deceptive or misleading.

(2) It shall be unlawful to advertise any dairy or other food product which is of a grade or quality inferior to or less valuable than the usual and ordinary grade established by common understanding or law for such product, or from which a more valuable portion has been removed, without plainly and conspicuously stating that the article advertised is below and inferior to the usual and ordinary grade.

Another general food regulation prohibits the advertising of packaged food at retail price without mention of the actual weight and volume of the contents, (Wisconsin Statutes, Section 97.65.)

No person shall, . . . advertise for sale any article of food in package form when the retail price is mentioned in such advertisement unless the actual weight or volume of the contents of such package as stated on the label shall be plainly and conspicuously set forth in such advertisement in not less than ten point type.

There are many laws which relate to the labeling of foods and drugs. One of the broadest of these is contained in section 97.60 of the statutes. According to this provision a product is misbranded if it is:

1. Misleading due to the order prominence of ingredients or failure to reveal the proportion of ingredients
2. Sold under the name of another food
3. Sold in a container so made, formed or filled as to be misleading
4. Represented as a food of which it does not conform to the definition and standard of identity

5. A food for which a standard of quality has been prescribed and its quality falls below such standard unless label contains a statement to this effect
6. A food which falls below the standard of fill unless label bears a statement to this effect
7. A packaged food which does not contain name and address of manufacturer, quantity of contents, the name of the food and the common name of each ingredient
8. A food with artificial flavoring, coloring or chemical preservative unless so stated on label
9. A food represented for special dietary use unless the label contains a statement setting forth facts upon which this claim is based
10. And if information required on the label is not prominently placed or does not appear in terms which are understandable by the ordinary individual.

Some of the food advertising laws relate to very specific purposes. Bread advertised as having special, nutritive, healthful or curative properties must be true to its name. No butter substitute can be advertised by using the words butter, cream, creamery or dairy. Kosher food cannot be offered for sale unless it has been prepared by the orthodox Hebrew method.

The Advertising of Services

Standards for advertising have been extended to a large number of services performed by individuals and agencies. One of the most strictly regulated is the medical professions. Physicians, nurses, pharmacists, chiropractics, dentists and optometrists must not engage in defined "unprofessional advertising". Physicians, for example, cannot promise to cure an incurable disease, nor can they advertise to cure venereal diseases. The definition of unprofessional conduct of chiropractors is typical:

147.25 Unprofessional conduct. Unprofessional conduct shall include, without limitation because of enumeration:

- (1) Any conduct of character likely to deceive or defraud the public;
- (2) Loaning of a chiropractic license or certificate to anyone;
- (3) Employment of "cappers" or "steerers" to obtain chiropractic business, or any public solicitation of chiropractic patronage;
- (4) Splitting or dividing any fee for chiropractic service with any person except an associate licensed chiropractor;
- (5) Use of unprofessional advertising which shall include without limitation because of enumeration:
 - (a) Any advertising statement of a character tending to deceive or mislead the public;
 - (b) Advertising professional superiority or performance of professional services in a superior manner;
 - (c) Advertising fixed prices for variable services;
 - (d) Using advertising solicitors or press agents;
 - (e) Use of office signs which contain wording other than the names of duly licensed chiropractors practicing therein, office hours and purely educational matter not in conflict with law;

- (f) Use of printed advertisements which contain wording of other than names of duly licensed chiropractors, office hours, location, telephone numbers and educational matter not in conflict with law

Fee splitting, the giving of a rebate by one physician to another for referring a case to him, is a crime under section 343.322 of the statutes. The license of any physician so convicted is revoked.

Seven state agencies are directly engaged in regulating medical advertising. The Medical Grievance Committee investigates and acts upon malpractices of physicians registered and licensed in the state. Other agencies engaged in this sort of regulation are the Board of Medical Examiners, Board of Dental Examiners, Department of Nurses, Board of Examiners in Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in Optometry and the Board of Pharmacy.

Advertising by lawyers, public accountants, barbers and cosmetologists must observe standards promulgated for their professions. Attorneys, for example are regulated in the following manner:

256.29 (2) Unprofessional conduct. It is hereby declared to be unprofessional conduct and grounds of disbarment for any attorney to violate any of the provisions of the oath prescribed by this section; or to stir up strife and litigation; or to hunt up causes of action and inform thereof; in order to be employed to bring suit, or to breed litigation by seeking out those having claims for personal injuries or other grounds of action in order to secure them as clients; or to employ agents or runners for like purposes or to pay or reward, directly or indirectly, those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases or business to his office, or to remunerate policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital attaches or others who may succeed in influencing the criminal, the sick, the injured, the ignorant or others to seek his professional services.

The advertising of many licensed service agencies is regulated by the state. The Insurance Department guards against the misrepresentation of risks by insurance dealers. Small loan agencies and adjustment service companies are regulated by the Banking Department. The Wisconsin Real Estate Board is empowered to revoke licenses of real estate dealers who make "flagrant misrepresentations". Advertising of securities to be sold in the state must generally be approved by the Department of Securities prior to release. By administrative rule Sec. 1.03, the Department of Securities extends its regulation to radio advertising:

Sec. 1.03 Advertising by radio. No licensed dealer, licensed agent, or other person, shall in this state broadcast by radio any advertising matter or make any representation relative to any security unless a copy of the text of the proposed advertising or representation shall have been filed prior to such broadcast with the Department of Securities, together with a statement showing the authorship of the text of said advertising or representation, the time, place and whence the same is proposed to be broadcast. This rule does not apply to quotations of market prices without comment.

Fraudulent advertising for labor by an employment agent or agency, is enforced by the Industrial Commission under section 105.02 of the statutes. This law provides that:

No person, firm, association or corporation, or any employe or agent thereof, shall make any false statement to any person furnishing or seeking employment, knowing the same to be false, in regard to any employment, work or situation, its nature, location, duration, wages or salary attached thereto, or the circumstances surrounding the said employment, work or situation. No employment agent shall offer or hold himself out as in a position to secure or furnish employment without having an order therefor from an employer; and no employment agent shall misrepresent any other material matter in connection with any employment, work or situation he may offer or hold himself out in a position to secure.

Public accommodations and facilities such as hotels and restaurants, taverns and theaters cannot be advertised on the basis that they practice discrimination. Section 340.75 of the statutes provides that no person shall advertise; and we quote in part:

that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges of any such place will be denied to any person on account of his race, creed, national origin or ancestry, or color, or that the patronage of any such person is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable or who shall refuse to sell or furnish any type of automobile insurance or charge a higher rate for such insurance because of race, creed, national origin . . .

Advertising Merchandise

Many of the advertising laws relating to the sale of merchandise are very specific. A used car dealer is prohibited from setting the speedometer back to a false reading. A vehicle displayed for sale may not be parked on a public highway. Furs must bear labels stating the names of the species. A mattress must contain a label stating the kind of material and if it is new or secondhand. Advertisements for secondhand watches must clearly state that they are secondhand. Antifreeze solutions cannot be described as inspected and approved by the Department of Agriculture unless they actually have received the department's approval. Advertising literature on oil must state such fact clearly if the oil has been previously used, or reclaimed, or reconditioned or lubricants or mixtures of lubricants added.

Some of the most detailed regulations are to be found in the specifications for advertising of agricultural materials. It is unlawful, for example, for any person to sell or offer for sale "any agricultural or vegetable seed pertaining to which there has been a false or misleading advertisement or to disseminate any false or misleading advertisement concerning seed in any manner whatsoever" (Section 94.40 (6), Wisconsin Statutes). Another law makes it illegal to sell, offer for sale or distribute misbranded fertilizer in the state. This provision, Section 94.64 (7), continues with a definition of misbranding:

A commercial fertilizer is misbranded if any of the statements on the container or in any advertising or promotional matter issued by a distributor are false or misleading or are in conflict with registration representations.

Misbranding and false and misleading statements are also specifically prohibited for economic poisons and commercial feeds for animals and birds. It is illegal to misrepresent the pedigree of domesticated animals or state that the animal is registered when it is not. Nursery stock cannot be misrepresented:

94.61 Misrepresentation of nursery stock. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully misrepresent to any person the grade, character, variety, or quality of stock in a nursery, or of nursery stock offered for sale, or to make a false declaration of acreage, or to conceal stock to avoid inspection.

A license is issued for the sale of agricultural lime; and the lime which is to be sold on the market must conform to established standards.

Advertising Relating to Trade and Trade Practices

A fourth kind of control of advertising will be found in the laws relating to trade practices. These laws generally apply to practices which are not considered to be in the best interests of business and industry. The introductory paragraph to the Unfair Sales Act, Section 100.30 (1) declares:

Policy. The practice of selling certain items of merchandise below cost in order to attract patronage is generally a form of deceptive advertising and an unfair method of competition in commerce. Such practice causes commercial dislocations, misleads the consumer, works back against the farmer, directly burdens and obstructs commerce, and diverts business from dealers who maintain a fair price policy. Bankruptcies among merchants who fail because of the competition of those who use such methods result in unemployment, disruption of leases, and nonpayment of taxes and loans, and contribute to an inevitable train of undesirable consequences, including economic depression.

In general the Unfair Sales Act condemns the sale of goods below cost by the retailer or wholesaler. This is set forth in Section 100.30 (4) which states:

Any retailer who, with the intent of inducing the purchase of other merchandise or of unfairly diverting trade from a competitor or otherwise injuring a competitor, shall advertise, offer to sell, or sell at retail any item of merchandise at less than cost to the retailer as defined in this section; or any wholesaler who, with intent of inducing the purchase of other merchandise or of unfairly diverting trade from a competitor or otherwise injuring a competitor, shall advertise, offer to sell, or sell at wholesale any item of merchandise at less than cost to the wholesaler as defined in this section, shall be fined . . .

Another provision of the Unfair Sales Act prohibits the use of loss leaders, merchandise offered at less than cost to induce the purchase of other merchandise and to divert trade from competitors.

Advertising which works as a restraint of trade is declared illegal by Section 133.01 (1):

Every combination, conspiracy, trust, pool, agreement or contract intended to restrain or prevent competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity in general use in this state, to be produced or sold therein or constituting a subject of trade or commerce therein, or which combination, conspiracy, trust, pool, agreement or contract shall in any manner control the price of any such article or commodity, fix the price thereof, limit or fix the amount or quantity thereof to be manufactured, mined, produced or sold in this state, or fix any standard or figure in which its price to the public shall be in any manner controlled or established, is hereby declared an illegal restraint of trade As used in this section, the words "article or commodity in general use in this state" shall include newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and advertising, including radio advertising.

Many other laws regulate trade practices although they may not be as well known as the Unfair Sales Act and the Unfair Trade Practices Act mentioned above. Trading stamps, for example, may be issued on items for resale only if the price obtained on the resale less the redemption value of the stamps does not fall below the established minimum price. No person can sell or offer for sale anything whatever by representing that something of value is uncertain or concealed. Another law provides that guessing contests cannot: (1) with intent to defraud award prizes entitling the recipient to a credit upon the purchase of merchandise; (2) fail to state definitely the nature of the prizes; (3) fail to state whether the certificates to be awarded are redeemable in money or as a credit upon the purchase of merchandise; (4) issue bank checks, drafts of promissory notes or any imitation thereof; (5) refuse to award or grant prizes to the persons so entitled under the terms of the contest; (6) fail to redeem credits won as a result of the contest.

SECURING PERMISSION TO OPERATE A "FOR HIRE" TRUCK

By EUGENE HENKEL, Motor Vehicle Department

Introduction

The 90,000 miles of state, county and local roads which form a network across the State of Wisconsin are traveled yearly by well over a million motor vehicles including nearly a quarter of a million Wisconsin vehicles used for the transportation of property and other thousands of similar vehicles owned by out-of-state firms. Many are individually owned, but some consist of fleets of as many as 100 units including refrigerated trucks, dump trucks and vehicles carrying weights up to 68,000 pounds. An ever-increasing proportion of the property transported in the state is carried by motor carriers.

Trucks are of 2 general types: those in which the power and commodities are combined in the same vehicle; and those in which the power unit is independent and is known as a tractor and the carrying unit is separate and is known as a trailer, the combination being a tractor-trailer. Wisconsin law regulates the height, width and length of such vehicles. The carrying units are normally known as trailers or semitrailers depending on how they are attached to the tractor.

There are 3 types of property haulers classified according to whom they haul for. The first are private haulers who haul for themselves only. The delivery truck for the milkman, baker or local department store is usually such a vehicle. The second type are the contract haulers who haul for particular clients along irregular routes. Thus a milk tank truck which hauls milk for hire from 5 or 6 receiving stations to a processing plant may be a contract carrier. The third type is the common carrier which hauls for anyone over a specified route. Thus the Northern Transportation Company; Wheelers; Olsen; Wisconsin Central and many others which make regular trips from one city to another operate as common carriers. Carriers may also be described as intrastate and interstate depending on whether their activities are confined to Wisconsin.

At one time it was possible for a man to buy a horse or 2 and a wagon called a dray and hire out to haul commodities without regulation. He brought freight from the railroad station to the merchants or moved the family possessions across the city and charged what the traffic would bear. Since the development of the motor vehicle and the highway, and the greater dependence of man upon commodities produced in distant places, a substantial industry has developed to move such commodities on the public highways by motor vehicle. Fleets of trucks have been created with terminal

warehouses and intracity fleets to distribute the commodities once they reach the city of their destination. Huge tank trucks have been manufactured capable of transporting milk from Wisconsin to such far places as Texas and New England. Citrus fruit from Texas is brought to Wisconsin by truck, coal from the docks of Green Bay and Sheboygan is trucked to inland cities, and petroleum goes from the tankers docked in Milwaukee to scores of filling stations and bulk plants in this state.

But today before one can establish a trucking business, many requirements must be complied with. People, generally, do not realize all the restraints which have been placed on the establishment and operation of such a business. It has been our experience, for example, that many former GIs, some of whom drove a truck in the military service, are interested in such work and upon discharge have purchased a truck or a tractor-semitrailer unit with the intent of establishing a "for hire" trucking service without checking to see what motor vehicle laws must be complied with before such a business can be undertaken. It is the purpose of this summary to illustrate the broad theme of Government and Business by citing in detail what is involved in meeting the requirements of the state to establish a trucking business.

The State Agencies Involved

The legislature has imposed certain restrictions on truckers which are necessary in order to give the shipping public, as well as the truckers themselves, the basic protection required to assure that the commodities will be handled properly, that the charges will be reasonable, that the hauler will be compensated and that the operation will be safely done. In addition to statutory requirements largely contained in Chapters 85, 110 and 194 of the statutes, the state legislature has delegated certain rule-making powers to the Public Service Commission, the Highway Commission and the Motor Vehicle Department to regulate transportation by motor vehicles. The federal government has also given the Interstate Commerce Commission broad regulatory powers to police and regulate truck traffic in interstate commerce.

The Public Service Commission is vested with authority, and it is the duty of the Public Service Commission to designate the public highway over which "for hire" carriers can operate; fix and determine just and reasonable rates; regulate time schedules; see that adequate trucking service is available to the public; relieve undue burden on public highways due to truck traffic; and within broad limits to supervise and regulate "for hire" carriers in all matters affecting the relationship between the carriers and the traveling or shipping public.

The Motor Vehicle Department has been given authority by the legislature to see that all motor vehicles bear proper license

plates, and are operated in accordance with state motor vehicle laws as well as rules and regulations established by the Motor Vehicle Department, the Public Service Commission and the Highway Commission. In addition to enforcing the state requirements, the Motor Vehicle Department cooperates closely with the Interstate Commerce Commission to help enforce the I.C.C. rules pertaining to truck traffic in interstate commerce.

The Motor Vehicle Department checks to determine whether or not the vehicles carry the proper license; that they do not carry total weight in excess of the amounts permitted by their license; that they confine themselves to the routes approved and to the commodities authorized to carry; that their height, length and width are within the law; that they carry proper lighting equipment, brakes and other equipment; that they remain within the 45-mile per hour speed limit; that they maintain proper intervals when traveling on the highways; and that they remain off certain highways on week ends during the heavy traffic seasons.

The State Highway Commission regulates the marking of the state trunk highway system; reroutes and improves highways in the interest of safety and efficiency; authorizes special permits to move heavy or bulky objects via the highways; and concerns itself with the installation of stop signs, traffic signals and warning devices on the state trunk system.

Application for Authority to Operate

Now let's return to the GI who has spent his money for the purchase of a truck without first checking to see what state or federal requirements were necessary before a trucker could begin to transport property "for hire" on the public highways. Let's suppose this GI purchased a tractor-semitrailer unit with the intention of hauling his neighbor's livestock and farm products to markets both within Wisconsin as well as markets outside of Wisconsin, and he also had a friend running a local tavern who wanted him to transport a load of beer from St. Paul, Minnesota about once a week. Before a person can engage in "for hire" operations such as referred to above, it is necessary to secure a contract motor carrier's license from the Public Service Commission to cover the transportation of livestock and farm products, and it is necessary to secure operating authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to transport beer, and such authority must be registered with the Public Service Commission. An application for a contract motor carrier's license would have to be filed with the Public Service Commission, and a \$25 filing fee paid to cover the cost of a public hearing. At the public hearing the person desiring a trucking franchise would have to prove public convenience and necessity. He must prove that an additional trucker is necessary to transport livestock and farm products from

a given territory (usually described by townships) to the market named.

The Public Service Commission takes into consideration all existing transportation facilities already available and any carrier holding a trucking franchise from the Public Service Commission to cover the proposed operations could appear in opposition at the hearing. Therefore, a person desiring authority would be wise to secure the services of a competent attorney to represent him at the hearing as he would be required to prove there was a need for another "for hire" trucker to operate as a contract motor carrier. The best evidence to prove to the Public Service Commission that the GI's trucking services were needed would come from the prospective shippers through their direct testimony at the hearing. After the hearing, the Public Service Commission considers all evidence, and grants or denies authority on the basis of testimony given. It takes from 30 to 60 days for the Public Service Commission to process an application for a new authority.

Let's suppose the GI has made a good showing at the hearing and he has been granted a contract motor carrier's license to cover the proposed operations. A copy of each authority issued by the Public Service Commission is forwarded to the Motor Vehicle Department which immediately notifies the new trucker that he must bring his truck into compliance with Wisconsin's license, permit fee, insurance, marking and safety requirements before operations take place. Common and contract motor carriers must file a copy of an insurance policy or certificate of insurance with the Motor Vehicle Department providing public liability and property damage insurance coverage with an insurance company authorized to do business in Wisconsin. Such policy or certificate must be filed with the Motor Vehicle Department before license plates can be issued. All vehicles operated "for hire" must be lettered in compliance with the Motor Vehicle Department's marking order which requires the carrier's name, address and Public Service Commission authority number to be painted on both sides of all vehicles. All vehicles must also be in compliance with Wisconsin's lighting and safety requirements.

The License Itself

Now let us look at the licensing process in more detail. Each motor vehicle carries license plates attached in a conspicuous place in the front and rear of the vehicle. If it is a tractor-trailer, the plates appear on both the tractor and the trailer. They are issued by the Motor Vehicle Department. At first they were issued on an annual basis, but during the depression when some trucks were taken off the roads during slack season, the practice of issuing quarterly licenses was developed. At first all trucks paid the same fee, but as trucks began to vary in size and increase in number,

and as greater evidence was developed that the heavy trucks cause more wear and tear on the highways than do the light trucks and passenger cars, the license fees were graduated. Various states use different methods of measuring the size of trucks. In Wisconsin the license fees are graduated according to the gross weight of the vehicle when loaded, and a vehicle must be licensed to cover the maximum gross weight which it actually will be used to carry. Thus, a tractor trailer which could carry 68,000 pounds but actually never carries over 48,000 is registered at 48,000 pounds. The various weights are divided into classes, and the fee increases as the gross weight increases. Thus a vehicle which can carry the maximum weight permitted in this state, 68,000 pounds, pays an annual license fee of \$875. Each plate carries a little insert tag to show the quarter of the year for which the license was paid. If the license is paid for the entire year, this is indicated by the insert tag.

It should be pointed out that all trucks of equal weight do not pay the same fees. Trucks used exclusively for farm operation, trucks used to haul milk, trucks used to haul within a certain restricted area pay lesser fees. In fact, some years ago a circuit judge held that the then existing system of licensing was unconstitutional because it was not uniform. The Supreme Court reversed this decision, but not before the fee system had been revised.

Until 1953 the trucker paid 2 fees, one for the license and one for the right to operate. Both were geared to the gross weight of the vehicle. In 1953 the 2 fees were combined into a single fee graduated according to the gross weight of the vehicle.

Permit for Interstate Shipments

It takes from 6 months to a year to obtain authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to transport property "for hire" in interstate commerce between states. The length of time to secure authority from the I.C.C. is determined by the number of public hearings necessary. The trucker must prove the proposed interstate operations are necessary before approval of the I.C.C. is given. The transportation of unmanufactured agricultural commodities, livestock, fish, newspapers, and operations only in contiguous municipalities across a state line are exempt from the I.C.C. authority requirements, but persons transporting these commodities "for hire" on Wisconsin highways must secure authority from the Public Service Commission before engaging in interstate operations. All carriers are subject to the I.C.C.'s safety requirements and drivers must comply with the hours of service of drivers.

Now let's return to the GI who intended to transport a truckload of beer from St. Paul, Minnesota, about once a week to

Wisconsin for his friend who runs a tavern in the GI's home town. Let's assume that after a public hearing the I.C.C. granted the GI a contract carrier's license. Before a carrier can engage in interstate "for hire" operations on Wisconsin highways transporting commodities requiring authority from the I.C.C., it is necessary to register his I.C.C. authority with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, and obtain a certificate of compliance which will allow him to engage in the "for hire" operations granted by the I.C.C. Therefore, the GI trucker would be required to register his I.C.C. authority with the Public Service Commission and pay the required \$25 filing fee.

But at this point another problem arises. Although the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the transportation of commodities, and passengers, for that matter, between states, the approval by the I.C.C. does not nullify the need to get approval from the necessary state agency; and as should be obvious, because an interstate operation involves 2 or more states each of which regulates trucking, the trucker is faced with the problem of meeting the requirements of each state into which he travels. This would become a stupendous obstacle were it not for the principle of reciprocity whereby specific states agree with specific other states to admit trucks licensed in each other's states if they have complied with the requirements of their home state.

At the present time Minnesota and Wisconsin have a full reciprocal agreement in effect covering the operation of vehicles engaged in interstate operations between these states. The reciprocal agreement does not extend reciprocity covering the payment of filing fees or the filing of public liability and property damage insurance coverage with each state. Although a Wisconsin carrier may operate his Wisconsin licensed vehicle on Minnesota highways without purchasing Minnesota license plates, he is required to register his I.C.C. operating authority with the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission and also file public liability and property damage insurance coverage with that regulatory body. The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission has the same jurisdiction over vehicles operated "for hire" on Minnesota highways as the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin has over vehicles operated "for hire" on Wisconsin highways.

Having secured all the necessary approvals and licenses to operate, the former GI is now ready to begin his operation. His troubles are not yet over. The state maintains a group of permanent and mobile checking stations at which trucks are checked periodically to see that they comply with all the requirements. If a trucker is found to be traveling on unauthorized routes, carrying unauthorized commodities, carrying weight in excess of his license or otherwise violating the law, penalties are assessed against him ranging from stiff fines to the suspension or cancellation of his authority to

operate. This process of checking has been stepped up in recent years, and fines as high as \$1,400 have been assessed against a single truck for being heavily overweight. As a result of these checks, substantially greater revenue in higher license fees was obtained, and greater compliance with the law resulted. It should be said that by and large truckers are businessmen who comply with the rules and that better understanding of the rules has improved compliance.

Regulation of "for hire" vehicles on the public highways is necessary to protect the shipping and riding public. It is necessary and desirable to control the truck freight rates as well as the bus fares. This protection is necessary for the bus and trucking companies as well as the public who uses these services. It is necessary from a safety standpoint to see that the nation's highways are not over-burdened with heavy trucks during peak traffic periods. It is also essential that adequate reciprocal contracts are in effect between states to allow the free flow of interstate traffic by motor vehicle. At the present time Wisconsin is reciprocal with 38 states on a full basis, and partial reciprocal agreements are in effect with 6 states and 3 Canadian provinces. Transportation by truck and bus is essential to the economy of the United States both during peacetime as well as during time of war. Therefore, it is imperative that adequate regulations be imposed and enforced to preserve these modes of transportation.

REGULATING THE TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS WITHIN URBAN COMMUNITIES

By A. W. LARSON, *Chief*, Transportation Department,
Public Service Commission

What Is and What Is Not Regulated

The streetcar pulled by horses is today a museum piece. It was with the introduction of electric streetcars that the development of the urban transit industry gained momentum. Originally, the franchise or statute granting a street railway the right to operate created a monopoly analagous to that under which public utilities still operate, and subjected the franchise holders to regulation such as is imposed on other public utilities.

However, as the use of the private automobile has increased, the "monopoly" has become only the freedom from competition with other certified, regulated carriers. Every owner of a private automobile is, in fact, a competitor of the public transit operator. There is also the competition of "for-hire" taxicabs, which, picking up passengers, either on call or while cruising, deliver them to requested points in the community. Under Wisconsin law, the taxicab is not subject to regulation by the state. Each individual municipality has jurisdiction over the operations of the taxicabs.

Such for-hire transportation facilities as school busses or carriers operating under contract for a specific group of people are likewise not within Public Service Commission jurisdiction. Commission regulation applies to common carriers of passengers serving the public, which, in urban transportation includes busses or streetcars operating over fixed routes within the municipality or municipalities involved.

The Milwaukee metropolitan area is the only place in Wisconsin where the common carrier of passengers does not use busses exclusively for the transportation services. In that area, electric streetcars and electric trolleys are used in addition to busses. Even in Milwaukee, however, the electric streetcar operations are being rapidly converted into bus operations. There are no so-called rapid transit operations such as are found in many of the larger cities throughout the country. The principles of regulation are the same whether the transportation is by electric streetcar, electric trolley or self-propelled bus. This article will deal only with the regulation of common motor carriers of passengers in order to avoid discussion of particular details that apply exclusively to one or the other type of carrier.

Chapter 194, Wisconsin Statutes, provides for the regulation of motor carriers by the Public Service Commission. The state legislature in enacting Chapter 194 declared that the business of all common motor carriers of passengers was affected with a public interest. It is this public interest which gives purpose to the regulation of the industry.

Securing a Franchise

It would be a rare occurrence in this day to consider the institution of transit service for the first time in any community. However, the various phases of regulation can be more easily traced by beginning with the initial action taken by a prospective common motor carrier of passengers. The first step is the filing of an application with the Public Service Commission for a common motor carrier certificate authorizing the carrier to perform the proposed service. When this application is received in the commission office, the matter is docketed and set for public hearing at a particular time and place, normally the community to be served by the applicant.

On the basis of the facts developed at the hearing, the Public Service Commission must determine whether or not it would be in the public interest to issue the certificate applied for and if the proposed operations are required by public convenience and necessity. The specific routes of operation, the time schedules and a schedule of fares must be filed with and approved by the Public Service Commission before the carrier can begin operations even though a certificate of authority has been issued.

Continued Regulation

Obtaining the certificate of authority and the institution of service by the carrier involved is only the initial phase of the regulatory process. Regulation is continuous and has as its basic concept the provision of adequate service at reasonable rates to the public, with recognition of the constitutional right of the carrier to a reasonable return.

There are 3 classes of investigations which normally result in formal proceedings involving public hearings. These investigations involve: (1) changes in route; (2) changes in operating schedules; and (3) changes in the level of fares. Although these 3 types of changes are considered separately, the basic principles of regulations must be applied to each.

The carriers are required to file monthly and annual reports with the Public Service Commission. The data from these reports are used to evaluate the service rendered to the community, the transportation needs of the community, and the financial status of the carriers. When the approval of the commission is sought for a change in fares or a change in routes or schedules, the decision is based upon the facts in the particular proceeding involved. The commission recognizes the importance of decisions being made promptly and the proceedings are handled as expeditiously as possible with full opportunity being granted to the interested parties to present their pertinent facts.

The increased use of the private automobile has created problems both in the operation and in the regulation of the transit industry. The seriousness of the problem is shown by an approximate 35% in-

crease, since 1940, in private auto registrations and an estimated 100% increase in passenger-car vehicle-miles since 1946. The common carrier vehicle must compete with the private automobile from the standpoint of obtaining riders as well as from the standpoint of the use of the thoroughfares upon which to travel. In Milwaukee, for example, urban traffic has increased 40% since 1946. This double influence of the private automobile reduces the number of revenue passengers while at the same time the unit operating costs of the common carrier are being increased. The increased unit costs due to congested conditions of the city streets are in addition to increases due to the inflationary costs affecting all industry, incident to the higher level of wages and prices prevailing.

The transit industry has attempted to meet the squeeze between higher costs and reduced riding by 2 methods. The first method is to increase the fares. Without the increased fares, the carriers would be unable to maintain continued service. On the other hand, an increase in the level of fares will usually result in the loss of some riders. The other method used is to reduce expenses by giving less frequent service or by discontinuing service during certain periods of the day or week. The approval of the Public Service Commission is necessary before either type of change can be made effective.

The Wisconsin legislature in 1955 modified certain of the tax laws in their application to the transit industry in order to alleviate the critical situation of the industry. The tax and fee expense of companies engaged in urban mass transportation of passengers is considerably decreased by provisions of Chapter 240, Laws of 1955.

The Governor's Commission on Urban Mass Transportation in Wisconsin published a report in November 1954 which details the problems in this state and compares them with those in other parts of the nation.

There are 2 municipally-owned transit systems operating in Wisconsin. The cities of Janesville and Merrill took over the operation of the urban busses when the privately-owned companies were no longer able to continue service.

Recalling that the basic concept of regulation is the provision of adequate service at reasonable rates to the public with recognition of the constitutional right of the carrier to a reasonable return, it can be seen that the regulatory function of determining what levels of rates and services to approve becomes increasingly difficult in face of the competitive influence of the private automobile. In many municipalities, it may become of utmost importance for the community to determine just how vital is transit service to that community. If it is determined that the public interest of the community requires continued transit service, it would become increasingly important to find a means of assuring the ability of an adequate rendition of service at a level commensurate with the needs of the community.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC AND PRODUCER INTERESTS IN PUBLIC UTILITIES

By H. J. O'LEARY, *Chief*, Rates and Research Department,
Public Service Commission

The Theory of Regulation

The "Wisconsin Idea" means many things to many people. Generally it encompasses a wide range of progressive and pioneering legislation affecting the relationship of government to its citizens both individual and corporate. Part of the "Wisconsin Idea" and one of the real landmarks of which the state can be justly proud is the pattern of regulation of public utilities established in this state in the early part of this century.

The regulation of public utilities involves a relationship between government and business which is unique in many respects. No other business is subject to the degree of government supervision and control applied to public utilities. Yet, withal, such regulation is an integral part of the free enterprise system. In fact, regulation flourishes only where the free enterprise system prevails.

The business of furnishing electric, gas, water, communication and transportation services to our citizens is the very keystone of our modern economic way of life. In Wisconsin most of these services are furnished by privately-owned corporations, although there are a number of municipally-operated utilities in the state, most of which are engaged in the furnishing of water service. These services vitally affect the daily lives of our citizens and are indispensable to their health and welfare. This close relationship to the welfare of the public is one of the principal characteristics of industries which are classified as public utilities and therefore subject to governmental regulations.

History reveals that over a period of many centuries, governments have attempted to regulate certain businesses which were considered to be affected with a public interest. Even if other information were not available, a picture of the social economy of long-dead empires could be traced by reference to the activities which were subject to government control. Thus the agricultural economy of the ancient Egyptians was almost wholly dependent upon the waters of the Nile. The use of such waters was therefore subject to government control. Early in the history of the Roman Empire maximum prices were established for certain food products. The use of water for health, sanitation, irrigation and transportation has over the centuries been subject to varying forms of government regulation. However, we are indebted to English Common Law for our modern definition of enterprises subject to regulation. In the classic case of *Munn v. Illinois* decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1876, the court quoted with approval a statement made 200 years previously by Lord Hale that a person who devoted his

property to public use in effect gave the public an interest in that use. Such property therefore ceased to be private property to the extent that the public was vitally concerned with the use made of the property. The court then proceeded to hold that privately-owned grain elevators in Chicago were subject to price regulation by the state because "they stood in the very gateway of commerce taking toll from all who pass."

The ever-changing structure of economic society over the years results in a constantly varying classification of industries subjected to regulation as public utilities. The possibility of a major change is now before congress. Proposals have been submitted which would greatly reduce if not entirely eliminate regulation of certain transportation agencies. On the other hand, regulation of natural gas producers for the first time, in compliance with a 1954 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, is being contested in congress.

Not all businesses affected with a public interest are regulated as public utilities. The distribution of fuel and of milk and other food products is such an exception. What are the characteristics of those industries classified as public utilities which set them apart from all other industries? In addition to being affected with a public interest, an industry must possess certain other characteristics to justify regulation as a public utility. Most businesses which are so regulated are or tend to be natural monopolies. Whereas, normally the public benefits if there are several establishments competing with each other for the customer's business, natural monopoly exists where the very nature of the business is such that economic waste and inefficiency result from competition.

Another major economic characteristic of most public utilities is the high proportion of investment in relation to revenues. Usually, mercantile and manufacturing establishments produce annual revenues several times their actual investment. On the other hand, businesses furnishing electric, gas, water and communication services usually have annual revenues equaling only one-third to one-fifth of their investment. Large capital investments are required to lay mains in the streets or to place poles and wires on the streets and highways. The same requirement applies to electric power plants, gas transmission lines, water supply plants and telephone central office facilities. Under these circumstances a large part of the total cost of service is made up of fixed or nonvariable costs such as interest, depreciation and taxes on investment. These utilities are in reality mass-production industries which obtain the greatest efficiency and lowest costs only with maximum use of facilities. Two gas mains in a street, each serving half of the customers on the street, will result in higher over-all costs to the public than if all of the service is supplied by a single main.

As a general proposition, regulation of private enterprise will

not be invoked if competition will provide adequate protection to the consumer. Where such protection is not assured, regulation is imposed to provide the same degree of protection of consumer interests that normally would be secured through competition.

Rights and Duties of a Regulated Utility

Under regulation certain rights and duties are acquired both by the utility which is regulated and by its consumers. The utility assumes an obligation to furnish reasonably adequate service at just and reasonable rates. It also acquires the duty of serving without discrimination all customers within its undertaking of service in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations.

In return for the assumption of these duties the utility is usually granted a monopoly in its territory free from competition of like services, the right to occupy public streets and highways and the power of condemnation. Utilities usually must obtain the consent of the various municipalities involved in order to place their facilities on or in the public streets and highways. Their service to the public is considered to be so essential that utilities are usually granted the right to condemn private property for use by facilities required for service to the public.

On the other hand, in exchange for the utility's obligation to serve, the customer is required to abide with reasonable rules and conditions of service and to pay for his service within a reasonable time at rates provided in the utility's lawfully filed tariff.

Establishing Rates

One of the principal functions of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin is to see to it that the mutual rights and obligations of the utilities and their customers are enforced equitably and without discrimination. In the absence of competition, the commission must establish reasonable prices for the services furnished and prescribe and enforce reasonable standards of service. The establishment of reasonable price and service standards without benefit of the usual bench marks provided by competitive enterprises requires the adoption of substitute standards designed to reproduce generally the price and service conditions which would be expected to exist under normal competitive conditions.

The earnings of corporations not subject to price regulation are determined by their ability to sell their products in a free market in competition with other sellers at prices which will produce a margin of revenues above costs. Under varying economic conditions such corporations may obtain either large profits or incur losses from year to year. In a free market inefficient producers may be forced out of business while efficient producers may enlarge their share of the total market. Obviously, a utility having a monopoly in a particular area in which stability and con-

tinuity of service are prime considerations should not be permitted to operate in such a fashion. Both present and prospective consumers have an important stake in the financial solvency of the utilities which serve them. Continued inadequate earnings by the utility inevitably result in poor service and frequently result in failure to completely serve the area included in its undertakings. Conversely, excessive earnings by the utility are not required to maintain adequate service and can be obtained only by unreasonable rates to the consumer. Thus, the goal of regulation is to provide for reasonable and stable earnings.

To achieve this goal, regulatory commissions have adopted the rate base standard for the determination of reasonable earnings. The rate base standard adopted by the Public Service Commission generally consists of the original cost of the property devoted to public service less accrued depreciation and contributions by customers plus an allowance for materials and supplies and cash working capital. Such a rate base substantially represents the actual investment of the utility in facilities dedicated to service to the public. In some other jurisdictions consideration is given to current costs or cost of reproduction in the determination of a rate base. The method used by the Wisconsin commission produces the lowest rate base which has been sanctioned by the courts. It assures Wisconsin consumers that they will not be required to pay rates to support inflated property values.

The next step in the determination of a reasonable level of earnings for public utilities is the establishment of a reasonable rate of return on the rate base. The "return" allowed is the amount of money available after all operating expenses have been covered. This remainder is available for the payment of interest on debt, the payment of dividends on preferred and common stock and additions to surplus. In the determination of a reasonable rate of return the commission gives predominant consideration to the cost of money to the utility. The commission seeks to establish a level of earnings which will permit the utility to meet its debt service requirements and provide earnings on common stock sufficient to encourage the continuous flow of additional capital into the enterprise.

The question is frequently asked — why provide earnings for a regulated utility at a level high enough to insure the payment of common stock dividends when no such assurance is provided for unregulated industries? The answer lies in the fact that utilities are engaged in the furnishing of services which are essential to the health and welfare of their customers. The irregular level of earnings which prevails in unregulated industries could not be tolerated for public utilities which are required to meet the demands of customers immediately and thus must provide facilities in advance of expected needs. An unregulated industry can make

its own choice as to whether it desires to expand and serve more customers. A regulated utility has no such choice — the demands of the customers set the pattern for expansion.

Other Regulations on Utilities

The establishment of a rate base and the determination of a reasonable rate of return represent a degree of control over private business which is peculiar to the utility industry. However, these functions by no means cover all of the controls over utilities which are exercised by regulatory commissions. The commission regulates the issuance of securities by privately-owned utilities. It is also vested with power to prescribe uniform systems of accounts, to audit such accounts and to pass upon the reasonableness of expenses incurred by utilities. Additionally, utilities are required to obtain certificates of authority for major construction projects or for changes in the method of supplying service. The commission is also vested with authority to direct extensions of service and to authorize new undertakings of service.

Under the Wisconsin Statutes, utilities may not increase rates except upon order of the commission after formal hearings. At such hearings the burden of proof is upon the utility to demonstrate to the commission the necessity for increased rates. Customers and other parties in interest may participate in such hearings and bring to the attention of the commission any relevant facts bearing upon the matters under consideration.

By regulation, the Public Service Commission seeks to impose upon public utilities a form of discipline which is usually provided by industry itself when competitive conditions are maintained. The whole objective of public utility regulation is protection for the consumer. It is well to remember that consumer protection encompasses the healthy survival of the agencies to which the customer must turn for the public services which are essential to his well-being.

STATE ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT THE POLLUTION OF SURFACE WATERS

By THEODORE F. WISNIEWSKI, *Director,*
Committee on Water Pollution

Introduction

In 1927 when the Committee on Water Pollution was first organized, most of the municipalities in Wisconsin were discharging untreated sewage into streams. Industries, likewise, were using the streams for disposal of wastes. As a result of municipal and industrial growth, our rivers were gradually becoming more and more defiled by the water-carried wastes of our civilization while the need for clean water for domestic and industrial uses was increasing.

At that time the Committee on Water Pollution, consisting of a representative of the Public Service Commission, a representative of the Conservation Department, the State Chief Engineer, the State Health Officer, and the State Sanitary Engineer, with the State Board of Health as its administrative agency, laid the foundations for a basic program designed to correct industrial waste pollution and to eliminate hazards due to discharge of untreated sewage in order to gain stream improvement.

This basic program was effective in gaining construction of many municipal sewage treatment plants which now provide treatment for 95% of the sewage from the population connected to sewers. Progress in industrial waste treatment was gained through cooperative research programs with industrial groups such as the Pulp and Paper Advisory Committee on Waste Disposal and the National and Wisconsin Cannery Associations.

The outbreak of World War II and its accompanying reduction in availability of construction materials for civilian purposes definitely slowed down the program at a time when population and industrial growth were skyrocketing. In 1949, the public demanded that a more concerted effort be made to reduce pollution of the surface waters of the state. The legislature promptly strengthened the water pollution control laws and increased the appropriation thus permitting the establishment of a full-time division of water pollution control in the State Board of Health.

Through detailed surveys made by the staff of this division, it was determined that the discharge of untreated domestic sewage, cannery wastes and spent sulphite liquor presented a problem in certain specific areas in the state and that discharge of untreated wastes from the many milk processing plants was still an unsolved problem generally throughout the state. With the completion of surveys, orders for pollution abatement were issued to the various sources of pollution. The issuance of orders, a first step in ob-

taining stream improvement, stimulated industry to examine its problems more closely and to intensify research programs.

Food Industries Progress

In the canning industry, for example, where the Wisconsin Cannery Association and the National Cannery Associations have for years been cooperating with the state in conducting research to develop economical processes of treatment, it was soon determined that disposal of wastes on land would eliminate stream pollution and that it could be accomplished at low cost. As a result of these combined efforts of the Committee on Water Pollution and the Cannery Associations, we can soon expect to see the day when no cannery will be discharging untreated wastes to a stream.

Since the irrigation method is a positive means of keeping wastes out of streams, studies are now in progress at a number of dairy plants to determine if this method will prove practical for disposal of dairy wastes. This work is being conducted in cooperation with individual plant owners who desire to obtain an economical process for disposal of wastes. Though there are a number of treatment and disposal processes by means of which dairy plant wastes may be treated, not all of the processes are suitable for installation at all plants as each plant presents an individual problem depending on its location and the type of processing within the plant.

Some plants which are favorably located are using treatment tanks and soil absorption in seepage pits. Others located in areas where the soil consists mainly of clay cannot use this method. Still others, because of the size of their operations, cannot use seepage pits. These larger plants have available to them biological treatment processes such as trickling filters or aeration which have been studied by the Committee on Water Pollution in order to develop a basis of design for such facilities. Irrigation disposal of dairy wastes will provide a means of stream pollution elimination for a large number of our dairy plants which cannot use tank systems for treatment, and cannot afford the more complicated biological type of treatment system.

Of the 2 types of irrigation systems available, the ridge and furrow system appears the most suitable for year-round disposal of dairy wastes. One such system has been in use for over a year and appears to be working satisfactorily. Spray irrigation of wastes, though it is intended primarily for use during the summer growing season, is also being investigated as a possible means of disposal of wastes during the winter. A number of dairy plants plan to keep their spray irrigation systems in operation throughout the winter so that the effectiveness of this method can be studied under freezing conditions. This kind of cooperation will prove

of service to the entire industry as it will help in the evaluation of a means of treatment which may be installed at low cost.

The milk industry, too, has its utilization plants. Whey, a by-product of cheese production, now finds its way to processing plants where feed supplements are prepared by drying the whey. Riboflavin, an important vitamin, is recovered through fermentation of whey with a special culture under controlled conditions. Lactalbumin and milk sugar are also recovered from whey. About 60% of the whey produced at cheese factories is sold to whey processing plants with the remainder being returned to patrons for use as pig feed.

Paper and Pulp Mills

The pulp and paper industry through its Pulp and Paper Advisory Committee on Waste Disposal has cooperated with the Committee on Water Pollution in conducting annual mill waste surveys at all mills in Wisconsin. Wastes discharged are collected for one operating week and samples are submitted to the State Laboratory of Hygiene for analysis. The analytical results and production records are studied and a report is prepared and transmitted to the officials of the mills along with recommendations for improvements to be made to reduce losses and stream pollution. This program has been effective in reducing fiber losses at paper mills to one-third of what they would have been had there been no such program. In many cases the cost of installation of recovery equipment has been recovered in a short time due to reduction in losses of fiber and a substantial improvement in the stream has been accomplished.

Wisconsin is unique in that it is the only state in the nation which conducts such a program in cooperation with its pulp and paper mills. In the study of streams, the Pulp and Paper Advisory Committee cooperates with the state in making surveys along sections of streams above and below the mills with the state supplying the equipment and the mills supplying the personnel. Results of these surveys are made available to the cooperating mills so that they may be informed of the changes occurring in streams as a result of mill improvements.

The Sulphite Pulp Manufacturers' League was organized by the pulp mills in 1939 following issuance of a report of the study of the pollution of the Fox River, the East River, and Green Bay made jointly by the Committee on Water Pollution and the Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District. This league has been actively developing methods of utilization of spent sulphite liquor.

When wood is cooked with suitable chemicals to separate its fibers these fibers represent about one-half of the wood by weight so that for each ton of paper fiber produced about one ton of spent liquor solids consisting mainly of wood sugars, lignin and

ash are produced. The spent liquor, rich in solids, was in the past discharged into streams to cause gross pollution. When it was established through our surveys that the discharge of spent liquor would need to be substantially reduced in order to accomplish stream improvement below sulphite pulp mills, the research league was created to study methods of treatment or utilization of the spent liquor.

The research work of this group has resulted in the development of utilization processes which have been adopted by some of the mills. Two plants are now using a fermentation process which results in the production of yeast for use as an animal food with experiments now underway to determine the suitability of the yeast as a human food. At several plants, fuel to generate steam is produced by evaporating and burning of the spent sulphite liquors. This represents a considerable saving in coal.

One Wisconsin plant, as a result of its own research, processes its wastes to recover lignin for use in manufacture of such by-products as vanillin, with which every housewife is familiar, and many other products among which are included some preservatives and pharmaceuticals.

Disposal on land is also practiced by a number of sulphite pulp mills. At present many of the mills haul sulphite liquor for distribution on roads as a dust layer and road conditioner. Many miles of earth and gravel roads have been improved by this method. Several mills are discharging the spent liquor to soil filtration ponds to reduce the loadings discharged to streams. One mill is experimenting with spray irrigation on land to determine the capacity of the soil for purification. These land disposal studies are part of the cooperative research program of the Sulphite League, the mills, and the Committee on Water Pollution who are working together to improve the quality of the streams in Wisconsin.

Waste utilization plants are actually new industries in Wisconsin which are providing employment while accomplishing stream improvement and recovering new and useful products from wastes which were formerly discarded.

New Industries

When a new industry desires to locate in Wisconsin, the Committee on Water Pollution is concerned about its plans for control, utilization or disposal of its wastes. Quite often a new industry may locate in a larger city and simply connect its wastes to the municipal sewers. This is not always true in a smaller community where the treatment plant may not be of the right type or be inadequate in capacity for handling industrial wastes, and, therefore, separate treatment of the industrial wastes or increase in capacity of the municipal treatment plant may be necessary. In

such cases, the owners of the new industry are contacted as early as possible, preferably, before the plans for the industrial plant are drawn. Then in consultation with the architect, the segregation of sewers and proper sewer layout within the building are worked out. Recommendations are made that separate sewers be provided for domestic sewage, for process wastes, and for cooling water with the domestic sewage discharging to the municipal treatment plant, and the cooling waters discharging to storm sewers. The process wastes sewer, depending on the type of wastes, is directed to pre-treatment facilities which discharge to the municipal sewer or to industrial waste treatment facilities.

A food-processing industry which recently began operations in a small northern village consulted with the committee staff before starting construction and installed its sewers in accordance with recommendations, thus eliminating the need for costly reconstruction at some later date.

The Committee on Water Pollution has over the years gathered a wealth of information on industrial processes and treatment of industrial wastes, and its services are available to all existing and new industries when problems of industrial waste disposal need to be solved.

Conclusions

The committee's program is designed to aid industries in determining methods of treatment most suited to their particular case, and in guiding them in methods of operation to prevent stream pollution. Past experience indicates that no 2 problems of industrial waste disposal are identical. The location of a plant, the particular products manufactured, the practices followed within the plant, and the degree of treatment required all have a bearing on the type of treatment to be selected. The services of the field and staff engineers of the Committee on Water Pollution are available to the industries faced with the problem of deciding on a method of treatment and in selecting a site at which to locate the facilities. After a site has been selected and acquired, plans of proposed treatment facilities, usually prepared by a consulting engineer, are directed to the Committee on Water Pollution for review. The plans scrutinized with particular reference to the details of construction as related to the amount and type of waste produced will insure that the proposed treatment facilities are of adequate design and capacity. Approved plans are returned to the industry, which can then proceed with construction confidently and with full assurance that the facilities are of the proper type and design.

Thus, through the joint efforts of industry and others in cooperation with the Committee on Water Pollution, we can look forward to a steady improvement in Wisconsin streams and make possible full use of a natural resource important to the steady growth of our civilization.

AN ENGINEERING SERVICE FUNCTION — THE ELECTRICAL STANDARDS AND INSTRUMENTATION LABORATORIES

By ROBERT J. PARENT, Director of the Laboratories

Introduction

The state's assistance to the farmer in improving his crop and livestock production and to business management in improving its processes are well-known to many people in this state. Less well-known is a service which not only provides a highly technical service to industries dependent upon electric energy but also carries out a task which affects the purse of every citizen who pays for metered electric service. It is the Electrical Standards and Instrumentation Laboratories on the campus of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin.

History

The first agreement between the University of Wisconsin and the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin providing for control of standards of service under the public utility law was signed January 10, 1908. This agreement provided for cooperation between the university and the Railroad Commission in the use of laboratory equipment and physical facilities of the Department of Electrical Engineering. Reorganization of the Standards Laboratory occurred in 1913. This resulted in an expansion of service to all state industries as well as utilities. Facilities and services of the laboratory continued to increase over the years with the acquisition of improved equipment and techniques.

In 1950 the laboratory was moved to its present location in the new engineering building on the university campus. Considerable new equipment was acquired at this time. This along with providing air conditioning for the control of temperature and humidity of the laboratory area has increased the quality of standardization possible.

In 1954 further reorganization took place with the addition of the Instrumentation Laboratory. The name was then changed to the Electrical Standards and Instrumentation Laboratories. The main objective of the Instrumentation Laboratory is to provide for the design, construction and maintenance of electronic instruments for research in the various departments of the university. Currently the equivalent of at least 5 people are employed in the laboratories which contains many thousands of dollars worth of technical testing equipment used to make literally hundreds of tests each year for industries dependent upon electrical energy.

Administration

The laboratories are operated under the College of Engineering in cooperation with the Department of Electrical Engineering, the

Engineering Experiment Station, the Public Service Commission and the Industrial Commission of the state of Wisconsin and are under the direction of a director who is an associate professor of Electrical Engineering and of the Engineering Experiment Station.

Facilities and Services

The Standards Laboratory is equipped and staffed to provide for all routine and special testing of rotating standard watt-hour meters, indicating instruments, bridges, current and potential transformers, etc. Secondary standards of resistance, current voltage and capacitance are maintained. These standards are periodically sent in to the National Bureau of Standards for calibration checks. Facilities are also available for the testing of linemen's rubber goods such as gloves, blankets, hoods, etc. Safety tests on electric fence controllers and electrical appliances are also made.

The staff and equipment are available for consulting and special investigations to assist state industries. Such projects are usually handled through the Engineering Experiment Station if they meet certain requirements as to scope and do not compete with established commercial organizations within the state.

The Instrumentation Laboratory is equipped and staffed to handle special problems in instrumentation, particularly if electronic in nature. Although primarily concerned with problems arising within the university, this laboratory is available to state industries through the Engineering Experiment Station of the College of Engineering if certain requirements as to scope of the proposed investigation are met.

The laboratories perform a public service in cooperation with the Public Service Commission and the Industrial Commission in keeping a watchful eye over many electrical standards and protective devices which affect the pocketbooks and safety of Wisconsin citizens. An example of the importance of the accuracy of electrical standards is to be found in the portable rotating standard watt-hour meters used by utilities in calibrating the watt-hour meters found in homes and factories to determine the electrical energy used by the customer. If a uniform error of only one per cent existed in these portable standards, more than 750,000 meters could be affected and could cost the people of the state more than \$500,000 a year. The safety of many workers and the public is safeguarded by the tests of linemen's rubber goods, electric fences and other electrical appliances.

To Whom is the Service Available?

Most of the requests for assistance come from industry. A public utility which has purchased rubber gloves for its linemen may desire to have them checked to determine if they are safe and if they meet the manufacturer's specifications. A local public utility may desire to have a portable rotating standard watt-hour meter

which they use to check the consumer's electric meter tested to determine if it is accurate after finding that the amount of electrical energy measured by the meters in some homes has declined substantively. A manufacturer who has a government contract may ask that a testing device which he is required to use be checked for accuracy so that he can be sure his product will be accepted. In all these cases, and in many others the particular industry or plant makes the request of the laboratory for help.

In addition the laboratory receives requests for information from individuals who have problems concerning electrical equipment. In these cases, the laboratory makes an effort to refer them to an agency which can answer their questions. For example, if a farmer wanted to know if a particular brand of electric fence controller was approved for sale in Wisconsin, the laboratory would refer him to the proper section of the Industrial Commission for an answer. In all cases where a service is rendered, there is a fee.

A brief summary of the services rendered by the laboratories is contained in the following chart.

SERVICES RENDERED BY THE ELECTRICAL STANDARDS AND INSTRUMENTATION LABORATORIES

In Cooperation With the Public Service Commission

Calibration

- Rotating standard watthour meters
- Indicating and recording instruments
- Instrument transformers
- Bridges, potentiometers
- Standard resistances and cells
- Photometric instruments
- Instrument rental services
- Limited instrument repair services

In Cooperation With the State Industrial Commission

Safety

- Linemen's rubber goods
 - Gloves
 - Blankets
 - Hose
 - Insulator hoods
 - Grounding equipment, tools
- Electric fence controllers
 - Compliance tests
 - Code formulation
 - Development work
- Appliances
 - Safety tests
 - Publications relating to use of equipment

Through the Engineering Experiment Station

- Consulting and investigative
 - Projects assisting state industries and individuals (Work done by staff and faculty)

In Cooperation With the Department of Electrical Engineering Teaching and Research

Elective courses

Electrical measurements
Illumination and photometry
Power distribution

Training of students as laboratory assistants

Service to University Departments, and Service Available Outside the University Through the Engineering Experiment Station

Instrumentation

Consulting, design and construction of special instrumentation for research and teaching.

Repair of electronic instruments and devices

The laboratory receives financial aid from the Public Service Commission, the Department of Electrical Engineering and from the Engineering Experiment Station. As a rule testing work is done upon a partially self-supporting basis, charges being made according to the time required plus a nominal charge for use of testing equipment and for overhead items.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS

1935-1954

A listing of those printed in the 1919-1933 Blue Books will be found in the 1954 Blue Book, pages 177-182.

Agriculture

A Century of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 185-196.

Consumer Co-operation in Wisconsin, by Harold M. Groves, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 209-228.

The Future of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Chris L. Christensen, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 155-168.

Pictorial Survey of Wisconsin's Accomplishments: Agriculture, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 73-86.

The Situation in Agriculture, by Walter H. Ebling, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 45-57.

Soil Erosion Control in Wisconsin, by Noble Clark, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 143-154.

The Use of Wisconsin Land, by John S. Bordner, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 59-70.

Aviation

Wisconsin's Future in Aviation, by Ralph M. Immell, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 177-184.

Census Data on Wisconsin

Some Trends Revealed by the 1940 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 129-150.

Citizenship

Citizenship Training in Wisconsin, by Richard C. Wilson, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 169-175.

Conservation

Forestry in Wisconsin, by F. G. Wilson, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 177-185.

General Articles on Wisconsin

Relax in Wisconsin, Friendly Land of Beauty, by J. H. H. Alexander, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 171-176.

Your State . . . Wisconsin, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 219-231.

Government

The Community of Governments in Wisconsin, by M. G. Toepel, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 75-172.

Glimpses of Our State Government in Action: Pictures, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 71-126.

Glimpses of the Service Activities of Wisconsin State Government: pictorial section, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 71-126.

Sovereignty and Democracy in Wisconsin Elections, by George Brown, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 71-93.

Wisconsin, the State, by M. G. Toepel, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 77-119.

The Wisconsin State Building Program, by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 173-184.

Highways

Traffic Safety in Wisconsin, by R. C. Salisbury, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 159-168.

History

Centennial Observances, 1937 Blue Book, p. 193.

The Four Wisconsin Capitols, 1948 Blue Book, pp. 127-139.

Official Opening of Wisconsin's Centennial Year, by Merle C. Palmer, 1948 Blue Book, pp. 85-128.

The Old Northwest, by Joseph Schafer, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 185-192.

Pictures of Wisconsin's Centennial, 1950 Blue Book, pp. 73-118.

Well Done U.S.S. Wisconsin, by E. N. Doan, 1946 Blue Book, pp. 185-192.

Wisconsin Anniversaries, by Joseph Schafer, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 3-28.

Wisconsin Celebrates its Centennial, by Merle C. Palmer, 1950 Blue Book, pp. 123-175.

Wisconsin Government Enrolls for War, by Edward N. Hein, 1944 Blue Book, pp. 75-113.

Wisconsin in the Defense Program, by R. S. Kingsley, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 151-158.

Wisconsin Plans Its Centennial, by Merle C. Palmer, 1948 Blue Book, pp. 77-83.

Wisconsin — the Thirtieth Star, by Edgar G. Doudna, 1948 Blue Book, pp. 141-200.

Industry

Pictorial Survey of Wisconsin's Accomplishments: Industry, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 87-104.

Legislature

Glimpses of Our State Government in Action: Pictorial Section on the Legislature and Legislative Process, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 76-93.

Members of Wisconsin Legislatures: For 1848 to 1915, inclusive, 1915 Blue Book, pp. 253-315 and pp. 488-539; for 1917 to 1927, inclusive, 1927 Blue Book, pp. 643-652; for 1927 to 1935, inclusive, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 261-266; for 1937 to 1943, inclusive, 1944 Blue Book, pp. 186-190.

Statute Lawmaking in Wisconsin, by Edwin E. Witte, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 129-154.

Libraries

State Aid to Libraries, by C. B. Lester, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 155-160.

Municipalities

City and Village Government in Wisconsin, by F. N. MacMillin, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 136-146.

Special Districts in Wisconsin, by M. G. Toepel, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 163-172.

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

Village Government in Wisconsin, by George S. Wehrwein, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 161-170.

Wisconsin County Government, by M. G. Toepel, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 120-135.

The Wisconsin Town and Its Government, by M. G. Toepel, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 147-162.

Pensions

Development of the Wisconsin Pension Program, by George M. Keith, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 129-141.

Pictorial Sections

Glimpses of Our State Government in Action, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 71-126.

Glimpses of Service Activities of Wisconsin State Government, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 71-126.

Pictorial Survey of Wisconsin's Accomplishments, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 71-126.

Pictures of Wisconsin's Centennial, 1950 Blue Book, pp. 73-118.

Views of the Wisconsin Plan for the Rehabilitation of Returned Servicemen, 1946 Blue Book, pp. 71-134.

Radio

W.H.A. Wisconsin Radio Pioneer, by Harold B. McCarty, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 195-207.

State Finance

Financing Wisconsin State Government, 1954 Blue Book, pp. 69-176.

Taxation

Financing Wisconsin State Government, 1954 Blue Book, pp. 69-176.

Wisconsin Public Revenues, by Charles D. Rosa, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 29-44.

Veterans

Views of the Wisconsin Plan for the Rehabilitation of Returned Servicemen, 1946 Blue Book, pp. 71-134.

Wisconsin's Rehabilitation Program for Returning Servicemen, 1946 Blue Book, pp. 137-184.

Zoning

Rural County Zoning in Wisconsin, by W. A. Rowlands, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 169-183.



THE WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Includes all Amendments Adopted Through 1956*

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section

1. Equality; inherent rights.
2. Slavery prohibited.
3. Free speech; libel.
4. Right to assemble and petition.
5. Trial by jury.
6. Excessive bail; cruel punishments.
7. Rights of accused.
8. Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.
9. Remedy for wrongs.
10. Treason.
11. Searches and seizures.
12. Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.
13. Private property for public use.
14. Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.
15. Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.
16. Imprisonment for debt.
17. Exemption of property of debtors.
18. Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.
19. Religious test prohibited.
20. Military subordinate to civil power.
21. Writs of error.
22. Maintenance of free government.

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

Section

1. State boundary.
2. Enabling act accepted.

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

Section

1. Electors.
2. Who not electors.
3. Votes to be by ballot.
4. Residence not lost.
5. Soldiers not residents.
6. Exclusion from suffrage.

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

Section

1. Legislative power.
2. Legislature, how constituted.
3. Apportionment.
4. Assemblymen, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.
6. Qualifications of legislators.

Section

7. Organization of legislature; compulsory attendance.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
10. Journals; open doors; adjournments.
11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility to office.
13. Ineligibility of federal officers.
14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest.
16. Privilege in debate.
17. Style of laws; bills.
18. Title of private bills.
19. Origin of bills.
20. Yeas and nays.
21. Repealed.
22. Powers of county boards.
23. Uniform town and county government.
24. Lotteries and divorces.
25. Stationery and printing.
26. Extra compensation; salary change.
27. Suits against state.
28. Oath of office.
29. Militia.
30. Elections by legislature.
31. Special legislation prohibited.
32. General laws on enumerated subjects.
33. Auditing of state accounts.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE

Section

1. Governor; lieutenant governor; term.
2. Eligibility.
3. Election.
4. Powers and duties.
5. Repealed.
6. Pardonng power.
7. Lieutenant governor, when governor.
8. Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.
9. Repealed.
10. Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE

Section

1. Election of secretary, treasurer and attorney-general; term.
2. Secretary of state; duties, compensation.
3. Treasurer; attorney-general.
4. County officers; election; terms; removal; vacancies.

*For the texts of Art. IV, sec. 26 and Art. XI, sec. 3a as amended Apr. 1956, see end of constitution.

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY

Section

1. Impeachment; trial.
2. Judicial power, where vested.
3. Supreme court, jurisdiction.
4. Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum.
5. Judicial circuits.
6. Alteration of circuits.
7. Circuit judges; number; election; eligibility; term; salary.
8. Circuit court, jurisdiction.
9. Vacancies, how filled.
10. Compensation and qualifications of judges.
11. Terms of courts; change of judges.
12. Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.
13. Removal of judges.
14. Judges of probate.
15. Justices of the peace.
16. Tribunals of conciliation.
17. Style of writs; indictments.
18. Suit tax.
19. Testimony in equity suits.
20. Rights of suitors.
21. Publication of laws and decisions.
22. Commissioners to revise code of practice.
23. Court commissioners.
24. Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

Section

1. Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.
2. Appropriation; limitation.
3. Credit of state.
4. Contracting state debts.
5. Annual tax to equal expenses.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. Public debt for public defense.
8. Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.
9. Evidences of public debt.
10. Internal improvements.

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Section

1. Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.
2. Territorial property.
3. Ultimate property in lands; escheats.

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

Section

1. Superintendent of public instruction.
2. School fund created; income applied.
3. District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.

Section

4. Annual school tax.
5. Income of school fund.
6. State university; support.
7. Land commissioners.
8. Lands, how sold; payment.

ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS

Section

1. Corporations, how formed.
2. Property taken by municipality.
3. Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
- 3a. Acquisition of lands by state and cities.
4. General banking law.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Section

1. Constitutional amendment.
2. Constitutional conventions.

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section

1. Political year; elections.
2. Dueling.
3. Eligibility to office.
4. Great Seal.
5. Residents on Indian lands, where may vote.
6. Legislative officers.
7. Division of counties.
8. County seats removed.
9. Election or appointment of statutory officers.
10. Vacancies in offices.
11. Passes, franks and privileges.
12. Recall of elective officers.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Section

1. Effect of change of government.
2. Existing laws continued.
3. Territorial fines accrue to state.
4. Rights of action and prosecutions saved.
5. Existing officers hold over.
6. Seat of government.
7. Local officers hold over.
8. Copy of constitution for president.
9. Ratification of constitution; election of officers.
10. Congressional apportionment. Obsolete.
11. First elections.
12. Legislative apportionment. Obsolete.
13. Common law continued in force.
14. Officers, when to enter on duties.
15. Oath of office.

PREAMBLE

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

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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

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

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

Right to assemble and petition. Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury. Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. Section 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. Section 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. Section 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Remedy for wrongs. Section 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. Section 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. Section 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. Section 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. Section 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. Section 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property rights for aliens and citizens. Section 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. Section 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. Section 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. Section 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious test prohibited. Section 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. Section 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Writs of error. Section 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. Section 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

State boundary. Section 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin

territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the 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.

Assemblymen, how chosen. Section 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. Section 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

Qualifications of legislators. Section 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; compulsory attendance. Section 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. Section 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. Section 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. Section 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. Section 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

Ineligibility to office. Section 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. Section 13. No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. Section 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest. Section 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. Section 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Style of law; bills. Section 17. The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. Section 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. Section 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

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

Section 21. Repealed April 1929, Jt. Res. 6, 1929.

Powers of county boards. Section 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Uniform town and county government. Section 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Lotteries and divorces. Section 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. Section 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price, no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. Section 26. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. (See end of Constitution.)

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 approves, 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.

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. Section 24. No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold

such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. Section 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

Appropriation; limitation. Section 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

Credit of state. Section 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. Section 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax to equal expenses. Section 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. Section 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense. Section 7. The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. Section 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a

claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. Section 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt whatsoever, shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. Section 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment.

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. Section 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. Section 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. Section 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner

of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

School fund created; income applied. Section 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purpose (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a university), and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called the "school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. Section 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. Section 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. Section 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. Section 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Land commissioners. Section 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Lands, how sold; payment. Section 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been

appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS

Corporations, how formed. Section 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. Section 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. Section 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained other than for school districts, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and for school districts by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from 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. (See end of Constitution.)

General banking law. Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendment. Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Constitutional conventions. Section 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. Section 1. The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

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

Eligibility to office. Section 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (post-masters excepted) or under any foreign power, no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. Section 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where may vote. Section 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. Section 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. Section 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

County seats removed. Section 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. Section 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in offices. Section 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. Section 11. No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, or this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of

this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

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

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Effect of change of government. Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well as of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Existing laws continued. Section 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Territorial fines to accrue to state. Section 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the state.

Rights of action and prosecution saved. Section 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Existing officers hold over. Section 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Seat of government. Section 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Local officers hold over. Section 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the 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.

TEXTS OF ARTICLE IV, SECTION 26, AND ARTICLE XI, SECTION 3a,
AS AMENDED APRIL 1956

Article IV, Section 26. Extra compensation; salary change. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature.

Article XI, Section 3a. Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People	Votes			Total Vote for Governor	
								Date of Election	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 ¹
IV	31, 32	*Prohibited private and local laws on 9 subjects	Jt. Res.	13 1870	Jt. Res.	1 1871	Ch.	122 1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	2 1871	Jt. Res.	8 1872	Ch.	111 1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	.....²
XI	3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities	Jt. Res.	11 1872	Jt. Res.	4 1873	Ch.	37 1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	.....²
VII	4	*One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	10 1876	Jt. Res.	1 1877	Ch.	48 1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Appropriations only by law	Jt. Res.	7 1876	Jt. Res.	4 1877	Ch.	158 1877	Nov. 1877	33,046	3,371	178,122
IV	4	*Biennial sessions	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	5	*Assemblymen chosen biennially ..	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	11	*Senators chosen quadrennially	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Compensation of legislators changed to \$500	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
III	1	*Suffrage to colored people registration authorized	Jt. Res.	26A 1881	Jt. Res.	5 1882	Ch.	272 1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	.....²
VI	4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms, filling vacancies	Jt. Res.	16A 1881	Jt. Res.	3 1882	Ch.	290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
VII	12	*Clerk of court, term	Jt. Res.	16A 1881	Jt. Res.	3 1882	Ch.	290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
XIII	1	*Political year, biennial elections ..	Jt. Res.	16A 1881	Jt. Res.	3 1882	Ch.	290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
X	1	State superintendent, legislature may prescribe qualifications and salary	Jt. Res.	34 1885	Jt. Res.	4 1887	Ch.	357 1887	Nov. 1888	12,697	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court"	Jt. Res.	5 1887	Jt. Res.	3 1889	Ch.	22 1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111 ³
IV	31	*Forbidding special incorporation of cities	Jt. Res.	4 1889	Jt. Res.	4 1891	Ch.	362 1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	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 ³
XI	4	*Authorizing general banking law *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
XI	5	.....	Jt. Res.	13 1899	Jt. Res.	2 1901	Ch.	73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
X	1	*State superintendent, nonpartisan election, term 4 years, salary limit removed	Jt. Res.	16 1899	Jt. Res.	3 1901	Ch.	258 1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XIII	11	*Prohibiting free passes	Jt. Res.	8 1899	Jt. Res.	9 1901	Ch.	437 1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
VII	4	*Seven justices of Supreme Court and 10 year terms	Jt. Res.	8 1901	Jt. Res.	7 1903	Ch.	10 1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468 ³
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	Jt. Res.	14 1905	Jt. Res.	13 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,958	27,270	449,656
VIII	10	*Appropriations for highways	Jt. Res.	11 1905	Jt. Res.	18 1907	Ch.	238 1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	449,656
VIII	1	*Income Tax	Jt. Res.	12 1905	Jt. Res.	29 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	449,656
III	1	*Suffrage only to full citizens	Jt. Res.	15 1905	Jt. Res.	25 1907	Ch.	661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
IV	21	Legislator's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res.	35 1907	Jt. Res.	7 1909	Ch.	508 1909	Nov. 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	Jt. Res.	30 1907	Jt. Res.	55 1909	Ch.	478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII	10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests	Jt. Res.	31 1907	None		Ch.	514 1909	Nov. 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
XI	3	*City and county indebtedness for lands	Jt. Res.	44 1909	Jt. Res.	42 1911	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	Jt. Res.	38 1909	Jt. Res.	48 1911	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII	10	*Time of payment of judges' salaries	Jt. Res.	34 1909	Jt. Res.	24 1911	Ch.	665 1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XII	1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 ap- proval by one legislature	Jt. Res.	71 1911	Jt. Res.	17 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	Jt. Res.	74 1911	Jt. Res.	22 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII	11	State annuity insurance	Jt. Res.	65 1911	Jt. Res.	35 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
XI	3a	Home rule 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		Votes			
									Date of Election	For	Against	Total Vote for Governor
XI	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain	Jt. Res.	37 1911	Jt. Res.	25 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
XII	3	Constitution amended upon petition	Jt. Res.	74 1911	Jt. Res.	22 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,435	150,215	325,430
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$600 a year, 2¢ a mile	Jt. Res.	66 1911	Jt. Res.	24 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
VIII	13	State insurance	Jt. Res.	56 1911	Jt. Res.	12 1913	Ch.	770 1913	Nov. 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law	Jt. Res.	23 1917	Jt. Res.	37 1919	Ch.	480 1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	.....²
VII	6	Decrease of circuit courts	Jt. Res.	20 1917	Jt. Res.	92 1919	Ch.	604 1919	Apr. 1920	113,786	116,436	.....²
VII	7	Increase of judges	Jt. Res.	20 1917	Jt. Res.	92 1919	Ch.	604 1919	Apr. 1920	113,786	116,436	.....²
I	5	*Trial by jury	Jt. Res.	58 1919	Jt. Res.	17 1921	Ch.	504 1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves	Jt. Res.	38 1919	Jt. Res.	36 1921	Ch.	437 1921	Nov. 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
XI	3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations	Jt. Res.	53 1919	Jt. Res.	37 1921	Ch.	566 1921	Nov. 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$750 per annum ..	Jt. Res.	28 1921	Jt. Res.	18 1923	Ch.	241 1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137 ³
XI	3	*Home rule for cities	Jt. Res.	39 1921	Jt. Res.	34 1923	Ch.	203 1923	Nov. 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII	10	*Appropriations for forestry	Jt. Res.	29 1921	Jt. Res.	57 1923	Ch.	289 1923	Nov. 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
VII	7	*Additional circuit judges	Jt. Res.	24 1921	Jt. Res.	64 1923	Ch.	408 1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	Jt. Res.	73 1923	Jt. Res.	16 1925	Ch.	270 1925	Nov. 1926	205,868	201,125	552,912
V	5	*Salary of governor fixed by law ..	Jt. Res.	80 1923	Jt. Res.	52 1925	Ch.	413 1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$1,000 for session ..	Jt. Res.	33 1925	Jt. Res.	12 1927	Jt. Res.	12 1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885 ³
VIII	1	*Severance tax on forests and minerals	Jt. Res.	61 1925	Jt. Res.	13 1927	Jt. Res.	13 1927	Apr. 1927	179,217	141,888	308,885 ³
IV	21	*Repealing \$500 a session for legislators	Jt. Res.	57 1927	Jt. Res.	6 1929	Jt. Res.	6 1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912 ¹
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves	Jt. Res.	24 1927	Jt. Res.	13 1929	Jt. Res.	13 1929	Apr. 1929	259,881	210,964	397,912 ¹
V	10	*Approval of appropriation bills in part	Jt. Res.	37 1927	Jt. Res.	43 1929	Jt. Res.	43 1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Repealing salary of Governor	Jt. Res.	69 1929	Jt. Res.	52 1931	Jt. Res.	52 1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Repealing salary of Lt. Governor ..	Jt. Res.	70 1929	Jt. Res.	53 1931	Jt. Res.	53 1931	Nov. 1932	427,768	267,120	1,124,502
VII	1	*Correcting wording of impeachment section	Jt. Res.	72 1929	Jt. Res.	58 1931	Jt. Res.	58 1931	Nov. 1932	436,113	221,563	1,124,502
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for utilities	Jt. Res.	74 1929	Jt. Res.	71 1931	Jt. Res.	71 1931	Nov. 1932	401,194	279,631	1,124,502
III	1	*Suffrage for women and Indians ..	Jt. Res.	91 1931	Jt. Res.	76 1933	Jt. Res.	76 1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Relating to free passes	Jt. Res.	63 1933	Jt. Res.	98 1935	Jt. Res.	98 1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Instalment payment of real estate taxes	Jt. Res.	88 1939	Jt. Res.	18 1941	Jt. Res.	18 1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 ¹

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
									For	Against	
VII	15	*Justice of the peace in first class cities		Jt. Res. 27 1943	Jt. Res. 2 1945	Jt. Res. 2 1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192 ³	
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 ³	
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 ³	
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 ³	
VIII	10	*Veterans housing		Jt. Res. 1 1948	Jt. Res. 1 1949	Jt. Res. 1 1949	Apr. 1949	311,576	290,736	633,606 ³	
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 ³	
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 ³	
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	
VII	24	*Judicial retirement		Jt. Res. 46 1953	Jt. Res. 14 1955	Jt. Res. 14 1955	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554 ³	
XI	3	*School debt limitation		Jt. Res. 47 1953	Jt. Res. 12 1955	Jt. Res. 12 1955	Apr. 1955	320,376	228,641	520,554 ³	
IV	26	Teachers' retirement benefits		Jt. Res. 41 1953	Jt. Res. 17 1955	Jt. Res. 17 1955	Apr. 1956	See Addenda			
XI	3a	Dedication of land		Jt. Res. 35 1953	Jt. Res. 36 1955	Jt. Res. 36 1955	Apr. 1956	See Addenda			

*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 Thompson v. Zimmerman, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N. W. 2nd 416)

¹Total vote for state superintendent

²No state election

³Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 TO 1955

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			
Negro Suffrage	Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	April 1847	14,119	20,231
*Ratification of Second Constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	April 1847	7,664	14,615
		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
	Jt. Res. 114 1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 TO 1955
State—Continued

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes	
			For	Against
*Old-age pensions	Jt. Res. 64 1933 Sp.	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
Teacher tenure law repeal	Jt. Res. 100 1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid	Chap. 525 1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving	Jt. Res. 4 1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
Sales tax for veterans bonus	Jt. Res. 62 1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990
Four year term for constitutional officers	Jt. Res. 13 1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population	Chap. 728 1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*Eligibility to vote for president and vice-president	Chap. 76 1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
Statewide educational television tax-supported	Jt. Res. 66 1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262

*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.



Aerial view of the State Capitol showing the downtown section of the city of Madison, with the State Office Building in the foreground.



**EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND
CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: WALTER J. KOHLER.

Lieutenant Governor: WARREN P. KNOWLES.

Executive Secretary: PHILLIP T. DROTNING.

Financial Secretary: ARTHUR E. WEGNER.

Legal Counsel: EDWIN M. WILKIE.

Director, Division of Departmental Research: ROBERT D. SIFF.

Director, Industrial Development Division: ROBERT D. SIFF.

Industrial Development Advisory Committee: DONALD TEWES, *chairman*;
O. H. FALGE, *vice chairman*; Assemblyman WM. N. BELTER;
Senator PETER B. CARR; JOHN FREDERICK; W. D. KNIGHT; Senator
ALFRED A. LAUN; JOHN LOBB; L. K. POLLARD; Senator FOSTER B.
PORTER; FRANK RANNEY; GEORGE E. RUPPLE; Assemblyman ROY H.
SENGSTOCK; W. A. STEFFKE; J. W. VILAS.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Regular and budget messages to the legislature (mimeographed; and later printed in bound legislative journals); State of Wisconsin Building Program July 1, 1943-July 1, 1954, by Division of Departmental Research; 1142 Ways Wisconsin Tax Dollars Are Spent, by Division of Departmental Research.

The Governor is elected by the people for a 2-year term at the general election in November of each even-numbered year. He takes office on the first Monday in January following the general election. Under the State Constitution, the Governor is the state's principal executive officer. He is commander-in-chief of the militia, and appoints all national guard officers.

The state government's programs are performed by some 90 agencies and 19,000 full and part-time employes in the administrative branch. Most department heads are appointed by the Governor or by boards which are appointed by the Governor. Many of the Governor's appointments must be confirmed by the senate. The Governor exercises some control over the state's agencies through his budgetary authority and through the advisory services of his Division of Departmental Research.

In a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the session and in special messages from time to time, the Governor recommends necessary new programs and other changes in law. Every bill passed by the legislature is sent to the Governor for his approval or veto. If he vetoes a bill it can become law only if two-thirds of the members in each house of the legislature vote to override the veto.

The Governor presents a balanced budget for the following 2 fiscal years to each session of the legislature, recommending the amount to be appropriated to each state agency. The State Constitution forbids deficit financing. The Governor may veto the

whole or any separable part of an appropriation bill if he believes the appropriations are unwise.

The Governor has several other important financial responsibilities. He must give written approval before state agencies may spend federal aid grants, purchase land or spend money for the construction of highways or airports. He is the chairman of the Investment Board, which manages and invests the state's funds; of the Emergency Board, which gives additional funds to departments when needed; and of the Building Commission, which plans the government's long-range building program and releases funds for the construction of projects approved by the legislature.

The Constitution's 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. If he dismisses one of these officials, he may appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

The Governor decides upon applications from other states for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses. He is also the exclusive source of executive clemency, and he may grant pardons, reprieves and commutations of sentence to persons convicted of criminal offenses.

The Governor represents Wisconsin at many interstate and federal conferences. He is also often called upon for numerous appearances at civic events and for speeches at important state meetings. He travels extensively and becomes acquainted with as many citizens as possible, so that he may exercise wise leadership in the making of the laws and accurately report the state's condition to the legislature.

Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor presides over the senate during legislative sessions and casts a vote in case of a tie. He acts as Governor if the Governor is incapacitated or leaves the state. If the Governor dies or resigns, the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office.

Division of Departmental Research

In 1939 the legislature created the Division of Departmental Research within the Governor's office. The division advises the Governor on the organizational problems and operating methods of state agencies. The division also recommends, when necessary, changes which will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the services which the state performs for its citizens.

Industrial Development Division

In 1955 the legislature created the Industrial Development Division within the Governor's office. The division fosters the growth and diversification of agriculture and industry in the state through

its research and promotion programs. It acts as a central coordinating agency and clearinghouse for activities and information concerning the state's economy.

To aid and advise the director an advisory committee was created. Membership consists of 2 senators, 2 assemblymen and 11 other members representing industry, agriculture, small business, labor, banking and finance, the University of Wisconsin, railroads and public utilities.

STATE, SECRETARY OF

Secretary of State: MRS. GLENN M. WISE.

Supervisor of Div. of Corporations: H. E. WHIPPLE.

Asst. Supervisor of Div. of Corporations: LISLE W. SCHROEDER.

Supervisor of Div. of Elections and Records: GAIGE S. ROBERTS.

Asst. Supervisor of Div. of Elections and Records: RICHARD E. MUELLER.

Notary Division Clerk: MRS. ESTHER KERN.

Administrative Assistant: MRS. HAZEL OTTO.

Account Examiner: MRS. AGNES JACK.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Election Laws; Legislative Manual and Directory; Session Laws; Corporation Laws; Detective Law; Lobby Law; Trade Mark Law; Notary Public Law; Election Calendar; State and County Officers.

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 excepted, and shall record the same in her office. She 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 her department. All corporations except nonstock are required to file annual reports.

The statutes make the Secretary of State the central election officer of the state, and as such she 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 her 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; filing of statements of trust receipt financing; 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 12,500 official receipts totaling \$988,153,664 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 \$987,852,417.43 from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955 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; 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.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction (emeritus): JOHN CALLAHAN.

First Assistant Superintendent: R. F. LEWIS.

Assistant Superintendents: VICTOR E. KIMBALL; ARTHUR R. PAGE;
FRANK V. POWELL; WALTER B. SENTRY.

Secondary School Supervisors: CARSON A. HATFIELD; R. L. LIEBENBERG;
R. L. MOSELEY; CHESTER W. SPANGLER.

Elementary School Supervisors: FRANK N. BROWN; LEONA E. FISCHER;
MARTHA KELLOGG; IDA E. OOLEY; HARDEAN I. PETERSON; ROBERT
C. VAN RAALTE.

Special Supervisors:

Aids: WILLIAM C. KAHL, *director.*

Child Welfare: VIRGINIA A. STEPHENSON, *consultant.*

County Teachers Colleges: R. S. IHLENFELDT, *supervisor.*

Curriculum: ARTHUR J. ADKINS, *coordinator.*

Deaf and Hard of Hearing: SAMUEL MILESKEY, *supervisor.*

Exceptional Children: KENNETH BLESSING, JOHN W. MELCHER,
supervisors.

Hearing: JOSEPH MARKS, VERNON SMITH, *consultants.*

Medical: PATRICIA MCILLECE, *Specialist.*

Music and Art Education: G. LLOYD SCHULTZ, *supervisor.*

Occupational and Recreational Therapist: LOIS MOTLEY.

Orthopedic Nursing: BERYL M. STRNAD, *consultant.*

Physical Therapy: LILLIE BACHANZ, FAE A. HENRY, LOIS M.
MITCHELL, ALFARETTA WRIGHT, *consultants.*

Psychologist: HAROLD M. WILLIAMS.

Publications: GORDON C. BOARDMAN, *supervisor.*

School Building Service: A. L. BUECHNER, ROBERT J. HULL, *super-*
visors.

School District Reorganization: RALPH E. JOLIFFE, HENRY A.
OLSON, *supervisors.*

School for the Deaf, Delavan: WILLIAM M. MILLIGAN, *superinten-*
dent.

School for the Visually Handicapped, Janesville: RAYMOND E. LONG,
superintendent.

School Health: ORLO W. MILLER, *coordinator.*

School Libraries: IRENE M. NEWMAN, ANNA M. VOLD, *supervisors.*

School Lunch: GORDON W. GUNDERSON, *administrative assistant.*

Speech: GRETCHEN M. PHAIR, *supervisor.*

Surplus Property: PALMER O. JOHNSON, *administrative assistant.*

Transportation: THEO. A. SORENSON, *director.*

Veterans' Education: LAURIN P. GORDON, *supervisor.*

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Report; Departmental Newsletter (monthly); Official School Directory (annual); Curriculum Publications; Official Wisconsin School Library List (biennial); Reading Circle Book List (annual); research studies.

The State Department of Public Instruction in Wisconsin is organized around the State Superintendent, a constitutional officer, set up originally on August 16, 1848. Article X, Section 1, of the State Constitution provides that "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as their legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law . . ."

In the U.S., because of its federal organization, and because education is left to each state, there are as many systems of education as there are states and territories. Wisconsin is one such system of education.

In the more than 100 years since the establishment of the department, it has grown to considerable size as the legislature has added more and more responsibilities to the State Superintendent's office. Below you will see illustrated diagrammatically, the various jobs done by the department.

Line and Staff Organization

It should be made clear that the department covers the field of general education from kindergarten to the university. Even public higher education is related to the department through the State Superintendent's membership, by virtue of his office, in the various boards of regents. We have said that the department has direct supervision of general education because, except for a brief time, vocational education has been organized under a special board, the Board of Vocational and Adult Education. Here again, the Department of Public Instruction has a connection with the vocational division by the State Superintendent's ex officio membership on the vocational board.

The State Superintendent and his staff provide, in the department, certain general functions. They administer certain service functions. They serve in judicial capacity in controversies arising in school districts. They serve as an enforcement agency for legislative regulations and mandates. They observe the operation of the Wisconsin school system and advise the legislature as to desirable changes in structure and regulation. Finally, they exercise leadership in the development of the education system. Let us consider some examples of how our department works in these 6 functional areas.

For a number of years Wisconsin experimented with certification of teachers on local levels. First town superintendents, then county superintendents were given the right to certify teachers. The results were not satisfactory. Not only were there great differences in standards from one locality to another, but the quality of per-

formance expected of teachers was not equally high. Local pressures to hire unqualified teachers often resulted in ignoring existing teacher certification standards. Thus it came about that in 1940 the Wisconsin Legislature put the job of certifying public school teachers in the hands of the Department of Public Instruction. The department now works co-operatively with county and city superintendents in setting up high and uniform standards for the certification of teachers and administers the actual certifying division.

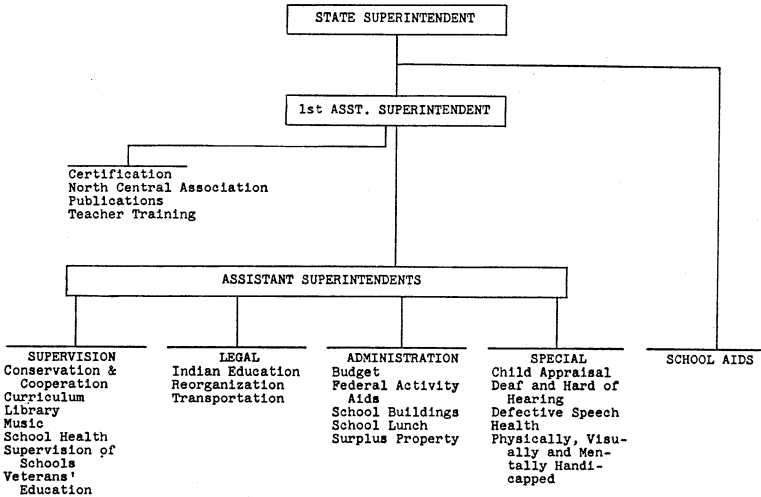
Through a special division of school aids, the department also administers state aid to local school districts. Not only does this division see to it that each school district receives its quota of school aid according to existing legislative formula, but it also makes available to the legislature research data which can be used to improve legislative aid formulas.

Though the State Superintendent has the power to exercise judicial authority in certain instances, these instances are few and the power not often invoked. For example, in certain cases where there is disagreement between parent and school board on the amount paid for transportation, the State Superintendent may, upon appeal, set the amount.

The State Superintendent may also act as an enforcement agency for the legislature. If, for example, the town board does not act on a petition of an elector for reorganization procedure then the State Superintendent may on appeal, issue orders for reorganization.

The State Superintendent being in the position to observe the Wisconsin school system as a whole, may be asked by the legislature for certain recommendations on educational changes. In other cases, he may make recommendations without solicitation of the legislature. Because, for example, in certain counties the number of schools administered by the county superintendent may be reduced considerably by reorganization, the State Superintendent, in 1951, recommended that 2 or more counties be legally able to get together under a single county superintendent. This is now possible by law.

Slowly but surely the face of Wisconsin's education changes from year to year. School districts are becoming larger and fewer in number. State school aids are distributed more equitably to various school districts on the basis of need and effort. Supervision is becoming more of a co-operative effort between department and local schools. Certification is providing more better-educated and competent teachers in spite of teacher shortage. School buildings become less monumental and more functional. Individual pupil needs become better recognized and become better cared for. And so we could continue. It is the hope and faith of the department that it has had a part, working with local schools, in bringing about these educational developments.



PUBLIC LANDS, COMMISSIONERS OF

Commissioners: WARREN R. SMITH; VERNON W. THOMSON; MRS. GLENN M. WISE.

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 152,000 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 \$23,800,000 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

April 1, 1956

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor	Walter J. Kohler ..	Kohler	1st Mon. Jan. 1957	\$14,000 per year ⁹
Lieutenant Governor ..	Warren P. Knowles	New Richmond ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1957	7,500 per term ¹⁰
Secretary of State	Mrs. Glenn M. Wise	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1957	8,000 per year ¹¹
State Treasurer	Warren R. Smith ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1957	8,000 per year ¹²
Attorney General	Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center	1st Mon. Jan. 1957	10,000 per year ¹³
State Superintendent of Schools	George E. Watson	Madison	1st Mon. July 1957	10,500 per year ¹⁴

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
Accountancy, Board of	L. E. Fonteine	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1956	\$10 per day and expenses Same Same
	John H. Evans	Green Bay	June 25, 1957	
	Arthur E. Wegner	Madison	June 25, 1958	
Adjutant General, The	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson	Madison	Indefinite	\$11,606.40 per year
Advertising, Com- mittee to Review Expenditures for Promotional	Phillip T. Drotning	Madison	Indefinite	None
² Aeronautics Commission	Gordon D. Leonard	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1957	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses
	Howard A. Morey	Madison	April 30, 1959	
	Alvin G. Sell	Ashland	April 30, 1959	
	L. O. Simenstad ..	Osceola	April 30, 1961	
	Douglas A. Taylor	Rhineland ..	April 30, 1961	
² Agriculture, Board of	John Scott Earll ...	Prairie du Chien	June 2, 1957	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses Same Same Same Same Same Same Same
	Lyman McKee	Madison	June 2, 1957	
	William E. Seffern	Van Dyne	June 2, 1957	
	Waldo Freitag	New Glarus ..	June 2, 1959	
	Kenneth Wallin ...	Shawano	June 2, 1959	
	Harry C. Dix	Menomonie ..	June 2, 1961	
	Paul C. Schmoldt ..	Medford	June 2, 1961	
	Armory Board	Col. Dan A. Hardt	Appleton .....		Indefinite .....	None
21.615	Brig. Gen. George C. Sherman	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Col. Harry G. Williams	Madison	Indefinite	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹—Continued

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
Athletic Commission 169.01	Joey E. Sangor	West Allis	August 20, 1956	\$5 per day but not to exceed \$3,000 per year for entire board and travel expenses
	Savior Canadeo ..	Green Bay ..	August 20, 1957	
	William B. Goodsitt	Milwaukee ..	August 20, 1958	
	Gilbert H. Jackson	Racine	August 20, 1959	
	Harvey C. Buchanan	Superior	August 20, 1960	
² Auditor, State	J. Jay Keliher	Madison	June 30, 1961	\$12,500 per year
15.21				
² Banking Commissioner	Guerdon M. Matthews	Madison	June 30, 1959	\$9,000 per year ¹⁵
220.02				
² Banking Review Board	John Rose	Green Bay	1st Mon. Jan. 1961	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
220.035				
	Gus Fondrie	Reedsburg	1st Mon. Jan. 1957	
	William A. Canary	Footville	1st Mon. Jan. 1958	
	Max Stieg	Clintonville ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1959	
	John A. Puelicher	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1960	
² Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the	William H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1957	\$10 per day and expenses
147.03				
	George G. Town ..	Waukesha	April 1, 1959	
	E. H. Kettelkamp ..	River Falls ..	April 1, 1961	Same
² Budget and Accounts, Director of	E. C. Giessel	Madison	June 30, 1961	\$12,500 per year
15.02				
Building Commission, State	Arthur E. Wegner	Madison	Indefinite	Travel expenses
13.351 (2)				
² Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in	E. M. Cardell	Kenosha	April 1, 1957	\$15 per day and expenses
147.23 (2)				
	E. J. Wollschlaeger	La Crosse	April 1, 1959	
	Merlin W. Groskopp	Clear Lake ..	April 1, 1961	
Civil Defense, Director of	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson	Madison	Indefinite	Fixed by Governor
21.02 (3)				
Civil Defense Council, State	Richard E. Barrett	Madison	Indefinite	None
21.02 (3)				
	Donald N. McDowell	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Harold L. Plummer	Madison	Indefinite	None
Civil Service Advisory Committee	E. C. Giessel	Madison	October 16, 1956	None
16.051				
	Ralph D. Culbertson	Madison	October 16, 1956	None
	A. E. Wegner	Madison	October 16, 1956	None
	Alfred W. Peterson	Madison	October 16, 1957	None
	Harold L. Plummer	Madison	October 16, 1957	None
	L. P. Voigt	Madison	October 16, 1957	None
	Harry W. Harder ..	Madison	October 16, 1958	None
	Donald N. McDowell	Madison	October 16, 1958	None
	Wilbur J. Schmidt	Madison	October 16, 1958	None
Claims Commission	Vacancy .....	.....	Indefinite	Expenses
15.94				

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
² Conservation Commission 23.09 (2)	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
	Arthur McArthur ..	Janesville ...	July 27, 1961	Expenses
	Russell Stouffer ..	Shell Lake ...	July 27, 1961	Expenses
² Consumer Credit Review Board 220.037	Francis J. Conway	Thorp	July 17, 1956	Expenses
	J. H. Hendee	Milwaukee ..	July 17, 1957	Expenses
	Harry E. Seidell ..	Merrill	July 17, 1958	Expenses
	Norman B. Critser	Madison	July 17, 1959	Expenses
	Frank Luick	Milwaukee ..	July 17, 1960	Expenses
² Credit Union Review Board 186.015	Floyd A. Fuller	Cudahy	1st Mon. June 1956	Expenses
	Joseph Hamelink ...	Kenosha	1st Mon. June 1957	Expenses
	E. I. Carr	Beloit	1st Mon. June 1958	Expenses
	Walter G. Hicks ..	Superior	1st Mon. June 1959	Expenses
	Albert G. Fahrenkrug	Neenah	1st Mon. June 1960	Expenses
	² Crime Laboratory Board, State 165.01	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
Everett W. Gleason		Wausau	2nd Mon. Mar. 1959	Expenses
William J. Gleiss ...		Sparta	2nd Mon. Mar. 1959	Expenses
Dental Examiners, Board of 152.01 (1)		S. F. Donovan, Secy.	Tomah	May 2, 1956 .....	$2,400 per year (set by Board)
	Harvey S. Huxtable	Mineral Point	May 2, 1957	\$15 per day and expenses
	Florian J. Martin	Medford	May 2, 1958	Same
	Byron D. Ising	Oshkosh	May 2, 1959	Same
	John S. Semrau ...	Milwaukee ..	May 2, 1960	Same
Departmental Research, Division of, Director 15.51	Robert Siff	Madison	Indefinite	Set by Governor
Educational Advisory Committee, Governor's 15.98 (1)	Chester Allen	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Clair M. Blakely ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
	J. F. Friedrich ..	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	Clarence Greiber ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Gordon Huseby	Madison	Indefinite	None
	LeRoy Luberg	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Eugene E. McPhee ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Otto A. Mortensen	Madison	Indefinite	None
	W. B. Senty	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Walter Simon	Madison	Indefinite	None
	William C. Van Cleaf	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	George Vander Beke	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	George E. Watson	Madison	Indefinite	None
² Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin 111.03	John E. Fitzgibbon	Milwaukee ..	May 12, 1957	\$ 9,500 per year
	Morris Slavney	Madison	May 12, 1959	7,500 per year ¹⁰
	Laurence E. Gooding	Madison	May 12, 1961	10,000 per year ⁷

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ^a	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{b,c}
*Engineer, State Chief 15.76	Ralph D. Culbertson	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$11,000 per year
Fair Employment Practices, Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission	Harry G. Bragarnick	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
111.34	James Dorsey	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	George Hall	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	Stanton Mead	Wisconsin Rapids	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	J. C. Stump	Kenosha	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	Thomas E. Sullivan	Fond du Lac	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	Gene Turman	Beloit	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
Fine Arts Commission 15.95 (1)	Charles Zadok	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1957	Expenses
Food Standards Advisory Committee ..	Henry Scott	Madison	Sept. 1, 1957	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
93.07 (20)	Flora Hanning	Madison	Sept. 1, 1959	Same
	Anne Marshall	Menomonie ..	Sept. 1, 1959	Same
	Mary Agnes Bergin	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1961	Same
	Aaron J. Ihde	Madison	Sept. 1, 1961	Same
Frozen Food Locker Plants, Advisory Committee on	Vacancy .....	.....	.....	None
99.13 (2)	Vacancy .....	.....	.....	None
	Vacancy .....	.....	.....	None
Grain and Warehouse Commission 126.01	Mrs. Lillian Crandall	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1961	\$4,500 per year ¹⁷
	Herbert T. Theien	Solon Springs	1st Mon. Feb. 1957	4,500 per year ¹⁷
	John Ostrom	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1958	5,500 per year
Great Lakes Compact Commission, Wisconsin	Vernon W. Thomson	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
30.22 (1)	Jesse W. Phillips	Beloit	June 30, 1957	Expenses
	Harry C. Brockel ..	Milwaukee ..	June 30, 1959	Expenses
*Health, Board of	W. T. Clark	Janesville	1st Mon. Feb. 1963	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
140.01	Stephen Gavin	Fond du Lac	1st Mon. Feb. 1957	Same
	John S. Hollingsworth ..	Sheboygan ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1958	Same
	Carl Neidhold	Appleton	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	Same
	Samuel Lowell Henke	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same
	Forrester Raine	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1961	Same
	Joseph C. Griffith ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1962	Same
Higher Education, Coordinating Committee on State Institutions of	Lee C. Rasey	Wauwatosa ..	Oct. 18, 1957	Expenses
39.024 (2)	Robert E. Tracy ..	Janesville	Oct. 18, 1959	Expenses
	Norton E. Masterson	Stevens Point	Oct. 18, 1961	Expenses
	Arthur E. Wegner ..	Madison	Oct. 18, 1963	Expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹—Continued

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
² Highway Commission 84.01	Owain J. Hughes ..	Eau Claire	March 1, 1957	\$ 9,500 per year ¹⁸
	Charles W. Ahner ..	Fond du Lac ..	March 1, 1959	9,500 per year ¹⁸
	Harold L. Plummer	Madison	March 1, 1961	12,000 per year ⁷
Human Rights, Governor's Com- mission on 15.85	L. H. Adolfsen	Madison	Sept. 15, 1956	None
	Fred Bobo	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
	Donald W. Gleason	Green Bay	Sept. 15, 1956	None
	Sidney L. Gold- stine (deceased)	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
	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	DePere	Sept. 15, 1956	None
	S. P. Rigler	Rice Lake	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
	Rev. G. Aubrey Young	Waukesha	Sept. 15, 1956	None
	Mrs. Ernest H. Anderson	Madison	Sept. 15, 1957	None
	T. A. Duckworth ..	Wausau	Sept. 15, 1957	None
	James Frechette ..	Keshena	Sept. 15, 1957	None
	Stanley Greene ...	Sturgeon Bay ..	Sept. 15, 1957	None
	Mrs. Harry Hamilton	Madison	Sept. 15, 1957	None
	Mrs. Harmon Hull	Waupun	Sept. 15, 1957	None
	V. J. Lucareli	Kenosha	Sept. 15, 1957	None
	Peter Pappas	La Crosse	Sept. 15, 1957	None
Walter Strong	Beloit	Sept. 15, 1957	None	
Mrs. Louis A. Weisfeldt	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1957	None	
² Industrial Commission 101.02	Reuben G. Knutson	Stevens Point	June 1, 1957	\$ 9,500 per year ⁷ ¹⁰
	Arthur W. Enright	Milwaukee ..	June 1, 1959	9,000 per year ²⁰
	John H. Rouse	Baraboo	June 1, 1961	10,500 per year
Industrial Develop- ment, Advisory Committee of the Division of 15.535 (5)	O. J. Falge	Ladysmith	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	John Frederick	Madison	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	W. D. Knight	Madison	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	John Lobb	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	L. K. Pollard	Madison	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	Foster B. Porter ...	Bloomington .	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	Frank Ranney	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	George Ruppel	Shawano	April 30, 1957	Expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹—Continued

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
	W. Steffke	Wausau	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	Donald Tewes	Waukesha	April 30, 1957	Expenses
	J. W. Vilas	Madison	April 30, 1957	Expenses
Industrial Development, Director of Division of 15.535	Robert D. Siff	Madison	Indefinite	\$10,500 per year (set by Governor)
Institution Standards, Joint Committee on 49.50 (10)	Ellen Hemstreet	Elkhorn	Jan. 1, 1958	Expenses
	Frank E. Panzer	Oakfield	Jan. 1, 1958	Expenses
	William Ryhme	Portage	Jan. 1, 1958	Expenses
² Insurance Commissioner	Paul J. Rogan	Ladysmith	June 1, 1959	\$10,000
200.01				
Interstate Compact for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision, Administrator of the	Quentin A. Ferm ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
57.13 (5)				
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of	Vacancy		Indefinite	
48.993				
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on	M. G. Toepel	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
14.75 (1)	M. W. Torkelson ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
	Arthur E. Wegner ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
Interstate Indian Council, Governors' 14.75 (4)	Gordon Dickie	Keshena	Indefinite	Expenses
	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr.	Superior	Indefinite	Expenses
Interstate Library Compact Administrator	Vacancy		Indefinite	
Ch. 496, L. of 1955				
³ Investment Board, State of Wisconsin 25.15 (2)	Carl Schmitt	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1962	\$25 per day and expenses
	J. C. Howdle	Madison	March 1, 1957	Same
	Frank Graner	Madison	March 1, 1959	Same
	Frederick N. MacMillin	Madison	March 1, 1960	Same
	Stanley Rewey	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1961	Same
Judicial Council 251.181 (1)	E. Harold Hallows ..	Milwaukee ..	July 6, 1956	Expenses
	Max Stieg	Clintonville ..	July 6, 1958	Expenses
Library Commission, Free 43.09 (1)	John R. Barton	Madison	June 1, 1956	Travel Expenses
	Hilda Cavanaugh ..	Baraboo	June 1, 1958	Travel Expenses
	Mrs. Jean Wulling ..	La Crosse	June 1, 1959	Travel Expenses
	Ella M. Veslak	Shawano	June 1, 1960	Travel Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of	Edward C. Murphy ..	Eau Claire	July 1, 1957	Not to exceed \$15 per day and expenses
147.13	Clifford A. Olson ..	Baldwin	July 1, 1957	Same
	John A. Schindler ..	Monroe	July 1, 1957	Same
	Millard Tufts	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1957	Same
	Jerry McRoberts ..	Sheboygan ..	July 1, 1959	Same
	Ewald H. Pawsat ..	Fond du Lac ..	July 1, 1959	Same

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ¹	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
	Fordyce A. Ross ..	Milwaukee ..		Same
	Thomas W. Tormey, Jr., Secy.	Madison	July 1, 1959	Same plus \$2,400 per year
Merit Award Board .. 16.305 (1)	Volmer H. Sorensen	Madison	July 1, 1956	Expenses
	Robert D. Siff	Madison	July 1, 1957	Expenses
	Roy E. Kubista ..	Madison	July 1, 1958	Expenses
² Motor Vehicle Department, Commissioner of	Melvin O. Larson ..	Madison	Jan. 21, 1959	\$9,000 per year ²¹
² Nursing, State Board of	Ruth Coe	Madison	March 1, 1959	\$8 per day and expenses
	Monsig. Edmund J. Goebel	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1959	Same
	Sylvia Haubrich ..	Green Bay ..	March 1, 1959	Same
	Janet Jennings ..	Madison	March 1, 1959	Same
	Evelyn Mercer	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1959	Same
	Sister M. Regula ..	La Crosse ..	March 1, 1959	Same
	Rev. A. H. Schmeuszer	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1959	Same
	Henry A. Sincok ..	Superior	March 1, 1959	Same
Optometry, Board of Examiners in	Augustus N. Abbott	Shawano	Aug. 9, 1956	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Newton E. W. Lenz, Secy.	Waupun	Aug. 9, 1957	Same plus \$2,700 per year
	Fred N. Harris	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 9, 1958	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Daniel B. Fast	Marinette ..	Aug. 9, 1959	Same
	E. D. La Course ..	Manitowoc ..	Aug. 9, 1960	Same
² Personnel, Board of	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	Same
	Clifford G. Mathys	Madison	July 1, 1961	Same
² Personnel, Director of	Volmer H. Sorensen	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$11,000 per year
Pharmacy, Board of ..	Sylvester H. Dretzka, Secy. ..	Milwaukee ..	April 12, 1956	\$9,000 per year (set by Board)
	Edwin S. Schweger	Green Bay ..	April 12, 1957	\$20 per day and expenses
	Milton Nichols	Reedsburg ..	April 12, 1958	Same
	Arthur C. Moin	Superior	April 12, 1959	Same
	Peter J. Hauper ..	Union Grove	April 12, 1960	Same
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
Public Education in Wisconsin, Committee for the Study of	Mrs. Helen B. Geiger	Oshkosh	Biennium	Expenses
Jt. Res. No. 53, S., 1955	Leroy W. Grossman	Milwaukee ..	Biennium	Expenses
	Melvin C. Schmallenberg ..	Black River Falls	Biennium	Expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹—Continued

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
² Public Service Commission 195.01	James R. Durfee ..	Antigo	1st Mon. Mar. 1957	\$10,500 per year ^{7 22}
	George P. Steinmetz	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1959	10,000 per year ²³
	Nicholas J. Lesselyoung	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1961	11,500 per year
² Public Welfare, State Board of 46.012 (1)	Mrs. C. R. Beck	West Allis	April 1, 1957	\$25 per day, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Harold Story	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1957	Same
	Ralph Uihlein	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1957	Same
	Mrs. H. L. Garner	Madison	April 1, 1959	Same
	Earl M. Hale	Eau Claire ..	April 1, 1959	Same
	William H. Studley ..	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1959	Same
	Leo Jelinske	Shawano	April 1, 1961	Same
	Mrs. Karl Kleinpell ..	Cassville	April 1, 1961	Same
	William D. Stovall ..	Madison	April 1, 1961	Same
² Purchases, Director of 15.55	F. X. Ritger	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$11,000 per year
Radio Council, State 43.60 (1) (2)	Ellsworth Coe	Whitewater ..	Indefinite	Expenses
	Lulu Radlund	Prairie du Sac	Indefinite	Expenses
	Milo K. Swanton ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
	Phillip T. Drotning ⁸	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
² Real Estate Brokers Board 136.03	J. S. Miller	Madison	July 12, 1957	\$10 per day and expenses
	Herbert A. Ganser ..	Milwaukee ..	July 12, 1959	Same
	Julius J. Dinger	Eau Claire ..	July 12, 1961	Same
Reformatory, Committee on Location of the State 53.51	Edmond P. Boland ..	Green Bay ..	Biennium	\$25 per day and expenses
	Richard J. Bourguignon	Green Bay ..	Biennium	Same
	Carl J. Schroeder ..	Appleton	Biennium	Same
Retirement Fund, Wisconsin, Board of Trustees of 66.911	Herbert F. Weckwerth	Kaukauna	Jan. 1, 1961	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attendance at board meetings
	I. F. Knoebel	West Allis	Jan. 1, 1957	Same
	George F. Reinke ..	Madison	Jan. 1, 1957	Same
	Margaret L. Clark ..	Green Bay ..	Jan. 1, 1958	Same
	Brooks J. Dunwiddie	Monroe	Jan. 1, 1958	Same
	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr.	Madison	Jan. 1, 1959	Same
	Frank E. Panzer	Oakfield	Jan. 1, 1959	Same
	Edwin O. Rosten ..	Madison	Jan. 1, 1960	Same
Retirement Systems, Governor's Commission on the Study of Ch. 477, L. of 1955	William G. Ballantine	Menomonie ..	Biennium	Expenses
	Ervin A. Gaumnitz ..	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	John H. Harrington ..	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	Lafin C. Jones	Milwaukee ..	Biennium	Expenses
	George M. Keith ..	Madison	Biennium	Expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
	Roy Kubista	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	John Lawton	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	John Reynolds	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	Elmer Schoen	Green Bay ..	Biennium	Expenses
	H. C. Weinlick	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	E. L. Wingert	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on	Frederick N. MacMillin	Madison	April 1, 1959	Expenses
13.40				
Revenue Sources, Committee on	Harry Franke	Milwaukee ..	Biennium	Expenses
13.60 (1)	Warren Grady	Port Wash- ington	Biennium	Expenses
	Robert Huber	Milwaukee ..	Biennium	Expenses
	Edward Johnson	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	Alfred Ludvigsen	Hartland	Biennium	Expenses
	Frank Panzer	Oakfield	Biennium	Expenses
	Frederic T. Sammond	Milwaukee ..	Biennium	Expenses
	A. J. Thelen	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	Arnold Zander	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	A. R. Seass	Two Rivers ..	Biennium	Expenses
*Savings and Loan Advisory Com- mittee	Alois Fons	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1956	\$10 per day and ex- penses
215.60	A. Helmuth Koepke	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1956	Same
	Arthur A. Abraham	Oshkosh	1st Mon. July 1957	Same
	Urban A. Pilon	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1957	Same
	Fred Schulz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1958	Same
	Charles M. Pors	Marshfield ..	1st Mon. July 1959	Same
	A. C. Steinhauer ..	Madison	1st Mon. July 1959	Same
*Savings and Loan Department, Commissioner of ...	Clyde P. Diggles ..	Madison	June 1, 1959	\$8,000 per year ²⁴
215.50				
*Securities, Director, Department of	Edward J. Samp ..	Madison	May 1, 1961	\$9,500 per year ²⁵
189.01				
Soil Conservation Committee	Harry Schuyler	Fish Creek	July 1, 1956	\$10 per day and ex- penses
92.04 (1)	George Nygaard ..	Chaseburg	July 1, 1957	Same
	Orrie E. Shiffer	Eau Claire	July 1, 1958	Same
*State Colleges, Board of Regents of	Barney Barstow	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1961	Compensation for spe- cific service and ex- penses
37.01	Mrs. Helen Harkness Eby ..	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1956	Same
	Elton S. Karrmann ..	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1957	Same
	Mrs. Betty Sherry William D. McIntyre	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1957	Same
	Eugene W. Murphy	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1958	Same
	Herman T. Hagestad	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1958	Same
	Lewis C. Magnusen	River Falls ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	Same
		Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	Same

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹—Continued

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
	Harold G. Anderson	Whitewater ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same
	W. S. Delzell	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same
	Harold K. Geyer ..	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same
	Robert L. Pierce	Menomonie ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same
² Tax Appeals, Board of 73.01 (1)	William E. Thurston	Durand	1st Mon. May 1957	\$5,000 per year ^{2a}
	Rudolph M. Schlabach	La Crosse	1st Mon. May 1959	5,000 per year ^{2a}
	Clair L. Finch	Antigo	1st Mon. May 1961	6,000 per year
² Taxation, Commissioner of 73.02	Harry W. Harder ..	Madison	July 1, 1959	12,500 per year
Teachers Retirement Board, State 42.22 (2)	Original members were appointed by Governor, subsequent members by retirement associations.			
32nd Infantry Division History Commission 45.045 (1)	James P. Bigley ..	Viroqua .....	.....	Expenses
	Jim Dan Hill	Superior .....	.....	Expenses
	Edward T. Lauer ..	Milwaukee ..	.....	Expenses
	Phillip T. Drotning ⁸	Madison .....	.....	Expenses
² Turnpike Commission, Wisconsin 15.96 (1)	C. K. Alexander ..	Madison	June 15, 1956	\$25 per day and expenses
	Edmund Fitzgerald	Milwaukee ..	June 15, 1956	Same
	Bruce M. Jeffris ...	Janesville	June 15, 1956	Same
	Glen V. Rork	Eau Claire ..	June 15, 1956	Same
	Vacancy .....	.....	June 15, 1956	Same
² University of Wisconsin, The Regents of the 36.02	Charles D. Gelatt ..	La Crosse	May 1, 1956	Expenses
	Carl E. Steiger	Oshkosh	May 1, 1957	Expenses
	John D. Jones, Jr.	Mt. Pleasant ..	May 1, 1958	Expenses
	Helen C. Laird	Marshfield	May 1, 1959	Expenses
	Wilbur H. Renk	Sun Prairie ..	May 1, 1960	Expenses
	Oscar Rennebohm ..	Madison	May 1, 1961	Expenses
	Chester C. Wanvig ..	Milwaukee ..	May 1, 1962	Expenses
	A. Matt Werner ...	Sheboygan ..	May 1, 1963	Expenses
	Ellis E. Jensen	Janesville ...	May 1, 1964	Expenses
² Veterans Affairs, Board of 45.35 (2)	Paul Bernard Clemons	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1957	Expenses
	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson	Madison	March 1, 1957	Expenses
	J. Evans Barnett ..	Boscobel	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	F. L. Weston	Madison	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	James F. Burns ...	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1961	Expenses
	Herbert C. Geittman	Beaver Dam ..	March 1, 1961	Expenses
² Veterans Affairs, Director of 45.35 (5)	Gordon A. Huseby	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$9,500 per year

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ⁴	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ^{5&6}
Vocational and Adult Education, Board of 41.13	Edgar J. Fransway	Wauwatosa .	July 1, 1957	\$100 and expenses
	Morton Frost	Kenosha	July 1, 1957	Same
	Thomas E. Hamilton	Westfield	July 1, 1957	Same
	Mrs. Erna Cartwright	Oshkosh	July 1, 1959	Same
	Frank C. Horyza ..	Superior	July 1, 1959	Same
	Alfred A. Laun, Jr.	Kiel	July 1, 1959	Same
	John Last	Lake Mills ...	July 1, 1961	Same
	William C. Van Cleaf	West Allis ...	July 1, 1961	Same
	Elmer Wilkins	Platteville ...	July 1, 1961	Same
	Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in 125.03 (1)	R. R. Meissner	Racine	May 15, 1956 ....	$15 per day and ex- penses
B. W. Heald, Secy.		Milwaukee ...	May 15, 1957	\$3,000 per year (set by Board) plus ex- penses
Clyde J. Cauwenburgh ..		Green Bay ..	May 15, 1958	\$15 per day and ex- penses
Ralph Young		La Crosse ...	May 15, 1959	Same
Erwin J. Metzke ..		Milwaukee ..	May 15, 1960	Same

¹Boards and commissions may have additional members, such as ex officio members, legislators appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, representatives of state departments selected by department heads, or members of other boards chosen by those boards. Members herein listed, however, are only those appointed by the Governor.

²Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

³Subject to civil service.

⁴Numbers under each department refer to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizing the appointment of these officials by the Governor.

⁵Where a per diem is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties. Per diems are established in the statutes setting forth the powers and duties of the agency. The Emergency Board is authorized by section 20.73 of the statutes to change salaries of certain agency heads.

⁶Expenses are authorized either by the section creating the agency, by section 14.71 (5), or are provided for out of departmental appropriations.

⁷Chairman.

⁸The Governor or his representative is a member.

⁹New term — \$18,000 per year.

¹⁶New term — \$11,000 per year.

¹⁰New term — \$10,000 per term.

¹⁹New term — \$11,500 per year.

¹¹New term — \$10,000 per year.

²⁰New term — \$10,500 per year.

¹²New term — \$10,000 per year.

²¹New term — \$11,000 per year.

¹³New term — \$15,000 per year.

²²New term — \$12,500 per year.

¹⁴New term — \$15,000 per year.

²³New term — \$11,500 per year.

¹⁵New term — \$10,000 per year.

²⁴New term — \$9,000 per year.

¹⁶New term — \$9,500 per year.

²⁵New term — \$10,000 per year.

¹⁷New term — \$5,500 per year.

²⁶New term — \$6,000 per year.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES

In order to secure advice from laymen and experts on problems which cross department lines or where no statutory provision for an advisory group exists, the Governor has, for many years, resorted to the special committees appointed by him to secure such assistance. These people, who serve in such capacity without pay, have no authority, but provide a very important link between the executive or the operating departments and the public. Some of our existing statutory agencies developed from such beginnings.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH, WISCONSIN COMMITTEE ON

Members: J. P. MANN, Appleton, *chairman*; DR. H. KENT TENNEY, Madison, *vice chairman*; MRS. R. J. DOUGLAS, Juda, *secretary-treasurer*; FRED DELLIQUADRI, Madison, *executive secretary*; MRS. REBECCA BARTON, Madison; MARGARET CHENOWETH, Janesville; ROBERT C. CLARK, JR., Madison; MRS. O. L. FALK, Wauwatosa; GUY FERRIS, Rhinelander; DR. MARGARET HATFIELD, Elkhorn; MRS. IRVING HIBBARD, Jefferson; VIOLA HUNT, Madison; DR. AMY HUNTER, Madison; REV. FRANCIS KRANZ, Lancaster; RUSSELL LEWIS, Madison; MRS. ETHEL NEWBY MILLS, Fond du Lac; TOM MOSES, Madison; PAUL NOLTE, Milwaukee; REV. WILLIAM SPALDING, Green Bay; MRS. VEDA STONE, Eau Claire; MARY WONG, Beloit.

This state-wide voluntary citizen group was created in 1948 to co-ordinate planning for children and youth activities carried on by state and local agencies and organizations. The committee annually sponsors a Governor's Conference on Children and Youth and publishes a quarterly informational bulletin to stimulate local committee and community council activity.

FULBRIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS, COMMITTEE ON STATE

Members: GEORGE E. WATSON, Madison, *chairman*; EUGENE R. MCPHEE, Madison; IRA BALDWIN, Madison; DOUGLAS M. KNIGHT, Appleton; FATHER E. J. O'DONNELL, Milwaukee.

The Committee on State Fulbright Scholarships annually nominates students to receive the state award available under the international educational exchange program established in 1946 by the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584, 79th Congress). The Governor determines the composition of the committee and appoints members for an indefinite term.

The committee screens applicants for the state award as recommended by participating colleges and universities in the state. The committee may send the names of not more than 4 nominees to the national Board of Foreign Scholarships. Ten state residents in the 5 academic years between 1951 and 1956 have received the state award.

**MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE,
STATE COMMITTEE TO ADVISE WITH**

Members: VERNON W. THOMSON, Madison; GEORGE KEITH, Madison;
GEORGE E. WATSON, Madison.

Governor Kohler appointed this committee in 1953 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 co-ordinate the work of a group of state agencies interested in the problems of migratory labor was created in 1950 to consider ways to improve the lot of migratory farm workers in Wisconsin and to prevent misunderstandings which have occurred in other states in recent years.

The committee encouraged the formation of the State Migrant Committee, composed of 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 of the committee have been assumed by the Wisconsin Welfare Council.

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.

Following the 1945 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 intergovernmental organization for co-operatively publicizing this area in the noncompetitive aspects of recreation. The Governors met at Duluth in September 1945, and organized the Northern Great Lakes Area Council. The council was financed

by contributions in 1946 but has received appropriations from the member states since then. 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: ROBERT W. HANSEN, Milwaukee, *chairman*; RALPH O'CONNOR, Madison, *1st vice chairman*; L. A. MINGENBACH, Stevens Point, *2nd vice chairman*; A. L. BEIER, Madison, *executive secretary*; JOHN P. ADLER, Marshfield; STEWART H. BECKER, Madison; SID BLISS, Janesville; ELLSWORTH S. COE, Whitewater; THOMAS J. DORAN, Madison; ROBERT A. EWENS, Milwaukee; K. W. HAAGENSEN, Milwaukee; GEORGE HABERMAN, Milwaukee; FRANK HAUSHEER, Madison; ROBERT P. HOGG, Milwaukee; ROBERT W. HORGAN, Madison; E. A. JOHNSON, Eau Claire; C. W. KAMMEIER, Milwaukee; JOHN A. KUBIAK, Madison; BEN E. KUECHLE, Wausau; DAVID J. LIPPERT, Madison; WILLET S. MAIN, Milwaukee; C. LLOYD MANDELERT, Chippewa Falls; W. F. McCORMICK, Wausau; GEORGE E. NASH, Milwaukee; HARRY A. NELSON, Milwaukee; JOHN OSTER, JR., Racine; A. T. ROSE, Madison; CHARLES M. SHULTZ, Milwaukee; EDWARD D. SCHWADE, Milwaukee; WILLIAM H. SIEMERING, Madison; KENNETH SVEE, Madison; MILO K. SWANTON, Madison; ARTHUR F. TREBILCOCK, Madison; H. C. WEINLICK, Madison.

The committee was created in 1946 to work in conjunction with the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. 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.

**URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION, GOVERNOR'S
COMMISSION ON**

Members: CHARLES W. AHNER, Highway Commission, *chairman*; A. W. LARSON, Public Service Commission, *secretary*; WARREN HYDE, City Manager, Janesville; MILTON MCGUIRE, Milwaukee Common Council; DOMINIC OLEJNICZAK, Mayor, Green Bay.

On March 26, 1954 Governor Kohler appointed a 5-man commission to study the urban mass transportation problem in Wisconsin and to recommend administrative and legislative actions in the field. The commission issued a 70-page report in November 1954. As a result of its recommendations the 1955 Legislature enacted Chapter 240 which exempts urban transit companies from motor fuel tax and local licenses and reduces the registration fee to \$1. It also grants special deductions for state income tax purposes.



The State Capitol in the background; taken from the western edge of the University of Wisconsin campus which is shown in the foreground.



**THE STATE GOVERNMENT
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

THE LEGISLATURE

Officers of the 1955 Legislature

Senate: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *president*;
SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER, *president pro tem*; LAWRENCE R.
LARSEN, *chief clerk*; HAROLD E. DAMON, *sergeant at arms*.
Assembly: ASSEMBLYMAN MARK CATLIN, *Speaker*; ARTHUR L. MAY,
chief clerk; NORRIS G. KELLMAN, *sergeant at arms*.

Offices: State Capitol.

Total personnel, 1955: 133 members, 111 employes.

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 plus an allowance for living expenses of not to exceed \$100 per month during any regular or special session for those members who certify by affidavit that they have established temporary

residence in Madison. In addition, members receive a weekly travel allowance of 7 cents per mile for the first 2,000 miles per month and 6 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.

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 6 of the last 7 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 final 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.

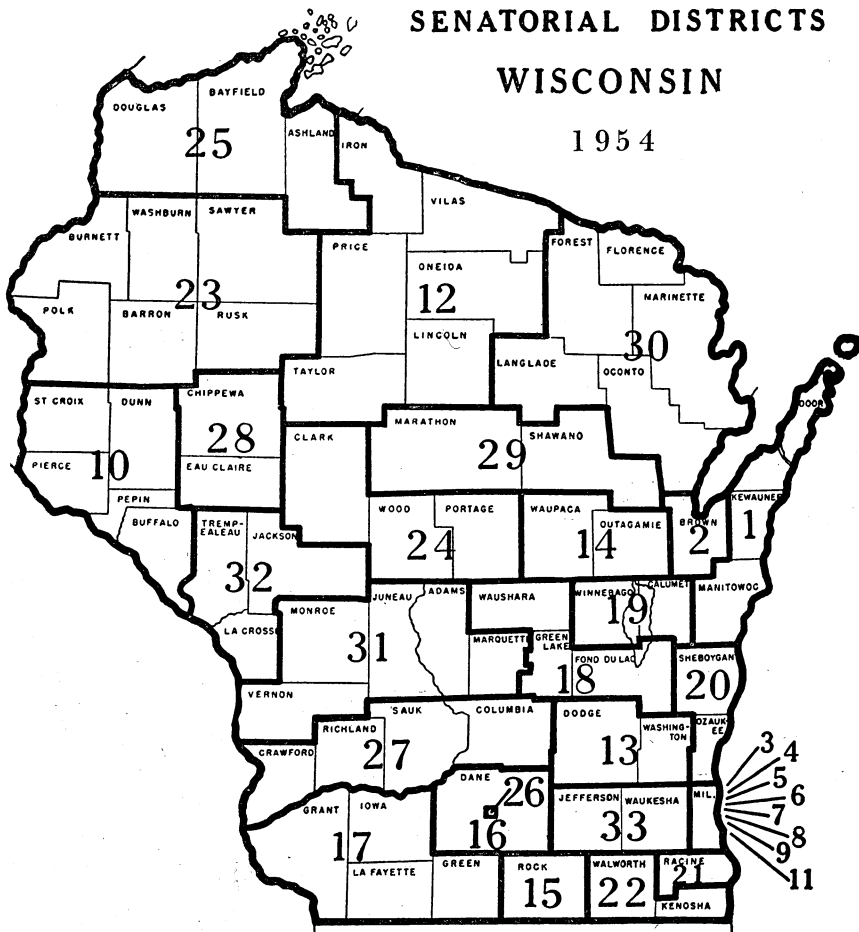
Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. and they 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 9 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; 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 assem-

ably. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. For many years one of the functions of this committee has been the review and approval of the salary plan for the classified employes of the state.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS WISCONSIN

1954



**ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SENATE DISTRICTS
ACCORDING TO 1950 CENSUS
By Legislative Reference Library**

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

The 1955 Legislature directed that its functions also include a biennial review of fiscal needs for veterans' housing. 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 of 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.



**POPULATION OF ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO
1950 CENSUS**

Adapted from Rotation Schedule, by Wis. Secretary
of State. Total Wis. population 3,434,575

<i>District</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Population</i>
Adams, Juneau, Marquette	35,675	Milwaukee, 4th	37,163
Ashland, Bayfield	33,221	Milwaukee, 5th	36,450
Barron	34,703	Milwaukee, 6th	35,106
Brown, 1st	29,197	Milwaukee, 7th	33,738
Brown, 2nd	36,029	Milwaukee, 8th	36,282
Brown, 3rd	33,088	Milwaukee, 9th	36,486
Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	43,629	Milwaukee, 10th	35,031
Burnett, Polk	35,180	Milwaukee, 11th	33,493
Calumet	18,840	Milwaukee, 12th	37,776
Chippewa	42,839	Milwaukee, 13th	34,346
Clark	32,459	Milwaukee, 14th	34,763
Columbia	34,023	Milwaukee, 15th	34,594
Crawford, Richland	36,897	Milwaukee, 16th	35,049
Dane, 1st	36,810	Milwaukee, 17th	36,287
Dane, 2nd	27,910	Milwaukee, 18th	36,316
Dane, 3rd	31,336	Milwaukee, 19th	51,657
Dane, 4th	35,990	Milwaukee, 20th	33,324
Dane, 5th	37,311	Milwaukee, 21st	31,812
Dodge, 1st	25,130	Milwaukee, 22nd	40,517
Dodge, 2nd	32,481	Milwaukee, 23rd	32,352
Door, Kewaunee	38,236	Milwaukee, 24th	43,993
Douglas, 1st	22,041	Monroe	31,378
Douglas, 2nd	24,674	Oconto	26,238
Dunn	27,341	Outagamie, 1st	41,259
Eau Claire, 1st	28,929	Outagamie, 2nd	40,463
Eau Claire, 2nd	25,258	Ozaukee	23,361
Florence, Forest, Langlade	35,168	Portage	34,858
Fond du Lac, 1st	34,698	Price, Taylor	34,800
Fond du Lac, 2nd	33,131	Racine, 1st	37,037
Grant	41,460	Racine, 2nd	34,156
Green	24,172	Racine, 3rd	38,392
Green Lake, Waushara ..	28,669	Rock, 1st	32,128
Iowa, Lafayette	37,747	Rock, 2nd	28,770
Iron, Oneida, Vilas	38,725	Rock, 3rd	31,880
Jackson, Trempealeau	39,803	Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	38,778
Jefferson	43,069	St. Croix	25,905
Kenosha, 1st	36,912	Sauk	38,120
Kenosha, 2nd	38,326	Shawano	35,249
La Crosse, 1st	33,847	Sheboygan, 1st	42,365
La Crosse, 2nd	33,740	Sheboygan, 2nd	38,266
Lincoln	22,235	Vernon	27,906
Manitowoc, 1st	32,994	Walworth	41,584
Manitowoc, 2nd	34,165	Washington	33,902
Marathon, 1st	38,959	Waukesha, 1st	42,098
Marathon, 2nd	41,378	Waukesha, 2nd	43,803
Marinette	35,748	Waupaca	35,056
Milwaukee, 1st	34,989	Winnebago, 1st	30,703
Milwaukee, 2nd	32,728	Winnebago, 2nd	30,526
Milwaukee, 3rd	36,795	Winnebago, 3rd	29,874
		Wood, 1st	25,066
		Wood, 2nd	25,434

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 is required by the Constitution to send a message giving his objections to the house in which the bill originated. The legislature then may either uphold (sustain) the veto or may overrule the veto by passing the bill with a two-thirds vote in each house. If, during the legislative session, the Governor does not return a bill within the 6-day period, the bill becomes a law without his signature. However, if the legislature adjourns 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". In recent years the Governor has issued statements to explain some of these "pocket vetoes". He has also issued statements at times to explain his reasons for signing certain bills. After passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at a time specified in the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its actions known as the journal. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons ap-

pearing 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 Wisconsin 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 — LEVERICH, chairman, JONES, PRANGE, TRAVIS, ZABORSKI.

Committee on Committees — MILLER, chairman, PANZER, VAN DE ZANDE.¹

¹Resigned from this committee on June 21, 1955.

Contingent Expenditures — PRANGE, chairman, DEMPSEY, DOWNING.
Education and Public Welfare — CLARK, chairman, CARR, KENDZIORSKI, LORGE, NELSON.

Governmental and Veterans' Affairs — PADRUTT, chairman, BICE, LAURI, MAIER, O'BRIEN.

Highways — MILLER, chairman, PANZER, ROGAN.³

Judiciary — BUSBY, chairman, FRANKE, McPARLAND, MERTEN, TRINKE.
Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking — VAN DE ZANDE², chairman, DOWNING, GEHRMANN, KNOWLES, SCHMIDT.

Legislative Procedure — PANZER, chairman, BUSBY, CLARK, LEVERICH, MILLER, PADRUTT*, PORTER, PRANGE, TRINKE, VAN DE ZANDE.²

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agriculture — RICE, chairman, ANDERSON, BLANCHARD, BRUNER, COOK⁴, KEEGAN, KINTZ, LEWISON, SCHLUETER, SCHOWALTER, SYKES.

Commerce and Manufactures — WARD, chairman, BROWN, HAGEN, KOSTUCK, LA FAVE, PETERSON (RICHARD), WARREN.

Conservation — LA FAVE, chairman, DILLMAN, GRAASS, KUHLMAN, LECLAIR, MERTZ, PETERSON (JAMES), WALLIN, ZELLINGER.

Contingent Expenditures — BELTER, chairman, DILLMAN, LAUBY, NOWAKOWSKI, STONE.

Education — HUTNIK, chairman, ANDERSON, CALVERT, COGGS, HALL, HARDIE, KINTZ, PERALA, SULLIVAN.

Elections — NUERNBERG, chairman, LESCHINSKY LUEDTKE, O'CONNELL, RIEHLE, STEWART, SYKES.

Engrossed Bills — HAGEN, chairman, KUHLMAN, LOURIGAN.

Enrolled Bills — PEABODY, chairman, SCHMIDT, SCHOWALTER.

Excise and Fees — GENZMER, chairman, BELTER, KOSTUCK, LANDOWSKI, LeCLAIR, REDFORD, TOEPEL.

Highways — BAKKE, chairman, BERGERON, HUBER, NITSCHKE, QUINN, ROMELL, RYCZEK, SENGSTOCK, WARD.

Insurance and Banking — SENGSTOCK, chairman, BELTER, DUFFEY, KASIK, LESCHINSKY, NUERNBERG, PETERSON (Richard), RYCZEK, SOKOLOWSKI.

Judiciary — LESSELYOUNG³, chairman, ABRAHAM, BLANCHARD, CANE, FRICKER, GRADY, GRECO, MAROTZ, NOWAKOWSKI, REDFORD, TIMMERMAN.

Labor — COOK⁴, chairman, BALZER, CRAWFORD, HUTNIK, KEEGAN, O'CONNELL, PELLANT, WALLIN, ZELLINGER.

Municipalities — LUEDTKE, chairman, ABRAHAM, HINZ, HUBER, MURPHY, NALED, QUINN, SEYMOUR, TIMMERMAN, WACKETT, WINDROW.

Printing — LeCLAIR, chairman, CRAWFORD, MURPHY, NESTINGEN, REWALD.

Public Welfare — RAIHLE, chairman, BERGERON, BIDWELL, CALVERT, CROWNS, LOY, LYNCH, SEYMOUR, TALSKY.

Revision — NITSCHKE, chairman, HUIBREGTSE, MERTZ.

²Resigned July 14, 1955.

³Resigned November 1, 1955.

⁴Deceased October 12, 1955.

*Resigned April 13, 1956.

Rules — MAROTZ, *chairman*, CATLIN, LESSELYOUNG³, LUDVIGSEN, MOLINARO, RICE, TOEPEL.

State Affairs — TOEPEL, *chairman*, BIDWELL, BLOODGOOD, CROWNS, JEWETT, LEWISON, LIPPERT, PETERSON (JAMES), SOKOLOWSKI.

Taxation — GRADY, *chairman*, KASIK, LOURIGAN, LYNCH, METZNER NITSCHKE, POMMERENING, SCHLUETER, SCHMIDT.

Third Reading — REDFORD, *chairman*, HARDIE, METZNER.

Transportation — ROMELL, *chairman*, GENZMER, HAGEN, HALL, JEWETT, LANDOWSKI, THOMPSON.

Veterans' and Military Affairs — WACKETT, *chairman*, BAKKE, FRICKER, LOY, LUEBKE, POMMERENING, RAETHER, SULLIVAN, VOGEL.

Joint Standing Committees

Finance — SENATORS: PORTER, *chairman*, DEMPSEY, DRAHEIM, LAUN, STALBAUM. ASSEMBLYMEN: LUDVIGSEN, *chairman*, GRAASS, HINZ, HUI-BREGTSE, MOLINARO, PEABODY, PETERS, REWALD, STONE.

Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws — SENATORS: TRINKE, *chairman*, NELSON. ASSEMBLYMEN: CANE, *chairman*, PETERS, THOMPSON.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE CREATED IN 1953 AND CONTINUED 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, as extended by Jt. Res. No. 35, A., 1955)

Members: SENATORS KENDZIORSKI, KNOWLES. ASSEMBLYMEN BERGERON, HAGEN, PEABODY. Former senators LENROOT and OWEN, public members.

Appropriation: Expenses of members.

Report: December 30, 1954.

COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1955 FOR REPORT IN 1955

Dairy Prices and Costs to Consumers, Special Joint Committee to Study, and Their Influence on Prices Paid to Wisconsin Dairy Farmers (Jt. Res. No. 17, A. and Jt. Res. No. 81, A., 1955)

Members: SENATORS CLARK, LEVERICH. ASSEMBLYMEN CRAWFORD, KINTZ, ZELLINGER. Others: VERNON W. THOMSON, ATTORNEY GENERAL; HUGH L. COOK and TRUMAN GRAF, University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture; FREDERICK J. GRIFFITH, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Appropriation: None

Report: Supplement to the Journals, June 1955.

State Historical Society Rededication (Jt. Res. 89, S, 1955)

Members: All the members of the senate and the assembly.

Appropriation: None.

³Resigned November 1, 1955.

Point Bluff Bridge, Dedication of (Jt. Res. No. 114, S., 1955)

Members: SENATORS CLARK, LEVERICH, PRANGE. ASSEMBLYMEN BIDWELL, HALL, ROMELL.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None

Polio, State Program of Inoculation Against (Jt. Res. No. 60, S., 1955)

Members: SENATORS FRANKE, KNOWLES. ASSEMBLYMEN CANE, QUINN.

Appropriation: None

Report: Senate Journal, May 19, 1955.

EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE**Staff of the Chief Clerk**

Committee Clerks: Anne C. Evans, Madison; Helen S. Grant, Madison; June A. Hadlund, Madison; Joseph Koberstein, Madison; Agnes Ponti, Madison; Esther A. Weddig, Madison; Jane Whaley, Madison.

Enrolling Clerks: Lynn H. Ashley, Hudson; Harold B. Evans, Madison.

Index Clerk: Charles G. Riley, Madison.

Journal Clerks: Herbert L. Lappley, Madison; Hanford A. Wesley, Iola.

Mailing Clerks: Reuben J. Raymond, Madison; Michael F. Timbers, Madison.

Record Clerks: James J. Hyer, Waterloo; Jerome N. Meyer, Waukegan.

Stenographers: Beverly R. Aberle, Madison*; Betty Ann Bailey, Madison; Hazel May Frame, Madison; Bonnie Joy Paulsen, Madison; Shirley H. Satter, Madison*.

Typist: Mary F. Feifarek, Madison.

Secretary to Lieutenant Governor: Janet Riley, Madison.

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

Assistant Sergeant at Arms: Anton J. Oelmiller, Madison.

Document Clerks: John D. Meredith, Evansville; Paul J. Pierce, Madison.

Gallery Attendant: Amos M. Wallen, Madison.

Messengers: Harry E. Baumgartner, Madison; Frederick J. Brumm, Madison; Stephen D. Edwards, Racine*; Oswald M. Farrell, Madison; Alvin A. Greason, Coleman; James B. Halferty, Lancaster*; Harry O. Levander, Madison; John Malin, Madison; Richard W. Massey, Madison; Gerald G. O'Brien, Green Bay*; Lee W. Rather, Menasha*; Julius Schadauer, Madison; William P. Schlabach, Madison*; Edward Silber, Madison*; Robert O. Simonson, Sparta*; John H. Thill, Madison*.

Night Maintenance Workers: Lynn P. Gordon, Nelsonville*; Donald R. Peterson, Madison*; Edward J. Podratz, Wausau*; Jack D. Steinhilber, Oshkosh*.

Night Watchman: Phil F. Kessenich, Madison.

Policeman: Reuben W. Bowes, Madison.

Postmaster: Newton G. Witwen, Sauk City.

EMPLOYEES OF THE ASSEMBLY
Staff of the Chief Clerk

Secretary to Chief Clerk: Edna Mae Sorenson.

Voting Machine Operator: Robert H. Boyson.

Committee Clerks: Lorna Hall, Madison; Jeanice Harrington, Madison; Lillian Onsgard, Madison; Mary Perry, Cambridge; Lillian Quinn, Madison; Geneva Rode, Cambria; Mildred Solheim, Madison; Marilyn Stephan, Madison; Audrey Tjepkema, Madison; Mary Yanke, Madison.

Enrolling Clerks: George O. Bauman, Cudahy; Nelson D. Conners, Stone Lake*; William J. Ennis, Madison*; Adeline Nickels, Madison.

Index Clerk: Myrtle Hansen, Madison.

Journal Clerks: Harry L. Holmes, Lancaster; Hermann Eisner, Cross Plains.

Mailing Clerks: Peter J. Leon, Milwaukee; Luella Kelzenberg, Madison; Dorothy Ottow, Madison; John Pritchard, Eau Claire*.

Messenger: Thomas L. Bewick, Madison.

Public Address System and Assistant Record Clerk: Martin C. Lueck, Hamburg.

Record Clerks: Bernard May, Greenwood; Hugh Flannery, Madison.

Speaker's Secretary: Arnold W. F. Langner, Sheboygan Falls.

Stenographers: Janet Berge, Deerfield; Wilena Books, Madison; Marjorie Trapino, Madison.

Typist: Jean Danielson, Madison*.

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms

Clerks: Earle J. Dalton, Lodi; Forrest T. Kellman, Madison; Ronald E. Reeves, Abbotsford; Jay F. Rose, Madison.

Messengers: Thomas E. Borden, Sheboygan; Robert H. Brogan, Milwaukee; John W. Cusack, Jr., Walworth; Davis A. Donnelly, Augusta; Richard D. Endicott, Viroqua; Robert D. Espeseth, Cameron; Walter S. Fauerbach, Madison; Lyle R. Halberslaben, Madison; Thomas L. Jeatran, Menomonie; Charles E. Jorgenson, Milltown; Henry R. Ludwig, Madison; Charles J. Marking, Baraboo; Thomas B. McKenzie, Appleton; Frank G. Miller, Madison; Frank K. Newkirk, Jr., Madison; James F. Peterson, Oshkosh; Melvin L. Peterson, Evansville; Seth C. Peterson, Black Earth; Richard W. Riesebieter, Madison; Donald G. Schaefer, La Crosse; Harry E. True, Madison; Daniel J. Weiss, Shorewood; James R. Welton, Beloit; Roger A. Wentorf, Two Rivers; Donald D. Zermuehlen, Two Rivers.

*Part-time employes. Some of these were full-time employes for part of the session only.

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21	78	217	.....	.....	155
1849	Jan. 10—April 2	83	428	.....	.....	220
1850	Jan. 9—Feb. 11	34	438	.....	.....	284
1851	Jan. 8—Mar. 17	69	707	.....	.....	407
1852	Jan. 14—April 19	97	813	.....	.....	504
1853	Jan. 12—June 13	153	1,145	.....	.....	521
1854	Jan. 11—April 3	83	880	.....	.....	437
1855	Jan. 10—April 2	83	955	.....	.....	500
1856	Jan. 9—Mar. 31 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept. 3—Oct. 14	125	1,242	.....	.....	688
1857	Jan. 14—Mar. 9	55	895	.....	.....	517
1858	Jan. 13—Mar. 31 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	April 10—May 17	116	1,364	157	342	436
1859	Jan. 12—Mar. 21	69	986	113	143	680
1860	Jan. 11—April 2	83	1,024	69	246	489
1861	Jan. 9—April 17	99	857	100	235	387
1861	Spec. Sess. May 15-27	13	28	24	23	13
1862	Jan. 8—April 7; June 3-17 ..	105	1,008	125	207	514
1862	Spec. Sess. Sept. 10-26	17	43	25	37	17
1863	Jan. 14—April 2	79	895	101	157	383
1864	Jan. 13—April 4	83	835	66	141	509
1865	Jan. 11—April 10	90	1,132	82	190	565
1866	Jan. 10—April 2	93	1,107	64	208	733
1867	Jan. 9—April 11	93	1,161	97	161	790
1868	Jan. 8—Mar. 6	59	987	73	119	692
1869	Jan. 13—Mar. 11	58	887	52	81	657
1870	Jan. 12—Mar. 17	65	1,043	54	89	666
1871	Jan. 11—Mar. 25	74	1,066	55	82	671
1872	Jan. 10—Mar. 26	77	709	79	124	322
1873	Jan. 8—Mar. 20	72	611	62	122	308
1874	Jan. 14—Mar. 12	58	688	91	111	349
1875	Jan. 13—Mar. 6	53	637	39	93	344
1876	Jan. 12—Mar. 14	63	715	57	115	415
1877	Jan. 10—Mar. 8	58	720	59	95	384
1878	Jan. 9—Mar. 21	72	735	79	134	342
1878	Spec. Sess. June 4-7	4	6	14	10	5
1879	Jan. 8—Mar. 5	57	610	49	105	256
1880	Jan. 14—Mar. 17	64	669	58	93	323
1881	Jan. 12—April 14	83	780	104	100	334
1882	Jan. 11—Mar. 31	80	728	57	90	330
1883	Jan. 10—April 4	85	705	75	100	360
1883	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—April 21; Aug. 17-20	106	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

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
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	157	73	735
1953	Jan. 14—June 12					
	Oct. 26—Nov. 6	162	1,593	175	70	687
1955	Jan. 12—June 24					
	Oct. 3—Oct. 21	183	1,503	256	74	668

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS AND RADIO

C. K. Alexander	Wisconsin Taxpayer
William J. Bollenbeck	Sheboygan Press
Richard Brautigam	Milwaukee Sentinel
Jack Burke	Associated Press
Daniel F. Byrne	United Press
Arthur W. Bystrom	Associated Press
Lucille Bystrom	Milwaukee Sentinel
Edward G. Clark	Associated Press
Cliff Conahan	WISC
C. H. Crownhart	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Hilton Curtis	WIBU
Jack Davis	WKOW
Robert Dick	WIBA
Robert Doyle	Milwaukee Journal
Carl Eifert	United Press
Harold A. Engel	State Broadcasting Service
Sanford Goltz	Wisconsin State Journal
Perry C. Hill	Milwaukee Journal
Ben Hovel	WKOW

William C. Jacobs	Wisconsin Chiropractic Journal
Ed Johnson	The Municipality
Roy E. Kubista	Wisconsin State Employee
David J. Lippert	Milwaukee Sentinel
Glen W. McGrath	Wisconsin Tax News
Everett K. Melvin	Chicago Tribune
Jack Newman	WIBA
William Norris	Milwaukee Sentinel
Aldric Revell	Capital Times
George Rodgerson	Wisconsin State Journal
Arnold Sawislak	United Press
Willard R. Smith	Milwaukee Journal
Fred A. Snyder	Associated Press
Ray Streeter	WKOW
E. R. Thayer	Wisconsin Medical Journal
John Wyngaard	Green Bay Press-Gazette, Appleton Post-Crescent
Carl Zielke	Wisconsin Press Association

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JOINT

Members: SENATOR PANZER, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN CATLIN, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN MAROTZ, *secretary*. SENATORS CLARK, FRANKE, GEHRMANN, MILLER. ASSEMBLYMEN ABRAHAM, BAKKE, LA FAVE, LUDVIGSEN, MOLINARO, RYCZEK, TOEPEL.

Executive Secretary: EARL SACHSE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Report, 1955, in 9 volumes. Vol. 1, University of Wisconsin Policies; Vol. II, Administrative Rule Making (in 2 parts); Vol. III, Industrial Development; Vol. IV, Sub-division and Platting of Land; Vol. V, State Traffic Patrol (report by Northwestern University Traffic Institute); Vol. VI, Child Welfare (in 3 parts); Vol. VII, Highways; Vol. VIII, General Report; Vol. IX, Criminal Code.

The Joint Legislative Council, commonly referred to as the Legislative Council, was created by the 1947 Legislature and the first council was organized late that year. 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 council and of the committees receive no compensation but are reimbursed for expenses.

During the 1953-1955 interim the council appointed 14 committees, 4 of them with advisory committees. The Child Welfare Committee had 2 advisory committees, as did the Administrative Rule-Making Committee.

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.

Based on the recommendations of its committees the council prepared bills and introduced these in the 1955 Legislature. Fifty measures were introduced under the name of the council, and all but 6 became law, and although 2 additional council measures failed to win approval, similar or identical bills were adopted. The 1955 legislative session was the first one in which the provisions of Chapter 589, Laws of 1953, applied. That chapter provided that the council may introduce only such bills as it recommends for passage by a two-thirds vote of the council membership. It is generally conceded that this reduced the number of bills introduced by the council. The final report of the council was submitted to the legislature and the Governor.

During the recess between June 24, 1955 and Oct. 3, 1955 the council created a special Committee on Professional Licensing to study the provisions of Bill 688, A., relating to licensing of architects and professional engineers. This committee submitted its report to the Oct. 3rd session of the legislature and its work was concluded at that time.

The following projects have been assigned to the council for the 1955-57 interim. Jt. Res. 99, A. directs the Legislative Council to make an interim study of the needs of small business and the necessity for and feasibility of a Wisconsin Department of Commerce. As of Feb. 1, 1956 the council had not created any special committee to study this matter.

The membership of the council committees in charge of these studies follows:

Agriculture: Created by resolution of the Legislative Council in recognition of the importance of agriculture in the state's economy. The council assigned to this committee Jt. Res. 86, S., 1955, which calls for a study of the feasibility and advisability of establishing a school of veterinary medicine within the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and the ascertainment of the cost necessary to set up and maintain such a school. Jt. Res. 121, A. also was referred to this committee. It requires a study of the hazards to public health involved in the unregulated dumping of waste from cess pools and dry wells onto farm fields, along highways and on the shores of lakes and streams.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN RICE, *chairman*; SENATOR PRANGE, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN BRUNER, *secretary*. SENATORS GEHRMANN and ZABORSKI. ASSEMBLYMEN WARD, SYKES, ZELLINGER.

Branch Banking: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 111, A. to study branch banking and service area banking, particularly the provisions of Bill 587, S., 1955. Jt. Res. 54, S. was also referred to this committee by the council. It relates to the installation of paying and receiving windows in banks without official approval on lawful parking lots. Separate reports are to be made for Milwaukee County and for the rest of the state.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN CATLIN, *chairman*; SENATOR TRAVIS, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN RYCZEK, *secretary*. SENATOR MCPARLAND. ASSEMBLYMAN NUERNBERG.

Conservation: The committee, pursuant to Jt. Res. 103, A., was directed to study the following subjects relating to conservation:

1. Establishment of wilderness areas in existing state forests;
2. Acquisition of the Apostle Island for game management, park or forestry purposes;
3. Public access to navigable waters; and
4. Watershed management.

The council also referred to this committee Jt. Res. 43, S. relating to public access to navigable waters, and Jt. Res. 90, A. relating to watershed management.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN TOEPEL, *chairman*; SENATOR TRAVIS, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN LEWISON, *secretary*. SENATORS JONES and LEVERICH. ASSEMBLYMEN ABRAHAM, KUHLMAN and MERTZ.

Education: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 53, S. which requires a study of the problems of public elementary and secondary schools, including operating costs, teacher shortages, expansion of the educational building program and related matters. The committee was specifically directed to examine the findings of the Wisconsin Conference on Education and to evaluate its report. Jt. Res. 24, S. requiring a study of the most effective means of providing adequate library facilities through the creation of larger units of service was referred to this committee. Jt. Res. 117, S. on creation of metropolitan school districts and Jt. Res. 133, A. relating to the several methods of changing the boundaries and composition of school districts were also referred to this committee.

Members: SENATOR CLARK, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN HUTNIK, *vice chairman*; SENATOR LORGE, *secretary*. ASSEMBLYMEN HARDIE and SULLIVAN. MRS. HELEN B. GEIGER, Oshkosh; LEROY W. GROSSMAN, Milwaukee; MELVIN C. SCHMALLENBERG, Black River Falls; public members.

Governmental Labor Relations: Created by the Legislative Council to carry out the provisions of Jt. Res. 81, S., it was directed to study:

1. The rights of employes of local units of government to form or join labor organizations;
2. The policy the state should follow in providing machinery for guaranteeing employe rights or for mediating, conciliating or arbitrating

disputes between employe and employer; 3. The constitutional and policy questions involved.

Members: SENATOR CARR, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN LA FAVE, *vice chairman*; SENATOR LAUN, *secretary*. ASSEMBLYMEN COGGS and REDFORD.

Great Lakes Ports: The Legislative Council created this committee to carry out the directive of Jt. Res. 112, S. to study the port development of Great Lakes cities of Wisconsin, to examine into the operations of such ports and to determine whether or not existing statutes adequately provide for the proper management, operation and development of port facilities to enable Wisconsin to realize the maximum benefit from the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN CATLIN, *chairman*; ANDREW BORG, Superior, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN LA FAVE, *secretary*. SENATORS FRANKE, PADRUTT, PORTER. ASSEMBLYMEN LE CLAIR, MOLINARO, WALLIN. JOHN S. BRZEK, Milwaukee; GEORGE EPSTEIN, Kenosha; JAMES GREEN, Madison; FRED LEICHT, Green Bay; GEORGE LONG, Milwaukee; OLIVER SMITH, Port Washington; public members.

Highways: Chapter 235, Laws of 1955, directed the continuation of the study of the highway system in Wisconsin. The committee is to examine all plans for classification of highways, to review and examine all new developments in the highway program of the federal government as it affects Wisconsin, and to inquire into all phases of highway finance and the equitable distribution of highway costs and aids for the purpose of developing an integrated and balanced highway system.

The council assigned to the committee Jt. Res. 122, A. directing the initiation of an Interstate Conference on Motor Truck Transportation. Such a conference was held in St Paul on Nov. 28 and 29, 1955, with 5 midwestern states participating (Ill., Minn., N.D., S.D., and Wis.). The co-operation of Iowa and Michigan will be sought for future conferences.

This committee is assisted in technical matters by a special committee, the Motor Vehicle Laws Committee. Members are listed under the name of that committee in this article.

Members: SENATOR MILLER, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN BAKKE, *vice chairman*; DONALD C. McDOWELL, Soldiers Grove, public member, *secretary*. SENATORS PANZER and TRAVIS. ASSEMBLYMEN HUBER and QUINN. OTTO C. ROLLMAN, Green Bay and PAUL ROGAN, Madison, public members.

Institutional Costs: The Legislative Council created this committee to carry out the provisions of Chapter 176, Laws of 1955, to study the methods of financing costs of state and county institutions with particular attention to the following: 1. The portion of total cost for institutional care borne by the state and

by counties, and any changes in the proportionate share of such total cost borne over a period of years; 2. The equity of the present cost-sharing formulae and their possible effect on the cost of institutional care; 3. Recent increases in per capita costs for care in state, county and private tuberculosis sanatoria; 4. Financial responsibility for the care of the tubercular insane; 5. Need for substantially uniform systems of cost accounting in all state and county institutions; 6. Statutory changes relating to the equitable assignment of some institutional care and the financial responsibility therefor. The council also referred to the committee Jt. Res. 97, S. relating to the definition of totally and permanently disabled persons.

Members: SENATOR PORTER, *chairman*; A. J. THELEN, Wis. County Boards Assn., *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN SEYMOUR, *secretary*. SENATOR DRAHEIM, ASSEMBLYMEN BAKKE and NALEID. DR. HAROLD M. COON, Supt., Wis. General Hospital; J. JAY KELIHER, State Auditor; JACK LYNCH, Gordon; DR. CARL N. NEUPERT, State Health Officer; C. STANLEY PERRY, Milwaukee County Asst. Corporation Counsel; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT, State Dept. of Public Welfare, public members.

Judiciary: The Legislative Council created this committee by resolution in recognition of the importance of the judicial branch in the state's government. The council referred to this committee: 1. Jt. Res. 75, S. relating to the laws on real property, trust and probate and the law of dower and curtesy, the law of powers, and the law relating to land contracts; 2. Jt. Res. 82, A. relating to the rights of employes to recover from third parties in workmen's compensation cases, and the rights of recovery by employers and compensation insurers from third parties; 3. Jt. Res. 114, A. relating to the development of an effective mortality investigation system, including cost data pertaining to the present coroner system and the proposed county medical examiner plan; and 4. Jt. Res. 125, A. relating to the labeling of products made by the blind. In addition, the council referred requests relating to: (a), special problems arising from the development and use of atomic energy; and (b), a proposed model law for the establishment of a state agency for the acquisition of surplus federal property; and (c), a revision of the statutes relating to tax deeds.

Members: SENATOR MERTEN, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN GRADY, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN BLANCHARD, *secretary*. SENATORS BUSBY and LORGE. ASSEMBLYMEN FRICKER, NOWAKOWSKI and POMMERENING.

Menominee Indian Study: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 72, A. and Jt. Res. 119, A. and Chapter 596, Laws of 1955, to study all of the problems that may arise in the transition of the Menominee Indian Tribe from federal supervision to completely free status. The committee was directed to aid and assist the

Indians in carrying out the latter's duty in formulating a plan for the future control of the tribal property and service functions now conducted under the supervision of the federal government. The University of Wisconsin was requested to co-operate with the committee according to Chapter 596.

Members: VERNON W. THOMSON, ATTORNEY GENERAL, *chairman*; SENATOR JONES, *vice chairman*; JAMES G. FRECHETTE, Menominee Indian Advisory Council, *secretary*. ASSEMBLYMEN LA FAVE and MAROTZ. CHARLES W. AHNER, Highway Commission; MRS. REBECCA C. BARTON, Governor's Commission on Human Rights; DR. ALLAN FILEK, Board of Health; BERNARD GRIGNON, Menominee Indian Advisory Council; H. W. HARDER, Department of Taxation; GEORGE M. KEITH, Department of Public Welfare; ARTHUR H. SCHULTZ, Shawano County Board; OSCAR SORENSON, Oconto County Board; GEORGE E. SPRECHER, Conservation Commission; GEORGE E. WATSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction; HILARY WAUKAU, Menominee Indian Advisory Council.

Motor Vehicle Laws: To assist the Highway Committee in carrying out the technical requirements of the revision of Chapter 85 of the statutes a special Motor Vehicle Laws Committee was created, consisting of representatives from the parent committee, lawyers, enforcement officers, state department and motor vehicle officials, automobile dealers and a judge. All of the members of this committee have some technical and specialized knowledge in this field.

The committee was directed to study the following: 1. Revising, rearranging, simplifying and modernizing the laws concerning motor vehicles now contained in Chapter 85, Wisconsin Statutes, pursuant to Jt. Res. 57, A.; 2. To study, as set forth in Jt. Res. 103, S. the inclusion on certificates of title to motor vehicles of a printed statement as to liens and mortgages thereon; 3. To study the motor vehicle speed laws of the several states pursuant to Jt. Res. 124, A.

Members: PAUL ROGAN, Insurance Commissioner, *chairman*; JUDGE MERRILL FARR, *vice chairman*; B. R. L'HOMMEDIEU, Highway Commission, *secretary*. SENATORS FRANKE and MILLER. ASSEMBLYMAN QUINN. SHERIFF MAX BARCZAK, Milwaukee; RICHARD E. BARRETT, Assistant Attorney General; LAWRENCE BEIER, Motor Vehicle Department; MRS. BLANCHE DYRUD, Prairie du Chien; HENRY GAETZMANN, County Traffic Officers Assn., Wausau; EDWARD HERALD, Wis. District Attorneys Assn., Oconto; THOMAS KASTELLO, Chiefs of Police Assn., West Allis; JOHN POLCYN, Chief of Police, Milwaukee; OTTO ROLLMAN, Green Bay; HARRY SEIDELL, Wis. Automotive Trades Assn., Merrill; FRANK STINN, Rice Lake; LARRY TEICH, Amer. Automobile Assn., Milwaukee; ROBERT SUNDBY, League of Wis. Municipalities, Madison.

Property Valuation: The Legislative Council created this committee to carry out the provisions of Jt. Res. 84, A. and Jt. Res. 107, A. The latter directed a study of the laws relating to special assessments for public improvements in cities and villages and in connection therewith, the examination of the provisions of Bill 712, A., 1955. Jt. Res. 84, A. directed a study of the present process of determining the full or equalized values of property for the purpose of seeking an improvement in the present process so that substantial inequities may be eliminated.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN NITSCHKE, *chairman*; THOMAS A. BYRNE, Milwaukee Tax Commissioner, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN SCHMIDT, *secretary*. SENATORS DEMPSEY and TRINKE. ASSEMBLYMAN REWALD. HARRY W. HARDER, Department of Taxation and MARLIN WILSON, Rusk County Treasurer, public members.

State Government Operations: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 59, S. to study the administrative and budgetary structure of the state government, to inquire into the wisdom of existing programs and services, and to recommend the most effective means of financing the resulting improved programs and organizations. Jt. Res. 126, A. was referred to this committee, relating to a study of the Workshop for the Blind, and particularly the subject matter of Bill 554, A., 1955, relating to an appropriation for a new workshop.

Members: SENATOR KNOWLES, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN LUEDTKE, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN LESCHINSKY, *secretary*. SENATORS O'BRIEN and PORTER. ASSEMBLYMEN HUIBREGTSE and LANDOWSKI.

Urban Development: Jt. Res. 15, S. directed a study of the state's annexation and municipal incorporation statutes, with particular reference to the following: 1. The need for clarification of existing law; 2. The need for reconciliation of conflicting statutory provisions; 3. The desirability of modernizing the entire annexation and incorporation procedure; and 4. The evaluation of the effect of annexation and incorporation upon existing nonmunicipal boundaries and on adjoining communities. The council created the following committee to conduct this study.

Members: SENATOR MERTEN, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN ABRAHAM, *vice chairman*; DAVID CARLEY, Madison, public member, *secretary*. SENATOR CARR. ASSEMBLYMEN KASIK and LUEBKE. ANGUS BEATON, Oconto; CHARLES GOLDBERG, Milwaukee; MAX HERRIOTT, Milwaukee; public members.

Veterans Home: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 115, S. to study the long-range objectives of the Veterans' Home at King, the responsibilities of the state to the elderly veteran and nonveteran portion of the population, the specific needs of the facility at King, the costs entailed, and the relationship of the facilities

provided to the entire veterans' program of the federal and state governments.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN RICHARD PETERSON, *chairman*; SENATOR BICE, *vice chairman*; LEO BOEBEL, public member, *secretary*. SENATORS STALBAUM and TRINKE. ASSEMBLYMEN LOY, JAMES PETERSON and WACKETT. LOUIS L. ARNOLD, LAWRENCE LARSEN, LESTER J. MYERS and OSCAR NEALE, public members.

**COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1955 AND ATTACHED
TO THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY**

Camp McCoy, Committee on Reactivation of: This special interim committee was originally created by Jt. Res. 53, S. of 1953. Jt. Res. 70, S. of 1955 continued the committee for the interim. The committee is charged with attempting to persuade the federal government not to deactivate Camp McCoy as a permanent military camp.

Members: SENATOR LEVERICH, *chairman*; SENATOR BICE, *co-chairman*; SENATOR DRAHEIM, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES PETERSON, *secretary*. ASSEMBLYMAN ROMELL. GOV. WALTER J. KOHLER; LT. GOV. WARREN P. KNOWLES; ADJUTANT GENERAL RALPH J. OLSON, *ex officio*.

Retirement Systems, Governor's Commission on the Study of: Created by Chapter 477, Laws of 1955, this commission was directed to make a broad and comprehensive study of the policy involved in the Wisconsin Retirement Fund and the State Teachers' Retirement System. It consists of 22 members. Jt. Res. 69, A. and Jt. Res. 37, S. were referred for study to this commission by the Legislative Council. The former relates to a study of the variations in the tax status of the principal and interest under the several public and private plans for retirement benefits with which Wisconsin citizens are associated with the view to devising a uniform rule of taxation. Jt. Res. 37, S. authorizes the State Teachers Retirement Board and 2 representatives of the Investment Board to make a study of the best plans for the State Teachers Retirement System to adjust investments and to suggest necessary legislation.

Members: SENATOR PADRUTT*, *chairman*; E. L. WINGERT, Madison, citizen member, *vice chairman*; FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN, Wisconsin Retirement Fund, *secretary*. SENATORS BICE and O'BRIEN. ASSEMBLYMEN NUERNBERG and PEABODY. Members appointed by the Governor: JOHN REYNOLDS, Madison; LAFLIN C. JONES, Milwaukee; citizen members. RAY L. LILLYWHITE, State Teachers Retirement Board; A. J. THELEN, Wisconsin County Boards Association; DAVID D. ROWLANDS, Wisconsin League of Municipalities; CHARLES F. JACOBSON, JR., Wisconsin State Investment Commission; GEORGE

*Resigned April 13, 1956.

M. KEITH, representing state government; ROY KUBISTA, representing state employes; JOHN LAWTON, representing county and municipal employes; JOHN T. HARRINGTON, representing state, county and local law enforcement agencies; ELMER SCHOEN, representing public firefighters; H. C. WEINLICK, WILLIAM G. BALLANTINE, representing public school teachers; ERWIN D. GAUMNITZ, representing teachers in state-operated institutions of higher learning; J. R. WEDLAKE, representing the Attorney General's office.

Revenue Sources for the State and its Subdivisions, Committee to Study: Created by Chapter 468, Laws of 1955. The committee is to study the long-range financial needs of the state and its subdivisions; study major sources of revenue; present a definite program of tax policy calculated to provide an adequate revenue for both the state and its subdivisions. The committee consists of 2 senators, 3 assemblymen and 5 citizens. All members were appointed by the Governor.

Members: FREDERIC SAMMOND, Milwaukee, public member, *chairman*; A. R. SEASS, Two Rivers, public member, *vice chairman*. SENATORS FRANKE and PANZER. ASSEMBLYMEN GRADY, HUBER and LUDVIGSEN. EDWARD JOHNSON, Madison; A. J. THELEN, Madison, ARNOLD ZANDER, Madison public members.

COMMITTEE CREATED IN 1955 TO REPORT TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

State Reformatory, Committee on location of: Created by Chapter 499, Laws of 1955, this committee consisted of 3 citizens appointed by the Governor. At least one of the members shall have particular knowledge of property values and appraisal techniques, and one of them shall be familiar with population and property trends in the area of the State Reformatory. The committee is directed to make a fact-finding study of the financial aspects of the location of the Reformatory with the view to determining if it is economically proper to expand existing facilities or to abandon the present site in favor of relocation of the institution elsewhere. A report of its findings is to be made to the Joint Legislative Council not later than Nov. 1, 1957.

Members: EDMOND P. BOLAND, Green Bay; RICHARD J. BOURGUIGNON, Green Bay; CARL J. SCHROEDER, Appleton.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN GRADY, *chairman*; SENATORS McPARLAND, MERTEN; ASSEMBLYMEN FRICKER, PELLANT.

Office: State Capitol.

This special joint legislative committee was created by Chapter 221, Laws of 1955. It consists of 2 senators and 3 assemblymen, appointed as are standing committees in both houses of the legislature for terms of 2 years expiring on May 1 of each odd-numbered year. The committee has advisory powers only and its function is to promote the adequate and proper rules by state agencies and the understanding by the public of such rules. It may recommend to the state agencies suggested changes in rules. The committee may hold public hearings and make investigations, and may subpoena witnesses.

A biennial report is to be made to the Legislative Council, legislature, and the Governor. This report is to contain a description of the activities and recommendations of the committee.

STATE INSTITUTIONS, COMMITTEE TO VISIT

Members: SENATOR DRAHEIM, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN STONE, *secretary*; SENATORS BICE and PRANGE; ASSEMBLYMEN BALZER and LYNCH; ASSEMBLYWOMAN RAIHLE.

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.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: SENATOR PADRUTT, *chairman*; J. R. WEDLAKE, assistant Attorney General, *secretary*; SENATOR O'BRIEN; ASSEMBLYMEN NUERNBERG and PEABODY; 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 and 1955. 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 sub-

mitted 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.



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: L. P. VOIGT, Conservation Commission; DONALD N. McDOWELL, Department of Agriculture; PHILLIP T. DROTNING, Executive Department.

Office: State Capitol.

In 1951 the legislature created the Committee to Review Expenditures for Promotional Advertising to co-ordinate the state's promotional advertising policies. Its members are the heads of the 2 departments to which the legislature has appropriated funds for promotional advertising and a representative of the Governor. The committee does not meet regularly. 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.

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Members: HOWARD A. MOREY, *chairman*; L. O. SIMENSTAD, *vice chairman*; A. G. SELL, *secretary*; GORDON D. LEONARD; DOUGLAS A. TAYLOR.

Director: T. K. JORDAN.

Airport Engineer: WILLIAM J. ZUTTER.

Operations Consultant: FRITZ E. WOLF.

Education Consultant: CARL E. GUELL.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Badger Air News (monthly); Pilots Guide; Wisconsin Aeronautics Laws (biennial).

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 commissioners are required to have a knowledge of or 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 execution of policies.

The commission is responsible for the general supervision of aeronautics in the state and its sound promotion and development. It is directed by statute, among other things, to safeguard the interests of those engaged in all phases of aviation; formulate and recommend and promote reasonable regulations in the interest of safety; and co-ordinate the state's aviation interests with those of other states and the federal government.

It is especially charged with the responsibility of co-operating with the federal government regarding all federal laws providing for a national airport system, and to make recommendations to the Governor and the legislature of such measures as will best enable the state to derive maximum benefits from such legislation.

Airport Development

A major function of the commission is to encourage the development of an adequate system of publicly-owned airports in Wisconsin. As required by statute, the commission has established a State Airport System Plan deemed adequate to meet the anticipated aeronautical needs of the state, and which includes at least one airport in each county, and all the airports in the National Airport Plan.

The commission, with the approval of the Governor, controls the allocations of all state and federal airport aids in Wisconsin. It exercises control by means of findings issued as the result of petitions filed by project sponsors for airport aid. The findings specify the size of airports that shall be developed, the character and extent of the improvements deemed necessary, and an estimate of the cost of the improvements, and the division of the cost between the local, state and federal governments, as the case may be. The commission handles all dealings with the federal government for federal aid for the individual projects.

Through agency arrangements with public airport sponsors, which are required by law, the commission has jurisdiction over individual project finances (local, state and federal) and has the authority to spend such funds for authorized developments.

The statutes provide that the commission, by agreement with the project sponsors, assumes responsibility for project planning, design and supervision of construction for all work involving state and federal aid, except in Milwaukee County.

State Airport Aid

The statutes declare it to be the policy of the state to provide each year an amount approximately equal to the estimated average amount to be apportioned to the state under the Federal Airport Act and that funds so appropriated to the commission shall be used to assist sponsors in matching federal airport aids that may become available within the state and to assist sponsors in approved projects on the state system independent of federal aid, and for air marking and air navigation facilities.

The cost of the projects under the Federal Airport Act in excess of the federal government's share is borne by the sponsor and the state, except that the state shall not pay more than one-half of such excess cost or more than \$35,000 of a building project or building improvement project, and no part of the cost of hangars.

The cost of projects not under the Federal Airport Act is borne

by the sponsor and the state. The state shall not pay more than one-half of such cost, which may include the cost of land, or interest in lands deemed necessary for the protection of aerial approaches, the cost of formulating project applications and procuring plans and specifications, the cost of construction and of all facilities deemed necessary for the operation of the airport. The state shall not contribute more than \$35,000 of the cost of a building project and no part of the cost of hangars.

Airport Operation and Management

The commission conducts studies and investigations with respect to the most effective methods for the development and operation of airports. It assists public airport owners with airport operation and management problems. Annual inspection of all public airports in the state is made to determine the level of airport maintenance and reports of its findings are made to the airport owners, the commission and the federal government.

Aviation Education

Technical assistance to educational institutions in the state on matters involving aviation education and various aviation education materials are published and information disseminated on this subject. The commission supervises G. I. Flight Training Schools in the state at the request of the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee.

Staff Services

The commission also renders assistance to public officials and others, insofar as its facilities will permit, concerning airport site selection, airport design and construction, airport zoning; and co-operates with local units of government concerning the enforcement of reckless flying statutes. The commission publishes Badger Air News, a monthly periodical devoted to Wisconsin Aviation News and the Pilots Guide, a directory of airports and information about airports for the use of aircraft owners and pilots.

Control of Obstructions to Flight

The commission is responsible for the control of erection of tall structures within the state. Permits must be obtained from the State Aeronautics Commission for the erection of all structures over 500 feet above the level of the ground within a radius of one mile of the object, or which will be located within a 40:1 glide slope of a public airport and is over 150 feet tall. The commission co-operates with the Airspace Committee of the federal Air Coordinating Committee in matters relating to tall structures under federal jurisdiction, and with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission regarding structures under their jurisdiction that might constitute a hazard to air navigation.

Aircraft Registration

Wisconsin statutes provide that all aircraft kept in the state shall be registered annually with the State Aeronautics Commission, and that such fee shall be in lieu of a general property tax. The fee is established according to the weight and age of the aircraft. The registration year extends from November 1st through October 31st.

The Wisconsin Air Marking system is second to none. There are over 900 air-marked communities in the state.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: WILLIAM E. SEFFERN, *chairman*; PAUL C. SCHMOLDT, *vice chairman*; J. SCOTT EARLL, *secretary*; HARRY C. DIX; WALDO FREITAG; LYMAN MCKEE; KENNETH WALLIN.

Director: DONALD N. MCDOWELL.

Administrative Division: ELWYN JONES, *chief*; ARTHUR R. KURTZ, *personnel officer*; FRED J. GRIFFITH, *legal counsel*; DALE BRUHN, *supervisor of information*.

Agricultural Statistics Division: WALTER EBLING, *chief*; C. D. CAPARON, *assistant chief*.

Dairy and Food Division: HARVEY J. WEAVERS, *chief*; ROBERT PROBST, *investigator in charge of dairy plant inspection*; JOHN MCCLELLAN, *investigator in charge of food inspection*; ERWIN O. HUEBNER, *head, Dairy and Food Laboratory*.

Animal Health Division: H. J. O'CONNELL, *chief*; W. R. WINNER, *assistant chief*; E. P. POPE, *head, Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory*.

Economic Practices Division: CLAIRE L. JACKSON, *chief*; VERLYN SEARS, *supervisor, securities section*; NORMAN KIRSCHBAUM, *supervisor, weights and measures*.

Fairs Division: W. M. MASTERSON, *chief*; WILLIS FREITAG, *assistant chief*.

Markets Division: DON WILKINSON, *chief*; WILLARD REESE, *head, farm products promotion*.

Plant Industry Division: E. L. CHAMBERS, *chief*; WALTER B. GRIEM, *head, Feed and Fertilizer Laboratory*; DWIGHT D. FORSYTH, *head, Seed and Weed Laboratory*.

Veterinary examiners, Board of: G. B. FERGUSON; A. M. McDERMID; B. W. NUSSDORFER; L. J. SWANSON; G. B. WIGGLESWORTH.

Offices and Laboratories: State Capitol — Administrative Division; Dairy and Food Division; Markets Division; Animal Health Division; Agricultural Statistics; Economic Practices Division. Plant Industry Division, 315 N. Carroll St., Madison; Feed & Fertilizer Laboratory, Biochemistry Building, University of Wisconsin; Seed and Weed Laboratory, Agronomy Building, University of Wisconsin; Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, 2115 Linden Drive, Madison; Ring Test Laboratories, Amery, Beaver Dam, Black River Falls, Fennimore,

Green Bay, Wausau and Whitewater; Fairs, State Fair Park, West Allis, Wisconsin; Dairy & 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 Dairying; 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 fiber 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.

Administrative Division

The administrative division assists the director in co-ordinating the activities and functions of the department's 7 functional divisions. The administrative staff provides for the maintenance of all department records, preparation of budgets, the handling of all fiscal records, licensing procedures and the supervision of department personnel. The legal section provides legal counsel, law interpretation and enforcement, promulgates administrative orders and

does legal research. Departmental publicity is provided through a daily radio tape service available to all state radio stations and regular weekly news releases to the press.

The problems of agriculture are many and broad in scope. Their solution depends upon industry co-operation and a complete understanding of problems by all parties concerned. In order to help the department meet the needs of the industry, several advisory committees have been established. They include the following: animal health; appraisal review; dairy promotion evaluation; potato rot nematode; poultry; veterinary; food advisory (appointed by the Governor).

Agricultural Statistics

In our increasingly complicated agriculture, fewer people produce the food products for our growing population. To do this planning by farmers and others requires constant knowledge of changing trends in production, prices and market prospects. Our state has a long history in this work, it being the first to set it up co-operatively with the federal government. Today thousands of people depend upon the regular service of the State Department of Agriculture for up-to-date information on crops, livestock, dairying and prices which are compiled by the Agricultural Statistical Division. In recent years more attention has had to be given to the dairy industry which includes work under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Wisconsin has a good record in providing basic agricultural information to farmers and others in need of such material. Excellent co-operation has been received over the years from many groups in the state in order to make possible the detailed data service to the state's agriculture. This service has had national and international attention.

Thousands of farmers and others co-operate regularly in supplying the basic material which is collected by the department. This material is carefully tabulated and analyzed and the results are published so that the information may be widely available as quickly as possible. The published material serves not only farmers, but processors of farm products and in the end the consumer is the principal beneficiary. Full knowledge of trends and prospects is required in order that production and distribution may be planned intelligently and the better this job is done, the more economical will be the production and distribution of farm products.

Animal Health Division

The responsibility for the prevention, suppression, control and eradication of communicable diseases among domestic animals in Wisconsin rests with the animal health division.

A 1954 merger of the former U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry office for Wisconsin with the State Department of Agriculture's

former Livestock Sanitation Division combined the administration of the 2 disease-control agencies into one office. As a result, all state and federal livestock disease control programs are administered under the direction of the chief veterinarian who is jointly employed by the State and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture.

The animal health division consists of 3 major units: field, office and laboratory. The field force consists of supervising veterinarians, legal investigators and garbage feeding inspectors. The office unit located at the State Capitol includes all record-keeping and administrative personnel. The laboratory unit includes the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory located in Madison, where blood tests, disease diagnoses and bacteriological analyses are performed. Included, too, are 7 milk ring test laboratories located throughout the state which perform the milk ring test on milk samples taken at all dairy plants once every 6 months.

During the last 2 years the Department of Agriculture has accelerated its efforts to eradicate Brucellosis in Wisconsin. In the 1954-55 fiscal year, over one million animals were tested for this disease and 58,798 Brucellosis reactors were disclosed. Chapter 182, Laws of 1955, which became effective June 20, 1955, required all Wisconsin dairy and beef herds to operate on a Brucellosis-free basis. This placed Wisconsin far in the forefront nationally in locating and eliminating Brucellosis-infected animals.

On July 1, 1955, 10 Wisconsin counties had already received a national Brucellosis-free rating. With the program carried on at its present rate Wisconsin will be the first major cattle state in the U.S. to become a Brucellosis-free state.

The department's Animal Health Advisory Committee and the Veterinary Advisory Committee continue to render valuable counsel to the department as disease control programs arise.

The director of the State Department of Agriculture appoints a Board of Veterinary Examiners for terms of 5 years. This board conducts examinations and licenses persons to engage in veterinary medicine and surgery.

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.

The dairy section, in charge of the quality milk program, fur-

nishes inspection services for dairy plants and farms. It also provides supervision of approximately 60 Grade A milk plants and the grading of all butter and cheese. 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 foods section, working in co-operation with its 5-member Food Standards Advisory Committee, actively meets any challenges which might in any way affect the health, welfare and economy of the consuming public. This section provides inspection service for all food processing and distributing outlets, as well as laboratory analyses of all food stuffs sold in the state. New enforcement problems are created by changing economic conditions — new methods of manufacture and new food products.

Division of Economic Practices

Many of the "commerce" activities of the Department of Agriculture are administered in its division of economic practices. Many of its activities involve not only farmers and agriculture but businesses and individuals in all types of everyday economic transactions.

Included in the functions of this division are the administration of the state dairy plant security program; to review the financial security of food processor and public warehouse license applicants; the regular testing of all weighing and measuring equipment used commercially in Wisconsin; the supervision of weights and measures sealers employed by local units of government; the administration of the state trade practice laws and the investigation of milk market practices and special pricing investigations.

The dairy plant security program is designed to help protect the unsecured credit extended to the dairy plants in Wisconsin by the dairy farmer. During the past several years, the 1,700 dairy plants in Wisconsin paid 125,000 dairy farmer producers over one-half billion dollars annually. While the complete story of the value of this program to farmers and to the dairy industry has never been told, it can be stated that the effect of the program has been helpful to dairy plants and in many cases has given real protection in insuring milk checks for farmers.

Every day many people encounter some weighing or measuring device in the course of their business transactions. The implications that could develop from inaccurate weights or measures are many and could mean considerable loss to the consumer or the seller. The work is varied and ranges from checking of gasoline pumps to proper labeling on food packages to the calibration of

farm bulk milk tanks — a new evolution in the dairy industry. In 1953 a 20-ton vehicle scale testing unit was added. The 1955 Legislature provided funds for a smaller 10-ton unit to be used primarily to check livestock scales.

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.

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 stabilized at somewhat lower levels than a few years ago 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 that modern merchandising and promotional assistance is essential to the wholesaler and retailer end of the marketing chain, considerably 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. 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. Aiding in selecting a course of promotional activity is the Dairy Promotion Advisory Committee.

Another function of the markets division is to supply 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 advises the division on matters pertaining to 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.

Plant Industry Division

The plant industry division concerns itself directly with the task of reducing the ever-increasing cost of production to the farmer by protecting him wherever possible against the otherwise inevitable losses to his crops from such enemies as insect pests, plant diseases and weeds. A tax amounting in Wisconsin to more than 100 million dollars annually is exacted by these enemies alone; insect pests and plant diseases each taking a total of 10% of the crops and weeds taking almost as much as both of these combined.

Realizing that more than half of the serious insect pests and plant diseases we have to contend with today are of foreign origin, much emphasis is placed on vigilance in keeping out new pests through drastic quarantines and state-wide control campaigns to wipe out these crop saboteurs whenever they are found.

Indirectly the division's activities are designed to safeguard the farmers against the purchase of inferior or misrepresented seed, fertilizers, pesticides, feeds, livestock remedies and anti-freeze solutions. With a state feed bill each year in excess of 75 million dollars and a fertilizer bill exceeding 25 million dollars, and several million dollars being spent for pesticides, there has been an ever-increasing demand for accurate analysis and regulation of the sale of these products.

With the growing realization of the important role played by the honey bee as a pollinator of such important crops as legumes, orchard fruits, small fruits and vine crops, every effort is being made to prevent the spread of the diseases affecting them through a state-wide area clean-up project.

State-wide insect pest surveys to keep the farmer informed of their prevalence are conducted during the growing season with the assistance of some 400 volunteer crop pest reporters and in co-operation with the Federal Agricultural Research Service. Other projects conducted in co-operation with the federal government include the barberry eradication program to control black stem rust of grain and ribes eradication to control white pine blister rust in the forests.

ARMORY BOARD, STATE

Members: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON, *chairman*; RALPH D. CULBERTSON;
Col. DAN A. HARDT; *Brig. Gen.* GEORGE C. SHERMAN; *Brig. Gen.*
HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Secretary-Treasurer: *Brig. Gen.* 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 state engineer, and 3 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; A. S. PUELICHER; 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 Law.

The activity of the Banking Department falls into 4 general classifications which are organized into 3 separate divisions, namely: division of active banks, division of consumer credit, and division of credit unions. These 3 classifications have to do with direct supervision of the agencies under each of the named divisions and the fourth classification is that of general administration of the department, having to do with employment of personnel; preparation of budget; collection of fees and assessments; preparation of payroll; supervision of the surety and blanket bonds

filed with this department by the banks, credit unions and consumer credit agencies, which are required by law to file such bonds; and statistics.

There are presently 50 employes in the department, 48 of whom are under civil service, and 2 not under civil service being the Commissioner of Banks who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of 6 years, and the deputy commissioner who is appointed by the commissioner with the consent of the Governor, whose appointment may be revoked at pleasure by the commissioner.

Division of Active Banks

Of the 32 employes in the division of active banks, 22 are examiners who make field examinations of the 453 state banks, 4 mutual savings banks and 5 trust companies. As of December 31, 1954, deposits held by these institutions amounted to a little less than 2 billion dollars and their total assets were approximately \$2,127,000,000. The principal purpose of the examination is to determine that the bank's assets are of sufficient value to protect the deposits. A bank examination is not an audit although the public frequently has the misconception that it is.

In addition to the examining function performed by the department it has the responsibility of approving or disapproving applications for new banks and approving of bank consolidations. In the event it is necessary to place a bank in involuntary liquidation the Commissioner of Banks becomes the receiver and the liquidation is carried out under the joint supervision of the Banking Department and circuit court.

Actions and decisions of the Commissioner of Banks are subject to review by the Banking Review Board, a body of 5 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, at least 3 of whom shall be experienced bankers.

Division of Consumer Credit

The division of consumer credit is headed by a supervisor and there are 6 other employes of the division, 3 of whom are investigators who make field investigations and examinations of the various agencies licensed by the department. This division was established to protect the consuming public from unethical practices in the various forms of consumer credit. Under this division the following agencies are licensed and regulated:

194 small loan companies operate under Chapter 214 of the statutes which permits loans of \$300 or less at an aggregate rate of 2½%, 2% and 1% per month. Loans are limited to 20 months. Prior to 1933 when the then Banking Commission was given authority to issue rules and regulations, some of the licensees made it a practice to collect interest only on loans, thus keeping the borrower in debt over a long period of time, the result being

that the lender soon collected more interest on the loan than he had outstanding in principal. This practice has been entirely eliminated. The rate of interest permitted licensees in Wisconsin is one of the lowest in states having a uniform small loan law.

273 industrial and discount loan companies under sections 115.07 and 115.09 of the statutes are 2 other types of direct loan companies. The amount that may be loaned under section 115.07 is not limited, and the licensee may charge, in addition to 10% simple interest per annum, a service fee of 4% per annum of the amount of the loan for the time of the loan, but not to exceed one year. Loans under section 115.09 may not exceed \$2,000, and the discount may not exceed 8% per annum for the first \$300 and 7% per annum on any additional amount.

2,722 motor vehicle dealers, 102 sales finance companies, and 108 banks purchasing installment sale contracts on motor vehicles are regulated under section 218.01 as to their time sale transactions in connection with the purchase of motor vehicles. The laws of 1953 changed the term finance charge to "Time price differential" and regulated the charges to be included in it. The licensing authorities were also given the right to examine the books and records of the licensees and charge for the cost of the examination.

The one adjustment service company licensed at the present time, under section 218.02, prorates the income of a debtor to his creditor or creditors, or assumes the obligations of a debtor by purchasing the accounts he may have with his several creditors, in return for which the adjustment service company receives a service charge. The rules and regulations limit the amount that may be charged to 10%.

The collection agency law under section 218.04 regulates the 96 agencies engaged in the business of collecting or receiving for payment for others of any account, bill or other indebtedness. The law affords creditors protection against unethical collection agencies and has served to elevate the standards of the industry.

The 7 community currency exchanges regulated under section 218.05 are permitted by law to engage in the business of cashing checks, drafts, money orders and other evidences of money for a fee or service charge, or to engage in the business of selling or issuing money orders.

Under Chapter 217 of the statutes, 8 foreign exchange companies have authority to engage in the business of transmitting money to foreign countries or of receiving money on deposit to be transferred to foreign countries. A bond is required of certificate holders to insure the public against failure to transmit funds entrusted to them.

Acts and decisions of the Commissioner of Banks under Chapters 115, 214, 217, and 218 are subject to review by the Consumer Credit Review Board, a 5-member body appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

Division of Credit Unions

The division of credit unions is headed by a supervisor and there are 8 other employes, 7 of whom are examiners who make field examinations of the 683 credit unions presently chartered under Chapter 186, Wisconsin Statutes. As of December 31, 1954, the assets of state chartered credit unions amounted to approximately \$102,600,000. Credit unions are not authorized to accept deposits but funds are accumulated in share accounts by members of the credit union. Members of a credit union are then eligible to borrow from it under the restrictions imposed by statute and by rules and regulations issued under statutory authority by the Banking Department. The examinations are similar in many respects to bank examinations, the primary purpose being to determine that the credit unions are properly operated and the shareholders' interests protected to the greatest extent possible. As in the case of banks, the examinations are not audits.

In the case of an involuntary liquidation of a credit union the Commissioner of Banks becomes the receiver and the liquidation is carried out under the joint supervision of the department and circuit court as in the case of a bank liquidation. Acts and decisions of the Commissioner of Banks are subject to review by the Credit Union Review Board, a body of 5 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

BONDS, COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL STATE

Members: E. C. GIESSEL; VERNON W. THOMSON; PAUL J. ROGAN.
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 advisability of providing for department blanket bonds in certain cases; as to what officers or employes should be required to secure individual surety bonds; and such other matters as the committee deemed necessary. The committee may require the use of department blanket bonds, and all department blanket bonds must be approved by the committee as to coverage, penal amount, premium and form.

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 a compact establishing the boundaries on Lakes Michigan and Superior between the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin by Chapter 222, Laws of 1947, 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 a compact between Minnesota and Wisconsin. 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.

Supervisor of Budget and Accounts: J. E. GOETZ.

Chief Accountant: C. A. REUTER.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Wisconsin State Budget; Annual Fiscal Report, supplied each member of the legislature and filed in The Legislative Reference Library for public use.

History and Organization

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.

The Budget

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 for the general fund, the highway fund and the conservation fund. 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 budget bills incorporate the Governor's recommendations for appropriations for the succeeding biennium. 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 budget 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.

Other Duties

At any time during the regular session but not later than 5 days after passage of the executive budget bill for the general fund, 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 additional 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 duties and functions of the Department of Budget and Accounts are performed within 4 major divisions of the department as follows:

General Administration Division

The general administration division is primarily responsible for fiscal policy determinations and interpretations of the fiscal laws enacted by the legislature. Hearings of the Governor and the Joint Finance Committee on the budget are attended by the director to furnish financial information concerning operations of state government. Similarly, the director attends meetings of the Emergency Board, and he is a member of the Investment Board, the Committee on State Bonds, the Small Claims Commission and the Civil Service Advisory Committee.

The administrative division is responsible for the preparation of statements on fiscal condition, the biennial state budget, the budget bills, the annual fiscal report, special interim reports and analyses, and general surveys of accounting and budgetary improvements in state government. It supervises, co-ordinates, and directs all other divisions of the department and offers consultative services on fiscal affairs to other state agencies. It furnishes fiscal information to the Governor, the members of the legislature, the press and the general public.

Budget Analysis and Methods Division

The budget analysis and methods division is responsible for the detailed analyses of departmental biennial budget requests and for the fiscal evaluation of bills referred to the Joint Committee on Finance. The division inspects and approves requisitions for departmental purchases, analyzes department allotment requests, and reviews departmental requests for new personnel. When time permits and the occasion demands, the division conducts internal management studies in certain state agencies to improve the efficiency of such departments. The division also participates in certain general surveys conducted by the research division of the Governor's Office and originates and tabulates statistics for revenue-estimating purposes.

Accounts and Records Division

The accounts and records division maintains detailed and control records of all agencies of state government. Before any payment is made from state funds, each disbursement voucher is charged against the available allotted funds of each state agency to determine the sufficiency thereof. Purchase orders and printing orders are encumbered against allotted funds prior to release to vendor. Revenue estimates are accounted for against actual collections. Detailed accounts by purpose and source of funds are maintained for all state agencies on electrical punch card accounting machines. Investment accounts for all state funds are similarly maintained. Reports of operations for each agency are prepared monthly and data for the annual fiscal report and the biennial

budget report are accumulated. All fiscal documents such as vouchers, receipts, purchase orders, ledgers, registers, accounts, and punched cards are filed by the title of each state agency and maintained for a period of not less than 8 years. Annually, the oldest year's documents of original entry are purged from the files to make room for the current year's business. Each year involves the processing of approximately 170,000 vouchers, lists representing 60,000 university vouchers, 15,000 receipts, 400,000 punch cards, 75,000 purchase orders and 2,600 ledger accounts.

Preaudit and Check-writing Division

The preaudit and check-writing division preaudits each voucher certified by a state agency for payment. Such preaudit is performed before any posting is made to authorized allotments of appropriations in the accounts and records division. In the preaudit division vouchers are examined for legality and propriety, quantities, prices, extensions, additions, credits, adjustments, justifications, appropriations, account codes, fiscal years, authorized signatures of certifying officials, receipts, travel routes, travel allowances and funds. Defective vouchers are returned to the certifying agency for correction or are refused audit in instances of illegality or impropriety. County settlements are prepared each October for amounts due and owing between the state and the counties. Assignment, garnishee and award records are maintained. All state checks are written, signed and processed from data presented on audited vouchers. In a typical year approximately 230,000 vouchers are preaudited, including 60,000 at the university; and over 900,000 checks are signed and delivered to the State Treasurer for issuance. A staff of 2 is maintained at the University of Wisconsin for purposes of preauditing university accounts.

BUILDING COMMISSION, STATE

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, *chairman*; Senators ARTHUR L. PADRUTT*, FRANK E. PANZER, LOUIS H. PRANGE; Assemblymen DAVID J. BLANCHARD, PAUL A. LUEDTKE, JAMES R. STONE; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, citizen member.

Technical Advisory Committee: RALPH D. CULBERTSON, state chief engineer; E. C. GIESSEL, director of budget and accounts; ROGER KIRCHHOFF, state architect; M. W. TORKELESON, director of regional planning.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Wisconsin Building for Today and Tomorrow: Report to the Legislature.

The legislature created the State Building Commission in 1949. The commission consists of the Governor, a citizen member appointed by the Governor, 3 senators and 3 assemblymen. It is

*Resigned April 13, 1956.

assisted by an advisory committee composed of the director of budget and accounts, the state chief engineer, the state architect and the director of regional planning.

The commission directs the use of the state building trust fund. This reserve fund, created in 1949, receives an annual appropriation of 2 per cent of the value of all state buildings. The commission prepares a long-range building program and releases funds from the trust fund when approved construction or improvement projects are started. The commission accepts all donations, gifts, bequests and federal aid grants made to the state for public building purposes. It reports to the legislature on expenditures and on the progress of the state's public building program.

The commission has authority to determine the agencies to be housed in state office buildings and to fix the rental fees charged agencies for space in these buildings. The commission also approves building and improvement projects financed from the conservation fund if they involve an expenditure of \$50,000 or more.

CANVASSERS, BOARD OF

Members: WARREN R. SMITH; VERNON W. THOMSON; MRS. GLENN M. WISE.

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.

Deputy Director: Lt. Col. JOHN W. FITZPATRICK.

Assistant Director: RICHARD C. WILSON.

Co-directors: NORMAN H. BLUME, communications; MELVIN O. LARSON, safety services; CARL N. NUEPERT, health services; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT, welfare services; *Brig. Gen.* HARRY G. WILLIAMS, transportation; RICHARD C. WILSON, administration.

State Civil Defense Council: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON, chairman; RICHARD E. BARRETT, Attorney General's Office; Assemblymen

WALTER B. CALVERT and JAMES G. LIPPERT; Senator GERALD D. LORGE; DONALD N. McDOWELL, Department of Agriculture; HAROLD L. PLUMMER, Highway Commission; and the co-directors listed.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Civil Defense in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Civil Defense Plan; Civil Defense Report; Schools in Civil Defense; Rural Civil Defense; Facilities Self-Protection Manual; Communications Standard Operating Procedure; Manual for Mobile Medical Teams; Youth in Civil Defense; Activities for Women in Civil Defense; Civil Defense Bulletin (monthly); Civil Defense Film List.

Background

Until the 1955 session of the legislature, civil defense in Wisconsin was on a voluntary basis. The advent of thermo-nuclear weapons presented problems requiring development of civil defense capable of evacuating people from potential target areas, caring for them in mass care centers, and developing plans for protection from radioactive fall-out. Because these matters concern every one in Wisconsin, the legislature passed Chapter 377 of the Laws of 1955 which requires every town, village, city and county to have a civil defense organization.

To help local and county public administrators in building civil defense commensurate with their needs, the State Office of Civil Defense has the responsibility of setting minimum standards, and of guiding and counseling civil defense authorities at local and county levels. Civil defense in Wisconsin is intended to insure that the state, its political subdivisions and municipalities will be prepared and able to cope with disasters resulting from enemy attack. State-level civil defense, by legislative decree, is operative only in connection with enemy-caused disasters. At the local level, however, broad governmental powers granted municipalities cover natural disasters as well as those caused by enemy action.

Evacuation and Survival

The only way for people in potential target areas to escape from atomic or hydrogen bombings is for them to be evacuated. Because such weapons can cause damage up to 30 miles from the point where the bomb falls, it is necessary to plan for the evacuation of people within a 30-mile radius in all potential target areas. This can be carried out effectively only if there is sufficient advance warning time to assure the people being moved out before the bombs hit. Evacuation of the Milwaukee area would involve about one million people. Another three-quarters of a million probably would be moved from other target cities. A million people from the Chicago area can be expected to seek haven in Wisconsin, and a half million could be expected from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In all, we can anticipate a total number of evacuees moving on our highways equal to the normal population of our entire state.

This mass movement of people will affect every one in Wisconsin. It may be necessary in order for the evacuees to survive, to move them as many as 100, 150 or 200 miles into the state, to places where they can receive temporary mass care. Every city with 1,000 or more population outside of target areas can expect to be called upon to help care for these people, probably as many as two or three times as many as their normal population. They will have to provide lodging, food, clothing and a registration and inquiry service. To do this requires planning and organizing of local civil defense and an integrated, co-ordinated civil defense.

Radioactive Fall-out

Atomic warfare presents an entirely new problem, that of radioactive fall-out. As atomic and hydrogen bombs explode, they draw particles of earth and dust into the atomic cloud. These particles become radioactive. As the wind blows the atomic cloud downwind, these lethal particles fall out, capable of killing human beings, livestock and crops. Fall-out patterns can cover an area up to 200 miles long and 40 miles wide. The life and intensity of radioactive particles varies. It may be necessary to evacuate areas where there is fall-out. It may be necessary to provide special shelters. These factors have a direct bearing on civil defense planning in Wisconsin.

Legislation

The legislature took these matters into consideration and concluded that mandatory civil defense is necessary if Wisconsin people are to be prepared to cope with problems arising from enemy action. Primary responsibility for civil defense has been vested in the hands of the Governor. When he finds that an emergency due to an act of war is imminent or has occurred, he may declare a state of emergency to exist. When he declares such a state of emergency, he must call the legislature into emergency special session. The Governor has named the Adjutant General State Director of Civil Defense. The director's duties include co-ordination of activities of other state departments in civil defense matters; prescribing emergency traffic control; designating and posting civil defense highways; utilizing state resources where needed; using public and private property in emergencies; setting up civil defense regions as they are needed; developing mobile support; setting standards for all levels of government; and guiding and counseling local and county civil defense.

Every town, village and city, by action of its governing body, must establish a civil defense organization under a director. Every county board must name a civil defense co-ordinator to direct county-level civil defense and to co-ordinate all civil defense ac-

tivity in the county. The legislature has directed all levels of government to utilize so far as possible the services, equipment, supplies, facilities and personnel of existing departments and agencies in their civil defense. In emergencies and during tests, peace and traffic officers of any municipality and county, under the direction of the State Civil Defense Director, and through the sheriffs, may now engage in traffic control, escort duty and protective service anywhere in the state where they are needed.

State Civil Defense Council

The State Civil Defense Council was established by the legislature to serve as the policy-making body for civil defense in Wisconsin. The state director is chairman. Other members include 2 representatives from each house of the legislature, the co-directors named by the state director, and representatives of state departments named by the Governor. By the Council's action, unified and co-ordinated civil defense is established, and basic standards and broad plans are made.

State Planning

Because the entire state will be involved in meeting the impact of enemy attack, many state departments have roles to play. They have been given assignments which are an extension of their normal services, so they will be able to function effectively in emergencies as well as to assist in over-all planning and organizing. The legislature recognized the value of such interdepartmental planning and action, and placed with each department the responsibility of helping where needed. It assigned to the State Department of Agriculture the matter of developing a priority and rationing system for food and fuel in an emergency; placed in the hands of the State Board of Health the responsibility of providing for epidemic control and providing adequate medical and health measures in reception areas; and assigned to the State Department of Public Welfare the responsibility of removing inmates from institutions in an emergency and providing mass care for evacuees.

Organizing Local Civil Defense

Local civil defense must be tailor-made to meet the specific needs of each municipality. No single blueprint will fit them all. Each must determine its needs, appraise its resources and adopt a plan to make most effective use of its resources in civil defense. Local civil defense must be the concern of every one. That means public officials, civic leaders, businessmen, school administrators, information media, and the general public must accept certain responsibilities. This is true no matter what size the municipality or its location.

The State Office of Civil Defense has prepared a plan of action

for local public administrators to use in building their organizations. This calls for the chief administrator of a municipality to call together the heads of his municipal departments, civic leaders and other key people to consider the problems the municipality would have to meet in case of enemy attack. Specific study assignments would be given to specialists so definite needs can be determined and ways of meeting them explained. This would embrace studies in such fields as traffic control, protective services, medical services, utilization of schools and other public and semi-public buildings, first aid and home nursing training, the Ground Observer Corps, engineering services, auxiliary power, public information programs, training, and others. The plan is explained in detail in the publication "Civil Defense in Wisconsin".

Organizing the County

Primary responsibility for county-level civil defense is given to the county board, which must name a county civil defense co-ordinator. The co-ordinator will serve as director of civil defense at the county-level, utilizing county departments and their resources in countywide activity. He also will co-ordinate planning and activity of local civil defense organizations within the county. By working together through the co-ordinator, the municipalities will have a stronger civil defense to meet their individual and mutual needs.

Disaster Regions

The state director has authority to establish civil defense regions for the purpose of effecting co-ordinated planning and organizing for contiguous counties with mutual problems. One region has been established and others will be organized as conditions warrant. Disaster Region No. 1 embraces the 11 southeastern counties. Activities within the region include integration of traffic movement; traffic control; designation of civil defense highways; selection of reception centers; establishment of communication systems; and development of a general public information program so the people to be evacuated will know where to go and so the people living in municipalities along escape routes and in reception areas will be prepared to carry out their emergency duties.

Attack Warning System

The legislature recognized that every citizen has the right to be warned of impending danger whether in the form of aerial attack, sabotage, or some other kind of attack, and to be notified of the movement of people through their community or arrival of refugees needing mass care. To assure the people of being warned, an attack warning system must be set up in every municipality. Local systems must be tied to the state's attack warning system

so transmission of alert messages can be made with the greatest dispatch. The State Office of Civil Defense sets standards for local warning systems.

Ground Observer Corps

The Ground Observer Corps is a key link in the national attack warning system. It supplements radar and other military detecting devices, filling gaps which can be filled only with human eyes and ears. Volunteer airplane spotters are needed to man nearly 700 ground observer posts in Wisconsin on a 24-hours-a-day basis. The Ground Observer Corps is part of civil defense. It is operated jointly by the Air Force and local and state civil defense. The Air Force has assigned an officer to the State Civil Defense Office to serve as co-ordinator for Ground Observer Corps matters in Wisconsin.

Local civil defense units have the responsibility of recruiting personnel to man the posts, which are needed every 8 miles. The Air Force provides logistic support and is responsible for the training and technical operations. Air Force personnel are assigned in Wisconsin to assist in the establishing and operating of local posts and filter centers. These men work closely with local public officials. The State Office of Civil Defense is responsible for basic records and for organization, administration and recruitment supervision.

Conelrad

An emergency broadcasting system designed to bring the people official information during an emergency, and at the same time to deny the enemy the possibility of using commercial radio beams as homing devices, has been established throughout the country. It is called "Conelrad". In times of enemy-caused emergencies, all AM, FM, and TV stations will leave the air. The Federal Communications Commission has authorized certain AM (standard broadcast) stations to return to the air with reduced power at either 640 or 1240 kilocycles as units in the Conelrad system. They will broadcast only on the frequency assigned by the FCC. In cities with several commercial AM stations, they will broadcast on a sequential plan. A continuous program will be broadcast, but it will emanate from the transmitters of the different stations on sequence, first one will carry part of it for 20 or 30 seconds, and then another, thereby enabling the public to hear a continuous program which is broadcast piecemeal by several stations. In cities with single stations, they will go on the air for 20 to 30 seconds and then remain silent for several minutes before returning to the air. Messages carried by Conelrad stations will be the only official civil defense information and instructions broadcast during an emergency. Broadcasts on any other channels would be clandestine programs, probably promulgated by the enemy.

Mobile Support

Evacuation planning does not negate the need for or value of mobile support. There will be need for fire fighting equipment, medical teams, engineering assistance and police aid in disaster areas after the bombs fall. To meet this need, a mobile support organization has been organized which is capable of bringing such assistance to stricken areas anywhere in Wisconsin. Eight mobile battalions are being organized. They represent the pooled resources of about 300 communities which are ready to move to a disaster area when needed.

State policy does not permit using local equipment or personnel if they are needed at home. Mobile support, therefore, will in no way jeopardize local protection. Yet, it is sufficiently mobile to make it possible to bring assistance to any part of the state. Thus, through a co-operative effort under state direction and co-ordination, the municipalities of Wisconsin are working together for their mutual protection.

Organization and operation of the mobile support battalions rests with the state. They will go into action only after the Governor has declared a state of emergency to exist because of enemy action, and then will be dispatched to disaster areas where they will augment local civil defense. This state aid is intended to supplement and not to supplant local civil defense units. The state has purchased and stock-piled medical supplies for the 102 state mobile medical teams.

CLAIMS COMMISSION

Repealed by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955

Members: E. C. GIESSEL, director of budget and accounts; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; one additional member.

Office: State Capitol

Publications: Report; Senate Journal, Oct. 4, 1955, Assembly Journal, Oct. 4, 1955.

The Claims Commission, created by Chapter 98, Laws of 1955, consists of the director of budget and accounts, the Attorney General, and the department head of the department of state involved. Claims against the state must be filed in the office of the director of budget and accounts, who shall refer them to the commission. The commission is directed to hold hearings upon 10 days written notice thereof and to report its findings and conclusions to the legislature.

The commission processed 37 claims amounting to \$102,541.67 in 1955; recorded denial in 21 cases, recommended a lower amount in 11 cases and recommended full payment in 5 cases. The legislature approved the recommendations of the commission in 34 cases for a total of \$39,338.59.

This agency carried out the functions of the Claims Commission created by Chapter 98 until its repeal by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955.

CLAIMS COMMISSION

Created by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, E. C. GIESSEL, *director*, Department of Budget and Accounts; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; Senator FOSTER B. PORTER; Assemblyman ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN.

Office: State Capitol.

This commission supersedes the previous Claims Commission created by Chapter 98, Laws of 1955. It consists of 5 members: a representative of the Executive Department selected by the Governor; a representative of the Department of Budget and Accounts selected by its director; a representative of the Attorney General's Office selected by the Attorney General; and the 2 chairmen of the Joint Committee on Finance.

The commission is directed to receive, investigate and make recommendations on all claims filed and requiring legislative action. The findings and recommendations of the commission shall be reported to the legislature.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: LEONARD J. SEYBERTH, *chairman*; ARTHUR R. MAC ARTHUR, *secretary*; GUIDO RAHR; A. W. SCHORGER; CHARLES F. SMITH; RUSSELL D. STOFFER.

Director: L. P. VOIGT.

Assistant Directors: GEORGE E. SPRECHER; JOHN A. BEALE, *chief state forester*.

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 Co-operative Forestry: S. W. WELSH.

Superintendent of Forests and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Superintendent of Game Management: J. R. SMITH, (acting).

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 Re-

search (quarterly); Biennial Report; hunting, fishing and trapping regulations.

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.

CO-OPERATIVE FORESTRY

County Forests

The county forest program has continued to expand. This expansion, through an increase in acreage of county-owned lands entered under the Forest Crop Law and through continued development of the forests, has been taking place at a rather steady annual rate of increase in recent years. County-owned lands entered under the law now total 2,175,748 acres. Land purchases to improve blocking of present holdings account for most of the increase in acreage. Extensions of county forest boundaries are now the exception rather than the rule.

Administration of the forests is by county board committee with the Conservation Department, through its district foresters and assistants providing technical advice and assistance. County supervision of the work program varies from county to county with some counties naming the county agricultural agent as county forest administrator and others having full-time administrators. Principal forest management activities include tree planting, timber sales and cultural cutting. However, many other important activities such as access road construction, firebreak construction, surveying, development of special use areas, watershed management program, more intensive forest management in those counties in which county forest inventories have been completed, etc. are carried on. The department has placed additional foresters on this program in order to properly develop these activities and also to expand service to private owners, a field which warrants increased emphasis.

Tree planting programs have been continued but on a smaller scale than in early years of the county forest program. The planting of the large areas of denuded forest land which existed some years ago is now nearing completion. Rather, smaller tracts are now being planted and there is also increased interest in underplanting to improve stocking. Such planting of necessity is more costly as it requires larger size stock and may be limited to hand planting — with a resultant decrease in number of acres planted. Prior to July 1, 1952, there were 87,055 acres of established county forest plantations. During 1953, 3,495 acres were planted and 2,866 acres were established during 1954, bringing the total of established county forest plantations to 93,401 acres. Counties having the larger current planting programs are Bayfield, Burnett, Clark, Jackson, Marinette and Wood.

Replanting is being continued on a moderate scale with a total of 575 acres replanted during the 2 preceding years. Improved planting techniques and a series of years with normal rainfall have reduced the necessity for replanting on as large a scale as has been done in the past.

The volume of timber harvested on county forest lands has been increasing steadily. In 1953, the number of sales totaled 528 and a volume of 3,317,650 board feet of sawlogs was harvested. During the same year a total of 86,830 cords of cordwood products was harvested as well as other products such as poles, posts and cross-ties. As usual, aspen was the leading species cut with 57,375 cords. Spruce with 10,846 cords and balsam with 8,792 cords ranked second and third respectively. Total value of these products was \$341,172.55.

Assistance to Private Forest Landowners

The objectives of this program are to maintain and improve the productivity of small woodlands, thereby increasing the financial return to the woodland owner through increased quantity and quality of timber as well as increasing the supply of raw materials used by the wood-using industries of the state. Besides the financial aspect, much consideration is given to the conservation of soil and water as well as providing favorable food and cover conditions for many species of wildlife.

To accomplish these objectives, forestry advice and assistance are given to private landowners in the management of their forest lands. These services include cruising and determination of growth for the preparation of management plans, marking, marketing, planting recommendations based on site analysis and plantation layout, and other forestry services. In addition, the foresters whose districts are not within the area of the state under intensive forest protection are responsible for the department's cooperative forest fire control program.

The U. S. Forest Service co-operates with the department in the small woodland or farm forestry program through federal aids which support the program in part and are received under the Co-operative Forest Management Act of 1950. This co-operative agreement applies to the farm forestry projects only. In addition, similar service is given to private owners in the north by the district foresters under the county forest program.

Forest Pest Control

Legislation of vital importance to the state was enacted by the 1955 Legislature with the creation of section 26.30 of the statutes. This section provides authority for Conservation Department financial participation in the control of harmful forest pests. The past 2 years have witnessed a recovery of Norway pine plantations treated for the Saratoga spittlebug. During this time some of the more critical insect infestations have abated but others that previously had played, for the most part, a relatively minor role, have flared up and now pose as a threat to valuable stands ranging in size from reproduction to those approaching merchantable sizes. Also of great concern are pests that are dangerously close to Wisconsin's borders.

Approximately 150 acres were sprayed by hand to control a number of destructive sawflies. An outbreak of the forest tent caterpillar has been in progress since the summer of 1952. Complete defoliation of aspen and other hardwoods has taken place over thousands of acres in the northwest counties of the state. In 1953 the continued build-up of a sucking insect, the pine tortoise scale, was noted in jack pine plantations of Florence, Marinette and Oconto Counties. During the summer of 1954, about 1,200 acres of the more heavily infested areas were sprayed experimentally.

Another destructive insect of economic importance to the state's jack pine stands is the jack pine budworm. The epidemic is developing in mature stands of jack pine and most of the damage is confined to the smaller diameter classes and to the reproduction in these stands. The Dutch elm disease and the gypsy moth constitute a serious threat to the trees in the state although they have not yet been reported in the state.

Forest Crop Law

Under the provisions of Chapter 77 of the statutes, both privately-owned and county-owned lands may be entered under the Forest Crop Law. As of June 30, 1955, a total of 2,471,199 acres was entered under this law. Entries of privately-owned lands total 295,450 acres, the balance being county-owned. Entries under special classification now total 19,158 acres. Lands under special classification are those outside of forest protection districts.

The effectiveness of the Forest Crop Law is not alone the num-

ber of acres actually entered under the law but rather its effect in holding the level of general property taxes to a reasonable level which if too high, may prevent good forest management — and such management is a long-term undertaking. Besides the economic benefit to the state as a result of improved forest management, there is also the benefit of providing the largest class of public hunting grounds in the state since all forest crop lands are open to public hunting and fishing.

Woodland Tax Law

The Woodland Tax Law, Section 77.16 of the statutes, was enacted by the 1953 Legislature to encourage better forestry practices on small privately-owned woodlands by providing a uniform and constant tax rate on productive woodlands. This law permits the owner of a tract of land containing less than 40 acres to register his land with the state and receive the benefits of a lower and more equitable tax rate. He will also be given the technical advice and assistance of foresters for tree planting, estimating timber volume and growth, scaling logs, marking trees for harvest, and preparing forest management plans. Over 5,500,000 acres of farm woodlots in Wisconsin contribute to the maintenance of the state's many woodusing industries.

To place lands under this law, the owner need only to file an application showing the location of his land and a pledge to manage the woods for greater timber production. The agreement is for 10 years and the owner will pay a fixed annual tax of 20 cents per acre. An examination will be made each year by a forester and recommendations made for improvement of the woodland.

Forest Inventory

The forest inventory of 32 northern and central counties, based on the use of aerial photographs and consisting of an area of approximately 18,000,000 acres to be surveyed, has progressed considerably although not as rapidly as planned. This project may be divided into 2 types of surveys, namely: (1) the extensive survey of entire counties based on a statistical sampling plan and (2) the intensive inventories of state and county forests and the 100% mapping of the industrial forests of co-operators. Original plans called for completion of the aerial photography and field work for the extensive survey within a 3-year period with the 4th year to complete the computing and county reports. Lack of photography has prevented completion of the extensive inventory as scheduled. To date, inventory reports for 10 counties have been published — Adams, Jackson, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe, Portage, Vilas, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood Counties — and several more will be published in the near future.

Forest Protection

The responsibility of this division is to protect from uncontrolled forest fire some 16,000,000 acres of forest lands in 37 counties of Wisconsin. To carry out this program, a trained organization of forest rangers grouped into 4 areas and subdivided into 11 districts has been established in the forested counties of the state.

Hand fire suppression methods and tools have long since given way to mechanical equipment, and so such items as 2 airplanes, 154 trucks, 70 tractors, 95 fire plows, 65 water tank trailers, 72 tractor hauling trailers, 32 pumper trailers, 69 miscellaneous portable pumpers, and 200 mobile radios are among the larger items of equipment that are used and must be maintained in instant readiness by the personnel. Fixed installations required to carry on this protection include 45 ranger stations, 152 fire towers, over 2,000 miles of telephone lines, 11 base radio stations, 2 control-repeater links, and a portion of the towers, equipment enclosures and equipment which constitute part of the state microwave communications system.

Not all of Wisconsin is under organized forest fire protection as the agricultural counties of eastern, western and southern Wisconsin have little, if any, forest fire problems. Fire protection has brought back into productivity several million acres of cutover and burned-over land throughout Wisconsin. Timber and habitat for forest wildlife are being restored largely as a result of fire protection. The streamflow and lake levels are showing signs of increased stability.

To follow the progress of forest fire protection, let us look at the suppression statistics from 1930 through 1954 which show the number of fires and the acreage burned each year.

Forest Fire Statistics 1930 — 1955

Year	No. Fires	Acres burned	Year	No. Fires	Acres burned
1930	2,300	513,846	1945	742	8,971
1931	2,340	640,979	1946	1,567	7,792
1932	3,168	119,458	1947	1,398	16,007
1933	3,659	259,041	1948	1,825	23,574
1934	2,873	127,793	1949	1,164	9,749
1935	561	1,830	1950	669	2,313
1936	2,208	100,814	1951	464	2,036
1937	1,311	2,967	1952	1,246	4,962
1938	916	8,081	1953	1,218	9,799
1939	2,021	9,864	1954	957	6,736
1940	1,622	11,534			
1941	799	1,439	1930-		
1942	823	3,104	1954	37,993	1,915,035
1943	962	12,814			
1944	1,180	9,532			

Since an annual burn of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent of the area under protection is generally considered satisfactory, it will be seen that the state's record since 1935 has been excellent since in only one year (1936) has this figure been exceeded. The figures shown above give the general picture of the state as a whole for the last 25 years. However, requests always come in for forest fire data by individual counties. To meet that need, the 1955 fire report form has been revised and the information obtained has been transferred to IBM cards for machine sorting and tabulation.

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-recreational 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 semi-public 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.

By classification, there are 15 scenic-recreational parks, 7 roadside parks and 8 historic-memorial parks which make up the present state park system. During the season of 1954, visitors at the state parks totaled more than 4,650,000. This represents an increase of 16% over the previous all-time high reached in 1953 when

in excess of 4,000,000 persons visited the state parks. Although the vast majority of the attendance is made up of day visitors, there were 176,307 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 Acres 6-30-55	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Manager
American Legion	Oneida	37,810	Purchase	1929	Boulder Junction
Brule River	Douglas	18,993	Gift & Pur.	1906	Brule
Council Grounds	Lincoln	278	Gift	1938	Merrill
Flambeau River	Price, Rusk & Sawyer	72,762	Purchase	1930	Phillips
Kettle Moraine	Fond du Lac	18,289	Purchase	1936	Campbellsport
	Jefferson				
	Sheboygan				
	Walworth				
	Washington				
	Waukesha				
Northern Highland	Iron & Vilas	126,114	Purchase	1925	Boulder Junction
Point Beach	Manitowoc	2,138	Purchase	1938	Two Rivers

State Forest Nurseries

With a view of encouraging reforestation and the planting of trees for forestry, game and watershed purposes on both public and private lands in Wisconsin, the Conservation Department has been annually producing planting stock since 1913. More than 54,100,000 seedlings and transplants were distributed by the state forest nurseries during 1953 and 1954. Of this number, approximately 83% were planted on private lands, while 17% were

planted on lands in public ownership. The principal demands for forest trees from the state nurseries continue to be as follows: for planting by farmers, industry and other landowners; for reforestation of publicly-owned lands; for demonstration and educational purposes among schools, 4-H groups and extension forestry projects planting on semi-public lands; for highway and other planting by official state agencies.

Game Management

The game management division has expanded constantly during the last 25 years in its many activities concerned with the growing of farm, forest, and migratory game species. The increased public demand for services has made necessary expenditures of over a million dollars annually to improve wildlife habitat, maintain a desirable breeding stock, and propagate game for later release in the wild. In 1949-50 a reorganization plan was adopted, and is in operation at the present time, whereby game co-ordinators in charge of 5 administrative areas handle all field management activities. The results of this policy have provided a closer contact in the field with the public, and a more improved handling of local management problems.

Various responsibilities are assumed in the present game management program: Recommendation of game and trapping regulations; propagation and the stocking, leasing, purchasing, and development of public hunting grounds; administration of licensed game, deer, and fur farms, and licensed shooting preserves; game research and investigation; deer feeding and deer yard acquisition and preparation of various publications.

The public hunting grounds program of land acquisition and development still is in the process of expansion. In 1955, a total of 333,646 acres of wildlife habitat well situated to serve the public has been leased or purchased. The public hunting grounds do not include more than 4,000,000 acres of other public lands, such as the Central Wisconsin Conservation Area (117,118 acres); Horicon Marsh (10,857 acres); and county, state and federal forests which are also available to public hunting. The state-purchased public hunting grounds increased from 91,600 acres in 1954, to 95,190 acres in 1955. The leased acreage of public hunting grounds in 1955 totaled 241,456 acres, and was approximately the same as during the preceding year. The department is now controlling public hunting grounds in 57 counties.

Refuges are established annually whereby areas are managed to protect and hold game species, and are developed to build up a huntable population. In 1954, 133 refuges totaling 49,305 acres were in operation, aside from additional closed areas posted primarily for the protection of various game species during the fall hunting season.

One of the most important activities in operation through the use of Pittman-Robertson funds is the Yellowstone conservation area in Lafayette County. The Yellowstone Dam created a 450-acre lake in lakeless southwestern Wisconsin. Considerable planting, strip cropping and other habitat improvement, is now under way on 1,500 acres of land-area adjacent to the lake. In other parts of the state, forest habitat development projects are continuing, whereby publicly-owned lands in forested regions are worked to improve game habitat. Game improvement of privately-owned, agricultural lands, in co-operation with the various soil conservation districts, is conducted on farm lands. Included in the development are work projects for bettering the environs for waterfowl and fur-bearers on the Central Wisconsin Conservation Area.

The Boscobel tree and shrub nursery continued to be one of the most important Pittman-Robertson projects where emphasis is placed mainly on the growing of game food and cover shrubs. The nursery plans to have available 2½ million shrubs of various species, and a million conifers in 1956.

During the last biennium, Wisconsin has acquired by purchase more than 1,000 acres of winter deer yards. A total of 906 acres was purchased during the fiscal year 1953-54, and 105 acres during 1954-55. Disbursements, including the amount spent on deer yard management in addition to the cost of the yards purchased, totaled \$22,968. The feeding of deer during the 1954-55 winter marked the twentieth season that artificial feed was distributed in a number of overbrowsed yards.

Since 1929, the department has operated a general county winter bird feeding program. During recent years, another feeding program has been active; namely, bird feeding on public hunting grounds. These 2 programs are planned primarily for the feeding of pheasants, Hungarian partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, and prairie chicken, to insure the survival of adult birds for the breeding season. In addition to the feeding of corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, mixed grain, and grit, food patches were planted. The winter bird feeding program has been the responsibility of the game and law enforcement personnel whose joint plans provide for feeding needs, and for feeding wherever emergency conditions are observed. Conservation wardens and district game managers encourage the local participation of conservation clubs, youth groups, and other interested parties.

In 1954, 478 licensed game farms, 538 fur farms, and 71 deer farms, were in operation in Wisconsin. Waterfowl, upland game birds, and ornamental birds were raised on the licensed game farms. There was an increase of 109 game farms, generally for pheasant rearing, from 1953 to 1954. Three hundred ninety-seven muskrat farms with an acreage of 50,550 were in operation. From 1953 to 1954, the number of deer farms increased by 19.

Sixty-eight licensed shooting preserves were in operation in 1954 and 65 were licensed during the previous year.

The State Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette continued its high production of birds. A total of 950,260 game bird eggs was produced during the biennium. The farm distributed 433,013 day-old chicks to co-operators during this period. The number of pheasants stocked from the day-old chick program amounted to 326,070. Forty-six thousand one hundred eleven 16 to 20 week-old, and 83,788 mature pheasants were released. Due to a high population in the wild, only 251 raccoon were distributed. Rabbit stocking also continued. During the biennium, more than 33,000 visitors registered at the farm.

In the extensive program of tree and shrub planting for wildlife food and cover and watershed control, 1,711,312 trees and shrubs were planted in 1954 and a total of 1,063,957 woody plants were set out during the spring of 1955.

Fish Management

The function of the fish management division is the management of the fishery resources in the state. To further activities in carrying out this responsibility the state was divided into 5 administration areas with a fishery co-ordinator in charge of each area. The purpose was to provide decentralization of administrative activity, have closer contact with the public, provide more efficient handling of local fishery projects and give closer supervision of personnel and projects located at various points throughout the state.

Fishery Biology

Lake and stream surveys continue to be important in determining the general condition of fish populations in the thousands of lakes and streams in the state. Improvements in gear and techniques have enabled fishery biologists to more easily assess the size and structure of fish populations and to recommend corrective measures. Items that should be mentioned are (1) the use of echosounders to map lakes and locate concentrations of fishes; (2) electro-fishing devices used in collecting fish and making estimates of the number of fish present; (3) seines of 2,000 to 3,000 feet in length for extensive sampling of lake fishes; and (4) skin-diving equipment rapidly developing many uses in lake survey and fishery research.

One of the principal benefits arising from routine lake surveys during the past biennium has been the location and development of lakes suitable for trout fishing. In some of these it has been necessary to remove the existing fish populations with rotenone before planting trout. Other lakes, stocked with 6-to-8-inch rainbow trout, have produced some phenomenal fishing within the first year after stocking. Tozer Lake, Washburn County; Weber

Lake, Vilas County; Devil's Lake, Sauk County; and Green Lake, Green Lake County, are examples of this type of managed trout waters.

Escanaba Lake in Vilas County has been a valuable source of information concerning liberalized fishing restrictions since the study began in 1946. During this period there have been no size limits, no bag limits and no closed season on any species of fish present. The principal game fishes in the catch have been yellow walleyes, smallmouth bass, muskellunge, yellow perch, rock bass, largemouth bass and bluegills. Many other species of fish are present. Fishing pressure on this 290-acre lake has been moderately high, amounting to approximately 100 hours per acre per year.

During the biennium the propagation of largemouth bass was discontinued and one of the stations formerly devoted to this activity has been converted to a warm-water research center. Studies here have been designed to determine the relationship between carp, largemouth bass, bluegills and crappies. Much has been written about carp depredations and their effects on aquatic vegetation, but their role as competitors with other fish is little understood.

The Wisconsin trout policy was adopted by the Conservation Commission early in 1954. The highlights of the policy are that habitat and research are to receive more attention, the harvest regulated to insure continuing stocks, efforts be made to improve the quality of the hatchery product, and only legal-sized trout be stocked in streams where the most possible return be obtained.

A study was designed and initiated as an aid in the development of a state-wide program of stream improvement and watershed management. Sponsored by federal funds the project is being conducted on Black Earth and Mt. Vernon Creeks in Dane County.

During the biennium the Conservation Department and the University announced the formation of a co-operative program to conduct basic research on the ecology of fishes in Wisconsin. This program is being financed to a large extent by Dingell-Johnson funds and has been sought after for many years by interested persons both in the department and the university.

Habitat Improvement

While this is a recently enacted program and still in its infancy, it has become very popular and has very hearty support from the public. It is recognized more and more that if proper habitat is lacking for fish and game, all other programs are of very little value. Furthermore the approach to the habitat improvement program is through the landowner, who in turn receives many benefits of lasting value.

The department interests in watershed management are seven-fold. They are: 1. To work as part of a team in community

watershed program; 2. To control run-off water at its first contact with the land; 3. To stabilize lake levels and sustain ground-water supplies; 4. To protect, maintain, or re-establish lakeshore and stream side cover; 5. To maintain reasonable public access to lakes and streams through encouragement of good relationships with the landowners and purchase or lease where necessary; 6. To encourage full development of grasslands, forest lands and farm woodlands as protective and sustained yield areas within watersheds; 7. To maintain and improve lake and stream habitats for fish life and both wild and crop lands for game through proven and accepted management practices

During the biennium a "Memorandum of Understanding" was executed with local Soil Conservation Districts. In addition, a "statement of Watershed Development Cooperation" was approved and signed between the Conservation Department, State Soil Conservation Committee, University Agricultural Extension Service and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. The agreement sets forth the specific forms of co-operation to be provided by each agency.

The watershed approach of encouraging the formation of watershed associations has resulted in 36 organized watersheds functioning at present. The department is demonstrating various watershed procedures on 15 watersheds. Co-operative projects are being conducted with 55 organized clubs and civic groups. Approximately 77 miles of stream protective zone have been acquired and are now under state control. Trees were planted as one important phase of the watershed activity and during the biennium there were planted 768,609 trees and 76,125 shrubs.

Fishery Operations

Lake rehabilitation consists of the removal of the entire fish population in a lake and then restocking it with a more desirable species or combination of species. In most instances, trout lakes have been developed in this manner although several warm-water lakes have been improved in this manner. The lakes are first carefully surveyed and analyzed and if they are in an unproductive state, renovation is recommended. If conditions are suitable, they are converted to trout lakes, otherwise a combination of warm-water species is considered. These are usually the smaller size lakes because of the expense involved. Rotenone is applied to kill off the fishes present. After the toxicant has dissipated the new fishes are introduced.

Rough Fish Control

Major rough fish control activities are centered at 4 stations which are, Fond du Lac, Horicon, Kegonsa and Newville. The number of stations had previously been reduced in order to provide more concentrated and efficient effort than to have activities scattered to many more camps.

Carp and sheepshead are the principal species of rough fish removed from various waters to control populations. Sheepshead are found mostly in Lake Winnebago and a concerted effort is being made to greatly increase the harvest of them. New equipment in the form of new trap nets rather than the old style hoop nets is found to be more effective. A modern steel boat with specialized equipment was purchased to use in this work. In addition, several individuals were given contracts to assist in the sheepshead removal effort. The goal is to remove at least 2,000,000 pounds annually. Previous activities removed only about $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds annually. Although the Lake Winnebago sheepshead are of inferior quality they do bring a fairly good market price during the winter months. However, the market is very poor during the summer months and about the only market is to mink farmers so the price is quite low.

Ordinarily, the Conservation Commission receives 10% of the proceeds of the sale of rough fish caught by contractors to defray supervision costs. It is believed that private enterprise in rough fish removal is a valuable asset to the state. Consequently, the fish management division does not wish to place any unnecessary barriers in the way of contractors in rough fish removal. Therefore, the division recommended that in the matter of commissions a reduction of fees be made. The policy was therefore revised and now if rough fish are sold for 3¢ per pound or less, no commission is charged and this makes it possible for the contractors to continue some removal operations during periods of poor market conditions without suffering financial loss.

Great Lakes Fisheries

The compilation of statistics on the commercial catch of fish from the Wisconsin waters of Green Bay, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior is one of the major functions of this activity. These records are used by both the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Conservation Department in deciding upon fish management practices to be used in the Great Lakes. This work has been carried on in the same manner since 1936 and valuable information as to changing population and trends of fishing has resulted.

Considerable improvement in the lamprey control program was experienced during 1955. The department worked very closely with the Fish and Wildlife Service in trapping efforts on 7 streams tributary to Lake Michigan and Green Bay. The service furnished electric devices and assisted in their installation in the streams following which daily maintenance was carried on by the Conservation Department. Electrical control devices are far more efficient in blocking the spawning migrations of the sea lamprey than are the mechanical weirs previously used.

Law Enforcement

The goal of the law enforcement division is to give maximum protection to our resources and people under conditions where a minimum of arrests are necessary. This division is charged with the responsibility of the enforcement of all of the sections of the Wisconsin Statutes and Conservation Commission orders which affect our natural resources. In the past few years we have had approximately 100 men to police over 56,000 miles, which comprises the land area of the state and in addition thereto a water area in Lake Michigan, Green Bay, and Lake Superior wherein the state has jurisdiction which is approximately one-eleventh the size of the land area of the state. In order to obtain the best possible results we must first have the confidence of the people, and this includes, of course, the co-operation of all of the other enforcement agencies, the district attorneys in the 71 counties, and the courts.

Our program is aimed specifically at prevention, as we feel that if we can prevent violations, we are doing the best job; and with this program, of course, it naturally follows that education is our basic tool in which to accomplish this end. Consequently, our conservation wardens are instructed to meet with the student bodies of the schools in the state and inform them of what our program is and ask for their co-operation. We also meet with many youth organizations as well as adult organizations to impress upon them the need to protect the state's natural resources. We feel with this educational program that in the years to come conservation law violations will be held to a minimum.

The state has been blessed richly in natural resources, and, consequently enjoys a top reputation as a tourist state. This is evidenced by the fact that in the last 4 years we have sold more nonresident fishing licenses than any other state in the union. With the countless thousands of people that come here to vacation and participate in the recreational facilities that we have to offer, it follows that the tourist business is very important to the economy of the state.

We hire the best caliber men that we can obtain to represent the state in conservation law enforcement. The basic qualifications that he must have are native ability for this type of work, honesty and fairness in all of his dealings, the ability to meet the public and instruct them; and while he must have a pleasing personality, he must be firm when the occasion demands it.

In a recent 3-year period there were 10,000 cases for violation of conservation laws taken through the courts. Over a quarter of a million dollars was assessed in fines by the courts throughout the state, and we were successful in prosecuting over 99 per cent of these cases.

Engineering

The great diversification of activities carried on by the department requires a rather extensive engineering service. The engineering division consists of a chief conservation engineer and approximately 12 engineers, surveyors, draftsmen and technicians. The division has 4 sections: mechanical; electrical and communications; structural; topographic and hydrology. 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 450 trucks, 138 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 engineering service required by the ownership and operation of over 2,000 miles of telephone line along with 11 base radio stations, 2 control and repeater links and 200 mobile two-way radio telephone units. This section also has engaged in a portion of the path surveys for the state microwave system.

The structural engineering section provides planning for new building requirements, building modifications and maintenance, dam construction and any other structural needs. The Conservation Department has approximately 1,500 buildings with a present valuation in excess of \$5,800,000. 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 427,395 acres. The development of these areas requires 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.

The river survey section has been added to the engineering division with the assigned duty of investigating all problems arising out of dam construction, impoundments, irrigational use of waters from lakes and streams and such other activities that could affect the conservation value of Wisconsin lakes and streams.

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 66,500, 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 4,300.

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 51 during the past year. Of 54 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 66 subjects. Total film showings last year numbered 9,621. The still photographic file contains 13,874 black and white and 3,961 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 twentieth 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 124,729 inquiries with requests for Wisconsin literature, travel information and assistance in making vacation plans during the past year.

Finance

The finance division is charged with the responsibility of all matters pertaining to departmental finance including accounting, both general and cost; the distribution and sale of licenses and other activities generally associated therewith. The finance division is divided into sections each of which is responsible for carrying on specialized phases of the work of the division. The administration of the division is carried on by the comptroller and his assistants who are responsible for the preparation of the department budget, specialized reports, improved accounting systems, certification of vouchers for payment, and general supervision of all division activities.

Clerical

The clerical division is composed of employes not only in the Madison office but in all of the 5 conservation area headquarters and 12 other offices in cities throughout the state. It aids all other divisions in the preparation and dispatching of correspondence, directives and other information to the public and field personnel. Continued expansion of the department, with resultant increased demands for service on the part of the division, has made it necessary to purchase modern labor-saving equipment to aid in speeding up and organizing this work, such as mimeograph and ditto machines, a collator, Vari-typers, an Auto-stat copying machine, automatic feed addressograph, mail opener, automatic stapler, folding machine, postage meter machine and dictaphones.

CRIME LABORATORY, STATE

Members of Board: 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; JOHN W. POLCYN, Chief of Police, Milwaukee; BRUCE WEATHERLY, Chief of Police, Madison; EDWIN WILKIE, Governor's executive counsel.

Superintendent: CHARLES M. WILSON.

Assistant Superintendent: JOS. C. WILIMOVSKY, JR.

Offices and Laboratory: 917 University Avenue, Madison.

Publications: Scientific and Law Methods of Judicial Proof; semi-monthly bulletin (distribution restricted to law enforcement agencies).

The State Crime Laboratory, created in 1947, operates under the supervision of a board of 7 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Governor. A majority of the members are required to be actively engaged in law enforcement work. The Attorney General and an administrative officer of the University of Wisconsin, designated annually by the president, are ex officio members. This

board holds regular meetings at least 4 times annually, and special meetings are called at the request of a majority of the board or on the chairman's own initiative on 5 days notice. Board members receive no compensation for their services, but are reimbursed for the expenses incurred in attending the meetings in Madison.

The Crime Laboratory was established for the purpose of maintaining and operating a laboratory to provide necessary modern technical assistance to law enforcement agencies where a criminal offense is under investigation. It was created to supplement and assist, rather than duplicate, activities of law enforcement agencies in problems arising from criminal investigations. It is unique in that it has no police power, and although it has no direct connection with any enforcement agency, the Laboratory works in close relationship with local law enforcement agencies, district attorneys and the courts, requesting technical assistance.

In its co-operation and assistance in criminal investigation, the Laboratory brings to the problem the latest accepted scientific processes in the field of firearms identification, chemical and micro-analytical examinations, handwriting comparisons, comparative micrography, lie-detector or deception-test examinations, and fingerprinting. With all units housed in one building, the Laboratory is able to exercise the minimum of delay with the maximum of efficiency in its aid to law enforcement agencies.

In addition to technical assistance rendered, the Laboratory, through an informational campaign, acquaints the local law enforcement agencies with on-the-scene procedures recommended in cases involving collection, preservation and marking of evidence, so that the Laboratory receives the proper materials in such manner and condition that their evidentiary examination value has not been destroyed. This added assistance is carried out in a great part through the Laboratory's mobile field unit, which is made available in major cases upon request of the law enforcement agency, and is dispatched to the scene to aid in the preliminary evaluation, recovery, and preservation of physical evidence usually found at the scene of such investigations. These field trips by the mobile unit serve an informational or educational purpose as well, giving the local agency an opportunity to work with the field unit and assigned Laboratory personnel, thereby making them familiar with recommended on-the-scene procedures concerned with the recovery and handling of physical evidence.

A 234-page manual, *Scientific and Laboratory Methods of Judicial Proof*, compiled and edited by the Laboratory, has been designed to acquaint the law enforcement agencies, district attorneys and the courts with the proper use of the services offered by the Laboratory. It has been widely distributed throughout the state and has often been used as a textbook and source of reference material when the Laboratory is to be consulted on a case.

The first in a series of 3-day institutes, dealing with scientific and laboratory methods of judicial proof, and open to district attorneys, their assistants, judges sitting in courts having criminal jurisdiction and pathologists, was held in February 1951, under the joint sponsorship of the Laboratory, the Attorney General's office, the extension division of the university, the medical and law schools of the university, the Wisconsin District Attorneys Association and the Wisconsin County Boards Association. These informational sessions have been held at 2-year intervals, on the odd year since 1951, the next institute being scheduled for 1957. The Laboratory has participated in the presentation of the University of Wisconsin's law school seminars, the most recent held in the spring term session 1953-1954 on "Scientific Evidence and Judicial Proof."

A confidential law enforcement bulletin now being published semi-monthly, and shortly to become a weekly issue, is distributed to law enforcement agencies in the state and surrounding areas. The bulletin carries wanted notices with photographs and descriptions, notices and details of various types of offenses, lists of stolen property and other confidential information of value to the law enforcement agencies in their investigation of crime.

The Laboratory has established and maintains a central worthless check file to which worthless checks passed in Wisconsin and adjacent areas are submitted by various law enforcement agencies, where they are examined, classified and linked to worthless checks passed in other localities. Information regarding the passer's activities is transmitted directly to all interested agencies, and in addition, is carried in the law enforcement bulletin. This exchange of information regarding check passers has been helpful in apprehending many bad check passers since the file was established in 1953.

As a further aid to the law enforcement agencies, the Laboratory has designed and built special equipment for its own use. Recently it has been responsible for the design of a low-cost finger and palmprint stand, and camera with supplementary equipment for taking identification photographs. This equipment is manufactured through arrangements with the State Reformatory at Green Bay, and is available, at approximate cost, only to Wisconsin tax-supported law enforcement agencies.

All requests directed to the Laboratory for technical assistance must involve an actual or suspected criminal offense, and are referred to the Laboratory through sheriffs; coroners; chiefs of police; village marshals; the district attorney of the county in which the offense is presumed to have been committed; the courts; the State Department of Public Welfare; the Attorney General; or the Governor. State law prohibits the Laboratory from processing materials to answer questions arising from civil litigation. The findings and results of examinations in the Laboratory are privileged and are available only to officials connected with the

referral agency, until such time as the findings become a part of a criminal case before a court of record.

The Laboratory, when requested, is interested only in the establishment of the facts in any criminal matter, and consequently has no interest in the outcome of criminal proceedings. The statutes permit the Laboratory to undertake examinations for a defendant in a criminal action if the request is properly directed through the courts. This provides the technical services of the Laboratory available to defense as well as prosecution, in a criminal proceeding.

Since the organization and inception of the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory, it has been the plan of the State Crime Laboratory Board to consider the present quarters of the Laboratory as temporary quarters. The expansion of the Laboratory's facilities and services and the ever increasing requests for assistance have caused the present quarters to become outmoded and inadequate to cope with the growing case load, and the State Crime Laboratory Board has developed plans for an appropriate and adequate permanent building, on or adjacent to the campus of the University of Wisconsin, in order to provide for the exchange of services between the Laboratory and associated departments of the University.

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; OTTO A. MORTENSEN, 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.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, *chairman*; Senator FOSTER B. PORTER; Assemblyman 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 \$2,000,000 for the biennium 1955-57 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:

\$1,000,000 for general emergencies in all funds.

\$1,000,000 for state educational, charitable and penal institutions.

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 North 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 is 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, 1955, a total of 436 cases involving 23,828 workers was filed with the board. In addition to these cases approximately 1,200 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, 1955, the board conducted a total of 86 representation elections involving 1,157 employes. Labor organizations were certified as the collective bargaining representatives in 54 of the elections conducted. In the remaining 32 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 123 referenda involving 10,494 employes. In the 123 referenda conducted, "All-Union Agreements" were approved in 100 cases affecting 9,739 employes, rejected in 23 cases involving 755 employes, and dismissed in 7 cases involving 54 employes.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, a total of 51 complaints involving 1,536 employes was filed with the board alleging that unfair labor practices had been committed. Of this total 42 complaints alleged unfair labor practices on behalf of employers and 9 complaints on behalf of employes or labor organizations. The board issued cease and desist orders in 7 cases, affirmative action orders in 6 cases, and dismissed a total of 33 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, 1955, the board received 20 requests for arbitration involving 345 employes. 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, 1955, the board received 110 mediation cases involving 642 employers and affecting 9,603 employes.

Subchapter III, relating to labor disputes in public utilities was enacted by the 1947 Legislature and became effective on July 26, 1947. It provides settlement procedure for labor disputes between public utility employers and their employes, through the appointment of conciliators and arbitrators in cases where the collective bargaining process has reached an impasse and stalemate, and as 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.

ENGINEERING, BUREAU OF

State Chief Engineer: RALPH D. CULBERTSON.

Assistant Chief Engineer: JOHN J. GLAETTLI, JR.

Consultant to Chief Engineer: MARTIN W. TORKELOSON.

State Architect: ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.

State Power Plant Engineer: A. C. BESSERDICH.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: M. L. BROWN.

Planning Division Director: HENRY M. FORD.

Office: State Capitol.

Functions of the Bureau

The bureau is responsible for the design and construction of all buildings and structures for the state, including heating and power plants, water and sewage systems, other physical improvements and major remodeling and maintenance projects. About \$19,000,000 of construction work was completed during the past 2 years comprising over 400 separate contracts. Contracts for new work during the same period were in excess of \$22,000,000. Engineering and architectural work for a substantial portion of these projects was handled by private consulting offices.

The bureau acts as procuring agent for coal for 30 state institutions. Coal is purchased on a heat unit basis at a total cost of approximately \$1,000,000 per year. A machine shop is operated for the repair of equipment of state institutions. The State Capitol, the Executive Residence and State Office Buildings in Madison and Milwaukee are operated by the bureau. Their custodial staffs, elevator operators, guides and maintenance staffs are under the

supervision of the bureau. Assistance to local governmental units in planning and zoning is furnished by the Planning Division of the Bureau which also approves land plats.

The State Engineer

The State Engineer is a member ex officio of the Armory Board, the State Geographic Board, the Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers, and the Committee on Water Pollution; and by statute is the State Drainage Engineer. The State Architect is a member ex officio of the Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers and a member of the Fine Arts Commission. The State Engineer, State Architect and the Director of Planning are ex officio members of the technical advisory committee of the State Building Commission.

Architectural Division

This division prepares plans and specifications for, and supervises construction of state buildings. It reviews similar professional work done by private consulting firms. Twenty employes — architects, draftsmen and building construction superintendents — are assigned to the division.

Structural Division

The 5 engineers of this division are responsible for design and specifications for structures, water and sewage systems, land improvements and property surveys.

Power Plant Division

The power plant division develops plans and specifications for projects involving mechanical and electrical engineering, including heating and power plants, electrical distribution systems, refrigeration installations and improvements to such existing facilities. It operates the capitol heating and power plant, the power plant shop and conducts tests in connection with coal purchasing. Eight technical and 25 plant and maintenance employes are assigned to the division.

Buildings and Grounds Division

One hundred and twenty employes in this division operate and maintain the Capitol, the State Office Building and the Milwaukee State Office Building. Similar services are furnished several state departments housed in leased office quarters in Madison.

Planning Division

This division furnishes technical assistance to local governmental units in connection with zoning, city and area planning, public works and development of recreational facilities. It con-

ducts long-range planning studies for state departments; makes recommendations regarding platting and approves land division plats. The division comprises 8 employes. The director represents the bureau on the Natural Resources Committee, and is its secretary. He is also secretary of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, and co-pilot for the North of the Mississippi River Parkway Planning Commission.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

Members: CHARLES ZADOCK, citizen member, *chairman*; JAMES S. WATROUS, art faculty member, University of Wisconsin, *secretary*; MRS. D. B. DANA, member of State Historical Society Board of Curators; EDWARD H. DWIGHT, director, Milwaukee Art Institute; ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF, state director.

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.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD, STATE

Members: L. P. VOIGT, *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 rec-

ommendation 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: JOHN OSTROM, *chairman*; HERBERT THEIEN, *vice chairman and treasurer*; LILLIAN CRANDALL, *secretary*.

Chief Weighmaster: G. O. ROESSLER.

Chief Grain Inspector: W. DEFORE.

Office: Board of Trade Building, Superior.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905 and is located in the city of Superior. Warehouses in Green Bay, La Crosse and Superior are served by this commission. It is composed of 3 members appointed by the Governor for 3-year terms, without senate confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts. Earnings in excess of the permitted working surplus of \$100,000 go into the state general fund.

The commission is requested by statute to service all grain warehouses in the city of Superior and may extend its services to warehouses in other cities except Milwaukee. The principal duties of the commission are to weigh all grain received in or shipped from public grain warehouses, to give official certificates of weight and to register warehouse receipts on request; to inspect grain received on request and to inspect all grain shipped from public warehouses, and on request to analyze at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for analysis.

The purpose of this service is to insure an honest inspection, and weighing of grain between sellers and purchasers in the market at Superior and other public warehouses, licensed by the commission.

The weighing department consists of the chief and assistant chief weighmasters, 22 deputy grain weighers, 8 grain sampler weighers, one account clerk and 2 stenographers. Employed in the inspection department are a chief and assistant chief grain inspectors, 13 deputy grain inspectors, 12 grain sampler weighers, one clerk and 2 typists. In addition the commission personnel includes a registrar, a chemist, and a cereal chemist.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: HARRY C. BROCKEL, *chairman*; JESSE W. PHILLIPS, *vice chairman*; VERNON THOMSON, *secretary*.

Office: State Capitol.

In connection with the operation of the Great Lakes Basin Compact the 1955 Wisconsin legislature by chapter 275 of the laws of that year created the Great Lakes Basin Compact Commission. The members of this commission shall be Wisconsin representatives of the Great Lakes Commission, which is the interstate agency participating in the Great Lakes Basin Compact. The compact shall become effective upon enactment by the legislatures of any 4 of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec may also become parties to the compact.

The 3 members of the Wisconsin commission are appointed by the Governor. All members shall have knowledge of and interest in problems of the Great Lakes Basin. One commissioner shall be a state officer or employe and shall serve as secretary. He has also been designated, by the commission as the administrative officer. The commissioners receive expenses but no salaries.

The commissioners represent Wisconsin on the Great Lakes Commission; maintain a continuing investigation of the project of connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean by means of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River; shall urge upon Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation; direct and execute a program of education in support of projects for the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the deepening of the Great Lakes connecting channels.

The act creating this commission abolished the Deep Waterways Commission and transferred the functions of this agency to the Great Lakes Compact Commission.

HEALTH, BOARD OF

Members: STEPHEN E. GAVIN, *president*; SAMUEL L. HENKE, *vice president*; CARL N. NEUPERT, *secretary*; WILLIAM T. CLARK; JOSEPH C. GRIFFITH; JOHN S. HOLLINGSWORTH; CARL D. NEIDHOLD; FORRESTER RAINE.

State Health Officer: CARL N. NEUPERT.

Assistant State Health Officer: E. H. JORRIS.

General Administration Section: E. H. JORRIS, *assistant state health officer*; division of staff services, E. H. JORRIS, *director*; division of personnel, HENRY KJENTVET, *director*; division of statistical services, VIVIAN B. HOLLAND, *statistician*; division of fiscal services, FRED E. BROWN, *director*; division of internal services, LENORE BRANDON, *supervisor*; division of laboratories, W. D. STOVALL, *director*; bureau of vital statistics, PAUL WEIS, *assistant state registrar*; division of dental education, FRANCIS A. BULL, *director*; division of health education, PHILIP DYKSTRA,* *director*; division of hospital and related services, VINCENT F. OTIS, *director*; division of cosmetology, KATHLEEN BOWER, *supervisor*; division of barbering, THOMAS D. RITCHIE, *supervisor*; division of funeral directing

*Resigned Feb. 3, 1956.

and embalming, HELEN KJELSON, *supervisor*; division of hotels and restaurants, HAROLD E. OLSEN, *supervisor*.

Preventable Diseases Section: MILTON FEIG, *director*; bureau of communicable diseases, MILTON FEIG, *director*; division of venereal disease control, A. L. VAN DUSER, *director*; division of cancer control, A. L. VAN DUSER, *director*; division of tuberculosis control, MILTON FEIG, *acting director*; State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Wales, EDWARD R. LOFTUS, *superintendent*; Lake Tomahawk State Camp, LEONARD HEISSE, *director*; division of heart disease control, MILTON FEIG, *acting director*.

Environmental Sanitation Section: O. J. MUEGGE, *state sanitary engineer*; bureau of sanitary engineering, HARVEY WIRTH, *director*; division of plumbing, WALTER SPENCER, *supervisor*; division of well drilling, THOMAS CALABRESA, *supervisor*; division of rendering and slaughtering, HAROLD L. JOHNSON, *supervisor*; division of water pollution control, T. F. WISNIEWSKI, *director*.

Maternal and Child Health Section: AMY LOUISE HUNTER, *director*; bureau of maternal and child health, AMY LOUISE HUNTER, *director*; division of child guidance, (vacancy); division of nutrition, LUCILE K. BILLINGTON, *supervisor*.

Local Health Administration Section: ALLAN FILEK, *director*; bureau of public health nursing, JANET JENNINGS, *director*; division of industrial hygiene, WILLIAM L. LEA, *director*; division of local health administration, ALLAN FILEK, *director*.

Subordinate Boards and Committees

Barbers Examining Board: HEINZ DIEHL; WM. J. FENHOUSE; JOSEPH LANDREE.

Cosmetology Examining Board: MRS. KATHERINE ANDREIS; MRS. ANN MOCKROSS; MRS. CHARLOTTE TOELLNER.

Advisory Committee in Cosmetology

HENRY KJENTVET, *secretary*; MRS. ALMA A. GEHRKE; FLORIAN W. HARVAT; RALPH HATFIELD; MRS. EDNA JENNINGS; VIVIENNE SCHIBSTED; MRS. EVALYN SORENSON.

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, Certification Committee for: ALLAN FILEK; WM. C. KAHL; ANN L. SCHMICH.

Advisory Hospital Council: ELMER E. BERTOLAET; PAUL BJERKE; HAROLD M. COON; MRS. OTTO FALK; CLARENCE GREIBER; A. LANGEHAUG; CARL N. NEUPERT; W. R. PLATER; FRED PROCTOR; MRS. JOHN RAMSAY; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT; H. A. SINCOCK; ALICE TOPZANT; HERBERT VONIER.

Nursing Homes Advisory Committee

THEDA L. WATERMAN, *chairman*; E. H. JORRIS, *secretary*; SISTER M. CLARINE; MARGARET HEALY; RAYMOND HIRSCH; MRS. FRANCES JELLEN; GEORGE M. KEITH; ROBERT B. L. MURPHY; MRS. MOLLIE RAHR.

Advisory Committee on Hospital Regulation and Approval

PAUL BJERKE; A. LANGEHAUG; W. R. PLATER; H. A. SINCOCK; ALICE TOPZANT.

General Office: State Office Building, Madison.

District Health Offices: No. 1, 602 Insurance Bldg., Madison; No. 2, 9 W. Walworth, Elkhorn; No. 3, 146 Forest Ave., Fond du Lac; No. 4, 114½ S. Water St., Sparta; No. 5, City Hall, Wisconsin Rapids; No. 6, 1136 W. Mason St., Green Bay; No. 7, 417½ N. Bridge St., Chippewa Falls; No. 8, City Hall, Rhinelander.

Publications: Biennial Report; Health, a quarterly bulletin; special publications which are listed in Health Publications; and Health Films, a catalog of health films and filmstrips.

Background

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876 with prescribed powers of regulation and enforcement in matters pertaining to public health. It was the 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 also serves as 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

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, funeral directing and embalming, and hotels and restaurants.

Staff Services

Beginning on July 1, 1952, 4 major operational services were brought together under the division of staff services. Their func-

tions, 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. The function of the personnel division is the recruitment and training of staff, job analysis, classification, setting up of performance standards and maintenance of personnel records. Internal services division combines functions of the central mail and stock rooms; addressographing; the central collection of fees and the issuance of licenses; and duplicating services (mimeograph, multigraph, and ditto).

The fiscal services is the auditing of accounts for the department, for state and county sanatoria, for local health offices, and for hospital construction. Accounting and budgeting functions include appropriations, allotments, balances, inventory control, reporting, etc. Under the direction of a cashier, a collections service is also maintained. This includes verification and custodianship of fees collected; adjustments; maintenance of receipt files; deposits with the treasury; and collection reports.

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? 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 division takes its place on the team of public health workers. The working plans of the division are determined by the needs of the various divisions and sections of the health department. Many of these needs vary little from year to year; others call for new data and analyses. 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 was established in 1903. Since then it has been located in various buildings on the university campus. It is a university laboratory obtaining its budget through the Board of Regents. The law requires that it perform the tests that are incident 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.

In 1954 the laboratory moved into a new building of its own provided through appropriations made by the legislature and matching federal money. The laboratory functions through 15 divisions.

With the improved facilities provided by the building it has naturally been possible to expand the program and services con-

siderably. These advances in the study and recognition of various types of diseases in Wisconsin have made it possible for the first time to carry out scientific investigation of diseases occurring in the state, and to make special study of the epidemiology of these diseases as well as assist in the early diagnosis of certain chronic diseases (cancer).

This 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 in Wisconsin of unusual communicable diseases, and for the early recognition of certain chronic diseases.

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 photocopies and produces other types of photographic work at cost for other governmental agencies. The services of the laboratory are available at cost to any public agency in Wisconsin.

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-seven 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 cooperation 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, nursing homes and related facilities; the approval of 150 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 is made annually to obtain current information for a needed 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, nursing homes, 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 minimum standards are being maintained in the operation of such homes and administrators are encouraged to attain higher and more desirable standards. Visits are made 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.

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.

Hotels and Restaurants

Fieldmen of this division are assigned to district health offices and carry on a continuous program of inspection and licensing 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. The

inspectors enforce the regulations of the Board of Health pertaining to sanitation and public safety in the hotels, restaurants and tourist rooming houses. 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.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES SECTION

The section on preventable diseases co-ordinates the work of infectious and chronic 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. It establishes systems of disease reporting. 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. For example, a polio vaccine distribution plan is currently being administered by the bureau, to assure equitable distribution of Salk polio vaccine made available to Wisconsin through funds granted this state by action of the 84th Congress. 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 and the organization of polio vaccination programs on a state level.

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 not only no deaths due to tuberculosis, but also none ill from the disease. 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 institution 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 obtaining 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 relationship 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 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 complaints of nuisances and health hazards upon request.

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; reviews requests for approval of plans of proposed new well casing adapters for various types of pumps and of proposed new types of well seals; and enforces the code regulations.

In conformance with the Wisconsin statutes, the division also reviews applications for approval of high capacity wells, some 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, with additional inspections being made in case of transfer of ownership. Sites

for new slaughterhouses and rendering plants are inspected and plans covering plant construction are then reviewed. Upon completion of the construction of a new plant, an inspection is made to determine if the facilities have been properly installed before a license is issued.

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 procedures 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

The activities of this section are directed toward conserving the lives and promoting the health of mothers, infants and children. Consultation and advisory service by the professional staff are available to parents, doctors, nurses, hospital staff, public health, school and child guidance personnel and other individuals or agencies influencing the lives of Wisconsin's mothers and children. Educational literature and visual aids are also provided. Emphasis is placed on prevention of physical and emotional problems, the application of health principles and practices in everyday living, and prompt treatment when needed. It is estimated that Wisconsin's population for 1956 will include 90,000 mothers and their newborn infants, 305,000 preschool children ages 1-4, and 820,000 school-age children 5-19 years of age.

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

Statistics, factors relating to illness and death and new developments in programs in maternal and child health are constantly reviewed and studied by the bureau staff as a means of pointing up and stimulating interest in problems and needs to which local effort can be directed.

With most deliveries now occurring in hospitals and a trend toward hospitalization during periods of illness, a hospital nursing consultant is available to review maternal and child health problems with hospital staff and assist them in adapting new methods and techniques. Incubators are loaned to selected hospitals for improving the care of the immature infant, and assistance is given

in providing training for hospital staff in the care of premature babies.

Community activities are promoted 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 fostered 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 school-age years are important not only for protection of children against illness and disease but for developing desirable health habits and attitudes toward health. A consultant in school health is available to assist school administrators, supervisors, teachers and public health personnel in planning and carrying out effective health education programs, school health services, and programs for healthful living in our schools. Health supervision of the pre-school 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 Cooperative School Health Program are developed and widely distributed. Reference lists and educational aids are made available to junior and senior high school teachers of child care and development 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.

The bureau staff work closely with the State Medical Society in developing and carrying on programs in obstetrics and pediatrics, conferences on health of school-age and preschool children and other activities to increase medical interest and participation in community health projects.

Nutrition

Since good nutrition is necessary for health, this division provides services to help the people of the state have better diets. Nutritionists aid community groups in studying local nutrition needs. Nutrition education is carried on through health and welfare agencies, schools and institutions to promote a better understanding of dietary needs. Workshops and group conferences are held

for public health nurses, social workers, teachers and administrators. Assistance is provided to public health nurses on special problems such as diets for expectant mothers, infants, children and ill persons. Individual consultation is given to administrators of hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, child-caring institutions and summer camps in planning, equipping and operating dietary departments and in improving food standards.

Child Guidance

This division is active in promoting and assisting communities to carry on preventive mental health programs and to establish their own child guidance clinics and educational mental health services. Prevention, early recognition, diagnosis and treatment of emotional or mental disturbances is encouraged and demonstrated through participation in well-child centers, "readiness-for-school" programs and the activities of child guidance centers, schools, and other community agencies. 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, discussion guides, radio transcriptions and assistance in organizing programs. Advisory service in mental health is made available by the staff 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 8 districts where help with some public health problems 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 2 hotel and restaurant inspectors. Some have a nutritionist and dental hygienist and stream pollution engineer. One has a Public Health engineer primarily responsible for industrial camp sanitation.

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. 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.

Public health nurses are counseled and given financial assistance where necessary in obtaining adequate preparation in programs of study at universities where public health courses have been approved by the national accrediting agency. When field experience is included in the course, local health agencies are selected by the State Bureau of Personnel and suggestions made to university instructors for placement according to the students' particular needs. Later, the bureau helps in securing the positions best fitted to the nurses' abilities. The administrators 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 to 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.

HIGHER EDUCATION, CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS OF

Members: CHARLES GELLATT, president of the University Board of Regents, *chairman*, 1955-56; NORTON E. MASTERTSON, LEE C. RASEY, ROBERT T. TRACY, ARTHUR E. WEGNER, citizen members; BARNEY B. BARSTOW, WILSON S. DELZELL, LEWIS C. MAGNUSEN, EUGENE MURPHY, representing the Board of Regents of the State Colleges; MRS. MELVIN R. LAIRD, WILBUR RENK, CARL STEIGER, A. MATT WERNER, representing the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin; GEORGE E. WATSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The 1955 Legislature, by Ch. 619, Laws of 1955, created this committee to provide a permanent joint committee to make a continuing study of the state-supported institutions of higher education; to recommend changes in programs and facilities; to provide for a single, consolidated biennial budget and to report results of its studies and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature.

The 15 members consist of 4 citizen members appointed by the Governor; the president and 4 members of the University Board of Regents; the president and 4 members of the Board of Regents of the State Colleges; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The chairmanship alternates on an annual basis between the president of the University Board of Regents and the president of the State College Board of Regents.

The law also provides that on or before January 1, 1957 the committee shall merge the state facilities and programs for higher education in Milwaukee into a single institution, offering a 4-year program of undergraduate instruction. It shall be operated as

an integral part of the university and governed by the Board of Regents.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

- Commissioners:* HAROLD L. PLUMMER, *chairman*; CHARLES W. AHNER, *vice chairman*; OWAIN J. HUGHES, *secretary*.
- Engineering Division:* E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer*; A. T. BLECK, *assistant state highway engineer*; J. S. PILTZ, *engineer of design*; HAROLD B. SCHULTZ, *engineer of bridges*; S. E. HICKS, *engineer of construction*; M. W. FISHER, *engineer of maintenance*; J. ROLAND SCHULTZ, *engineer of materials*; W. N. VOLK, *engineer of traffic services*.
- Administration Division:* W. L. HAAS, *director of administration*; W. F. STEUBER, *chief of public information*; R. B. SAWTELLE, *chief of right of way and roadside control*; J. T. STARR, *chief of organization and management*; H. F. ALT, *chief of office services*; R. L. WILLIAMS, *chief of waysides and landscaping*; R. MILHAUPT, *chief of personnel*.
- Planning and Research Division:* B. R. L'HOMMEDIU, *director of planning and research*; W. D. RYAN, *chief of economic studies*; D. H. KUENZLI, *chief of programming*; F. R. HAYDEN, *engineer of secondary roads*; C. A. LEWIS, *chief of mapping*.
- Finance Division:* W. B. BLAIR, *director of finance*; C. A. CLEASBY, *chief accountant*; B. J. KEEFE, *chief field accountant*; MARIAN A. KERR, *chief of payrolls*.
- District Engineers:* J. C. JONES, District 1; W. J. BURMEISTER, District 2; L. W. EMPEY, District 3; A. W. PILTZ, District 4; V. L. FIEDLER, District 5; E. R. HOLM, District 6; H. WINAT, District 7; R. C. CLARK, District 8; E. H. HINKLEY, District 9; E. G. PLAUTZ, Milwaukee Metropolitan District.
- Offices:* General Office, State Office Building, Madison. District Engineers' Offices: No. 1, 3313 University Ave., Madison; No. 2, 310 S. West Ave. Waukesha; No. 3, 1276 Main St., Green Bay; No. 4, Wisconsin Theatre Bldg., Wisconsin Rapids; No. 5, 501-512 Hoeschler Bldg., La Crosse; No. 6, 105-107 Grand Ave., East, Eau Claire; No. 7, Court House, Rhineland; No. 8, 1517 Tower Ave., Superior; No. 9, Lancaster; Milw. Metropolitan District, 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee.
- Publications:* Biennial Report; Highway Laws of Wisconsin; Highway Map (annual); Statutory Distribution of Total Motor Vehicle Revenues (annual).

Wisconsin Highways

Wisconsin has about 96,000 miles of public roads and streets. Every mile of this network connects with all the rest, yet no man has ever travelled them all nor has any one automobile ever made

that full trip. The State Highway Commission, a number of years ago, made a complete inventory of all roads and streets in the state. It took 175 men, in 35 cars, a total of 200 days at a cost of \$193,000.

Highways, roads and streets are an intimate part of the day-to-day living of every man, woman and child in the state. Road 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.

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.

Road Systems

In 1911 there were no highway systems as we know them today. The cities and villages had their streets. All rural roads were town roads. The work of the State Highway Commission was to accept applications for and to allot state aid for rural road construction, and to provide technical assistance to aid local units in solving their road problems. On such work, the state prepared the plans and supervised the construction. Purpose of the work was to develop a network of improved roads that would eventually provide satisfactory connection to all areas of the state.

The legislature of 1917 established a State Trunk Highway System to reach all county seats and all cities of 5,000 population or over and directed that the system be suitably marked. Construction on such system is the responsibility of the state. The total mileage by the 1917 act was limited to 5,000 miles. The legislature of 1919 raised the mileage to 7,500. In 1923 it was raised to 10,000 miles. By further legislative acts through the years the mileage has slowly increased so that today the State

Trunk Highway System and the connecting streets that carry the routes through the cities total 11,300 miles.

As soon as it was established and marked, the State Trunk Highway system attracted considerable traffic and upon it the major highway construction of that day was concentrated. But with the growing highway transportation, and a considerable share of it devoted to getting Wisconsin milk from the farm to the plant, there was need for a more dispersed and localized network to serve in the areas between the state trunk highways. In 1925 the legislature directed that each county board was to select a system of county trunk highways to be marked and maintained by the county. Selection of the system and any subsequent altering of the selected system required the approval of the State Highway Commission. By 1926, 11,200 miles of county trunk highways had been established. Increases through the years bring the total today to 18,600 miles.

Thus today we have 4 basic systems of roads in Wisconsin; (1) city and village streets; (2) town roads; (3) county trunks; and (4) state trunk highways. A very small percentage of other roads are in special categories not covered by these 4 essential groups. Some of the Indian reservations, parks and forests, and the grounds of public institutions have additional roads on their lands totaling about 500 miles.

There are many other road designations superimposed upon these 4 basic systems. The Wisconsin legislature has created some of these designations, the American Association of State Highway Officials is the source of another, but most of the further systemization beyond the 4 basics has been imposed by the federal government in order to administer federal highway aids.

Federal highway aids were first made available in 1916. A federal aid project required that the road improved be a present or expected mail route, that the improvement be substantial, that federal funds not exceed 50 per cent nor \$10,000 per mile. The Wisconsin State Trunk Highway Law restricted use of federal aid in the state to the State Trunk Highway System. Not all states, however, were so restrictive and some federal aid funds were dissipated on roads of minor importance. The federal highway act of 1921 therefore provided that a Federal Aid Highway System be established by each state and that henceforth federal aid funds could be used nowhere else except on such system. The system was further to be limited to 7 per cent of the total road mileage of the state. In Wisconsin this amounted at that time to 5,516 miles. The state chose to contain all of the Federal Aid System within the then 7,500-mile State Trunk Highway System.

A system of federal aid secondary roads was first established in the middle 1930's, and revised since to provide federal improvement of farm-to-market roads. The old Federal Aid System then became the Federal Aid Primary System. The Federal Aid Secondary

System includes the State Trunk Highway System roads not covered by the Federal Aid Primary System and a good many of the principal county trunk highways and a few local roads. There is no mileage limit on the Federal Aid Secondary System and today in Wisconsin it is 18,500 miles: 29 per cent on the State Trunk Highway System, 68 per cent on the County Trunk Highway System and 3 per cent on town roads.

Originally, federal highway aids were for the purpose of helping improve rural roads only. Cities and villages generally had fairly well improved streets but it was out in the country where motorists found bad going. During World War II this picture changed. Congestion, narrow streets, rough and slow going became more evident in the cities than out in the country. In the federal highway act of 1944, federal urban aid was established to provide financial help in the cities. Federal Aid Primary System roads in urban areas and urban extensions of Federal Aid Secondary System roads are eligible for improvement under these funds. In Wisconsin this amounts to 550 miles of city streets in 49 urban areas taking in 60 cities and villages having 5,000 or more population.

The most recent of federal aid highway systems came about through a realization that certain highways carry most of the traffic volume. In order to bring these especially heavily travelled routes up to a service level comparable to the demands being made upon them, there was created by the 1944 act a National System of Interstate Highways. It is limited to 40,000 miles, about 1 per cent of the total national mileage of all roads. It carries about 20 per cent of all rural traffic. Standards of construction for this system are the highest known today, comparable to the way toll turnpikes are built but without toll gates. Very little interstate system mileage has been built because interstate system funds have been provided only in very limited amounts. To provide such funds is the most urgently needed of all national highway legislation.

In Wisconsin the Interstate System extends from the Illinois line to Milwaukee, from the Illinois line to Madison, from Milwaukee to Madison, from Madison to the Minnesota line at Hudson, from Tomah to the Minnesota line at La Crosse, and a short connection from Duluth to Superior. First portion being built in the state is an 8½-mile piece on present State Trunk Highway 30 in Waukesha County. The National System of Interstate Highways is not truly an independent highway system but is a special emphasis to certain principal roads that are already on the Federal Aid Primary System and the State Trunk Highway System. The Interstate System in Wisconsin contains about 450 miles.

The most recently established road system is the State Arterial System. It consists of 2,200 miles of the principal heavily-travelled state trunk highways. All of the National System of Interstate Highways within Wisconsin is also on the State Arterial System.

It was created by the 1955 Legislature for the purpose of providing special emphasis to the heaviest travelled state trunks.

Of all these interlocking systems, only county trunk highways and state trunk highways are marked and signed with route designations, the county trunks by letters, the state trunk by numbers. There is no relation between U. S. route numbers and federal aid systems. U. S. route numbers are simply state trunk highways that carry the same number through 2 or more states. They provide convenience for the traveler so that he doesn't need to look at the map when he comes to a state line. U. S. Highway 41, for example, begins at Copper Harbor, Michigan, and ends 2,035 miles away at Miami Beach, Florida. The U. S. route numbering system was selected and is administered by a committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials, (in which each state holds membership), not by the federal government.

Finances

The state highway fund is administered by the State Highway Commission. The money comes in from the state motor fuel tax, now 6 cents per gallon, collected by the Wisconsin Department of Taxation, from motor vehicle registrations and driver license fees collected by the Motor Vehicle Department, and from federal aids to Wisconsin which are allotted each year but not paid until the bills for the projects to which they are assigned are due.

These are expected to bring in an average each year of the 1956-1957 biennium of about:

\$ 36,000,000	from motor vehicle registrations, licenses and fees
63,000,000	from the motor fuel tax (raised from 4 to 6¢ per gallon July 1, 1955)
19,000,000	federal aids
6,000,000	county and local unit contributions

\$124,000,000

This will be paid out about as follows each year:

\$ 5,000,000	administration of collecting and motor vehicle enforcement agencies
45,000,000	distributed as statutory aids to counties, cities, villages and towns
49,000,000	construction of state trunk highways
12,000,000	for maintenance and snow removal on state trunk highways
1,000,000	for miscellaneous, such as construction on state parks, institution roads, special bridges, railroad crossing signals, and advertising Wisconsin recreational facilities
2,000,000	for administration of the highway functions
10,000,000	construction of county trunks and local roads on federal aid secondary system

\$124,000,000

Aids

Lowest cost roads are the town roads. Light traffic volumes and minimum service requirements allow light construction and maintenance. Even so, some 14 million dollars annually allotted out of the state highway fund as aid to towns has to be appreciably supplemented with local funds in order to keep up these roads. Local residents occasionally protest to the Governor or to the State Highway Commission that their particular town road needs repair. The state cannot enter these disputes because sole authority over town road matters rests in the town board. The only function the State Highway Commission has in town road affairs is to determine the mileage, and compute and pay the aids. There are 57,500 miles of town roads.

Five hundred and twenty-nine villages and cities also receive as aids 17 million dollars to help them build and maintain their 7,800 miles of streets. Here, too, the State Highway Commission serves only as a certifying agency, without control or direction of the work.

Seventy-one counties receive 14 million dollars in yearly aids from the state highway fund to help them keep up their 18,600 miles of county trunk highways. The State Highway Commission has slightly more control over county trunk highways than it does over town roads or city and village streets. Layout of new county trunks or changes in existing ones must have State Highway Commission approval before they become effective.

Counties are closely associated with the State Highway Commission in state trunk highway matters. A relocation on such parts of the State Trunk Highway System that are not on the State Arterial System must obtain county board approval when the length along the relocated portion is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles or longer. Maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System is by the counties, an arrangement occurring alone in Wisconsin of all the states. The county does the work and the state reimburses the county for all costs. The county may also construct or maintain town roads and city or village streets when requested to do so by the local authority. The county, with its men and equipment, quite frequently does construction work on some of the state trunk highways when the usual private contract method is not the most advantageous. Thus, of all the units of government in Wisconsin, the county is the only governmental agency that can work with any class of road.

Responsibility for Road Problems

Citizens with road or street problems are often at a loss to know whom to see. For a town road matter, the town board is the only body that can help. Village street matters should be taken up with the village board. For city streets there is usually a city

engineer or street commissioner but in a small city the appeal may have to go to the council or city manager. For involvements with county trunks the matter should be taken up with the county highway commissioner. For state trunk highway affairs, write to the district office of the State Highway Commission. For general or over-all highway information not related to one specific piece of road, write to the State Highway Commission at Madison. If your problem deals with a going state trunk highway project near your property, see the project engineer on the job in charge of the work.

It is best to avoid writing to the federal bureau of roads for time may be lost while the letter is referred back to the State Highway Commission. The federal government never works directly on road matters with any local unit of government but confines all of its dealings to the State Highway Commission.

HISTORICAL MARKERS COMMISSION

Members: HAROLD L. PLUMMER, *chairman*; CLIFFORD L. LORD, *secretary*;
L. P. VOIGT; 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.
Assistant Director: DONALD R. McNEIL.
Assistant to the Director: JOHN C. JACQUES.
Chief, American History Research Center: FORREST McDONALD.
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.

Field Supervisor: FRANK N. ELLIOTT.

Office: 816 State Street, Madison 6.

Publications: Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Badger History (monthly September-May); Wisconsin Public Documents, a Checklist (quarterly); Wisconsin Then and Now (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, the president of the university and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are permanent ex officio members of the board. Though it is a membership corporation with a considerable endowment fund of its own, it is also an official state agency and serves some 400,000 citizens of the state annually. It is now one of the largest state historical societies in the country with a membership of approximately 5,000.

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

*Resigned Aug. 1955.

and 25,000 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 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 is the Guide To Business Records. The society offers the annual D. C. Everst 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. Municipal records and records of defunct banks may be destroyed after submission to the society for determination of historical importance.

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.

For the past 9 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.

Beginning with the fall semester 1955, the society offered a series of pamphlet materials on Wisconsin history for the secondary schools together with a special monthly bulletin.

Since 1954, the society's Historymobile, a traveling museum on wheels donated by public-spirited citizens, has joined the staff's radio and television programs in taking history to the people on a very broad scale.

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: PETER G. PAPPAS, *chairman*; REV. FRANKLYN J. KENNEDY, *1st vice chairman*; MRS. PAULINE COGGS, *2nd vice chairman*; JAMES FRECHETTE, *treasurer*; MRS. ERNEST H. ANDERSON, *secretary*; L. H. ADOLFSON; BRUNO V. BITKER; FRED BOBO; MARGARET CHENOWETH; JAMES W. DORSEY; T. A. DUCKWORTH; JUDGE DONALD W. GLEASON; STANLEY GREENE; MRS. HARRY HAMILTON; MRS. HARMON HULL; REV. T. PARRY JONES; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; JOHN A. LAWTON; V. J. LUCARELI; J. P. MANN; RT. REV. MSGR. F. L. McDONNELL; ABLIE MUCKS; L. F. NELSON; SELIG PERLMAN; MRS. H. W. RIDGWAY; S. P. RIGLER; WALTER STRONG; RABBI MANFRED SWARSENSKY; MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON; FATHER E. N. VERGIS; HERMAN WEIL; MRS. LOUIS WEISFELDT; ROBERT C. WILLIAMS; G. AUBREY YOUNG.

Director: REBECCA CHALMERS BARTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Annual report of the director; quarterly newsletters; Third Annual Report on Cases of Alleged Discrimination; periodic research studies on minority group problems such as nonwhite housing, migrant labor and Indian affairs; 6-year report of the director in book form, covering the years 1949-1955, entitled *Our Human Rights: A Study in the Art of Persuasion* (privately printed).

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 passed a law to establish the commission. Governor Oscar Rennebohm then appointed 35 members to the commission for 3-year terms. Operating as a large voluntary group, this commission carried out its statutory duties for 2 years without funds until the 1949 legislature voted an \$18,000 biennial 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 the executive budget bill passed by the legislature provided \$24,500 and in 1953 a 50 per cent increase was authorized which was subsequently passed by the legislature. The 1955 appropriation was about the same.

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. 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: "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, governmental 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 and 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. 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.

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: R. G. KNUTSON, *chairman*; A. W. ENRIGHT; JOHN H. ROUSE.

Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Apprenticeship Division: W. F. SIMON, *director*.

Employment Service: A. T. ROSE, *director*.

Fair Employment Practice Division: VIRGINIA HUEBNER, *administrative assistant*.

Industrial Safety and Buildings Division: ROGER OSTREM, *director*.

Statistical Department: ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician*

Woman and Child Labor Department: MAUD SWETT, *director*.

Unemployment Compensation Division: PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director*.

Workmen's Compensation Division: HARRY A. NELSON, *director*.

General Office: State Office Building, Madison; Milwaukee office: 794 N. Jefferson St.; Unemployment Compensation Division, 137 E. Wilson St., Madison; Employment Service, 105 S. Blair 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

Wisconsin encourages the training of apprentices in the skilled trades under the state apprenticeship law. Individual written agreements (indentures) are entered into between employers and apprentices. The apprenticeship division supervises the training and enforces the conditions of the contracts. The term of training usually is 4 or 5 years. Not all apprentices complete their training just as not all students who enroll in college complete their education. However, in the last 10 years (ending December 1954) 13,542 apprentices completed their training and were granted state certificates of journeymanship by the Industrial Commission.

In addition to administering the apprenticeship law, this division acts as the approval and supervisory agency for veteran job training under the GI Bill. Veterans may receive a monthly allowance while taking this training in a manner similar to that of veterans who elect to use their entitlement by going to school.

There are 2 kinds of job training: apprenticeship and other on-the-job training. The latter is limited to 2 years and is confined to occupations other than the skilled crafts. For handling the veteran job training program, the Industrial Commission is reimbursed by the U. S. Veterans Administration for salary and travel expenses but not for printing or postage. The number of veterans in training governs the amount of reimbursement.

Wisconsin's record with respect to veteran job training merits further comment, especially in regard to the training of service connected disabled veterans. This state ranks 2nd in the number of veterans trained under Public Law 894 and 3rd under Public Law 16. These are the 2 federal laws governing rehabilitation of disabled veterans. The Veterans Administration says that in its opinion this unusual record illustrates ". . . how deeply apprentice training has been integrated into the industrial economy of Wisconsin".

Veterans not disabled, and that means most veterans, take their job training under the GI Bill (Public Laws 346 and 550). A total of 42,884 Wisconsin veterans, as of June 30, 1955, had enrolled for job training. For each individual veteran a written training program had to be submitted to and processed by the apprenticeship division for certification to the Veterans Administration. A survey of 69 Veteran Administration regional offices in the United States, puts the Wisconsin office in 8th place with respect to the number of veterans enrolled for job training.

Another federal agency tied in with the apprenticeship division, is the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor. That agency's activities is financed entirely out of congressional appropriations. In Milwaukee its personnel operate out of the Industrial Commission office. In La Crosse, Madison, Oshkosh and Racine, the agency maintains its own offices. The Bureau of Apprenticeship staff in Wisconsin functions under the general supervision of the state apprenticeship director in the promotion of the plan of apprenticeship as contemplated under state law.

Employment Service

The purpose of the public 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. The service operates a "six point program" which includes the placement of job seekers, special services to veterans, employment counseling and services to the handicapped, labor market information, in-

dustrial services and testing, and co-operation with local community and state-wide groups. This means gearing of its activities to the needs of workers, employers and Wisconsin communities. The Industrial Commission maintains 26 district employment service offices in the state's key cities. Over 60 other Wisconsin communities are extended a part-time employment service through an itinerant service program. The Wisconsin employment service also maintains a system for clearance of labor throughout the nation. The rural industries division is responsible for the recruitment and placement of year-round farm workers and seasonal agricultural and food processing workers. The division is also responsible for the approval and certification of out-of-state migratory and foreign workers. The teacher's placement division renders an efficient and growing placement service to members of the teaching profession, school boards and hiring principals and superintendents. The newly organized professional placement division provides effective placement service to professional, executive and technical applicants (except teachers), and to employers having job openings in these specialized fields. The veteran's employment service, in carrying out its legal obligations to veterans, provides a comprehensive placement and information service including preferential treatment in job placement of veterans.

Fair Employment Practices Division

The Wisconsin Fair Employment Law 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 Practices Division in Milwaukee for that purpose. The law is aimed at eliminating discrimination, on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, by an employer individually or in concert with others, against any employee or any applicant for employment in regard to his hire, tenure, term, condition and privilege of employment. It is also aimed at eliminating discrimination by a labor organization against any member or applicant for membership. The law states that it is the policy of this state to encourage and foster the employment of all properly qualified persons regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

The Industrial Commission is empowered to receive and investigate complaints alleging discrimination on account of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry. If investigation reveals there is probable cause to credit the complaint, then every effort is made through conference, persuasion and education to bring about an adjustment and eliminate the discrimination. The law directs the division to "confer, cooperate with and furnish technical assistance to employers, labor unions, educational institutions and other public or private agencies in formulating programs, educational and otherwise, for the elimination of discrimination." If the com-

mission finds no basis for the complaint, it counsels with the complainant in an effort to achieve understanding. If efforts during conference to bring about an adjustment of a complaint, and eliminate discrimination, fail, then the commission is empowered to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, take testimony and give publicity to its findings. The commission is further authorized to make specific and detailed recommendations to the interested parties as to the methods of eliminating discrimination.

Industrial Safety and Buildings

The laws of 1911 creating the Wisconsin Industrial Commission placed responsibility on the employer to furnish safe employment and a safe place to work, and required the employer to do everything reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of employes and frequenters. The same laws placed responsibility on the owners of public buildings to construct, repair or maintain public buildings in order to render them safe.

Other duties, powers, jurisdiction and authority of the commission granted by law include: (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 permanent equipment of such buildings.

A division of the commission was established accordingly to comply with these statutory requirements. The division was entitled "safety and sanitation". Because this title was deemed to be ambiguous, the commission approved a change in title on April 27, 1955. This division is now identified as "industrial safety and buildings".

Prior to July 22, 1953 no fees were collected by the Industrial Commission for inspection work performed except for nominal amounts charged for the inspection of boilers and elevators. The fee schedule appears in Section 101.10 (12) and (13), Wisconsin Statutes, and is subject to change pending a study of related costs by a committee appointed by the Industrial Commission.

Safety Codes and General Orders

Since 1911, the Industrial Commission has adopted 26 safety codes and general orders each of which fix and order reasonable standards, rules and regulations for different phases of industrial safety and for the design and construction of public buildings.

Safety codes and general orders are developed by advisory committees, members of which are appointed by the commission to assist the commission without compensation and to represent interested organizations, including the affected industries, labor and the general public. Safety codes and general orders in conformity with law are valid and in force until they are found otherwise upon judicial review or until altered or revoked by the commission. To attain lawful status, safety codes and general orders must be reviewed in public hearings, amended, numbered appropriately, approved by the Industrial Commission and published by the Revisor of Statutes.

Boiler Inspection Section

This section, staffed by a supervisor (chief boiler inspector) and 2 assistant boiler inspectors, administers the provisions of the boiler code and the refrigerating plant code. All steam power boilers are required to be inspected annually. All low pressure heating boilers are required to be inspected periodically. Boiler inspections performed by qualified boiler inspectors employed by insurance carriers are acceptable to the commission. To become qualified as a recognized boiler inspector, an applicant must pass an examination conducted by this section.

Refrigerating plants also are inspected by the boiler section, but there is no statutory provision which permits the commission to accept inspections of refrigerating plants by representatives of the insurance carriers.

Building Section

This section examines and approves building plans and design data. In addition, the section employs 6 building inspectors, each located in a state building inspection district. Offices are maintained in each district and are located in Appleton, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Madison, Waukesha and Wausau. The building inspectors are kept informed of all building plans approved by the office staff so their inspection itineraries can be scheduled accordingly. The inspectors co-operate with local building inspectors in municipalities employing inspectors and co-operate with local fire departments and other municipal agencies in regard to building code requirements.

The work of the building section consists of the administration of the orders of the commission which involve the construction, heating and ventilation, fire protection and sanitation of public

buildings and places of employment. These orders which are now in effect are printed in the following building codes and general orders. The building code contains the minimum requirements governing the construction, equipping and maintenance of all new public buildings and places of employment, including apartment buildings occupied by 3 or more families living independently and hotels, hospitals and rooming houses occupied by 3 or more persons not members of the same family. This code also applies to alterations and to new occupancies in existing buildings. The heating, ventilation and air conditioning code contains the minimum requirements for the heating and ventilation of all buildings covered by the building code. The orders relating to existing buildings contain the requirements covering the general safety, sanitation and fire protection for public buildings and places of employment which were erected and in use prior to the effective date of the first building code. The orders of the safety in construction code contain the minimum requirements governing safe practices in construction work. The requirements of the dusts, fumes, vapors and gases code contain specific regulations covering the elimination and control of harmful or toxic dust, fumes, vapors and gases in places of industrial employment. The sanitation orders contain the minimum requirements governing sanitary facilities in all places of employment.

In addition, this section examines reports on the strength and efficiency of materials used in the building industry and determines which materials comply with the terms of the building code and which may then be used in construction.

Electrical Section

The objectives of this section are to establish and maintain standards for the safe generation, transmission and utilization of electric power; to protect employes and the public from electrical fires and injuries, and to establish and maintain standards for adequate illumination in public buildings and places of employment.

Safety standards are established in the Wisconsin State Electrical Code. Volume I deals with the construction of overhead transmission lines and generating plants. Volume II deals with electrical and communication equipment, lightning protection, interior wiring and electric utilization equipment. Other safety standards are established in the School Lighting Code and the General Orders on Electric Fences. Co-operating with local electrical inspectors and officials of municipalities having no inspectors, this section serves in an advisory capacity on electrical safety problems.

Electrical problems mutual to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and the Industrial Commission are handled by this section. Electric utilities depend on this section for assistance in communities where electrical ordinances are not in effect. The electrical

engineer serves as a member of the Electrical Council of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. and by this association keeps informed on electrical developments which enables the section to meet with manufacturers, suppliers, contractors and labor organizations and discuss safety requirements. Inspection of work in the electrical industry is routine. Injuries related to electricity are investigated. Findings of code violations are ordered corrected and followed up until satisfactorily completed.

Elevator Inspection Section

This section is staffed by 2 elevator inspectors having headquarters in the Madison office. Field assignments include the inspection of new and existing elevators, power dumbwaiters and escalators; the investigation of elevator accidents; the supervision of testing car safety device and speed governor combinations; the supervision of drop tests; the supervision of all other required elevator safety tests; the holding of examinations for certificates of competency issued to insurance carrier elevator inspectors; and the supervision of the Wisconsin Elevator Inspectors Association activities.

This section also examines for approval plans which must be submitted for the installation of new elevators, power dumbwaiters, and escalators; holds conferences with architects, engineers and manufacturers in regard to elevator code requirements, and maintains records of all elevators inspected by the state, by insurance companies and by authorized elevator inspecting agencies.

Factory Inspection Section

This section has a staff of one supervisor and 12 factory inspectors. One factory inspector is located in Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan and Wausau and 4 in Milwaukee. The factory inspectors visit all places of employment within their respective districts and list violations of safety orders and violations of general orders on safety. Employers are issued orders to correct substandard conditions within a reasonable period of time. The inspectors follow up their orders and report on progress until completion.

Serving as advisors and at times speakers, the factory inspectors co-operate with local and state industrial safety groups and labor organizations, suggesting methods of preventing accidents and explaining the effectiveness of specific safeguards in the different industries.

The staff inspects and enforces the provisions of the following codes as these codes apply to applicable industrial activities: General Orders on Safety, Sanitation, Safety in Construction, Dusts-Fumes-Vapors and Gases, and Spray Coating.

Fire Prevention

The range and scope of this section encompasses the prevention of fire and fire protection in all public buildings and places of employment. This section co-operates with local fire departments in inspecting for fire hazards, and administers applicable codes regulating the storage, handling, transportation and use of all petroleum products, liquid or gaseous, by different industries in public places and in places of employment.

The following safety codes and general orders guiding this section's activities serve to illustrate the areas of fire prevention endeavor: The flammable liquids code sets forth safety standards for tanks, pipes and fittings, used in bulk plants, marine terminals, refineries, service stations and related handling and usage. The standards for handling, storage and usage of these gases, sometimes referred to as "bottled gas", properly identified as butane, propane, etc., are specified in liquefied petroleum gas code. The standards for handling, storage and use of cleaning solvents commonly used in the cleaning and dyeing industry are established in the cleaning and dyeing code. In the general orders on fire prevention are set forth most general orders covering fire prevention in and around buildings which orders are based on the practice and experience of the State Fire Marshal's department.

Through the fire prevention section, the Industrial Commission co-operates with the State Insurance Department in regard to the fire department 2% dues law. By inspection of the records kept by local fire departments and by examining fire fighting equipment, this section determines for the State Insurance Department which municipalities are eligible for a rebate of 2% of all fire insurance premiums collected annually in the local fire protection areas. Other activities of this section include the investigation of accidents and injuries resulting from fires and explosions, giving talks on related subjects to interested groups and organizations and stimulating public interest in fire prevention. In addition, this section administers the provisions of the fireworks law.

Mining and Quarrying

The staff in this section consists of a mining engineer and 2 inspectors. The staff inspects and enforces safety orders on explosives, mines, quarries, pits, tunnels, caissons, excavations and trenches, and investigates accidents and injuries growing out of and incidental to employment in these related industries.

Prior to 1953, this section was manned by one mining engineer. The growth of the related industries, however, required increased personnel to provide a more complete program of accident prevention. One inspector was added to the staff in 1953 and another on August 1, 1955. The inspection work of this section is encompassing, in addition to maintaining good surface and underground

working conditions, increasingly more of the safeguarding of machinery employed in these related industries.

The extension of water mains and sewers following the rapid growth of municipalities has increased the volume of trenching operations. High levels of highway construction has accelerated operations in sand and gravel pits and in rock crushing. The number of lead, zinc and iron mines in operation are decreasing because of price levels, but tonnages are held high by employing larger and more efficient mechanical equipment.

Persons preparing explosive charges or conducting blasting operations must carry a blaster's certificate of competency issued by the Industrial Commission. This section holds the examinations for competency and issues a certificate to the successful applicants.

Safety Education

The safety education section functions on a promotional basis, assisting industries to establish and maintain effective industrial safety programs. Through the safety education section, the Industrial Commission sponsors and assists in the organization of 6 annual regional safety conferences and 30 local safety councils, each of which hold from 8 to 10 annual meetings. Through this section, the Industrial Commission works closely with the Wisconsin Council of Safety, a private industrial safety organization representing industry, which gives impetus and direction to the overall industrial safety program.

Other activities of the safety education section include the promotion of an annual 2-day state-wide safety conference; the promotion of a foremen's safety clinic which is conducted in 18 cities and was in the 1954-55 season attended by 2,033 persons representing industries employing over 89,000 workers; co-operating with the Governor's Highway Safety Conference; and co-operating with the Wisconsin Council of Safety and the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association in arranging for safety exhibits at the Wisconsin State Fair. An additional important function of this section is to collect safety information, safety articles and safety news of all kinds which the section edits and publishes in a periodical identified as the Wisconsin Safety News. The Wisconsin Safety News has a circulation of 5,000 and is distributed to industries throughout the state.

Woman and Child Labor Department

This department is charged specifically with the administration of the child labor, street trades, women's hours, homework, minimum wage and one day of rest in seven laws. It also assists in the administration of the wage payment and collection law and the law regulating private employment agencies.

The child labor law provides that labor permits are required for the employment of minors under 18 years of age except in

agricultural pursuits, in work usual to the home of the employer during vacations and outside the hours the public schools are in session, and in performing in public exhibitions or as live or photographic models. The law fixes a minimum age of 14 years for gainful employment except boys of 12 and 13 years of age may be employed as caddies on golf courses if they use a caddy cart. It regulates the hours of work of the minors and prohibits their employment in employments or in places of employment deemed to be prejudicial to their life, health, safety or welfare.

The street trades law regulates the employment of minors in the distribution of newspapers, magazines and in other types of street trades. It fixes the minimum age of employment at 18 years for girls and 13 years for boys except that boys of 12 years of age may work in street trades from house to house in residential areas. The law provides that the employer must have on file a permit for any boy under 18 years of age whom he employs in cities and villages having a population of 1,000 or over. Elsewhere the employer must comply with the minimum age and maximum hour provisions of the law even though exempted from the permit requirements. Child labor and street trades permits are issued by the Industrial Commission or by some person designated by it to issue them.

The women's hours law regulates the hours of work of women 18 years of age and over in the places of employment named in the law; namely, manufactories, mercantile and mechanical establishments, beauty parlors, laundries, restaurants, confectionery stores, telegraph or telephone offices or exchanges, express or transportation establishments and hotels. In places of employment not named, the hours of work of women are not regulated. Hours of work of girls under 18 years of age are regulated by the child labor law. The law establishes the legislative rule that women shall not be employed for such periods of time as are prejudicial to their life, health, safety or welfare and makes it the duty of the Industrial Commission, after investigation, to fix by general or special order the hours they may be permitted to work in the establishments named above except hotels. Under the authority granted in the statutes the commission has issued such orders.

The minimum wage law provides that no employer shall pay to women and minors less than a living wage and makes it the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine after investigation what constitutes a living wage in accordance with the statutory definition of that term. The definition states that a living wage is "one consistent with his or her welfare" and welfare is defined as "reasonable comfort, reasonable physical well-being, decency, and moral well-being". The present order, effective February 10, 1947, sets an hourly rate which applies to all industries with differentials based on population. Except under certain circumstances, the rate for agriculture and domestic service is based on a weekly

rate. There are 3 classifications at present for which rates are set: (1) cities and villages with a population of 3,500 or more; (2) cities and villages with a population of 1,000 or more but less than 3,500; (3) elsewhere in the state. The rates set for these classifications are presently being revised due to the increase in the cost of living.

The homework law provides that no owner or lessee of a factory may send out work to be done in homes unless he has secured a permit to do so from the Industrial Commission. This permit is conditioned upon the employer's compliance with the child labor and minimum wage laws and may be revoked upon noncompliance. In addition to the permit, which is for the purpose of protecting the worker against exploitation, the consumer is protected by the law requiring that a license must be secured by the employer from the local health officer designating the place where the work is to be done and the names of the persons to be employed there. This is to insure that the premises are clean and that no person employed or living there has a communicable disease.

To conserve the health and well-being of workers the one day of rest in seven law provides that employes in factories and mercantile establishments, with certain exceptions, must be allowed 24 consecutive hours of rest in every 7 consecutive days. The Industrial Commission is empowered by the law to make reasonable modifications of the provisions by general or special orders if, upon investigation it finds that there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in carrying out the provisions of the law.

The wage payment and collection law provides that if a person, firm or corporation is engaged in an enterprise for pecuniary profit, wages with certain specified exceptions, must be paid as often as twice a month, and if an employe is discharged he must be paid in full within 3 days, and if he quits his employment he must be paid in full in 3 days on demand. The law authorizes the Industrial Commission to assist in the collection of a claim for wages that is not in excess of \$200. If, after investigation, the commission deems the claim to be valid but is not able to bring about an amicable adjustment without court action, then it is authorized to take an assignment in trust for the assigning employe and sue the employer for the wage claimed.

Any person, firm, corporation or association wishing to engage in the business of an employment agent for profit or who receives a fee directly or indirectly for services as an employment agent must secure a license from the Industrial Commission. The law requires that before a license may be granted that the agent requesting it must show that the place where the agency is to be located is a proper place for an agency to be conducted, that the person to conduct it is of the proper character, and that there is a need for the agency. The annual fee for the license is a graduated

fee depending upon the receipts of the agency, with a minimum fee of \$25. The license expires on June 30th of each year.

Statistical Department

Statistical Reports

A comprehensive system of reporting available statistics is the function of this division. Workmen's compensation statistics are primarily classifiable as injury, benefit and administrative statistics. Unemployment compensation statistics include: coverage and contributions, initial determinations, benefit payments, experience rating, and covered employment and wages.

Statistics on employment, hours of work and earnings are prepared by the statistical department in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, under a co-operative arrangement which dates back to 1937. Monthly estimates of nonagricultural employment, by industry division, are available for the state as a whole, since 1939. The statistical department also prepares reports on earnings and hours of work for selected groups of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in Wisconsin.

Annual reports on child labor permits issued are classified by place of residence of the child, industry entered, sex and age, etc. Statistical reports on street trade permits show occupations, age, place of residence, etc.

Data for Minimum Wage for State Contract Projects

Section 103.50 of the statutes provides that the prevailing rates of wages for the various classifications of labor needed in highway construction work shall be set up as the minimum wage rates for state contract highway construction projects. Under this law, a contractor is not allowed to pay wage rates that are lower than the minimum wage rates which were incorporated in the specifications for the project on which he submitted his bid. The law provides that the Industrial Commission shall ascertain, determine, and certify to the State Highway Commission prior to May 1 of each year, the prevailing wage rates for all occupations that are to be employed on highway construction projects. The wage rates certified by the Industrial Commission to the Highway Commission for highway construction work are based on information submitted by contractors, labor unions, county highway commissioners, city and village clerks and others. The enforcement of the minimum wage rates for state contract highway construction projects lies with the State Highway Commission and with the district attorney of the county in which any underpayment of such wage rates has occurred.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 103.49, the Industrial Commission prepares and certifies schedules of prevailing wage

rates for state contract building construction projects, upon requests received from the State Chief Engineer, Bureau of Engineering and officers of other departments having the authority to prescribe the specifications for state contract building construction projects. Such wage rate certifications are required for all projects which involve "the erection, construction, or remodeling of any public building to which the State, or any department thereof, is a party", and which costs \$1,000 or more. On state contract building construction projects no contractor may pay less than the certified minimum wage rates. The certified wage rate is not a maximum wage rate. Employes are free to demand a higher rate of pay. It is the duty of the Industrial Commission to enforce the payment of the established minimum wage rates on all state contract building construction projects.

Unemployment Compensation

Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932 — 3 years earlier than any other state. Contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934. Unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible workers since August 1936. Through July 1955, benefit payments had totalled over \$177 million.

In 1955, Wisconsin's law covered over 24,000 employers of 6 or more persons, and about 800,000 workers. In 1956, about 6,000 smaller employers (of 4 or more) will be covered for the first time: (1) by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, as amended by congress in 1954; and also (2) by Wisconsin's unemployment compensation law, which will cover those same employers, in the same way as the federal tax, starting Jan. 1, 1956 (based on their 1956 employment).

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register for work and report weekly at a public employment office. That office tries to help him find a job. 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 \$36. 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 reserves totalled over \$242 million on July 31, 1955. 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 grants.

Wisconsin's Advisory Committee on Unemployment Compensation, consisting of management and labor representatives, assists the Industrial Commission in the law's administration.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was the first effective act of this type to be passed in the United States and it became effective on May 3, 1911. It provides for payment of compensation and for all necessary medical and incidental treatment to employes injured while in service of employers subject to the compensation act, also for compensation to dependents of employes whose injuries resulted in death. About one million employes and 60,000 employers are so subject.

During the 2-year period ended June 30, 1954, 59,463 industrial accidents and diseases were reported, of which 52,011 were found to call for payment of compensation over and above medical benefits. In about 90% of these cases payments were made without expense or delay and without formal order of the commission. In about 10% which involved more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission made formal orders, either upon agreement of the parties or following hearing. Hearings are held in those cases in which contest arises, in or near places where accidents occur or where injured persons reside. These hearings are conducted by examiners of the commission who are empowered to draw findings and orders from which appeal may be taken to the commission as a body and thence to the Dane County Circuit Court and the Supreme Court.

The Advisory Committee on Workmen's Compensation Legislation advises with the commission on proposals for 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 from nominations, and meets upon call of the commission.

INNOCENT PERSONS, COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.
Office: State Capitol.

This commission was created by Chapter 189, Laws of 1913, which provided that the Governor and the members of the State Board of Control, the predecessor of the Public Welfare Board, constituted a board for the purpose of hearing petitions for allowances from the state as compensation for wrongful imprisonment of persons who claim to be innocent. Subsequently the composition of the board was changed to consist of the Governor and the director of the State Department of Public Welfare.

If the board, after a hearing on such petition, finds that the petitioner was innocent and that he did nothing to contribute to his conviction, the board may award him not more than \$5,000 and at a rate of not more than \$1,500 a year for each year of imprisonment. If the commission feels that the amount it may award is not adequate, it reports an amount which is deemed adequate to the legislature for its consideration. The commission acts very infrequently, and during the past 30 years, at least, has made no awards.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: PAUL J. ROGAN.

Deputy Commissioner: CHARLES J. TIMBERS.

Actuaries: JOS. J. MCCORMICK; HARVEY T. WOLBERG.

Examiner: MARTIN F. RAYNOHA.

Rate Analysts: Fire — E. J. TERRY; Inland Marine — J. ED. KENNEDY;
Casualty — S. C. DUROSE.

State Life Fund: GERALDINE MOONEY, *manager*.

State Insurance Fund: HAROLD DUCKERT, *manager*.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Annual Report; Insurance Laws.

History

The administrative head of the Insurance Department is the Commissioner of Insurance, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate for a 4-year term. A deputy commissioner is appointed under civil service rules by the commissioner whenever a vacancy occurs.

The Insurance Department was established pursuant to Chapter 56, Laws of 1870, which directed the Secretary of State to establish in his office a department of insurance to administer the insurance laws. Chapter 214, Laws of 1878, established an independent

Department of Insurance under the direction of a Commissioner of Insurance to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. In 1881 the office of Commissioner of Insurance was made elective (Chapter 300, Laws of 1881) and this arrangement continued until the office was again made appointive by Chapter 484, Laws of 1911.

The office of State Fire Marshal was created in 1907 as a separate department of state government. In 1911, the Commissioner of Insurance was made ex officio State Fire Marshal and the duties and powers were transferred to him. In 1917, the duties of making inspections of property; supervision of local officers, such as chiefs of local fire departments, in making fire prevention inspections; and enforcement of statutes and orders relating to fire prevention and building codes were transferred to the Industrial Commission.

The State Insurance Fund was created by an act of the legislature in 1903 for the purpose of insuring all state property against loss by fire, windstorm, and other perils to property. In 1911 and 1913, the statutes were amended to include county, city, village, town, school district and library board property.

The State Life Fund of the state was created by legislative act in 1911 to be conducted by the state under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance.

The Compensation Insurance Board, created by Chapter 637, Laws of 1917, consisted of the Commissioner of Insurance, one member of the Industrial Commission, and one person appointed by the Governor. In 1933, this board was abolished by legislative act and its powers and duties transferred to the Commissioner of Insurance.

Functions

The functions of the department include the following:

1. *General*
 - a. Enforce laws relating to insurance, and exercise such supervision and control over insuring organizations and their agents as the statutes require.
 - b. Devise rules and regulations for enforcement of insurance laws.
 - c. License insuring organizations, agents, adjusters and rating organizations.
 - d. Prepare and furnish forms of annual statements to be completed and filed by the various types of insurers and societies.
 - e. Determine adequate reserves for insurers.
 - f. Act as attorney for insurers admitted to this state for the purpose of service of summons and legal process.
 - g. Enforce rights of policyholders.
 - h. Supervise incorporation of domestic insurance companies.

- i. Supervise sale of stock of domestic insurance companies.
 - j. Supervise insurance placed by agents in unlicensed fire and casualty insurance companies.
 - k. Regulate unfair insurance business methods and practices.
 - l. Examine insurers licensed to operate in this state.
 - m. Institute proceedings against insolvent or delinquent insurers.
 - n. Administer workmen's compensation security funds.
2. *Regulation of Rates*
- a. Determine whether rates for fire and allied lines and casualty insurance rates are excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory.
 - b. Review filings of rating schedules, rating plans and underwriting rules and forms made by rating organizations or individual insurers.
 - c. Review filings upon complaint of insured or on motion of the commissioner.
 - d. Review filing of deviations from rates and rules by members or subscribers of rating organizations.
 - e. Examine rating organizations.
 - f. Devise and promulgate statistical plans and require insurers to report their experience thereunder.
 - g. Conduct necessary hearings in connection with rate reviews and on complaints of policyholders.
 - h. Review windstorm rates when regional classifications are involved.
 - i. Review rates and rating plans of town mutual insurance companies on risks in incorporated cities and villages.
 - j. Review of agreements, combinations or compacts for the purpose of establishing and maintaining rates.
 - k. Review premiums charged for accident and health policies.
 - l. Require rates for life insurance to be filed.
 - m. Review rates of mutual benefit societies.
3. *Workmen's Compensation Insurance*
- a. Approve classifications of risks; approve minimum adequate pure premium for each classification; establish maximum and minimum limits of expense; approve expense loadings, examine rating bureau; supervise insurance of rejected workmen's compensation risks.
4. *State Insurance Fund (Fire and Allied Lines of Insurance).*
- a. Administer laws governing operation of the State Insurance Fund. This involves determination of rates, issuance of policies, collection of premiums, adjustment of and payment of losses, inspection of property insured, and such other duties usually performed by insurance companies and agents.

The statutes provide that all state property be insured in the fund for an amount equal to at least 90% of

its actual cash value. Boards in charge of property of counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts and libraries may insure their property in the fund. The rates charged by the fund are 50% of the rates established by recognized rating bureaus.

The following insurance coverages are available for terms of 1, 3 and 5 years: fire and lightning; fire and extended coverage; wind and hail; builders' risk; inland marine, including floater and all-risk insurance; and motor vehicle, including fire, theft, wind or comprehensive coverage. The fund does not insure unemployment or workmen's compensation insurance, public liability insurance or any type of casualty insurance. Any insured (except the state) may withdraw from the fund by passing a resolution so to do.

5. *State Life Fund*

- a. Administer the statutes governing the operation of the fund.
- b. Promulgate rates and policy forms, review applications for insurance, issue policies, collect premiums, pay losses, apportion and distribute dividends and such other duties usual to the operation of a life insurance company.

The State Life Fund was created by the legislature in 1911 to be conducted by the state under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance. The fund issues participating life insurance policies on standard risks subject to additional premiums for extra occupational hazards. Premium rates and reserves are based on the American Experience Table of Mortality and 3% interest. Insurance in the State Life Fund is available to any person of either sex who is within the state or a resident thereof at the time the insurance is granted. The applicant must be at least 15 years of age at nearest birthday. Policies once in force are not affected by subsequent removal of the insured from the state. The fund is administered by the state without liability on the part of the state beyond the amount of the fund. The usual standard forms of ordinary life, limited pay life, endowment and term policies are issued.

6. *State Fire Marshal*

- a. Supervise and direct investigations of fires of unknown or incendiary origin.
- b. Assist district attorney in prosecution of the crime of arson.
- c. Require filings of reports of adjustment of fire losses and keep a record of all fires occurring in this state.

7. *Taxes and Fees*

- a. Determine and collect taxes and license fees and fire department dues.
- b. Collect miscellaneous fees. Approximately \$7,277,000 in taxes, fees and fire department dues was collected in 1954. The fire department dues, amounting to \$564,576, were distributed to approved cities, villages and towns for support of their fire departments.

8. *Supervision of Special Groups*

In addition to the usual types of insurance companies which are subject to supervision, the statutes also provide regulations for the following groups:

- a. Nonprofit plans by medical societies for the care of the sick.
- b. Hospital service corporation.
- c. Co-operative associations organized for the care of the sick.
- d. Voluntary benefit plans in schools.
- e. Motor club service companies and their agents.
- f. Title guaranty corporations.
- g. Domestic mutual benefit societies.
- h. Burial insurance companies.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION, COMMISSION ON

Members: Senator FRANK E. PANZER, *chairman*; M. W. TORKELSON, *secretary*; Senators J. EARLE LEVERICH and ARTHUR L. PADRUETT*; Assemblymen NICHOLAS J. LESSELYOUNG, ROBERT G. MAROTZ and EUGENE A. TOEPEL; 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

*Resigned April 13, 1956.

among the various governments in the Union. The commission has an annual appropriation of \$10,500 for the execution of its functions.

Chapter 387, Laws of 1951, created within the commission a committee of 2 members, one an Indian, to represent the state on the Governor's Interstate Indian Council.

INVESTMENT BOARD, STATE

Members: WALTER J. KOHLER, *chairman*; E. C. GIESSEL; FRANK M. GRANER; J. C. HOWDLE; FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN; STANLEY L. REWEY; CARL A. SCHMITT.

State Investment Commissioners: CHARLES F. JACOBSON, JR.; FRED G. MORTON; ALBERT TRATHEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Wisconsin Retirement Fund, Teachers Retirement System: Report of Investment Holdings, 1954.

Organization

The 1951 Legislature created the Wisconsin Investment Board and the State Investment Commission. The latter is the executive and administrative arm of the board.

The Investment Board consists of 7 members including the Governor, who serves as ex officio chairman, the director of the Department of Budget and Accounts, serving as an ex officio member, and 5 members appointed by the Governor. The senate must confirm these appointments, which are made for the staggered 6-year terms. Of the 5 appointees, one must be an active teacher or professor in the state school system and a member or former member of the Teachers State Retirement System; one must be a participating employee or former participating employee under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund for public employees, and the remaining 3 must be persons with at least 10 years experience in making investments.

The Investment Commission is composed of 3 members, appointed by the Investment Board under civil service regulations. These men must be qualified by prior training and experience to administer and invest the approximately \$375,000,000 of assets of the 26 different funds for which the board is presently responsible.

Duties

Various duties are prescribed for the board and the commission by the statutes, the most important of which are:

1. To invest and reinvest all funds owned or administered by the state except those funds which the Constitution requires be invested by the Commissioners of the Public Lands and the university trust funds.
2. To designate public depositories for the deposit of state money by the State Treasurer, and to limit the amount of state money which may be deposited in any such depository.

3. To establish after public hearing the rate of interest to be paid by public depositories on the active deposits and special deposits of the State Treasurer and to publish appropriate notice of such action.
4. To fix the rate of payments into the state deposit fund by public depositories, after appropriate public hearing.

With some variations brought about by the 1951 Legislature, these duties were formerly carried out by the former Annuity and Investment Board and the Board of Deposits, both of which have been abolished.

Investment Restrictions And Policy

Investments which may be made for all funds under the management of the board except the state insurance fund are the same as those which domestic life insurance companies may make. The state insurance fund was also so limited prior to the enactment of Chapter 441, Laws of 1955, which changed the permissive investments to those which may be purchased by domestic fire insurance companies, rather than life insurance companies. In addition to the life insurance permissive investments, 15 % of the assets of the \$165,000,000 Teachers State Retirement System and of the \$75,000,000 Wisconsin Retirement Fund may be invested in other loans and securities including common stocks, which must meet particular standards.

In actual practice, the various operating and temporary reserve funds of the state, of which the major funds are the general, highway, conservation, state building trust, and postwar rehabilitation funds, are invested only in highly liquid U.S. government and agency securities and in discount commercial paper of prime quality. All of these investments are made for the purpose of having cash available to meet various spending schedules and to earn a satisfactory interest rate in the interim. The earning rate varies with conditions in the short term money market, and current conditions imply a return of at least 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ % as probable. On existing assets, income of about \$2,500,000 per year is indicated.

For the retirement funds, which are long term in character and in which liquidity is not a prerequisite, investment policy is very much broader, with investments being made in long-term bonds, mortgages, improved real estate which is leased, preferred stocks and common stocks. Currently about 8 and a quarter million dollars of the annual growth of approximately 20 million dollars is being invested in common stocks. This broader policy has resulted in the current earning rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, or income of roughly \$8,400,000 per year on the present assets of the 2 retirement funds. Thus, the Investment Board and Commission in the exercise of their respective duties and functions are employing the assets entrusted to their management so as to produce about \$11,000,000 of income per year.

Bank Deposits and Deposit Fund Policy

Since its organization, the Investment Board has emphasized the importance of employing all possible cash in the State Treasurer's balances. To accomplish this purpose, all but the minimum working cash balances have been invested. The working banks, which accept daily deposits and against which state checks are drawn have been selected by competitive bidding in order to enable the state to operate with minimum cash balances. The board has not approved the establishment of any additional nonworking bank accounts.

Two important changes in relation to the deposit fund have occurred in recent years. In 1952 the Investment Board, after public hearing, eliminated the deposit rate into this fund which had been set previously at 1/10 of 1% of the average quarterly balance of each public depositor in the state. In doing so the board recognized that Federal Deposit Insurance, which did not exist when the deposit fund was established, and the more exacting standards of the banking authorities had largely eliminated the need for continuing deposits into the fund. The Investment Board was also concerned with the vast amount of detailed administrative work associated with the very modest payments being received. The second change was the enactment of Chapter 332, Laws of 1955, by which the legislature required that the assets of the deposit fund be transferred to the general fund. This legislation further provided that the general fund would henceforth make good any legitimate claims formerly payable from the deposit fund. However, the aggregate of payments from the general fund shall not exceed the balance in the state deposit fund as of the close of business on June 30, 1955 plus interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum computed to the date of any such payment.

JUDGMENT DEBTOR RELIEF COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER; Senator FOSTER B. PORTER; Assemblyman ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT, director of State Department of Public Welfare.

Office: State Capitol.

The commission, created by the legislature in 1953, consists of the Governor, the 2 chairmen of the legislature's Joint Committee on Finance and the director of the State Department of Public Welfare. Upon petition, the commission investigates cases where a state law enforcement officer faces a court judgment because of an act which he committed in good faith while performing his official duties. If the commission finds that the officer acted in good faith while performing his official duties, it may award up to \$5,000 to cover the damages, court costs and attorney's fees included in the judgment. If the \$5,000 is inadequate, the commission reports the amount of difference to the legislature for its action. The com-

mission's findings, conclusions and awards are subject to judicial review.

LIBRARY, STATE

Board of Trustees: GROVER L. BROADFOOT, TIMOTHY BROWN, GEORGE CURRIE, EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD, EDWARD J. GEHL, JOHN E. MARTIN, ROLAND STEINLE, Justices of the Supreme Court; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General.

State Librarian: GILSON G. GLASIER.

Assistant: EDWIN C. JENSEN.

Location: State Capitol.

The State Library is the largest and oldest law library in Wisconsin, having had its origin in the Act of Congress of April 20, 1836 which provided for the setting up of Wisconsin Territory. The act appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a library for use of the legislature and the Supreme Court. Because of its early beginning it is especially rich in early English, English Colonial and American court reports, U.S. and state statutes, session laws, legal treatises, textbooks and periodicals, many of which have since become scarce and practically unobtainable, but all essential to a complete law library. This valuable material has been carefully added to, brought up-to-date, classified and indexed until it constitutes what is now reputed to rank among the most complete and efficient law libraries in the Middle West.

Service to the Public

There seems to exist in the public mind and even in the minds of some legislators the opinion that a state or public law library is for the benefit of the legal profession only. Nothing could be further from the truth. The law is a very large and complicated field which is growing more and more complex as civilization advances. Our whole governmental system is based on law as enacted by Congress and the state legislatures and interpreted by our courts. Upon that law as so laid down and interpreted depends the attainment of justice for every citizen, men, women and children. Our courts, judges and lawyers are merely parts of the judicial machinery set up by law to interpret and apply the law in individual cases. Every time a lawyer takes a case to court he is representing a client. That client may be an individual citizen or a group of citizens, but in every case he or they are integral parts of the so-called public which is a person or group for whom the lawyer is attempting to get justice to enforce or protect a right or remedy a wrong. The defendant's lawyer in that same case, of course, goes to court for the same purpose in respect to his client. Whenever or however an attorney acts in a professional capacity, whether in court or only in advising a client out of court on a legal problem, he is serving the public in a very real

sense, because the public or some part of it is always his client. In every court case he is serving as an officer of the court, and in whatever professional capacity he serves he is bound by oath to maintain high standards of professional conduct. True, he usually gets paid for that service but whether paid or not he is bound to render that service; the pay, if any, being only incidental to his main obligation, that of rendering a public service.

In order to serve his clients — the public — efficiently, the lawyer must have access to an adequate law library. The law is such a large field and its books are so numerous and costly, many of them being scarce and difficult to obtain, that no single lawyer nor even the larger law firms can afford to have in his or their law offices all the books necessary for the rendering of efficient legal service. That is the compelling reason for the existence of large public law libraries such as the State Library, which in a very real sense serves the public.

Library Widely Used

The State Library is used not alone by individual lawyers. Its larger use is by the officers of the state and their legal advisers, by Justices of the Supreme Court, and judges of the 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 the legislatures and as interpreted by the courts in their decisions. Lawyers come to Madison from distant points in the state to use the library in the briefing of cases. Authors from other states have at times taken up residence in Madison so as to have the use of its books in the writing of legal treatises, and its doors have been opened freely to law students in our university and to the public in general. It is a tax-supported public library in the widest sense, and the function it performs in helping to make knowledge of the law available to everyone is very important.

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 State Library to make available to the legal profession, including the judiciary, every tool that will help it in its 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: MRS. ELLA M. VESLAK, *chairman*; GEORGE E. WATSON, *vice chairman*; LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON; JOHN R. BARTON; HILDA CAVANAUGH; CLIFFORD L. LORD; JEAN C. WULLING.

Secretary: ELIZABETH BURR (Acting)

Legislative Reference Library: M. G. TOEPEL, *chief.*

Traveling Library and Extension Department: ORRILLA T. BLACKSHEAR;
ELIZABETH BURR; JOHN C. FRANTZ; IONE A. NELSON; HANNIS S.
SMITH.

Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library: State Capitol;
Traveling Library and Extension Department: 706 Williamson
St., Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Library Bulletin (bimonthly); Annual
Service Record; Wisconsin Legislative Newsletter (monthly);
research and informational bulletins; Blue Book (biennial).

The Commission

Since its organization in 1895 with a budget of \$500, one of the major purposes of the Free Library Commission has been to assist local communities to develop library service which meets the needs of the farmer, the businessman, the governmental worker, the professional worker, the laborer, the housewife, the children and youth — in short, to provide adequate service to everyone in the state. The other purpose has been to provide legislative reference services to the citizens, the legislators, to state departments, and to hundreds of organized groups. In 1956-57 the commission's budget will be \$189,000, and this amount will maintain the 2 libraries, together with a small field staff, in order that appropriate assistance and service can be given to the people and the libraries of the state. The accomplishments of this department during the past 60 years are recorded in many articles on the Legislative Reference Library and in the Wisconsin Library Bulletin of September-October 1955, which partially described this 60 years of experience.

The commission itself consists of 7 members. Four members are appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms and the other 3 are ex officio representatives of the university, the State Historical Society and the Department of Public Instruction. The commission appointed a permanent secretary to head the organization's activities and a chief of the Legislative Reference Library to direct this part of the organization. There are 42 employes in nonsession years and an average of 51 during the year when the legislature meets.

Traveling Library and Extension Department

This library loaned collections of books regularly to 237 of the state's 314 local libraries last year. In addition it sent such collections either directly or through the local libraries to hundreds of one-room schools in answer to 743 requests made for such service last year. Thousands of other books were mailed directly to people who were without local library service. Twenty-six of the state de-

partments were also served in many ways. Eighteen of these departments used such services regularly.

Much of the service to local libraries could be termed "wholesale" for the reason that the local libraries reloaned the books that were borrowed from the state. Thousands of other books were borrowed by librarians for personal study in order that they could improve local library service, and many other books were borrowed by state government employes to help them carry out their assignments. This department's field representatives borrow heavily from the library for the local libraries with which they work, and in addition they assist the library in the selection of many of its books.

The 5 field representatives are called public library consultants. As one of the primary responsibilities of the commission is to assist localities to improve their library services, the librarians of the state's 314 libraries confer with these consultants for days and weeks in order that solutions can be jointly found to the hundreds of problems presented. As a result of such joint efforts, Wisconsin can be proud that local library service has remarkably improved even in the past few years. For example, the number of books available locally has grown from 4,700,000 to 5,100,000 between 1950 and 1954, while in the 7-year period 1948-1954, the operating budgets have risen from \$2,900,000 to \$4,300,000. In this same 7 years 231,000 more people have been provided with local library service in the rural areas of the state. As for the commission itself, its budget and responsibilities have steadily increased because of the local interest in public library service which has steadily increased the demands for the commission's services.

The Legislative Reference Library

The Legislative Reference Library was organized in 1901 to provide a "working library" in the capitol to provide information and materials for the legislators. From this beginning, there evolved a highly specialized collection of materials on government in general and Wisconsin state government in particular which is used by legislators, administrators and citizens. The library is manned by a group of people who have developed substantial competence in ferreting out the answers to questions regarding the theories and practices in government.

The library collection includes Wisconsin legislative documents, standard reference works, textbooks, pamphlet materials and the most comprehensive collection of clippings on subjects related to state government to be found anywhere in the state. Because of the proximity of the State Law Library, the voluminous collection of legal documents are not duplicated in the Legislative Reference Library collection. As many as 12 daily newspapers and more than 150 periodicals supplement the other materials. The entire general collection is cataloged in detail to assure ready discovery of some material on even the most minute subject.

Not only are these materials available to anyone who desires to use them, but a staff of research workers is constantly at work utilizing this material to answer personal, telephone and letter inquiries, and to prepare several types of reports which are made available to the public without charge.

One of the most widely known functions of the reference library is its bill drafting work. The overwhelming proportion of the measures introduced in each session of the legislature are drafted by attorneys employed by this agency. This service is provided for the legislators, administrative departments, certain public agencies and citizens at the request of a legislator. As many as 4,000 drafts of legislative bills and resolutions are made in the ordinary session of the legislature.

One further important task is assigned to this library. Because of its peculiar position as an informational center, it is well adapted to the task of editing the biennial Blue Book which is a comprehensive description of Wisconsin state government and a compendium of information about the state. The distribution of this document to legislators, schools, libraries and others is, however, handled by the Bureau of Purchases.

As a legislative service agency, the reference library has a tradition of making every effort to aid its clientele and to provide accurate, nonpartisan, confidential services for everyone from the Governor himself to the youngster who scribbles a postcard asking that we please send him "everything on Wisconsin."

MEDICAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, STATE

Members: CARL N. NEUPERT, *chairman*; STUART G. HONECK; THOMAS W. TORMEX, JR.

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; WILBUR SCHMIDT; 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 Instruction, 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: L. E. BEIER.

Director of Highway Safety Promotion: R. C. SALISBURY.

Director of Driver Control: JOHN W. THOMPSON.

Offices: General Office: State Office Building, Madison; branch: 794 North Jefferson Street, 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).

The Motor Vehicle Department, in performance of its functions, directly or indirectly affects the lives of every citizen of the State of Wisconsin. This department issues license plates to approximately one out of every 3 residents in the state; it exercises control over the driving privileges of approximately 2 out of every 3 citizens of the state, and through its control over the use of Wisconsin highways it indirectly affects the lives of every citizen in the state.

Organization

The organization structure of the Motor Vehicle Department is defined by statute (Section 110.01). While the function of registering motor vehicles has existed since 1905, the Motor Vehicle Department as a separate entity has existed since 1939. In that year the legislature transferred functions from the Secretary of State, the Highway Commission and the Public Service Commission, and created the Motor Vehicle Department in its present structure. The department is administered under a single commissioner, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

The 1939 legislation provided for 3 statutory divisions; namely, the registration and licensing division, the inspection and enforcement division, and the highway safety promotion division. Chapter 226, Laws of 1955, established a new division, the driver control division. The functions of this division were derived and formerly administered under the registration and licensing division, which included the administration of the operator's license law and the safety and financial responsibility law.

Registration and Licensing Division

The registration and licensing division is primarily responsible for the administration of the laws relating to the registration of all motor vehicles. This function originated in the State of Wisconsin in the year 1905 under Chapter 305 which called for permanent registration for a fee of \$1. Presently an annual registration fee is required in the amount of \$16. In 1905, 1,492 vehicles were registered as compared with 1,386,423 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Since 1945, when the total registrations numbered 860,031, the number of registrations have increased by 61% (nearly 2/3). An even greater increase has been realized in revenue collected. \$13,022,446 was collected in 1945 as compared with a total revenue in registration receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 in the amount of \$34,293,667. This revenue is deposited in the highway fund for the construction and maintenance of Wisconsin's highway system. The need for constructing and maintaining more adequate and safe highways has increased at an even greater pace than the increase in revenue to accommodate that need.

The function of registering motor vehicles has increased in complexity as well as in numbers. The registration of a motor vehicle entails the verification of the accuracy of the registration, the collection of the correct fee, the issuance of license plates and year tags, the issuance of a certificate of title as evidence of ownership of a vehicle, and the maintenance of accurate and current files for enforcement purposes and reregistration of that vehicle. The need for strict adherence to law, regulations and procedures in connection with the registration of a vehicle or registration of

a change in the ownership of a vehicle can be seen in the significance of the record of title to a vehicle and the value of accurate information in criminal and traffic law enforcement. The proficiency of the Motor Vehicle Department is thus reflected in its effect upon the property rights and the effect upon the very lives of every citizen of the state.

In Wisconsin, among 21 other states, the license plates for automobiles remain with the individual rather than with the vehicles. A motorist who changes cars 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. The advantages of this system can be seen in the equity of requiring an individual to secure license plates only once each year, regardless of the number of times he changes vehicles.

The progressiveness of the state is evidenced in the fact that Wisconsin was the first state in the Union to adopt a staggered system of renewal of registration, with the purpose of more equally spreading the workload of the department throughout the year, with accordingly more accuracy and economy.

Since adoption of this system in 1946, several other states have patterned their systems after Wisconsin and other states are considering adopting this system.

The mechanization of paper work is also evidenced in the Motor Vehicle Department. The preparation of approximately 100,000 renewal notices every month goes through a sequence of machines which print and punch the notice, insert the notice into an envelope, and meter the envelope for mailing.

Machines also produce the certificates of title and the publication of registered automobile owners in the state. The mechanization of the renewal of registration has enabled the issuance of license plates within a week from the date of receipt. An extension of these machine processes is contemplated in 1955 to the production of certificates of title by machine on initial registrations as well as renewals. These machine processes not only increase the economy of the operation but also the accuracy.

Wisconsin, joining other states, will adopt a standard 6 by 12 inch license plate, in 1956, which will ultimately enable automobile manufacturers to provide a standard size and placement of the license plates on the automobiles.

The function of licensing motor vehicle dealers, distributors and manufacturers is a part of the registration and licensing division. The purpose of this function is to insure the financial responsibility, experience, character and general fitness of the applicant to warrant belief that the business will be operated honestly, and fairly. 2,851 dealers and 8,623 salesmen were licensed during 1954. This compares with 1,945 dealers and 2,978 salesmen licensed in 1945.

Driver Control Division

Chapter 226, Laws of 1955, established a new division, which is responsible for the administration of the driver license law and the safety and financial responsibility law. Administration of the driver license law includes the testing of applicants for original driver's license and the subsequent renewal of drivers' licenses. Up to the present time this division has conducted drivers' examinations in Madison and Milwaukee and has supervised the conducting of driver's license examinations by some 900 local examiners, who were authorized by the Motor Vehicle Department to conduct driver's license examinations.

Chapter 226 authorized the employment of 85 driver's license examiners and supervisors for the purpose of establishing a state-wide driver's license system. This system is expected to be established in full strength by July 1, 1956, and through a gradual process, examination by local officers will be replaced by that time. The process will be administered under a chief examiner, and the state divided into 5 districts, each under the supervision of an intermediate supervisor.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, 97,550 original drivers' licenses were issued, of which approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of the examinations were conducted by this division. These figures compare with 82,400 original licenses issued in the fiscal year 1949-50. A 4-year average indicates 14.5% of the applicants fail upon examination, and in the most recent year 18.8% of the applicants examined failed either upon written or road test. These statistics bear out the importance of examination of drivers before they are given the full privilege of operating a vehicle upon the public highways. An estimated 1,700,000 operators are licensed in the state. During the fiscal year 1954-55, 460,900 drivers' licenses were issued, consisting of renewals and original licenses. This compares with 393,600 issued annually 5 years previously.

The enactment of Chapter 226, Laws of 1955, however, will materially increase the number of drivers' licenses issued annually. In addition to increasing the fees for renewal of license from 50 cents to \$1, this law also reduced the renewal from a 4 to a 2-year period. In effect, beginning July 1957, the number of renewals issued will be doubled, not taking into account any increase in the number of operators in the state. Until the enactment of Chapter 226, expiration of drivers' licenses had been based on the original date of issuance. Due to the seasonal increase in the number of drivers' licenses applied for during the summer months, this has caused an accumulation of the greater portion of the renewal workload during the summer months. In order to counteract this tendency, the Motor Vehicle Department is changing the method of expiration based on the date of issuance of the original licenses to that of the birthdate of the applicant. Experience of

other states has shown this system to create a more equal distribution of renewals throughout the year. Beginning July 1, 1957, the department will mail out renewal notices based on expiration of the driver's license by birthdate.

In performance of its functions, this division also maintains a Driver Record File, which consists of the applications for drivers' licenses and arrest and conviction reports filed with the Motor Vehicle Department by the courts. Currently 143,740 arrest and conviction reports are received and filed annually. One of the more important functions of this file, outside of its record purposes, is that of driver improvement. Until June 1954, it was the policy of the department to mail a warning letter on the third conviction in any 12-month period, and when the driver record indicated 4 convictions in any 12-month period the driving privileges of that operator were suspended. In connection with the Governor's highway safety program, in June 1954, the policy was changed and the department now suspends the driving privileges of any operator at any time when he has been convicted 3 times in any 12-month period. The period of suspension is based on the seriousness of the offenses for which the operator was convicted. This type of suspension is termed a "Commissioner's Suspension".

Any court authorized by law to hear traffic cases may also direct the Motor Vehicle Department to suspend the license of any operator convicted for any traffic violation. Court suspensions are made on the basis of habitual violation, negligent operation of a vehicle, traffic offenses resulting in the personal injury of another, or conviction of a traffic offense by a juvenile. The department is required by statute to revoke the license of any operator convicted of such offenses such as driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs, use of a vehicle in commission of a felony, violation of restriction on an occupational license, operating a vehicle while driving privileges are suspended or revoked, etc. In the fiscal year 1954-55, 14,357 driver's licenses were suspended or revoked. This compares with 6,771 suspensions and revocations in 1949-50. Total revenue collected in the driver license activity amounted to \$556,340.59 in 1954-55 as compared with \$259,424.12 in 1949-50. Total revenue will be materially increased as a result of the enactment of Chapter 226 since the fee for renewal of license is increased from 50 cents to \$1 and from 25 cents for a duplicate driver's license to \$1.

Under Chapter 226, the safety responsibility function will also be administered by the driver control division. This activity consists of processing motor vehicle accident report cases requiring insurance deposit or proof of settlement of damages involved in accidents. Any motor vehicle accident which results in bodily injury or death, or damage to the property of any other person in excess of \$100 must be reported to the Motor Vehicle Department. Liability for damages is made on the basis of these reports and

insurance deposit or proof of settlement of damages is required. If the person liable fails to provide either insurance or a deposit with the Motor Vehicle Department held in trust for the liability, the driving privileges of the person liable are suspended. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, 6,638 suspension orders were issued for failure to supply insurance deposit or proof of settlement of damage.

Inspection and Enforcement Division

The inspection and enforcement division, as its title indicates, is responsible for the enforcement of the laws administered by the Motor Vehicle Department. The officers of the State Traffic Patrol have the powers of sheriff in the enforcement of specific laws, rules and regulations as established by law, but do not exercise general police powers. Among the laws enforced by this division are included laws relating to the registration of motor vehicles and trailers, registration of manufacturers and dealers of motor vehicles, laws relating to nonresident reciprocity permits, lighting equipment and safety glass on motor vehicles, on the operator's license law, the laws pertaining to motor vehicle accidents, motor vehicle traffic laws, pedestrian regulations, size, weight and construction of vehicles, equipment of vehicles, and other laws.

In connection with these enforcement activities, the inspection and enforcement division operates and maintains state weighing stations, which are engaged in the weighing and inspecting of motor carriers and trucks. Presently 10 weighing stations are operated, and an additional 15 are contemplated to be constructed by the State Highway Commission by July 1958. In 1954, 77,982 vehicles were weighed and inspected. This activity will materially increase as the number of weighing stations are increased.

The inspection and enforcement division also operates and maintains the police radio system with stations at Baraboo, Black River Falls, Chilton, Delafield, Hayward, Madison, Menomonie and Tomahawk. The installation of microwave has enabled the division to operate this system centrally out of the Madison station with increased capacity and greater economy. Radio contact is maintained by the state network system with both city police departments and sheriff and county traffic departments, and also with the national telegraph network and 42 states. This system is an active part of traffic law enforcement in the state.

The enactment of Chapter 397, Laws of 1955, provides for a major expansion of the State Traffic Patrol. This chapter appropriated \$2,293,000 for an increase of 90 traffic patrol officers in each of the calendar years 1955 and 1956. Prior to the enactment of this law, the State Traffic Patrol was limited by statute to 70 patrol officers. In effect, this legislation increases the State Traffic Patrol from 70 men to 250. This expansion may require a reorganization of the administrative structure of the State Traf-

fic Patrol. Whereas the state has been divided into 6 traffic patrol districts, under the expansion the state will ultimately be divided into 9 patrol districts administered under 3 patrol companies. The enlargement of the structure of the field organization occurs from the need to decentralize the administration of this function because of its increased numbers and the increased activity which will result from it.

The activities of the State Traffic Patrol under the 70-man complement has characteristically been that of the apprehension of nonmoving type of violations, such as violations of highway weight limitations, registration laws on motor vehicles and trailers, reciprocity permits, operating authority of contract and common motor carriers, of school bus requirements, etc. While this activity will be continued at its present rate, the increase in the number of patrol officers will be directed more towards the investigation and prevention of traffic accidents.

In addition to the officers of the State Traffic Patrol, this division also employs civilian aids, who assist the enforcement officer in radar and weighing activities. These civilians perform the mechanical operations of such activities in order to maximize the use of the arresting capacity of the patrol officer. The experience gained by these civilians in this capacity will lead these employes into positions of the State Traffic Patrol in the replacement of normal turnover.

The activity of the State Traffic Patrol has remained relatively constant in the areas of the number of inspections conducted and the number of warning tickets issued. The patrol conducts 60,000 inspections annually and issues nearly 4,000 warnings. In the area of arrests however, the patrol has markedly increased its activity since 1946. In 1946, 1,492 arrests were made as compared with 16,499 arrests made in 1954.

The function of the inspection and enforcement division includes the issuance of reciprocity permits on out-of-state trucks for use on Wisconsin highways. These permits are issued to trucks over 8,000 gross pounds where the truck is registered in a state or Canadian province with whom Wisconsin has full or partial reciprocity agreements. Presently, Wisconsin has full or partial reciprocity agreements with 43 states, the District of Columbia, and 3 Canadian provinces. Truckers from states with which Wisconsin does not have reciprocity agreements must register their vehicles in Wisconsin at the full registration fee paid by Wisconsin truckers if they operate over Wisconsin's highways. In excess of 15,000 reciprocity permits are issued annually. In 1954-55, \$334,362.99 was collected in reciprocity permit fees.

This division also licenses peddlers, transient merchants, showmen and circuses. Some 1,300 such licenses are issued annually and revenue collected is in excess of \$30,000.

Highway Safety Promotion Division

The highway safety promotion division is the sole state agency responsible for the promotion of highway safety. The function of this division includes the compilation of statistical records of all accident reports required by law to be filed with the Motor Vehicle Department on accidents involving personal injury or property damage over \$100. These accident records are tabulated and analyzed to determine causes and conditions of accidents in Wisconsin in order to take corrective measures for accident prevention. 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. The statistical analysis of reported accidents forms the basis for all safety promotion and accident prevention activities of the state.

In co-operation with the Department of Public Instruction, the safety division actively promotes driver education in the high schools. Of Wisconsin's 448 high schools, 394 schools offered a course in driver education during the 1954-55 school year. Speakers from the division address many high school assemblies, and encouragement is given to strengthening the teacher-preparation program so that future teachers will be better equipped to teach safety and driver education. Courses have been given for the past 3 summer sessions at the University of Wisconsin in this endeavor.

This division is responsible for the coordination of highway safety promotion activities in the state. Activities include co-operation with the National Safety Council in presenting an annual analysis of city traffic safety programs to cities with a population of over 5,000. The safety division co-operates with the Wisconsin Division of the American Automobile Association in holding a Congress of School Safety Patrols each year and takes an active part in the National Pedestrian Protection Program sponsored by the American Automobile Association. The division has had several first place national awards, most recently in 1954.

The safety division also arranges with other state agencies and civic groups for stressing various traffic safety matters at conference programs, training schools and conventions. Motion pictures on traffic safety are reviewed by the safety division and are made available to schools, police departments and civic groups through the University of Wisconsin's Bureau of Audio Visual Instruction.

A major function of the safety division is that of preparation and distribution of safety promotional material. Weekly news releases are prepared and made available to the newspapers and radio stations and TV stations for public information on seasonal safety rules and measures. Publications of considerable variety are prepared and distributed in addition to the distribution of nu-

merous publications by the National Safety Council, insurance companies and other safety organizations. An expanded program of publications is contemplated by the division.

It is noteworthy that the number of fatalities in Wisconsin was reduced from 881 in 1953 to 842 in 1954 and the number of accident injuries similarly dropped from 21,503 to 19,239 during the same period. The cause for this reduction must in part be attributed to the increased efforts in highway safety promotion and traffic law enforcement.

NATIONAL GUARD, WISCONSIN

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER.

The Adjutant General's Department

The Adjutant General: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON.

Deputy Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

Assistant Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Executive Officer: (on military leave).

Administrative Assistant: THOR H. HANSON.

Medical Department

Chief Surgeon: Col. MARC J. MUSSER, JR.

The Adjutant General's Office: State Capitol

Publications: Biennial report: Roster of units and commissioned officers.

State Military Reservation — Camp Williams

Camp Williams, the State Military Reservation located at Camp Douglas, is used for the offices of the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer and warehousing of National Guard supplies. The state maintenance shops are also located at Camp Williams. The major part of the camp has been recently leased by the federal government for summer training of the Air National Guard of this state as well as the surrounding states. The runways are being extended to 8,800 feet and numerous mess halls, barracks and other buildings are being constructed by the federal government to accommodate the Air National Guard troops.

The National Guard

From the time the earliest settlers landed on the shores of the New World, they banded themselves together in military organizations known as Train Bands and later as Militia, in defense of their homes.

The passage of 3 centuries has seen these small militia forces evolve as the nation itself has evolved, little by little and step by step. They graduated from strictly home town defense rolls into major organizations with broader missions; missions of protecting the frontiers in the French and Indian Wars; of holding to-

gether the fledgling nation in the War of the Revolution and War of 1812. North and south, they battled in the war between the states and a few years after Appomattox they banded together in a great National Guard Association of the U.S., with the primary objective of lifting themselves into a higher state of organization, equipment and training, in order they might better fulfill their national defense mission in time of need.

The Wisconsin Militia furnished troops for the war between the states. The Wisconsin National Guard, as such, came into being at a later date. The tactical person probably would say 1882, the first year the state had permanent regimental formations and encampments, camp pay authorized and a uniform adopted after the regular army. There may have been cases where individual companies held encampments prior to that time, but there is no official record of such.

Some might say 1873 was the date the National Guard was first established as that was the first year the state paid toward the upkeep of various units, each company getting \$100 a year.

The novelist probably would say 1866, the year arms were issued to the Ahnepee Military Company and the Green County National Guard Company of Monroe. These are the first 2 companies which have any record of having been formed after the Civil War. When the Spanish American War broke out in 1898 the state was called upon for 3 12-company regiments which it furnished.

The Wisconsin National Guard was reorganized in 1899 following the mustering out of the Spanish War volunteer regiments. The guard continued to grow after the reorganization and on June 19, 1916 the First, Second and Third Regiments of Infantry, Troop A, Battery A and Field Hospital No. 1 were mobilized at their home station for Mexican Border service. All of these troops were mustered into federal service on June 30 of that year and were mustered out of service early in 1917. On July 12, 1917 they were alerted for federal service on July 15. During August and September, the troops were sent to Waco, Texas, where the 32nd Division was organized. The division participated in numerous battles during World War I. Subsequent to that war the National Guard of Wisconsin was again reorganized and trained. On October 15, 1940 they were again mustered into federal service and participated in numerous battles in World War II in Europe and the southwest Pacific area. After being mustered out of federal service in the spring of 1946, reorganization again took place, in which the entire 32nd Infantry Division was organized in Wisconsin as well as the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, the 128th Fighter-Interceptor Wing and the 128th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron of the Air National Guard.

In June 1955, the Army National Guard (less the 132nd AAA AW Bn.) trained at Camp McCoy, with a strength of 10,009 pres-

ent for that training. The 132nd AAA AW Battalion trained at Camp Haven, Wisconsin with a strength of 26 officers, 3 warrant officers and 365 enlisted men. The Air National Guard trained at their home stations which are Madison and Milwaukee.

The Adjutant General

The Governor, by statute, is Commander-in-Chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. However, responsibility of the guard is delegated to the Adjutant General. He is the Chief of Staff to the Governor, Inspector General and Quartermaster General. He has the custody of all military records, correspondence, and other documents relating to the volunteers of this state, at any time in the service of the U.S. and of the National Guard heretofore or hereafter organized, except such as are required to be filed with the Governor. He is the media of military correspondence with the Governor and performs all other duties pertaining to his office or prescribed by law. On or before June 30th in every even-numbered year, he makes a report to the Governor to be laid before the legislature, of all the transactions of his department since the last biennial report, setting forth the number, strength and condition of the National Guard, and such other matters as he may deem important. As Quartermaster General he has charge of all the military property of the state including the preservation, repair and the counting of the same. He accounts for all moneys received and expended by him. He performs the customary duties of the office of Quartermaster General and that of the chief of all logistical services. The transportation of all troops, arms, accouterments, stores and other property and the preparation for encampments are contracted for by him under the direction of the Governor.

The Adjutant General has the power to grant to the federal government the right to use any area of Camp Williams upon such conditions as he may deem advisable. Upon approval by the State Chief Engineer, he may sell and convey with the approval of the Governor in writing, any state-owned property both real and personal acquired or erected for state military purposes when such property is no longer useful to the National Guard.

The Adjutant General is the auditor of military accounts and all accounts or claims payable from the treasury of the state for military purposes shall be regularly audited by him before payment. He causes to be prepared and issued all necessary books, blank books, blanks and forms required by his office for the National Guard. These conform as nearly as practicable to those in use in the armed forces.

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF STATE AGENCIES

Members: GOVERNOR WALTER J. KOHLER, *ex officio, chairman*; GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, Public Service Commission, *vice chairman*; M. W. TORKELSON, State Planning Division, *secretary*; WALTER H. EBLING and ARTHUR R. KURTZ, Department of Agriculture; VERNON W. THOMSON, Attorney General; L. P. VOIGT and GEORGE E. SPRECHER, Conservation Department; O. J. MUEGGE, Board of Health; WILLIAM F. STEUBER, Highway Commission; Senator FOSTER B. PORTER and Assemblyman HARVEY R. ABRAHAM, Legislative Council; WARREN OAKEY, 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

Publications: Reports to the 1953 and 1955 Legislatures.

Chapter 203, Laws of 1951, created this committee, with the purpose of providing a method of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information and of making recommendations to the several state agencies on matters relating to the soils, waters, forests, fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the state and to coordinate activities in these fields.

The members of the committee are the Governor, who is chairman; and 2 members of these state agencies: Department of Agriculture; Conservation Department; 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.

The committee has been active since its organization in July 1951. It sponsored important conservation legislation before the legislatures of 1953 and 1955, some of which became law. As of the 1955-56 biennium it is compiling an inventory of Wisconsin natural resources as a basis for future analysis and recommendations.

NURSES, STATE DEPARTMENT OF

Members of Board of Nursing: SISTER M. REGULA PONGRATZ, *president*; JANET JENNINGS, *vice president*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; RUTH COE; MONSIGNOR E. J. GOEBEL; SYLVIA HAUBRICH; EVELYN MERCER; CARL N. NEUPERT; REV. A. H. SCHMEUSZER; HENRY SINCOCK.

Director of Nursing Education: ADELE STAHL.

Assistant Director of Nursing Education: JOSEPHINE BALATY.

Supervisor of Registration: MRS. AIMEE WHITE.

Committee of Examiners for Nurses: SISTER M. CORINNE HEIMANN, *chairman*; SISTER M. CONCEPTA SCHAPMAN, *vice chairman*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; HELEN L. BRUNCLIK; ALICE D. SCHMITT.

Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses: MRS. GERTRUDE P. NEUMAN, *chairman*; MRS. AURORA BURKE, *vice chairman*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; MARIE A. ARNOLD; MRS. FLORENCE BYRNE; SISTER M. AQUIN GEISLER; JOHN STEMPER.

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, created in July 1949, was formerly the Bureau of Nursing Education, State Board of Health. It is the administrative body for the State Board of Nursing, the Committee of Examiners for Nurses and the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses. The State Board of Nursing establishes minimum standards for schools of professional and practical nursing and places the schools which qualify on the accredited list. It administers a scholarship fund for the continuing preparation of Wisconsin registered professional nurses from which it has awarded moneys to 43 individuals between June 1953-55. Consultant service is available to potential and existing schools of nursing by the staff; to other health agencies offering or interested in participating in a part of the educational experiences and instructions for students of nursing; to students and their parents in the selection of a school; and to registered nurses seeking licensure in other states or planning for advanced education. Other primary functions include the evaluating of credentials of those seeking registration and licensure by examination or endorsement; the issuance of certificates of registration (to professional nurses) and licenses (to trained practical nurses) and their annual renewal; investigation and prosecution of individuals who are misrepresenting or misusing their abilities and skills; and the surveying of schools of nursing and allied health agencies.

On June 29, 1955 the Nursing Practice Act was amended and now includes definitions of the practice of professional and practical nursing. It is now required for any person practicing professional nursing to hold a Wisconsin certificate of registration. The practice of practical nursing is permissive but titles such as trained practical nurse, licensed practical nurse, trained attendant, licensed attendant and the abbreviations for each of these may be used only by an individual who has a Wisconsin license as a trained practical nurse.

The Committee of Examiners for Nurses administers the professional nursing examination to about 800 candidates a year. Licensing authorities in all states, U.S. territories and several foreign countries recognize the examination which is administered. In addition, certificates of registration are granted to approximately 450 registered nurses who have been licensed originally in other states.

The Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses conducts 5 examinations to graduates of accredited schools in practical nursing and to persons who have had comparable preparation to that given in an accredited program. There are 1,544 trained practical nurses in Wisconsin. Licenses are granted to trained practical nurses holding out-of-state licenses if their preparation is equivalent.

PERSONNEL, BUREAU OF

Members of Personnel Board: CLIFFORD G. MATHYS, *chairman*; WILLIAM AHRENS; MRS. JANE B. HARVEY.

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, Office Management and Transactions 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.

Wisconsin observed the golden anniversary of uninterrupted civil service on June 17, 1955. Only 2 other states and the federal government had preceded Wisconsin in establishing the merit principle for the appointment of its employes. Upon its enactment in 1905, the Wisconsin civil service law (Chapter 16 of the statutes) provided for a part-time Civil Service Commission and a full-time secretary and chief examiner. In 1929 the commission was reorganized within the Executive Department under the direction of a full-time director of personnel.

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 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, 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 divisions: examination and recruitment, classification and compensation, office management and transactions, 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 ap-

plicants 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. 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 13,500 classified positions in the state service. Each of these positions is allocated to one of approximately 680 classifications representing different kinds of work or work differing in requirements, responsibilities or authority. The classification and compensation division is responsible for activities affecting the classification and pay of state positions. It prepares and revises class specifications or descriptions which set forth the nature of work, necessary knowledges and abilities for its performance and 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. Serv-

ices include position surveys, preparation of civil service rules, salary schedules and position classification plans.

Office Management and Transactions

The office management 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 stimulate 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 is 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 employes 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. After 2 years of operation the board has received 268 suggestions of which 58 have been found worthy of award. A total of \$757.50 has been paid out to employes for ideas which are estimated to have saved the state approximately \$9,300. The 3 board members are appointed by the Governor for 3-year terms.

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 EMPLOYES SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

Director: FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Administrative Assistant: ALTA E. MOORE.

Office: 117½ Monona Avenue, Madison 3.

Publications: The Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin Under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System; Instructions to Public Agencies in Wisconsin Which Have Acted to be Included Under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System; Departmental Rules.

In 1951 the legislature accepted 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. 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 resolution 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.

Originally the federal law limited coverage of public employes to positions not included under an existing retirement system, other than the Wisconsin Retirement Fund to which a special federal law applied. In 1954 Congress established complex provisions pursuant to which positions under an existing public employe retirement system can be covered if a referendum among its active members so authorizes. No such action has yet been completed in Wisconsin.

On September 1, 1955 agreements had been concluded covering, in addition to certain state personnel, the eligible personnel of 70 counties, 164 cities, 211 villages, 402 towns, 587 school districts (for non-teaching personnel) and 21 miscellaneous public agencies.

As originally contemplated when the system was established the legislature acted as soon as permitted by federal law to cover all positions under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, with the exception of firemen.

Approximately 45,000 public employes in Wisconsin were covered under OASI as of August 1955, of which over 30,000 were also included under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

Coverage has now been extended to all city and county employes throughout the state except for the City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County, which have special retirement systems, and 2 cities under 700 population. All of the 193 villages over 500 population have provided coverage for their employes with 22 exceptions.

The executive director of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund also administers this department. This state agency acts as a liaison between public agencies and the federal authorities in the transmission of payroll reports, contributions, the making of adjustments, etc., but public employes who are covered procure information as to their accounts, benefits, etc. from their social security district office in the same manner as those in private employment.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chairman*; NICHOLAS J. LESSEL-YOUNG; ARTHUR L. PADRUTT.

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, *assistant chief*.

Accounts and Finance Department: A. R. COLBERT, *chief*; RALPH S. BUTLER, *assistant chief*.

Rates and Research Department: HENRY J. O'LEARY, *chief*; EUGENE M. DOWNEY, *assistant chief*.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Commission reports of opinions, decisions, and orders (published annually); 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; Public Fire-protection Revenue Ratios of Municipal Water Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Wholesale Electric Rates; Recent Trends in Rural Electrification; and Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Utilities.

Jurisdiction

The health, prosperity and convenience of the individual and of the community are directly affected by the service and rates of electric, gas, sewage-disposal, telephone and water utilities; by the availability and rates of motor carrier or railroad transportation of passengers and freight; by railroad grade crossing protection; by the use made of navigable waters; and by many other of the vital matters within the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

This jurisdiction is comprised of powers and duties delegated by the legislature to the commission. To cite an example: Section 31.02, of the Wisconsin Statutes, states that "The Commission, in the interest of public rights in navigable waters or to promote safety and protect life, health, and property, is empowered to regulate and control the level and flow of water in all navigable waters" In the case of public utilities and railroads, the basic standards under which the commission operates are "rea-

sonable and just rates" and the furnishing of "reasonably adequate service and facilities" to the public.

To efficiently exercise the regulatory powers entrusted to it, the commission is organized into 6 coordinated departments: administration, legal, transportation, engineering, accounts and finance, and rates and research. While each is concerned with the subject indicated by its name, many problems require the expert analysis of staff members from several departments, as in the case of the determination of a "just and reasonable" electric rate which might well involve all departments except transportation.

Functions and Procedure

Such continuing work as inspections of physical plant, audits, study of rate and service schedules and of monthly or annual financial reports, and compilation of water level records is a perpetual check on equipment safety, financial soundness, reasonableness of rates charged by utilities and carriers, and absence of discriminatory practices in the utility and transportation industries; and of the proper use and condition of the state's water resources. It is also a source of invaluable data in the thorough study of individual cases as they arise.

If these periodic checks reveal conditions not complying with statutory or commission requirements, and if conferences or correspondence fails to effect the correction of these conditions, the commission may, on its own motion, institute a proceeding against the party or company involved. Also on its own motion, the commission, if it deems it necessary, may initiate a formal investigation of a complaint which cannot be settled by correspondence or informal investigation. Complaints with respect to public utility rates, practices, or service, when made by less than 25 persons, are treated as informal complaints. Formal investigations and public hearings may also follow formal complaints or applications in connection with issuance of securities, granting of motor carrier authorities and many other requests from persons or companies.

Hearings are always followed by formal commission orders which survey and find the facts of the case, state the commission's statutory jurisdiction, and issue the commission's decision in the case. In plainly routine matters, orders may be issued without hearing if there is no statutory requirement to the contrary. The bulk of the orders issued without hearing are contract motor carrier authorities and amendments thereto, especially those issued to give interstate carriers conforming Wisconsin intrastate authority.

Commissioners

Before being signed by the secretary of the commission, all orders, opinions, and decisions must be reviewed and approved by the commissioners.

The 6-year terms of the 3 commissioners, appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the senate, expire consecutively in March of odd-numbered years. The commissioners, one of whom is named by the Governor as chairman, meet daily with staff members and representatives of the public to transact commission business.

Administrative Department

A shorthand reporter from the reporting section is present at every public hearing. Official verbatim transcripts of all proceedings before the commission are furnished to each party of record and to others upon request and payment of the charge therefor. The study of the transcript is part of the work preparatory to writing the order in the docket.

A specific legislative appropriation is available from the State General Fund to finance motor carrier and water power regulation. Reimbursement for motor transportation regulatory expense is eventually made from the State Highway Fund. The assessment work of the cost accounting section relates to the expense of regulating the rates, service, construction, finances and security issues of telephone, electric, gas and water utilities.

This expense is recovered (1) by billing the cost of particular investigations against the investigated companies; and (2) by a remainder assessment against all utilities to defray expenses not attributable to specific investigations. A similar procedure applies to railroads, and in both cases the statutes limit the amount of the direct and remainder assessments to a stated percentage of the company's and utilities' or railroads' gross intrastate operating revenue.

The cost accounting section also functions as a business office of the commission in preparing or auditing budgets, payrolls, records of commission finances and personnel, and supply inventories.

The main office is the section serving as the administrative office and general information bureau of the commission. All mail addressed to the commission is officially received and dated in the main office.

In addition to keeping all the files and records of commission work, except finance and personnel, the filing section discharges important duties in connection with the mailing and distribution of notices of hearing and orders, the filing and publishing of administrative rules according to statutory requirements and a follow-up system on correspondence.

Legal Department

A commission exercising powers delegated to it by the statutes and, in the case of public hearings, functioning in a quasi-judicial manner, has obvious need of law-office service. The legal department meets this need, in giving legal advice to the commission and its staff with respect to commission work, and in assisting in com-

mission participation in proceedings before federal agencies. It is also interested in proceedings involving the commission, brought in the Circuit Court for Dane County, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and other courts and tribunals.

A total of 572 public hearings were held in the first 6 months of 1955. These are scheduled by the supervisor of hearings who designates the place of the hearing (if possible, the community affected by the proceeding), the date (allowing time for preparation of testimony by all parties concerned), and the commission reporter and examiner to be present. The commissioners sometimes preside at hearings, but more frequently an examiner, acting as an agent of the commission, conducts the hearing and takes testimony.

The reports and printing section prepares copy for the annual volume of reports containing significant commission orders, and the Public Service Commission rules in the Wisconsin Administrative Code. Orders are checked for grammar, spelling and style.

Transportation Department

When the Board of Railroad Commissioners was created in 1874 its activity was almost exclusively concerned with railroad rates. In 1931 the name was changed to Public Service Commission. The commission now regulates 20 steam railroads, almost 350 common motor carriers of passengers and property, approximately 11,000 contract motor carriers of property, 5 common carriers of property by water, 4 electric railways, 1 urban trackless trolley system, 1 express company, 1 telegraph company and 1 sleeping car company. Liaison is maintained with other sections of the commission and with other state agencies concerned with motor carrier and highway regulation.

The statistics and accounts section audits motor carriers' and railroads' financial accounts and reports, analyzes transportation costs and maintains a file of statistical and general economic data. The resultant body of information, covering not only state-wide but nationwide transportation over a long period of time, facilitates the combination of perspective and inclusive detail which is a prerequisite to transportation orders, especially those dealing with urban and interurban bus fares and service, freight rates and charges and discontinuance of train service.

The tariff section presents exhibits and data in formal cases involving transportation and also participates in Interstate Commerce Commission proceedings of importance to Wisconsin industry and shippers. A complete file is kept of freight tariffs and passenger fares, and freight bills are audited upon request.

All applications for motor carrier authority or amendment for authority, are received in and preliminary work involved is handled by the motor carrier section. These applications pertain to such contract carrier licenses as milk hauling; transporting crops to canneries, wood to sawmills, materials for highway construction

and maintenance from source to the project; and the transportation of used household goods and office equipment for persons changing their places of residence or business, and many other types of hauling.

The authorization of service by contract and common motor carriers is made in consideration of the need for the service, the carrier's fitness to perform the service, the convenience and necessity of the public (or of particular shippers, in the case of private contract carriers) and the avoidance of undue interference with efficient service by other carriers.

Engineering

The railroad section of the engineering department is chiefly concerned with safety as regards (1) standards of equipment (switches, track clearance, telltales, and interlocking plants), and (2) protection (sign, signal or watchman) of railroad-highway crossings. Safety and efficiency are likewise promoted by the service section's inspections of the plant and equipment of electric, gas, telephone, and water utilities, and of railroads. Inspections are periodic or may be made to investigate a complaint.

The investigations, inspection, and records of the water power section deal with the levels of 8,676 lakes, obstructions in navigable waters, dock and shore lines, irrigation, and operation and construction of dams. Appraisals and continuing records of utility property, as made by the valuation section, are useful in many utility cases pertaining to rates, acquisition, and security issues. The general studies section compiles data and does special research on problems associated with particular proceedings or on developments of utility or railroad operation. Studies of the supply of natural gas and the state's service requirements offer a significant example of this section's work.

Accounts and Finance

Utilities are required, in their annual reports of operating and financial operations, to adhere to the uniform accounting systems developed in detail by the commission for all except extremely small companies which may submit simple annual reports. The accounts and finance department thoroughly checks these reports. This information and the interpretation thereof, often supplemented by special audits and investigations, is an important contribution to the testimony, study and decisions of many utility rate, security or complaint proceedings. This department also investigates and determines reasonable depreciation rates applicable to the property of all the larger utilities in the state.

The statutes relating to the issuance of securities by public service corporations require that a certificate of authority be obtained from the commission before the securities may be issued. The commission decides the question of granting such authority after the

accounts and finance department makes its recommendation. Investigations of all mergers and consolidations of utilities involving the issuance of securities are made by this department. Small utilities without large accounting staffs are, many times on request, assisted and advised in the proper maintenance of their accounts.

Rates and Research

The studies and analyses of the statistics and research section supply data valuable in the consideration of utility rate and service problems. Its periodic statistical bulletins, cost studies and compilations of research on conditions affecting the utility industry are extensively used by utilities, state and federal agencies, and educational institutions.

A file of electric, gas, telephone, sewer and water rates is maintained by the department which also investigates and assigns utility rates and rules. There are over 1,000 public utilities in the state.

Staff members prepare technical reports and recommendations for the examining section of the legal department and the commissioners in connection with formal utility hearings, at which they are frequently present to give testimony.

A utility rate may be increased only upon commission approval following an investigation and public hearing. Other rate revisions and the handling of informal complaints may be, and frequently are, made informally, usually after conference with utility representatives and customers.

Similarly, informal investigations and discussion is ordinarily successful in handling informal complaints and inquiries of which the department receives approximately 150 monthly. By such methods the commission becomes closely acquainted with the viewpoint of both the utilities and their customers and alert to any changes in the supply — and — demand conditions in the industry and in Wisconsin communities.

Requests by prospective customers for extension of service, increasing in number, are investigated by this department, as are the applications of electric utilities to extend rural distribution lines.

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: WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

Deputy Director: GEORGE M. KEITH.

Business Management, Division of: KURT J. KASPAR, *director*; accounting, FRANCIS POWERS, *supervisor*; engineering, BYRL ENERSON, *engineer*; farm operations, W. W. KINYON, *supervisor*; food services, DOROTHY RIDLER, *nutritionist*; personnel, A. H. SPEVACEK, *personnel officer*; purchasing, E. F. COSTIGAN, *purchasing officer*; special services, A. W. BAYLEY, *accountant*, WALLACE L. LEMON, *administrative analyst*.

Children and Youth, Division for: P. FRED DELLIQUADRI, *director*; case-work services, LENA BROSIUS, *chief*; community services, BJARNE ROMNES, *chief*; research, statistics, personnel, finance, WILLIAM P. LENTZ, *administrative assistant*.

Collection and Deportation, Bureau of: FRANK P. FOSGATE, *chief counsel*.

Corrections, Division of: SANGER B. POWERS, *director*; administrative services, GALEN M. PARKER, *supervisor*; bureau of probation and parole, QUENTIN L. FERM, *supervisor*; detention inspection, M. A. SKAFF, *investigator*; institutions liaison, JOHN FAVILLE, *program co-ordinator, adult institutions*; CHARLES S. PRIGMORE,* *program co-ordinator, juvenile institutions*; psychiatric field service, PETER BELL, *supervisor*; special executive services, MATT J. COOGAN, *administrative assistant*; standards and procedures.

Mental Hygiene, Division of: LESLIE A. OSBORN, *director*; administrative services, CLARENCE T. GRAHAM, *administrative assistant*; county hospital services, ISABEL N. REARDON, *supervisor*, KATHERYN SCHWERMA, *tuberculosis consultant*, MARY L. PARKS, *occupational therapy consultant*; psychiatric social services, LILA McNUTT, *supervisor*; psychological services, RUDOLPH MATHIAS, *supervising psychologist*; Wisconsin Diagnostic Center, LEONARD J. GANSER, *director*.

Parole Board: RUSSELL G. OSWALD, *chairman*; THOMAS C. BOURKE; BERNETT O. ODEGARD.

Public Assistance, Division of: THOMAS J. LUCAS, SR., *director*; administrative services, ROBERT C. GRAEWIN, *administrative assistant*; audits and accounts, JOSEPH E. BIRES, *chief accountant*, legal and appeals, WILLIAM A. McNOWN, *chief examiner*; services to the blind, E. LEONARD HOSKINS, *supervisor*; social services: administrative reviews, GEORGE E. McDOWELL, *supervisor*; field administration, JOSEPH A. KEXEL, *supervisor*; institutional services, C. R. BOWERS, *county home recreation consultant*; medical services, EDWARD L. LAWVER, *supervisor*; standards and procedures, AIMEE WEINSTOCK, *supervisor*; statistics, CHESTER J. BEST, *chief statistician*.

Research and Statistics, Bureau of: JOHN W. MANNERING, *chief statistician*.

*Resigned effective Feb. 1, 1956.

State Institutions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>
Central State Hospital	Waupun	A. H. SHAUT; R. WARMINGTON
Mendota State Hospital	Madison	W. J. URBEN
Northern Wis. Colony and Training School	Chippewa Falls	J. H. MURPHY
Southern Wis. Colony and Training School	Union Grove	JOHN GARSTECKI
Winnebago State Hospital	Winnebago	JOHN T. PETERSIK
Wis. Child Center	Sparta	JOHN F. HOLMES
Wis. Diagnostic Center	Madison	LESLIE D. OSBORN
Wis. Home for Women	Taycheedah	MARCIA SIMPSON
Wis. School for Boys	Waukesha	MARVIN R. MCMAHON
Wis. School for Girls	Oregon	MARY C. BERAN
Wis. State Prison	Waupun	JOHN C. BURKE
Wis. State Reformatory	Green Bay	MICHEL A. SKAFF
Workshop for the Blind	Milwaukee	JOSEPH F. PTACEK

Offices: General office, State Capitol; Divisions of Public Assistance and Children and Youth, 311 State St., Madison; Division of Corrections, 104 E. Dayton St., Madison; Division of Mental Hygiene and Wis. Diagnostic Center, 1552 University Ave., Madison. District offices in Ashland, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Rhineland, Stevens Point; and all institutions.

Publications: Biennial reports; quarterly reports; Monthly Program Statistics; Population Trends; special reports and publications.

Introduction

The State Department of Public Welfare is established to carry out the legislative purposes of conserving human resources in Wisconsin; providing a just and humane program of services to dependent, neglected and illegitimate children; preventing dependency, mental illness, delinquency, crime and other forms of social maladjustment by a continuous attack on causes; providing effective aid and services to all persons in need thereof and assisting such persons to achieve or regain self-dependence at the earliest possible date; providing a just, humane and efficient program for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and other offenders; avoiding duplication and waste of effort and money on the part of public and private agencies; and co-ordinating and integrating a social welfare program.

The department consists of a State Board of Public Welfare of 9 members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate, and the director of the department together with his staff. The board is by statute regulatory, advisory and policy-forming and not administrative or executive. The director is vested with the administrative and executive powers and duties of the department.

The department is a body corporate charged with responsibility for nearly \$50,000,000 worth of state property. It has a varied re-

sponsibility and authority in the expenditure annually of appropriations of federal, state and local funds totalling in excess of \$80,000,000. Not counted in this amount is some \$20,000,000 of funds currently dedicated by legislative action to modernizing and improving institutions and institutional facilities.

The department has direct managerial and operational responsibility for 11 state penal, curative and correctional institutions as well as the Wisconsin Diagnostic Center, the Workshop for the Blind, 3 prison forestry camps and 12 farms. By law, the department has inspectional powers over one county hospital for the acutely mentally ill, 37 county mental hospitals, 36 county homes and several hundred county jails and police lockups.

By nature of its comprehensive role in the field of welfare, the department's range of activity runs all the way from traditional operation and management of institutions and long-established services to development of new services such as the Diagnostic Center, home care for patients from mental hospitals and colonies, delinquency prevention and juvenile probation, co-operative relationships with courts and law enforcement authorities, and development of civil defense emergency welfare plans.

Division of Business Management

The division of business management serves as a general administrative agency for the whole department. Its over-all function is to direct the financial activities of the department. It performs this function by means of the departmental budget which the division is responsible for developing and administering. To implement its responsibilities, the division provides department-wide staff services in budgeting, accounting, engineering, food service, safety management, farm management, personnel management, purchasing, office management and central warehousing. Each of these services either provides assistance or exerts a control which facilitates the department's budget plan. The primary purposes of the division are to assist the operating divisions in the department to carry out their program requirements within their fiscal resources, to assure the economical use of state funds and to prevent the illegal use of state appropriations and violations of departmental rules and regulations.

The division is organized into 4 sections: personnel, accounting, purchasing and institutional consulting services. The latter section includes consulting services in engineering, farming, dietetics and food service, and safety inspection. The major functions delegated to the division include: (1) responsibility for compiling and reviewing the 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 main-

tenance service, dietetic and food service, farming 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 operation of the department and its institutions; (7) managing the departmental district offices. In practice, much of the detailed work involved in these functions is performed by personnel of other divisions in accordance with procedures formulated by the division of business management.

Division for Children and Youth

The division for children and youth has the responsibility for carrying on the child welfare program of the state. It encourages through a program of education and interpretation the establishment and strengthening of local services to children and youth. It also provides services in safeguarding those children needing care. It co-operates with public and voluntary agencies in child welfare matters, and works with the juvenile courts and other law enforcement agencies on matters affecting children and provides direct services to some children. The division is aided by a state-wide advisory committee composed of representatives of civic and welfare organizations.

In attempting to strengthen services to children and youth the division makes use of funds available to it under the Social Security Act. Emphasis in the use of these funds, which are allocated by the U.S. Children's Bureau, is placed upon development of local services to children particularly in rural areas. The division under a contract with the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs also provides foster care for a small number of Indian children whose needs cannot be served by other agencies.

Studies of local services available for children and youth are made by local communities with staff consultation from the division for children and youth. Community problems affecting the welfare of children are studied. Efforts are made to develop community councils, youth councils, public recreation programs and to improve the services of law enforcement agencies and other agencies dealing with children. The division also attempts to assist schools, youth centers and other facilities in meeting child welfare problems. Staff service is provided to the Wisconsin Committee on Children and Youth which is composed of interested persons appointed by the Governor. This group sponsors the biennial Governor's Conference on Children and Youth and also provides follow-up activity resulting from the 1950 Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The division has many duties designed to safeguard those children needing child welfare services. It promotes the enforcement of all laws for the protection of mentally deficient, dependent, neglected and delinquent children. Specifically, the division licenses all pri-

vate child welfare agencies, issues foster home permits, licenses day care centers, makes investigation of adoptions when requested by the county court, and gives recommendations or consent to adoptions under certain conditions, certifies all maternity homes that care for unmarried mothers and their children.

Direct care is provided to dependent and neglected children who are committed to the State Department of Public Welfare by the juvenile courts. Some of these children are given temporary care while others are permanently committed to the department which then serves as guardian. Adoptive placements may be made for those children where parental rights have been terminated. Care may be provided in boarding homes, a relative's home or through arrangements with voluntary agencies. Group care is available through the Wisconsin Child Center which is under the jurisdiction of the division or through the use of the facilities of voluntary agencies.

Division of Corrections

The division of corrections, supervising the operations of 5 state institutions, the bureau of probation and parole and the psychiatric field service, administers an integrated program for the custody and treatment of adult and juvenile offenders and delinquents. Working in close co-operation with law enforcement agencies, the courts, private organizations and others interested in problems of criminal and delinquent conduct, the division also seeks to develop and promote co-ordinated programs for the prevention of crime, delinquency and anti-social behavior.

Institutional Services

The 5 state institutions under supervision of the division are the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin State Reformatory and the Home for Women, for criminal offenders; and the Wisconsin School for Boys and the Wisconsin School for Girls for juvenile delinquents.

In its supervisory capacity the division prescribes for these institutions, subject to modification according to their separate needs, broad general policies and regulations for the custody and discipline of all prisoners and delinquents committed to them; for the maintenance of adequate security; for the establishment and operation of industries and work programs; for the organization and conduct of educational and vocational training programs; for the provision of medical and psychiatric services, as well as religious, recreational and other programs for the benefit of prisoners and inmates; for the operation of prison farms and forestry camps; and, in general, for the effective operation of an over-all program suited to the individualized treatment of the adult offender or delinquent child. It also supervises the fiscal, budgetary and management operations of the institutions, furnishes professional assist-

ance in the performance of their various functions and assists in the co-ordination of their programs and activities.

Field Services

Through its bureau of probation and parole, with headquarters in the divisional offices in Madison and 7 district offices, the division supervises the activities of offenders placed under its control by the courts of the state and also the conduct of adult violators or juvenile delinquents paroled from the state penal institutions and correctional schools. During 1955 approximately 3,750 persons were under supervision at all times.

Through the bureau of probation and parole the division also administers the interstate probation-parole compact, making investigations and supervising the conduct of probationers and parolees from other states. It also acts co-operatively with the parole board in matters pertaining to the parole of individuals from the various institutions, and, on request, makes recommendations to the Governor on pardons and commutations of sentence.

The division directs and supervises the activities of the correctional psychiatric service, both in the institutions and the field, and, by delegation of the department director, administers the sexual deviate law. It also establishes standards for, approves plans of and inspects all jails, lock-ups, detention homes, houses of correction, penal camps or other local places of detention, inquires into their operations and management and examines the condition of the institution buildings and property.

Other Activities

With the objective of developing a state-wide, integrated corrections program, including prevention as well as treatment of criminal and delinquent behavior, the division of corrections works closely with the state boards of circuit, county and juvenile judges, associations of law enforcement officers and other public and private organizations to co-ordinate all activities in the corrections field. It likewise seeks to interpret the work of the division and the corrections program in general to the public, with a view to development of public understanding and participation in it. It likewise collaborates with other divisions of the State Department of Public Welfare to make effective use of all resources of the department in the solution of correctional and other community problems.

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 on at Northern and Southern Wisconsin Colonies and Training Schools, located respectively at Chippewa Falls and Union Grove. A third colony for mental defectives, to be located at Mendota,

was authorized by the 1953 Legislature and is expected to be under construction early in 1956. This will relieve overcrowding and make possible development of some special medical programs for mental defectives in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Diagnostic Center began to receive for special study patients who had been committed to the Department of Public Welfare on August 9, 1954. The 1955 Legislature extended the facilities of the Wisconsin Diagnostic Center to county juvenile court judges for purposes of pre-commitment study of minors.

Within the division, there has been developed a professional consultation service for county mental hospitals. Consultation services available include psychiatric nursing, psychiatric social service, occupational and recreational therapy, dental care, pharmacy service, construction and plans, fire control and safety, and tuberculosis control. In addition, county hospital superintendents may request admission to the Diagnostic Center for special psychiatric and psychological studies in selected cases.

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.

There is a nationwide shortage of doctors and other trained personnel to carry on mental health and institutional programs within the facilities already existing in the state. 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 in the university medical school. The clinical facilities of the institutions within the Department of Public Welfare are being used for teaching purposes wherever possible. The Wisconsin Diagnostic Center was located close to the medical school and staffed by medical school faculty personnel, with the idea that it would provide facilities for graduate professional training and would aid in the development and recruitment of psychiatric professional personnel. The offices of the division are located in the Diagnostic Center.

The 4 alcoholic treatment and referral centers in various cities within the state were initially set up through appropriations made to the bureau of alcohol studies. As the 1955 Legislature discontinued the appropriation for the bureau, continuation of these centers rests with the respective localities.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The division of public assistance carries out all of the responsibilities relating to public assistance or noninstitutional relief. The administration of the 4 social security aids — old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to disabled, is governed by a formal plan approved by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. These aids are administered by the 71 counties under the supervision of the division of public assistance. The programs are financed from federal, state and local funds in varying combinations. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare participates in the following ways: interpretation of the federal social security act, auditing, conducting administrative reviews, and giving technical consultation. The county departments, the personnel of which is selected by the counties in accordance with a merit rule, must comply with state law and regulations in the actual work of taking and investigating applications and determining the amount of individual grants and medical care given to clients. Technical consultation in accounting, legal, statistical and case work aspects is furnished to county operating departments by the division through manuals of procedure and by staff members in the field.

Responsibility for administration of general relief rests entirely with local units of government, except for reimbursement of counties for aid to state dependents and the administration of aid to needy Indians living on tax-exempt land. This latter function has been delegated to certain county and local units of government approved by the department.

The division of public assistance also performs the following functions in aiding the local units: it investigates the needs of local units for state aid in meeting general relief obligations; prepares recommendations to the Emergency Board; distributes whatever aid is approved by the Emergency Board; and adjudicates disputes between municipalities as to responsibility for the support of general relief recipients. The division collects and prepares for publication, statistical data on cases and costs of general relief in the state, administers the student loan fund for needy college students and co-operates in carrying out various special federal programs.

Public Assistance Trends

The number of persons receiving public assistance was moderately higher at the end of the 1953-55 biennium than at the beginning because of various conflicting social, economic and legislative trends operating during the period. The cumulative effect of the broadened social security insurance program and a stricter law pertaining to the responsibility of relatives to support dependent persons operated on the one hand to reduce caseloads,

while moderate unemployment during part of the period operated toward an increase. Assistance grants remained at a relatively high level throughout the 2-year period because of the relatively high level of living costs, and particularly because of the rising volume and increasing costs of medical care provided to recipients.

The caseload of the largest program, old age assistance, declined by almost 12 per cent during the biennium to reach a low point of 43,095 cases in June 1955. The number of children receiving aid to dependent children increased by 4.5 per cent between June 1953 and June 1955, when 22,588 children were aided either at home or in a foster home. The June 1955 aid to the blind caseload of 1,139 was 100 lower than the June 1953 caseload, while the 1,133 cases receiving aid to the disabled persons in June 1955, was 49 higher than in June 1953. The general relief load, most affected by economic conditions during the period, reached its highest point since early 1950 in March 1955, when 35,642 persons were aided. The load decreased sharply toward the end of the biennium and by June 1955, had decreased to 22,229 persons. However, the June 1955 load was still 64 per cent above the June 1953 level. The trend of public assistance as a program of supplementation of other income continued to grow during the period, as many cases applied for aid to supplement old age and survivors insurance benefits, unemployment benefits and other public or private income sources.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASELOADS AND GRANTS IN WISCONSIN
Biennium 1953-1955

Program	Average No. of Cases Per Month	Average No. of Persons Aided Per Month	Assistance Grants			
			Total	Source of Funds		
				Federal	State	Local
Total	59,272 ¹	102,388 ¹	\$112,390,332 ²	\$43,955,993 ²	\$33,503,118 ²	\$34,931,221 ²
Old Age Assistance	45,882	45,882	66,102,955	31,924,921	22,887,677	11,290,357
Aid to Dependent Children						
In Own or Rela- tive's Home	7,943	28,587 ³	23,996,065	10,286,158	8,110,798	5,599,109
In Foster Home	1,524	1,524	1,691,528	—	559,625	1,131,903
Aid to the Blind	1,183	1,183	1,853,988	886,650	632,262	335,076
Aid to Disabled Persons	1,111	1,111	2,297,584	858,264	827,861	611,459
General Relief	8,437	24,480	16,448,212	—	484,895 ⁴	15,963,317

¹ Unduplicated totals — Cases and persons receiving more than one type of assistance eliminated.

² Totals based on statistical tabulations will not necessarily agree with audited accounting totals issued at a later date.

³ Includes children, relative caretakers, incapacitated fathers and other adults needed in home to care for the children in specific cases; July and August 1953 data partially estimated.

⁴ Includes general relief grants to Florence and Forest counties, relief to needy Indians, state reimbursement for "state dependents" and relief for former residents of Camp Hayward.

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 required varied degrees of sight and thus provide employment for 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 U.S. 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.

BUREAU OF COLLECTION AND DEPORTATION

Care of patients in Wisconsin's state and county mental institutions is available to all without prior means tests. However, patients, their spouses and parents of minor children are liable for the per capita cost of care, with some exceptions, on the basis of ability to pay. This also applies to public patients at Wisconsin General Hospital. The bureau has the responsibility of collecting the cost of care of these patients. During the 1952-54 biennium, collections amounted to \$3,684,719 compared with \$2,815,644 in 1950-52. The number of transactions totalled 56,575 in 1952-54 compared with 47,611 in 1950-52. Total operating costs of the bureau including noncollection functions were only 7 per cent of collections, an exceptionally low collection rate.

Connected with the collection function is the annual settlement of accounts between the state and the counties for their respective shares of the cost of institutional care. Involved in this accounting is the proration of the state and county shares of collections from individuals for care, the adjustment of commitment costs, and the correction of erroneous charges.

Deportation and importation functions are based on interstate reciprocal agreements whereby mental patients are returned to their states of residence. There are about 100 cases annually, each requiring the specialized efforts of the bureau's chief counsel.

A regular function of the bureau is the transfer of patients between state and county mental hospitals, which runs about 1,000 annually. Another function is the legal processing of sterilizations of mental defectives, which amount to about 20 per year. In still another capacity, the chief counsel renders legal service to the department in the form of research, advice and drafting of proposed legislation.

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The bureau functions as a staff service within the executive branch of the department. It was established by administrative order of the department director on March 10, 1952. It has immediate responsibility for the statistical functions of the divisions of corrections and mental hygiene and co-ordinating responsibility for research and statistics with respect to all divisions. The bureau has installed an IBM system for collection of all data about movement and selected characteristics of all persons under supervision of the divisions of corrections and mental hygiene, including those in county mental hospitals. IBM cards were compiled on over 16,000 persons coming under correctional supervision and on nearly 33,000 patients in state and county mental institutions. The bureau uses these data and also performs legislative, administrative and other research as a means of evaluating existing programs and increasing their effectiveness. Assistance is given to depart-

mental personnel and others by furnishing needed information and advising on research techniques.

The department's quarterly and biennial reports to the Governor and other reports on a routine and special basis as required by the department are a function of the bureau.

PURCHASES, BUREAU OF

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Assistant Director: H. J. SCHMIEGE.

Purchasing Agents II: RALPH BAUMAN; W. A. RANK.

Supervisor, Printing Division: DONALD M. LEIGHT.

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 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 6 divisions:

1. *Accounting Division.* This division checks vendors' invoices against purchase, and certifies such invoices for processing and payment through the requisitioning agency. Also has charge of the revolving fund accounts.

2. *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.

3. *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 of and service to the state departments and state agencies.

4. *Stores Division.* A storeroom is maintained which supplies the needs of office and stationery items for all of the state departments and agencies.

5. *Shipping and Mailing Division.* This division provides shipping and mailing service for most agencies located in the Capitol Building.

6. *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, 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.

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.

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.

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.

The 1955 Legislature enacted a law which provides that, all factors considered, preference be given to the products of Wisconsin producers, distributors, suppliers and retailers. While this

has always been the policy of the Bureau of Purchases, this legislation gives support and endorsement to it.

Public Relations

The Bureau of Purchases is in constant touch with the public. Any responsible 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. EWBank, *chairman*; GEORGE E. WATSON, *vice chairman*; LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON; ELLSWORTH S. COE; PHILLIP T. DROTNING; CLARENCE L. GREIBER; E. R. MCPHEE; MRS. LULU RADLUND; MILO K. SWANTON.

Executive Director: HAROLD B. McCARTY.

Assistant Director: HAROLD A. ENGEL.

Technical Director: GLENN KOEHLER.

Program Coordinator: NORMAN MICHIE.

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 take advantage of the FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting channels reserved for educational noncommercial purposes, and to develop a plan in Wisconsin to give educational radio service throughout the state.

The council consists of 9 members: 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. Adolfsen, director of the university extension division, as a university representative appointed by the Board of Regents. Citizen members appointed by Governor Kohler are Ellsworth S. Coe, publisher of the Whitewater Register, Whitewater; Mrs. Lulu Radlund, Prairie du Sac; 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 10:00 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	Brule	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 edu-

cational 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." It reported its findings to the Legislative Council in the fall of 1954. To enable the State Radio Council to carry out the experimentation and research assignment the 1953 and 1955 Legislatures appropriated limited funds for the operation of a noncommercial, educational TV station. No money was appropriated for the purchase of equipment.

Through co-operative planning the State Radio Council was able to get station WHA-TV on the air on May 3, 1954 in Madison. This was possible when the regents of the university authorized joint use of the space, cameras and equipment of the university television laboratory. The Fund for Adult Education provided the use of \$100,000 worth of equipment, including transmitter, antenna and accessories.

WHA-TV in its first year of operation was on the air approximately 15 hours weekly with a variety of experimental programs designed to explore the potentialities of television as an educational device. One of its features, the Friendly Giant, received a first award in the 1955 national competition of educational programs. It was selected for nationwide distribution via kinescope by the Educational Television and Radio Center.

In a public referendum in the November 1954 election on the question, "Shall the state of Wisconsin provide a tax-supported, statewide non-commercial television network?" the vote was: no — 697,262; yes — 308,385. This precluded the likelihood of the 1955 Legislature considering the establishment of a 12-station network as advocated by the Wisconsin Citizens Committee for Educational Television.

The State Radio Council was obliged to curtail the operation of its FM radio network on July 1, 1955, from 106 program hours per week to 88 when its budget was reduced. Sunday operation was eliminated and the sign-off hour was advanced from 11:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The experimental TV station continued with 15 hours each week of programs produced locally and outstanding features from other states supplied by the Educational Television and Radio Center.

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, BROOKS J. DUNWIDDIE; county or town trustee, FRANK E. PANZER; state trustee, EDWIN O. ROSTEN; clerk trustee, MARGARET L. CLARK; state employe trustee, THOMAS J. LUCAS, Sr.; ex officio, JOSEPH J. McCORMICK, Insurance Department.

Executive Director: FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Accountant: MRS. MARGARET E. MAPES.

Administrative Assistant: GOLDIE A. OLSON.

Office: 117½ Monona Ave., Madison 3.

Publications: Handbook of Information; Annual Statement; Rules and Regulations.

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.

Since all participating personnel, other than firemen, are also covered under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System, this state system has now become a supplementary retirement plan to provide benefits for public employes in addition to the standard benefits under the federal system.

Scope of System

In 1955 the system included all eligible employes of the state, 77 cities, 15 villages, 37 counties, 27 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 88 cities not covered under a police or firemen's pension fund.

As of January 1, 1955, 32,234 active employes were included under the retirement plan, and there were 3,424 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, 12,641; city, 11,274; county, 7,150; village, 474; school, 332; metropolitan sewerage district, 59; joint sewerage system, 11; city-county hospital, 49; and policemen and firemen in cities included on a mandatory basis, 244.

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% of participating earnings. Because of improved yields from invested funds (although only 3% is earned on unliquidated prior service obligations) it has been possible to increase the interest credited on individual accounts to 3.3%. As a result of a substantial increase in life expectancy since the fund began operations, it has been necessary to revise the actuarial tables to reflect the necessity for paying annuities over a longer period.

On July 1, 1955, 3,271 persons were receiving retirement annuities aggregating \$142,476.34 per month, while 119 persons were receiving disability annuities amounting to \$7,468.38. In addition, 235 persons received beneficiary annuities amounting to \$8,318.47. Since January 1, 1944, 654 persons have died who were receiving straight life retirement annuities and 52 who were receiving disability annuities. To July 1, 1955 death benefits have been paid in 1,745 cases and 23,685 persons have received separation benefits. Additional contributions are being made by 936 persons but 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. When public employment is terminated if the person is not eligible for an annuity he can withdraw his contributions with interest, or if there is no withdrawal the total accumulations plus interest credited thereafter can be used to finance an annuity after retirement age is reached.

A person who is eligible for retirement has 4 choices: (1) a life annuity only; (2) a life annuity with 180 payments guaranteed which operates to reduce the amount of the annuity; (3) a joint survivorship annuity (also reduced) with 75% of the annuity continuing if the beneficiary survives the annuitant; or (4) for those with OASI eligibility a higher state annuity until age 65 (if retired prior thereto) and a reduced annuity thereafter.

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 par-

ticipant dies while still employed. An annuity is payable for total and permanent disability, which for those entering public service at early ages can be as high as 50% of salary, and after 5 years of employment such need not be service-connected.

Employees contribute 3% on earnings up to \$4,200 per year, except that the rate for policemen, state traffic patrol and certain state conservation department personnel is 5% to enable a maximum annuity at an earlier age; (and may be adopted by any county for undersheriffs, deputy sheriffs and traffic policemen). Firemen contribute 7%. 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.

For covered current service prior to 1951 (when OASI coverage became effective) employe accounts received credits from both employer and employe contributions at the rate of 5% each. This was 7% for policemen, state traffic patrol and certain state conservation department employes, as well as firemen. Prior service credits were also granted upon the same basis (with minor exceptions) for service before 1951 prior to the time the system became applicable to that jurisdiction, for those employed on the effective date.

The system covers only positions normally requiring the performance of duty for at least 600 hours in each 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, circuit, county and municipal judges, with respect to contributions, basis of computing annuities, compulsory retirement, optional type of annuity, etc. Such provisions result in annuities substantially higher than for other persons in public service.

1955 Legislative Changes

The most significant changes in the retirement system enacted by the 1955 Legislature were as follows:

1. The current contribution rates were made independent of the OASI rates.

2. The disability annuity provision was restored to the level from which it had been reduced because of OASI integration, with provision made for OASI offsets.

3. For the first time provision was made for continuing benefits to certain survivors of disability annuitants.

4. The limitation on earnings by retirement annuitants in specified public employment was raised to \$1,200 per year, and for disability annuitants the same limit for any earnings.

5. For minor beneficiaries a new option was added of larger annuities before age 21, with the minor having the right to receive any remainder in cash at 21.

6. Contributions were based on the first \$4,200 of earnings, except judges, and the process of making additional contributions was simplified.

7. The actuarial procedure for providing death benefits was simplified, so that each municipality will pay its own costs as part of current costs.

8. The liberalized death benefit was made applicable when an applicant for an annuity dies before approval, if the application had been filed promptly.

Administration

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.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: JAMES J. BURKE.

Assistant Revisors: ELSIE M. WOOD; DOROTHY A. HEIL.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

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 1953 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 66 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 1955 Wisconsin Statutes is the 23rd 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 1955.

Wisconsin Administrative Code

Many state departments and agencies make rules which govern certain fields of activity of the general public. When properly issued and published, these rules have the force of law. Section 35.93 of the statutes directs the revisor to supervise the publication of these rules in a loose-leaf service called the Wisconsin Administrative Code. This service is kept up to date by the publication of a monthly register which provides new pages incorporating the changes in the rules for insertion in their proper places in the code.

Wisconsin Town Law Forms

The revisor prepares printer's copy for a volume designated Wisconsin Town Law Forms. This contains forms for use by town officials in the administration of the statutes applying to town government. This volume is revised biennially and distributed free to town clerks. Others may purchase the volume from the Bureau of Purchases at cost.

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: C. P. DIGGLES.

Supervisor: R. J. WINKOWSKI.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Savings and Loan Laws; Departmental Rules, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

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 supervisory agency, the Savings and Loan Department.

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. 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 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. 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, 1954, there were 114 state chartered savings and loan associations having total assets in excess of \$547,000,000, with a total paid-in capital of approximately \$462,000,000, and total general reserves and undivided profits of approximately \$37,000,000. The total general reserves and undivided profits were equivalent to 7.1% of the net assets and 8.1% of the total invested share capital. There were approximately 229,000 investing members and 77,000 borrowing members on December 31, 1954.

The share accounts of the investing members of 94 of the 114 associations were insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation up to \$10,000. This insurance covers the accounts of approximately 225,000 members whose investments were in excess of \$414,000,000. As of December 31, 1954, 100 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. No new charters were granted during the years 1954 and 1955. The last charter granted for a new association was on April 2, 1953.

SCIENTIFIC AREAS, BOARD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF

Members: ALBERT M. FULLER, Milwaukee Public Museum, *chairman*; C. L. HARRINGTON, Conservation Commission, *secretary and executive officer*; JOHN T. CURTIS, University of Wisconsin; ALVIN THRONE, Wisconsin State Colleges; GEORGE E. WATSON, Department of Public Instruction; CARL WELTY, Beloit College, representing the private colleges.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Scientific Areas in Wisconsin, by J. T. Curtis, 1954.

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.

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

administration of the securities law had, at various times, been committed to the Public Service Commission and the Banking Commission. Now all administrative and executive powers and duties of the department are vested in a director.

The duties of the department are to administer and enforce the Wisconsin securities law. Among these are the investigation of issues of securities, not exempt, which are sold within the state, and the registration of such securities as meet statutory requirements; the licensing of securities dealers and agents; examination of the businesses of dealers; and the investigation and prosecution of securities law violations. 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.

Under a new law passed by the 1955 legislature, investment advisers will be required to be licensed by the department beginning January 1, 1956.

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: I. O. HEMBRE.

Office: Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

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 organized 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 made available to soil conservation districts by the federal Soil Conservation Service, farmers within the district may receive on request assistance with their problems of soil erosion and soil and water conservation. The State Soil Conservation Committee serves rural and urban people through organized county soil conservation districts where soil and water conservation is considered a problem in the use of land. Technical assistance by the local district is not provided farm families residing outside the legal boundaries of the district. The State Committee assists the county districts in legal procedures and other problems incident to district organization and operation.

The 1955 legislature designated the State Soil Conservation Committee as the state agency to have supervisory responsibility over programs in Wisconsin provided for by Public Law 566, 83rd Congress, relating to the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation and other purposes.

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 districts 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, the State Department of Public Instruction, State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, the state colleges and county normals in the development of a youth educational program in soil conservation. Service in the adult educational field is also provided for.

STATE COLLEGES

Board of Regents of State Colleges: W. D. McINTYRE, *president*; LEWIS C. MAGNUSEN, *vice president*; HAROLD G. ANDERSEN; BARNEY B. BARSTOW; WILSON S. DELZELL; HAROLD K. GEYER; HERMAN T. HAGESTAD; ELTON S. KARRMAN; EUGENE W. MURPHY; ROBERT L. PIERCE; MRS. AVERY SHERRY; MARY M. WALTER; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Director and Secretary: EUGENE R. MCPHEE.

Offices: Director and Secretary, State Capitol; state colleges as listed below.

Publications: Opportunity Unlimited — Wisconsin State Colleges; 9 Wisconsin State Colleges Invite You To Plan a Teaching Career; Report of the Wisconsin State Colleges; and publications issued by individual state colleges.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Opened</i>	<i>President</i>
Eau Claire	1916	William R. Davies
La Crosse	1909	Rexford S. Mitchell
Menomonie (Stout State College)	1911	Verne C. Fryklund
Milwaukee	1885	J. Martin Klotsche
Oshkosh	1871	Forrest R. Polk
Platteville	1866	Chester O. Newlun
Platteville (Institute)	1907	Milton A. Melcher
River Falls	1875	Eugene H. Kleinpell
Stevens Point	1894	William C. Hansen
Superior	1896	Jim Dan Hill
Whitewater	1868	Robert C. Williams

On July 1, 1955 the board of trustees of the Stout Institute and the Institute of Technology board of regents ceased to exist under the provisions of Chapter 37, Laws of 1955. The law increased the membership of the Board of Regents of State Colleges to 13 regents, 12 appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate and the State Superintendent as an ex officio regent. Robert L. Pierce, formerly president of the board of trustees of Stout Institute, and Harold K. Geyer, formerly secretary of the Institute of Technology board of regents, were named by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate as the 2 additional regents. All appointed members serve for a term of 5 years.

The board selects the director of the 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.

Faculty

Approximately 750 faculty members teach or handle administrative, counseling or guidance duties in the 11 colleges. Early in 1955 the faculty members were given academic rank according to a schedule affirmed by the board upon the recommendation of the presi-

dents of each college. The ranks, number and percentage in each, and the average number of years of experience in the colleges are:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Years of Experience</i>
Professor	173	23.5 %	19.5
Associate Professor	250	33.9 %	11.6
Assistant Professor	226	30.7 %	7.6
Instructor	88	11.9 %	3.3

Students

In the fall of 1954, 9,900 college students enrolled in the 11 colleges. More than 90 % of the students are Wisconsin residents and 67 % are enrolled in a teacher training division of the colleges. Nine of the colleges operate campus kindergarten, elementary and junior high schools (senior high school at Whitewater) in which an additional 2,377 children were enrolled in 1954. Extension classes enrolling 2,389, mostly in-service teachers, were provided in 80 different Wisconsin communities. All of the colleges, except the Institute of Technology, offer a summer program of courses. In 1955 there were 6,976 students on the 10 campuses during the summer, with another 65 students attending workshops at Eagle River or Ellison Bay.

Nine of the colleges offer students kindergarten and elementary school (including rural school) teacher-preparation courses and liberal arts. All of the colleges except the Institute of Technology offer high school teaching preparation. Milwaukee, Stout and Superior offer graduate work in restricted areas. A total of 114 major fields of specialization and 96 minor fields are offered students by the 11 institutions. In one of their many activities the State Colleges of Wisconsin gave classroom or laboratory opportunity to more than 20,000 students in 1955.

Public Support

All money collected by the colleges, including the incidental fees collected from the students, is 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 money necessary for the operation and maintenance of the colleges comes through legislative appropriations from the general fund of the state. About two-thirds of the cost of operating the 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 \$5,887,053 for 1955-56 and \$6,292,000 for 1956-57.

The Colleges

Eau Claire. The Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire is located on the south side of the city on a 50-acre campus on the banks of the Chippewa River. The main building houses offices, classrooms, the library and the auditorium. A new multi-unit building provides facilities for education courses, theater and physical education. A music building and 2 dormitories are included on the campus. Special major work is offered in music and forensics.

La Crosse. There are 6 major buildings on the 13-acre La Crosse campus. The main building houses classrooms, offices, laboratories and an auditorium. The physical education building provides swimming pools, gymnasiums; a new library is to be completed in 1956; and 2 dormitories house 150 college women. The special major of the college is physical education and both men and women are attracted from all sections of Wisconsin and from 14 other states to enroll in this division.

Menomonie. Stout State College is devoted exclusively to training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. Its graduate program offers a master's degree in home economics education, home economics, industrial education and vocational education. The history of the college began 63 years ago when James H. Stout, state senator and outstanding pioneer, incorporated home economics and industrial arts into the public schools of Menomonie. By 1903 a 2-year teaching diploma was being granted. Following Senator Stout's death in 1911 the school was taken over by the state of Wisconsin. Five academic buildings and 4 dormitories comprise the main buildings on the campus.

Milwaukee. The largest of the Wisconsin State Colleges, at Milwaukee, is located on a 32-acre campus a half mile from Lake Michigan on Milwaukee's far north side. The main building houses classrooms, laboratories and offices. Other academic buildings include: the campus training school; the new library; a field house with gymnasiums, a swimming pool and an indoor track; and a student union building. Five dormitories house 162 students. Special majors are offered in art, music and in the training of teachers for exceptional children. A graduate program leading to the master's degree in education is carried on in summer sessions.

Oshkosh. Located on a 15-acre campus, the Wisconsin State College at Oshkosh includes 4 major academic buildings, 2 dormitories, and a student union. The main building houses classrooms, offices, the library and laboratories. A new physical education building includes gymnasiums, a swimming pool and all other facilities for athletic activities. The science building accommodates natural and physical sciences, and music practice rooms. The campus training school has a wing which houses a little theater. A special major in library science has been offered by the college since 1952.

Platteville. Including farm land the Wisconsin State College at Platteville occupies a campus of 167 acres. A new combined campus

school and library building and a new poultry laboratory building are among the 6 major buildings on the campus. The main building houses classrooms, offices, and laboratories; an agriculture building houses also the physical education facilities; and industrial arts laboratories are included in another building. Two dormitories house 155 students. Special major fields offered at the college are in agriculture and industrial arts.

Platteville (Institute). The Institute of Technology has a 2-fold function, unique among the State Colleges: (1) to train students in engineering; and (2) to collect, maintain and classify a complete collection of the minerals of the lead and zinc region of Wisconsin. 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 Institute occupies a large stone building on a block-wide campus near the Platteville business district. Facilities, including library, of the Platteville State College, are used by both the institute and the college.

River Falls. Agriculture and music are the special major areas of work of the Wisconsin State College at River Falls. The 5 major campus academic buildings include: North Hall with laboratories, classrooms, the campus training school, an auditorium, gymnasium and swimming pool; South Hall with classrooms and offices; an industrial arts building; an agriculture building; and a new library. A new dormitory accommodates 84 women. The special agriculture major at River Falls has received wide recognition in Wisconsin as a feeder of teachers to high school agriculture departments.

Stevens Point. The first college in the nation to offer a major in conservation, the Wisconsin State College at Stevens Point, enjoys a wide reputation in this field. Another special major area offered by the college is in home economics. The main building accommodates classrooms, laboratories, an auditorium and offices. Other academic buildings are the new library, a campus training school and a model rural school. Two dormitories house 100 students. A 9-room dwelling on the campus provides experiences for women in home management.

Superior. Art, music and speech-dramatics are considered special major areas of the Wisconsin State College at Superior. The main building contains classrooms, laboratories, a library, an auditorium and offices. Other academic buildings include the campus training school, a physical education building and an observatory. Two dormitories house 160 students. A graduate program leading to the master's degree in education is carried on in summer session.

Whitewater. A 30-acre campus at the Wisconsin State College at Whitewater is the setting for a 3-unit main building, a physical education building, a new library and a dormitory housing 130 women. The main building houses classrooms, offices and laboratories with the campus training school in one wing and an auditorium in an-

other wing. The major specialty of the college since 1910 has been business education in which Whitewater has attained wide recognition.

TAX APPEALS, WISCONSIN BOARD OF

Members: WM. E. THURSTON, *chairman*; R. M. SCHLABACH; C. L. FINCH.
Office: State Capitol.

The Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals consists of 3 members appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the senate, for terms of 6 years each. The board was created by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939. Prior to that time tax appeals had been handled by the local boards of review and by the Tax Commission. The 1939 act abolished the State Tax Commission and most of the local boards, substituting in their place the Department of Taxation, headed by a single commissioner and the State Board of Tax Appeals.

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, conclusions of law and orders are made, and the board may issue written opinions. 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, Shepard's Wisconsin Citorator, and Commerce Clearing House, Inc.

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 Volumes 2 and 3 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 antigambling law to the Department of Taxation.

Organization

Under the direction and general supervision of the Commissioner of Taxation, appointed by the Governor, the Department of Taxation operates under several functional divisions.

The functions can be roughly grouped into: general administration, taxation of general property, taxation of public service corporations, taxation of inheritances and gifts, taxation of incomes, taxation of motor vehicle fuel, taxation of beverages and cigarettes and oil inspection.

Those functions which lend themselves to a central office administration on a state-wide basis are performed through personnel in the main office at Madison. Those functions that lend themselves more readily to administration within smaller areas are performed

*Deceased Feb. 1956.

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 non-highway 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 is a major source of revenue of the state and its political subdivisions, producing over one-half of all taxes. 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 '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 de-

termines the average state rate which it applies in the taxation of railroads and other utility properties. The equalized assessment now has 30 statutory uses.

Summary of 1954 Assessment

	<i>Local Assessment</i>	<i>State Assessment</i>
Real Estate	\$6,232,039,319	\$11,126,468,300
Personal Property	1,426,034,185	2,118,241,455
Total	<u>\$7,658,073,504</u>	<u>\$13,244,709,755</u>

Summary of Tax Levies

	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
School	\$113,580,121	\$122,872,362
Local	85,782,165	89,007,428
County	79,699,183	85,347,484
State	<u>2,541,099</u>	<u>2,616,999</u>
Total	\$281,602,568	\$299,844,273

Taxation of Public Service Corporations

The taxation of public service companies falls into 2 categories: (1) companies that are taxed on an ad valorem basis, and (2) companies taxed on gross revenues. In the first group are railroads, street railways, telegraph companies, sleeping car companies, air carriers, pipe line companies, express companies, conservation and regulation companies, electric, gas, heating and water utilities, and companies organized for the improvement of navigation in public waters. All of the operating property, both tangible and intangible, of these companies is assessed according to the unit rule and the tax thereon is levied at the average equalized state rate.¹

The average state tax rate is determined by dividing the previous year's general property taxes levied in the entire state by the aggregate full valuation of general property in the state as determined by the general property tax division. After the taxes are determined, they are distributed to the state and its political subdivisions pursuant to the following statutory formula: Excepting for the taxes on railroad operating property used in transferring freight or passengers between cars and vessels, all railroad taxes are used for general state purposes. The terminal portion of the railroad taxes are paid to the municipalities in which the terminal facilities are located.

¹ For a more detailed discussion of the methods employed in an assessment made under the unit rule, reference is made to "Taxation of Public Service Corporations" 1954 Blue Book, pp. 148-54.

All of the taxes paid by telegraph, sleeping car, express and airline companies are retained by the state. In the case of all other utilities except pipe lines, 15% of the taxes is retained by the state, 20% is paid to the counties, and 65% is paid to the towns, villages and cities in proportion to the amount of property located and retail revenues derived in each town, village or city. In some towns and villages, one-half of the 65% is further shared with the school districts.

In the case of oil pipe lines, the taxes on property used in transferring oil from pipe lines to vessels are all paid to the city in which such terminal property is located. In the case of gas pipe lines, 25% of the total tax is allocated to the areas served by the distributing gas utilities and is apportioned to the municipalities in such area in proportion to the retail sales of the distributing gas utilities. The balance of all pipe line taxes, both oil and gas, is shared 15% with the state, 20% with the counties, and 65% with the towns, villages and cities in which the pipe line property is located.

The second group of public service companies is taxed on the basis of their gross operating revenues in lieu of a tax on their property. The tax rate for freight line companies is 6% of the car rentals received. The tax is withheld by the railroad company and is remitted to the state annually and paid into the general fund.

The tax on telephone companies is at graduated rates varying from 2½% to 6% on exchange revenue and from 2½% to 8% on toll revenue. All of the tax on toll revenue and 15% of the tax on exchange revenue is retained by the state. The balance of the exchange revenue is remitted to the towns, villages and cities from which the exchange revenue is derived. The counties and school districts do not share in the telephone taxes.

The tax on rural electric co-operative associations is a flat 3% of their gross revenues from the sale of electric energy. After deducting \$3,500 for the cost of administration, the taxes are remitted to the towns, villages and cities and counties in varying proportions to property and business conducted in each.

The following table shows the assessed valuation and the amount of taxes levied in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955:

(See table on next page)

**Assessed Valuation and Taxes Levied on Public Service
Corporations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1955**

<i>Based on Value of Property</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Assessed Valuation</i>	<i>Taxes Levied</i>	<i>Taxes Distributed to Counties, Towns, Villages and Cities</i>
Railroads and allied group	27	\$235,240,500	\$ 5,169,977	\$ 455,222
Light, heat and power co. group	120	574,768,925	12,631,870	10,737,089
Pipe lines	3	19,878,000	436,890	386,170
Air carriers	7	2,141,000	47,053	—
Total	157	\$832,028,425	\$18,285,790	\$11,578,481
<i>Based on gross revenue</i>				
Freight line companies	225	—	184,015	—
Telephone companies	441	—	7,044,137	3,053,665
Rural electric co-op. associations	31	—	386,516	383,016
Total	697	—	\$ 7,614,668	\$ 3,436,681
Grand Total ..	854	\$832,028,425	\$25,900,458	\$15,015,162

Inheritance and Gift Taxes

The inheritance tax is levied on the right of the heirs of a decedent to inherit or succeed to his property upon his death. Each heir is allowed an exemption which depends in amount upon his or her relationship to the deceased, and the tax rates are graduated both upon the basis of such relationship and the amount of property inherited by each.

The tax law is administered under the general supervision of the Department of Taxation, and the tax is assessed by the county court in connection with the probate of a decedent's estate. The taxes collected are apportioned 92.5% to the state and 7.5% to the county in which assessed. The state's net share of the taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954 was \$6,916,039, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 \$6,926,450.

The gift tax is imposed upon the donative transfers of property made in each calendar year by a donor while living. It is supplementary to the inheritance tax and, with certain exceptions, the tax rates and exemptions under both tax laws are the same. The more important of the exceptions referred to are the annual exemption from tax of \$1,000 to which each donee is entitled, and the separate application of the tax rates to the gifts made by a donor in different calendar years.

This tax is administered and collected by the State Department of Taxation through its district offices of the assessors of incomes, to whom the reports of gifts must be made by the donor and donee.

The revenue derived from this tax is devoted to the rehabilitation of veterans of World War II and to public works. The amount collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954 was \$628,140, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, it was \$772,206.

Taxation of Incomes

Except for certain statutory exclusions and exemptions the Wisconsin income tax is imposed on the net incomes of all persons residing within the state (exclusive of income from business transacted and property located outside the state), and upon such income of nonresidents as is derived from property located and business transacted within the state. The term "persons" includes fiduciaries, corporations, associations and common law trusts, as well as "individuals" or natural persons. The tax on corporations is administered by the department's corporation division located in the State Office Building in Madison. The tax on persons other than corporations is administered from 4 district offices located in Appleton, Eau Claire, Madison and Milwaukee.

By legislative enactment in 1953 the 2 separate rates for the normal income tax and teachers' retirement fund surtax were combined into single rate schedules; that is, one for the corporate tax and one for the tax on persons other than corporations. The integrated rates for corporations range from 2% on the first \$1,000 of taxable income to 7% on income over \$6,000. For persons other than corporations the range is from 1% on the first \$1,000 to 8½% on income over \$14,000. In 1955 the legislature enacted a 20% surtax to be imposed upon the 1955 and 1956 net incomes of persons other than corporations.

The income tax revenues are distributed substantially as follows: There is first set aside for the state's general fund 14% of the corporate collections and 8% of the individual collections of the new integrated normal tax. These amounts are used to discharge the state's liability to the teachers' retirement fund. Then, after setting aside amounts to cover certain specific appropriations, the balance is distributed 40% to the state, 10% to the counties and 50% to the local taxing districts. The 20% surtax collections will be retained by the state to be used to "maintain its building, health, welfare and education programs."

While income tax collections are bound to fluctuate somewhat with the changes in general economic conditions, they have been a substantial factor in the revenues of the state and its political subdivisions during recent years. The net collections of income taxes (including privilege dividend taxes) for the last 5 fiscal years were as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year Ending June 30</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1951	\$109,570,496
1952	115,161,265
1953	115,188,774
1954	119,057,365
1955	117,594,449

Taxation of Motor Vehicle Fuel

The motor fuel tax division collects motor fuel tax from licensed wholesalers on motor fuel received by them in this state and collects special fuel tax from licensed special fuel dealers and users on special fuel used in the operation of motor vehicles. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954 the total tax collected amounted to \$43,963,828.36 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, \$46,007,371.07. By statute the department refunds motor vehicle fuel tax to claimants who have used tax-paid motor vehicle fuel for nontaxable purposes. For the same fiscal years \$5,420,247.57 and \$5,634,994.08, respectively, were paid out on claims.

The 1955 Legislature enacted several amendments to the motor vehicle fuel tax law. Chapter 215, Laws of 1955, excluded from the definition of motor fuel commercial or industrial naphthas and solvents for exclusive use other than for fuel for motor vehicles. Chapter 240 exempts from motor vehicle fuel tax motor fuel and special fuel used in the operation of buses engaged in urban mass transportation of passengers. Chapter 287 increased the motor fuel tax and special fuel tax rates from 4 cents per gallon to 6 cents per gallon. Chapter 336 reduced the allowance for shrinkage and evaporation on motor fuel from 2½ % to 1½ %, repealed the 2½ % allowance on special fuel and privileged retailers to claim ½ of 1 % refund of motor fuel tax to cover shrinkage and evaporation. Chapter 337 re-defined a motor vehicle and created a definition of mobile machinery and equipment.

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 Taxes

On April 4, 1933 the state legislature imposed a state tax on fermented malt beverages and on January 13, 1934 a state tax on intoxicating liquor, including wine. The State Treasurer at that time was authorized by the legislature to collect the tax on these 2 commodities and enforce the laws pertaining thereto. For this purpose the beverage tax division was created under the State Treasurer.

On September 20, 1939 the legislature imposed a state tax on

cigarettes, cigarette papers and tubes and the name of the division was changed to "Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division." Subsequent to the enactment of the liquor, beer and cigarette laws the legislature placed with this division, effective June 29, 1945, the responsibility of enforcing our gambling laws, and, effective July 2, 1953, the laws against houses of prostitution.

While police powers have been granted to this division by our legislature, the primary responsibility for enforcing any of the laws referred to here rests with the enforcement officials of the various counties, towns, villages or cities. The state's responsibility only enters when local enforcement fails or becomes inactive.

The tax rates on the various commodities subject to levy are as follows:

Beer	—	\$1.00 a barrel (31 gallons)
Liquor	—	\$2.00 a gallon
Wine	—	10¢ a gallon (14% alcohol or less)
Wine	—	20¢ a gallon (over 14% alcohol)
Cigarettes	—	4¢ a package of 20 since July 1, 1955

Collections in the past 2 fiscal years were as follows:

	<i>June 30, 1954</i>	<i>June 30, 1955</i>
Beer	\$ 2,460,880	\$ 3,087,498
Liquor, wine	8,348,964	8,830,544
Cigarettes	10,395,651	10,447,928
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$21,205,495	\$22,365,970

TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE

Members: MARK H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; WILLIAM T. DARLING, *vice chairman*; BEN G. ELLIOTT, *secretary*; ARNOLD A. CHRISTENSEN; E. G. HARRELL; MARY JEFFERY; E. H. SCHRIEBER.

Executive Secretary: RAY L. LILLYWHITE.

Chief Accountant: HARRY H. JOYCE.

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 board appoints a full-time executive secretary who is in charge of the administrative

functions of the board. The board employs actuarial, legal, medical or other technical assistants as may be necessary.

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 \$23,000,000) approximately 14 per cent of which are in Wisconsin securities and are providing working capital for Wisconsin individuals and enterprises.

Approximately 21,000 members are paying into the system annually and in excess of 4,000 former teachers are receiving regular annuity payments.

32nd INFANTRY DIVISION HISTORY COMMISSION

Members: JAMES P. BIGLEY; JIM DAN HILL; PHILLIP T. DROTNING;
EDWARD T. LAUER; CLIFFORD L. LORD; F. X. RITGER.

This commission was created by chapter 548, laws of 1955. The 6 members are: the Governor or his representative; the director of the State Historical Society; the director of purchases; and 3 members or former members of the 32nd Division who served with it in World War I or World War II. The latter are appointed by the Governor. A chairman is elected from its own membership. Members receive expenses but no salaries.

The commission shall procure all the rights to the manuscript of the history of the 32nd Infantry Division in World War II written by Major General H. W. Blakely; and other material; and compile the same. This compilation is to be delivered to the director of purchases who shall arrange for its printing and sale. The history is free to the next of kin of Wisconsin members of the division who were killed in action or died from wounds. A sufficient number of the history shall be supplied to the Adjutant General for distribution to the National Guard and veterans' hospitals in the state.

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.

Publications: Biennial Report, 1953-55.

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 its report to the Governor and the legislature in June 1955, the commission reported it would not be feasible to undertake the turnpike construction project at this time. The commission, however, recommended that final conclusions for a turnpike for Wisconsin be delayed until future developments can be fully appraised.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Administration

Board of Regents: CHARLES D. GELATT, *president*; WILBUR N. RENK, *vice president*; CLARKE SMITH, *secretary*; ELLIS E. JENSEN; JOHN D. JONES, JR.; MRS. HELEN C. LAIRD; OSCAR RENNEBOHM; CARL E. STEIGER; CHESTER O. WANVIG; GEORGE E. WATSON; A. MATT. WERNER.

Board of Visitors: Appointed by the Governor — MRS. GEORGE CHATTERTON; HAROLD A. KONNAK; SAM E. OGLE. Appointed by the Regents — ARTHUR A. CIRILLI; BIDWELL GAGE; MRS. EMERY OWENS. Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Assn. — FRED W. GENRICH, JR.; MRS. MARCUS HOBART; JOHN S. HOBBS; ARTHUR J. O'HARA; MAXINE F. PLATE; MRS. ELDON B. RUSSELL.

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.

*Deceased 1955.

Controller: NEIL G. CAFFERTY.

Dean of Men: THEODORE W. ZILMAN.

Dean of Women: MRS. LOUISE TROXELL.

Secretary of the Faculty: ALDEN WHITE.

Director of Intercollegiate Athletics: IVAN WILLIAMSON.

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: NEWELL SMITH.

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: DR. JOHN Z. BOWERS, *dean.*

School of Education: LINDLEY J. STILES, *dean.*

School of Commerce: ERWIN A. GAUMNITZ, *dean.*

School of Pharmacy: ARTHUR H. UHL, *dean.*

Extension Division: LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON, *director.*

Summer Session: LORENTZ H. ADOLFSON, *acting director.*

Military Science: COL. CHESTER F. ALLEN, *commandant.*

Naval Science: COL. DOUGLAS E. REEVE, *commandant.*

Air Science: COL. EDWIN 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, *engineer of tests and research.*

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 C. THOMAS, *manager.*

Location: Although the university is centered in the Madison campus which extends 6 miles along the hilly, southern shore of Lake Mendota, its services range throughout the state and its 6,420 acres include land and facilities in a number of areas. Extension Centers offering undergraduate instruction and adult education, are in Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menasha, Racine, Sheboygan and Wausau with an extensive program offered in Milwaukee. Branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland, 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: Biennial 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.

Created in 1849 to serve the people of Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin has developed into one of the world's leading institutions of higher education, a research center famed for its basic discoveries, and an institution unique in breadth of extension work.

The 1954 Blue Book, whose central theme was a discussion of the ways in which state agencies serve the people of the state, discussed in some detail the university as a center of adult education and special services. Future Blue Books will take up the university's research program, physical plant, and other portions of its program. This edition will concern itself mainly with university teaching.

The Challenge of The Future

The Wisconsin Legislative Council, in its 1955 Report, Vol. 1, which is a special committee study of University of Wisconsin policies, predicted that in 1970, the state will have at least 65 per cent more students desiring a college education than it has today. There are 2 reasons for the expected increase:

1. Birth rates, which were low during the years of the depression, soared during the World War II years, thus providing a steadily increasing number of college-age students from now on.
2. The proportion of college-age students in Wisconsin who desire a college education also has been steadily increasing.

These factors, which are common throughout the nation, have centered new attention on the teaching, counselling and guidance functions of higher education. The problem appears to be a long-term one. The average number of births in the U.S. each year for the last 8 years has been more than a million above the average for the 8 years immediately preceding. In the 20-year period from 1933 to 1953, birth rates in Wisconsin increased 75 per cent.

During the 20-year period from 1930 to 1950, enrollment in higher education institutions in Wisconsin increased 124 per cent. The percentage of college-age youth attending institutions of higher education has increased an average of approximately 1 per cent a year for the past 20 years. During this century, they rose from 4 per cent in 1900 to more than 30 per cent at the present time, in national figures. Thus predictions of future enrollments can be made on the basis of the known birth rate increase, but the uncertain factor of continually increasing interest in college for youngsters of college age could increase actual enrollments far beyond the expectations based upon birth rate alone. Because in Wisconsin, much of the challenge of future enrollments must be met by the university, a discussion of university teaching is particularly in order at this time.

University of Wisconsin Teaching

A number of factors have contributed throughout the years to building the University of Wisconsin's great reputation for outstanding teaching. Among them are these:

1. The people of Wisconsin have endowed their university with full academic freedom. The Wisconsin tradition of "continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which the truth shall be found," has attracted great minds to the faculty, opened new vistas of knowledge, brought students into a vital, vigorous learning situation and has prepared graduates well for a fast-moving world.

2. The size of the university, one of the 6 largest in the world, has enabled it to offer complete study programs in a large variety of fields taught by outstanding experts, to maintain a major library and to support specialized counselling and guidance programs and many outside of class cultural and social programs.

3. Unique among higher education institutions in the number of schools and colleges combined on a single campus, the university has been able to provide the important cross-fertilization of fields that makes for broad general education along with highly specialized professional education.

4. Because in addition to its teaching it also has been a research center, the university has built a faculty of leading scholars and scientists and the faculty, in turn, has been able to provide a constant flow of fresh information to students since faculty members have been constantly engaged in the search for new knowledge.

5. Because it also has been a public service center, the university has been close to the professional practitioners at work in every field, and thus the faculty could aim its teaching toward the current needs in the many professional fields.

Perhaps even more than these 5 factors, the university's reputation for good teaching has come from its continual stress on the im-

provement of teaching. Its lecture-quiz and laboratory methods enable students, even in the early years of college, to hear some of the university's world-famous experts lecture and at the same time receive close personal attention from members of the junior faculty. Its pioneering use of visual aids and other new teaching techniques; its awards for outstanding teaching; and its continual study of teaching methods, curricula and courses have made it a model for many other major institutions of higher education. Its counselling and guidance programs, with testing techniques and counselling experts always available to students, help many young people "find themselves" in the university and ultimately in their life's work.

The "Typical" Student

The University of Wisconsin enrolled 16,409 students in regular courses the first semester of the 1954-55 year; 13,954 on the Madison campus, 2,445 in its extension centers. These figures do not include students in night school, correspondence work or in practice school.

On the Madison campus, 9,741 were men, 4,213 women. Among the men, 2,271 were married. Of the women registered, 228 were married. The Madison total included 8,667 continuing students, 608 re-entering after a period of absence from the university, 1,230 students transferring in from other colleges and universities and 3,449 beginning their academic careers. Of the Madison campus total, 1,067 served in World War II only, 1,820 in Korea only, and 207 in both World War II and Korea. Although most of them came from Wisconsin homes, there were representatives from all the other states, 5 U.S. Territories and from 63 different foreign countries.

There was, of course, no "typical" student among all these, but the Legislative Committee on University of Wisconsin Policies, in its report cited earlier, "constructed" one from available statistics. The report described him thus:

"... Chances are he is Badger-born and one of the 43,000 Wisconsin youths who are attending college within the state's borders. (Almost 11,000 go outside the state to study, and the state in return teaches some 8,500 non-residents.) His family's income is about \$5,000, although it could be much higher and may be under \$3,000.

"He's a high school graduate, probably in the upper two-thirds of his graduating class. If he's in the lower third, he's on probation, and has been warned of possible rough times ahead. This is more consideration than he'd get as a non-resident — an out-of-stater must have been in the upper half of his class to enroll at all.

"Should he happen to be a transfer student from another institution, he'd have needed at least a "C" average to enter the University. In the latter instance, chances are that all or most of his previous academic work would be honored at Madison.

"Our average student may be in any one, or several, of three basic colleges, 86 departments or five professional schools. Percentagewise he's apt to be in the College of Letters and Science, whose undergraduate enrollment in 1953-54 was 5,527. (That year there were 1,194 undergraduates in the College of Agriculture, which includes 589 in the School of Home Economics; and 1,489 in the College of Engineering.)

"Many of his courses are in his chosen field, whether it's journalism or genetics, and mostly he sees a lot of other students with similar interests. But many fields do overlap to a large degree in their requirements, and he's quite possibly sitting next to students who major in premedicine and philosophy — a mingling that broadens the background of them all. There is a great similarity in requirements in the first two years in any major field than in later years, when courses become more specialized. (The trend is toward broader, less specialized courses; interest in the social sciences is increasing, while enrollment in the humanities is decreasing and in the physical and biological sciences appears constant.)

"No matter in which field he finds himself, our average student has two main purposes, in the words of President E. B. Fred: 'To learn how to earn a living, and to learn how to live a better life.'

"Classically, and practically, our student gets his basic instruction in classroom work.

"This classroom work in a given course may take any one of seven forms. It may be three-a-week lectures by a series of prominent faculty members in the Contemporary Trends course; in Economics 1a it might be three lectures a week by a leading professor in that field and, in addition, one quiz section — which involves both quizzing, or testing, and discussion; in Engineering 72 it would mean spending three hours a week in a laboratory learning how to operate various testing machines. In Chemistry 1a it would involve all three — lectures by the professor in charge, a quiz section, and laboratory work.

"In courses like foreign languages and mathematics, individual class sections of perhaps 10-30 students ordinarily meet several times a week (usually one hour for each credit allowed). Then there are seminars, courses largely in the Graduate School, where a very few students pursue advanced work under a closely supervising professor. And finally there is some individual instruction, such as that in the Medical School involving only teacher, student, and patient.

"All University classes are not large. Nearly two-thirds of student hours are spent in classes with less than 39 present. Only about 18 per cent are in classes larger than 100, and these are generally survey courses of the lecture and quiz variety. In 1953-54 there were 14.4 students to each teaching faculty member. Back in 1946-47 that ratio had soared to 18.9 to one, and the University feels

the present ration is workable and probably as good as can be expected.

"The prevalence of greater individual instruction at higher grades makes it evident why graduate and professional instruction is more expensive than undergraduate instruction . . .

"Besides going to classes, our average student engages in another phase of his total educational experience — extracurricular activity.

"Ideally, this non-classroom work provides wholesome recreation, cultural stimulation, training in democratic principles and techniques, and development of a desire to contribute to community welfare. Such activities, too, further help to break down a large community into more comprehensible segments for the student.

"Extra-class experiences may come in student government, in athletics (where last year 3,618 participated in intramural and 1,085 in intercollegiate sports), music, academic department clubs, forensics, dramatics, publications, religious organizations, political and social action groups, or in group living . . .

"Chances are about two in five that our average student lives in an organized house of some kind. Yet not the least valuable among extracurricular experiences is the personality and social development encouraged by group living in dormitories, or residence halls, or in fraternity and sorority houses. Here the student has to learn how to get along with others. At present about 2,540 students (20 per cent) are housed in University dormitories, some 1,515 live in fraternities and sororities, and 1,297 more women live in 'approved' private halls or residences . . .

"No matter where he lives, our average student likely has a part time job to help make both ends meet and to give him a further stake in his own education. He is encouraged in his endeavor by the University, which maintains an employment bureau for the benefit of the 57 per cent of the men and 28 per cent of the women who work part time while in school. In 1952-53, 1,083 men reported they were 100 per cent self-supporting.

"To such individuals, particularly, even limited scholarship aid — such as that covering tuition and fees — can be most important. Sometimes one such \$180 scholarship means the difference between a higher education and none for some industrious young person. In 1953-54 the University administered 1,310 scholarships in varying amounts — and had to refuse 1,105 applicants.

"To get back to our average student, altogether he gets \$613 toward his yearly expenses from his own work, \$58 from loans, \$105 from scholarships and other sources, and \$345 from his family . . ."

Meeting the Challenge of the Future

How this picture of the "typical student" will be changed by enrollment increases which seem inevitable in the future has been the subject of constant study by university faculty, administration

and regents during the current biennium. Pres. E. B. Fred, early in 1955, expressed confidence in the University's ability to meet the challenge and, in fact, to further improve its teaching, in the process.

"Methods of handling large enrollments have been developed which maintain the important close teacher-student relationships and the 'small group feeling' in the colleges and schools within the larger university and, at the same time, take full advantage of the curriculum enrichment and facilities which can be afforded by institutions with a large student body," he reported. Stressing some of the advantages of the expansion of educational opportunities, he pointed out:

"The increased number of college and university graduates will provide a large reservoir of talent in the arts, sciences and professions — thus adding to our nation's cultural, economic, and, if you please, military strength, and to its capacity for self-government."

The president of the University laid down 7 guideposts for future development. They included:

1. In building a faculty, extraordinary care must be taken lest the pressure of the need prompts hurried selection. We must have men and women with minds that never rest — teachers dedicated to the continual search for knowledge — teachers who excel in teaching. Because graduate school enrollments have been heavy in recent years, there is a sizeable reservoir of potential teachers in some branches of learning. It is important that we survey this supply now, and guide young people of great promise into fields where the need for teachers is greatest, so that we have balanced, well-trained faculties for the future. Increases now in fellowships and assistantships in critical areas can do much good. And faculty salaries must be improved to the point where teaching can attract the best minds.

2. In counselling prospective students, special attention must be given to make sure that those particularly suited for higher education have an opportunity to attend. Because enrollments will increase almost automatically, there may be some tendency to slacken effort on the part of higher education to "recruit" the best young minds for further study. This tendency must be restrained. Increases in scholarship aids and part-time job opportunities may be needed.

3. In teaching, we must guard against enlarging classes to the point where the personal attention the professor can give each student is limited, and against loading extra classes upon faculty members to the detriment of their research which is necessary for the best teaching.

4. In student advising, we must proceed cautiously with any plan for advisory "specialists" which might weaken student-teacher contacts. Additional students will make possible the establish-

ment of counselling services of various kinds which can be exceedingly helpful for students, if the service is not employed as a substitute for the professor who is always ready to listen to and talk with his students.

5. In building, we must seek permanent solutions, not temporary expedients. Beautiful campuses throughout our nation are still despoiled with war-surplus barracks and huts. Wisconsin has remnants from World War I on its campus. The enrollment increase ahead is not a temporary phenomenon but a rise to a new plane of student attendance. Because general population increases and high building costs have reduced the availability of private housing for students, dormitories must be added.

6. In administration, farsighted planning is required. Administrative procedures and staffs must be geared to handle greater numbers of students with a minimum of waiting lines and impersonal methods, and a maximum of efficiency and individual attention. Teaching techniques, catalogs and rules must be re-examined in the light of the changing conditions. But the emphasis on efficiency must not interfere with democratic methods and faculty prerogatives.

7. In our relations with the public, we need have no fear if we constantly strive to improve education and keep it available for all. We must continue to teach the fundamentals, avoid educational frills, and in general, teach students how to think; not what to think. We must keep the public aware of our problems and be frank about costs, for although the total cost of higher education will rise with the enrollments, the cost-per-student may actually decline, and the benefits reaped by our nation will far outweigh the costs.

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: JAMES F. BURNS, *chairman*; PAUL B. CLEMENS, *secretary*; J. EVANS BARNETT; HERBERT C. GEITTMAN; WALTER J. KOHLER; RALPH J. OLSON; FRANK L. WESTON.

Director: GORDON A. HUSEBY.

Rehabilitation Loans: FRANK H. BIXBY.

Rehabilitation Liquidation: WALKER C. ROSEBERRY.

Rehabilitation Grants: GLENN MARTY.

Housing Loans: HARRISON L. GARNER.

Files and Services: MYRA L. DOOLEY.

World War I Services and Graves Registration: MRS. JOSEPHINE PIERS-TORFF.

Claims Service: ALBERT FREEMAN.

Accounting Service: PERRY N. RIFLEMAN.

Memorial Hall: DR. WILLIAM L. GILLETTE.

Grand Army Home: GILMAN H. STORDOCK, *commandant*.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Consolidated Report 1952-1955.

Prior to World War II, the problems of Wisconsin veterans, on a state level were handled by several separate state agencies. In 1943, the Wisconsin Postwar Rehabilitation Trust Fund was established for exclusive assistance to qualified World War II veterans and their dependents. In 1945, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs was created to consolidate all state agencies handling veterans affairs and to cooperate with the county veterans service officers, local Red Cross chapters and the service officers of all veterans organizations.

In addition to the rehabilitation of veterans, the underlying purpose of this department is to make all benefits, provided by law, available to qualified Wisconsin veterans as promptly and effectively as possible. The Board of Veterans Affairs, with the assistance of its advisory committees, formulates the policy under which the director and his staff administer all state benefits to veterans.

World War II and Korean Veterans

For veterans of World War II and Korea, the department offers counseling, claims service, grants and loans. Counselors are able to advise veterans relative to any inquiry or problem arising out of war service. Several 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.

Grants are made to qualified veterans and their dependents for medical treatment and hospitalization where such assistance is not available from other sources, for supplementing federal educational benefits or for expenses incident to a pressing emergency. Veterans and their dependents are eligible for such grants only if such assistance is temporary and emergent in nature, contributes toward the veteran's rehabilitation, or there is factual evidence of want or distress and no misconduct is involved. From August 1943, the beginning of the Wisconsin veterans program, through June 1955, 27,677 hospital, medical, economic and educational grants totaling \$1,831,787 have been made.

Loans may be made up to \$1,000 for purchasing a business, the purchasing or repairing of business property, or for repairing or adding to a veteran's home. Loans are also available for the purchase of furniture, cattle or farm machinery, for the payment of bills accumulated beyond the veteran's current ability to pay, or for educational purposes. Since the beginning of the rehabilitation loan program 10 years ago, 26,110 such loans have been made, totalling \$17,364,223.

Loans may be made up to \$3,500 for the purchase, improvement or construction of a home not exceeding \$15,000, provided the purchase price does not exceed general property values and building

costs in the area, the veteran requires a loan in addition to his own funds (5% of the total cost), and the veteran does not incur excessive indebtedness. The amount of each loan is fixed with due regard to the conditions and requirements of the applicant. Loans are only made to veterans who show need for housing and who have exhausted primary financing from local sources. The housing section has loaned out \$38,415,968 to 14,483 veterans since October 1949.

To be eligible for Wisconsin benefits a veteran must be a Wisconsin resident and have been in the active military or naval service of the U.S. either between August 27, 1940 and July 25, 1947 or between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955, serving for 90 days or more. If he has less than 90 days service, he must have been honorably discharged for a disability incurred in line of duty.

World War I Veterans

Funds are available to provide treatment for men and women who served in the military or naval forces of the U.S. at any time from March 1, 1917 to July 1, 1919, for any physical or mental disease directly or indirectly traceable to such service. Applicants must have been residents of Wisconsin for not less than 5 years next prior to their requests.

Grand Army Home For Veterans

The Grand Army Home for Veterans, 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, Phillipine Insurrection, China Relief Expedition, World War I, World War II and Korea, who are 50 years old or more or who are totally disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Wives, widows and mothers of such veterans may be eligible under qualifying circumstances. Applications for admission are made to the commandant at King.

Any veteran who served honorably in any branch of the military forces of the U.S., while engaged in any war of the U.S. and who at the time of his death was a resident of this state shall be eligible for burial and interment at the cemetery of the home. The cost of preparing the grave and erection of the marker shall be paid for from the appropriation made by section 20.036 (7) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Graves Registration

The department maintains a record of the burial places, within the state, of veterans of all wars. Over 115,000 graves have been recorded. Many relatives of veterans who were not aware of the government benefits have been furnished the federal burial allowance, government headstone and flags.

Memorial Hall

The Soldiers Memorial Hall is located on the 4th floor of the State Capitol. This museum houses historic war mementos and is visited annually by several thousand tourists and Wisconsin school children. The United Spanish War Veterans have their headquarters here.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, STATE BOARD OF

Members: T. E. HAMILTON, farmer member, *president*; JOHN LAST, farmer member, *vice president*; E. J. FRANSWAY, F. C. HORYZA, MRS. ERNA CARTWRIGHT, employe members; M. C. FROST, A. A. LAUN, JR., R. L. PIERCE, employer members; ELMER WILKINS, farmer member; G. E. WATSON, R. G. KNUTSON, *ex officio* members.

State Director and Executive Officer: C. L. GREIBER.

Secretary: L. E. BERRAY.

Division of Vocational and Adult Education: trade and industrial education: H. C. THAYER, *chief*; rural division: L. M. SASMAN, *chief*; home economics: KATHRYN GILL, *supervisor*; occupational information and guidance: R. W. WHINFIELD, *supervisor*; general adult education: VERNON SWENSON, *supervisor*; distributive education: ROY FAIRBROTHER, *supervisor*.

Division for Vocational Rehabilitation: JOHN A. KUBIAK, *chief*; J. H. BROWN, *assistant chief*; guidance, training and placement: CHARLES BEARDSLEY; homecraft services: MARY F. BEYER; finances and mentally handicapped: IRENE M. DUNN; psychological services: EDWARD J. PFEIFER; physical restoration: ADRIAN E. TOWNE; *district supervisors* — Madison, C. D. REJAHN; Milwaukee, L. A. RUMSEY; Green Bay, A. W. BOUFFARD; Eau Claire, MELVIN J. CHADA.

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; Newsletter, Vocational and Adult Education; Report of the Wisconsin Association of F.F.A.; Annual Descriptive Report on Vocational Agriculture; Annual Descriptive Report on Rural Homemaking; Report of Wisconsin Association of Future Homemakers of America.

Background

The educational programs administered and supervised by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education each year provide organized educational services to more than 160,000 Wisconsin citizens. The passage of a joint resolution by the 1909 state legislature created a commission which made certain specific recommendations to the 1911 session of the legislature. The commis-

sion was directed by the resolution to seek a remedy for 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.

The late Dr. Charles McCarthy, chief of the Legislative Reference Library and an ex-officio member of the commission was assigned the responsibility of making an extensive study so that recommendations might be made for the solution of the problems. At his own expense Dr. McCarthy traveled to many cities in the U.S. and to Europe to study the continuation school movement. Dr. McCarthy returned to write a report which emphasized that an educational program should be established to meet the needs of the educationally disinherited, the neglected, and to provide educational opportunities where none had been made available. It was recognized that the educational casualties especially in the first year of the university were very high. In short the diversity of educational and social needs were overlooked. For the academic-minded, for those capable of profiting from book-learning, for those dealing with verbal symbols rather than realities there were extraordinary opportunities, but for the others — nothing.

The report of the interim committee was incorporated into 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. This legislation carried the following basic provisions:

1. Established a State Board of Industrial 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 industrial education composed of 2 employer members, 2 employe members and the city superintendent of schools, ex officio.
4. A mandatory mill tax was set up whereby local boards of industrial 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 a year.

Most of the provisions which were written in the basic law based in 1911 have been strengthened in succeeding legislative sessions. In the beginning the state board functioned only 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 to the board complete administrative authority for the program of vocational education in the state. The membership of the board was also changed to provide for 3 employers, 3 employes, 3 farmers, the State Superintendent of Schools and a member of the Industrial Commission, ex officio. The title of the state and local boards was changed from "Industrial" to "Vocational Education."

Provisions in the law authorizing mill tax levies in the amount of one-half mill in 1911 have been changed by succeeding legislatures. The state law at the present time provides for funds on the local level in amounts determined by the local board subject to a maximum of 2 mills on the dollar annually. 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 throughout the state a new kind of public education has been established to meet the needs of the educationally disinherited by providing educational opportunities for youth 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. The most important 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. The board is composed of 11 members, 9 of whom are appointed by the Governor: 3 representatives of 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 executive officer and is responsible for the administration of the state program. A supervisory and clerical staff is employed in order that the total state program may be adequately supervised and its several functions coordinated. The supervision of the program is carried on

through 3 major divisions; namely, city, rural and rehabilitation divisions.

The city division is concerned with the supervision of the 42 day and 59 evening schools of vocational and adult education. These city schools have been described as "educational service stations." They function to meet educational needs which would not be met otherwise. Their programs are carried on during both the day and evening whenever people desire to learn. These city schools of vocational and adult education provide educational programs in trade and industry, homemaking, commercial, distributive education 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 agriculture training to eligible Wisconsin veterans. This program has already served 14,442 veterans.

There are 142 departments of rural homemaking organized in the rural high schools in the state. In addition to working with high school youth these programs include courses of instruction for adult farmers and farm women.

The rehabilitation division deals with the restoration of the handicapped to vocational competency. During a typical year approximately 5,000 handicapped persons in our state are given education or other services which will 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 may establish a school if a need exists. These schools are under the direction of a local board of vocational and adult education. This board consists of 2 employers and 2 employes appointed for 4-year terms by the local board of education with the city superintendent of schools as an ex officio member.

To finance these educational programs local boards of vocational and adult education are empowered to request the city council to annually levy a tax not to exceed 2 mills. The state participates in financing these schools through state aid which is distributed in accordance with state board policy and statutory direction. The state board, likewise, disburses federal aid to these schools under specific policies which are determined by the board.

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 state law to purchase instructional service from es-

tablished schools of vocational and adult education. This area service can be provided by any of the schools of vocational and adult education.

Presently there are 42 cities which conduct both day and evening programs of vocational and adult education and 17 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 methods of payment. During the school year of 1954-55 these schools of vocational and adult education enrolled 39,931 persons in day programs and 77,774 persons enrolled in evening school programs making a total of 117,705 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 pace 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 school year apprentices indentured in many 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 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 12,561 persons, including apprentices, enrolled in such classes during the 1954-55 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 instructional need of serving apprentices and journeymen 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, barbering, 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 a qualified competent instructor. 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.

At the present time 5 practical nurse training programs are established in vocational and adult schools in the state. These programs which are of one year duration and combine on-the-job training with full and part-time vocational and adult school instruction are established in Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, Neenah-Menasha and Superior.

Other specialized training programs include instruction in cook and chef training, barbering, watch repair, aircraft and engine mechanics, architectural design and numerous other vocational and technical courses.

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 and wholesale 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 office occupation 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 school 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. One hundred forty-two rural high schools offer homemaking programs for high school girls; 146 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 1954-55, there were 25,370 Wisconsin farm youth, young farmers and adults enrolled in 279 high school and vocational school departments of vocational agriculture. Of this enrollment 15,203 were farm youths enrolled in 275 high school departments. The average enrollment in high school departments was 60 as compared to an average of 54 in 1947-48. There were 275 active chapters of Future Farmers of America with an active membership of 14,217.

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 Beloit, Merrill, Stoughton, Superior and Wausau have instructors who give all or a major part of their time to the conduct of young farmer and adult 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 2,987 young farmers and 5,697 adult farmers enrolled in organized classes during the year 1954-55.

Vocational agriculture 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

Up to July, 1955 there had been a total of 14,442 applications received for training under U.S. Public Laws 346 and 16. Of this number 9,365 have completed training and 4,789 others had their training interrupted for various reasons. As of July 1, there are in operation 116 training centers with 105 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 of 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. 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 home-craft activity. Clients applying for service must have a physical examination by a qualified physician for the purpose of determin-

ing 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.

During the past 5 years an annual average of over 2,300 persons with vocational handicaps have been reported for investigation. Yearly during this period rehabilitation services have been provided for an average of 4,858 clients. During the past fiscal year 1954-55, 1,365 clients were rehabilitated and placed in substantial employment.

Handicapped Wisconsin citizens benefiting from services rendered through the rehabilitation division increased their annual earnings more than 5 times the amount earned prior to receiving rehabilitation service. A study of 1,063 clients showed the average annual earnings of these people to be less than \$500 prior to receiving rehabilitation service and that as a result of this service these clients showed an annual earning averaging \$2,800. During the past 3 years the rehabilitation division has removed 249 clients from the public assistance rolls. This group was costing the taxpayers approximately \$387,000 annually in public assistance funds. Their first year's earnings after rehabilitation amounted to over \$661,000.

On July 1, 1955, the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education's rehabilitation division, entered into an agreement with the federal Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, for the purpose of making disability determinations under Section 221 of the Social Security Act. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance estimates that approximately 4,000 disability determinations will be made annually when the program gets under way and the persons covered by social security learn of the provisions of the new federal act. The full cost of this program is borne by the Social Security Trust Fund. Vocational rehabilitation will offer to serve those who can be made employable and money for this will come from funds appropriated to vocational rehabilitation by the state and federal government.

Services to the mentally handicapped are provided through both the state and federal statutes. Pilot and experimental programs during the past 5 years have indicated that many of these persons who are presently unemployed can become contributing

members of society. Special training is provided after evaluation of the work tolerance and work potentials appear to be feasible. An advisory committee, composed of persons who are presently working with the mentally retarded in areas other than rehabilitation, co-operates with the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

The homecraft program, as an integral part of the rehabilitation division, is a specialized service extended to the severely handicapped persons in the state, who cannot, because of the serious extent of their handicaps, compete with the able-bodied persons in full-time, regular employment. During the fiscal year 1954-1955, 14 highly qualified instructors made regular calls at the homes of the trainees to teach them and foster skills in diversified crafts. The objective of the program is to instruct these severely handicapped persons to make distinctive and useful handmade articles, which, after satisfying a high standard of workmanship and design, can be sold to the public, thereby making them at least partially self-supporting. The homecraft trainees, as rehabilitation clients, are entitled to any and all services offered by the rehabilitation division which are needed to bring them to their highest level of productivity and usefulness. During the past year, 432 severely handicapped persons were extended homecraft service. They reside in the following counties where full-time homecraft service is available: Brown, Chippewa, Crawford, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pierce, Portage, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washburn, Waukesha and Wood. Adequate funds are not presently available for complete coverage of the state.

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*; O. J. MUEGGE, *vice chairman*; RALPH D. CULBERTSON; L. F. MOTL; CARL N. NEUPERT.

Director: THEODORE F. WISNIEWSKI.

Central Staff: Industrial wastes, H. N. KINGSBURY; stream surveys, RALPH H. SCOTT; biologist, K. M. MACKENTHUN.

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 established in the section on environmental sanitation of the State Board of Health. 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 procedures and renders other services for the Committee on Water Pollution.

More specifically, the Committee on Water Pollution has set as its first task the determination of the location of all sources of pollution in the state and the effect on streams of the discharge of polluttional wastes. The collection of this information is now nearing completion with original surveys completed in 96% of the state, and work in progress on the remaining 4%. Each year several surveys have been completed, public hearings held and orders issued to require pollution abatement. To date the committee has issued 860 orders of which 280 are satisfied. Routine follow-up is maintained on all outstanding orders. Where there is an indication of the need for enforcement action, orders are referred to the Attorney General for legal action. In all cases taken to the courts, the courts have supported the actions of the Committee on Water Pollution.

The committee has worked out co-operative arrangements with industrial groups which conduct research on development of methods of treatment. This kind of work has led to construction of facilities which are reducing or eliminating pollution at a minimum cost. The effects of this work are evidenced by the substantial improvement in a number of Wisconsin streams. An intensified enforcement program will result in improvement in additional areas.

Aquatic Nuisance Control

Through its Subcommittee on Aquatic Nuisance Control, the Committee on Water Pollution supervises the chemical control of aquatic weeds, algae and "swimmers' itch" on lakes used for recreational purposes. Any individual or group desiring to control dense growths of algae, waterweeds or organisms producing "swimmers' itch" must make application to the committee for permission to apply chemicals, and the actual treatment with the chemicals must be supervised by a representative of the Committee on Water Pollution. Statutes require that the program be self-supporting and a charge is, therefore, made for these services. Each year, property owners on some 60 lakes in Wisconsin arrange for the con-

trol of aquatic nuisances to improve fishing, boating and swimming areas.

WATER REGULATORY BOARD

Members: JOHN OCKERMAN, Conservation Commission, *chairman*;
WARREN OAKLEY, Public Service Commission; O. R. ZEASMAN, College
of Agriculture.

Secretary and Administrative Officer: H. V. TENNANT.

Office: Portage.

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 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.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government. Some of them have no regular employes; others, however, have substantial organizations.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status there are a number of licensing and regulatory functions within state departments. The Board of Health has examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, plumbers, and others. Motor vehicle dealers, distributors, manufacturers and salesmen and all automobile operators are licensed by the Motor Vehicle Department; sales finance companies and collection agencies by the Banking Commission; the sale of home study or correspondence school courses by the Department of Public Instruction; fur dealers and fur farms by the Conservation Commission; certain solicitors of insurance by the Insurance Department; veterinarians, canneries, dairy product dealers, dairy plants, warehousemen, cold storage warehouses, and dealers in poultry and poultry products by the Department of Agriculture.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: LAMONT E. FONTEINE, *president*; JOHN H. EVANS, *vice president*; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, *secretary*.

Secretary's address: 1000 State Office Building, Madison

Publications: Annual Register.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1913 when the first accountancy law was also enacted. The earlier law restricted the use of the designation "Certified Public Accountant" and directed the board to give qualifying examinations.

In 1935, the legislature materially strengthened the accountancy statute. All practicing accountants were placed under statutory regulation and the practice of accountancy was defined. All practicing accountants must register annually and pay a \$5 annual registration fee. Only those accountants who are holders of an unrevoked certified public accountant certificate, or a certificate of authority, and have registered, may practice accountancy in Wisconsin.

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*; RALPH D. CULBERTSON;
ROBERT C. JOHNSON; DELMAR W. NELSON.

Secretary: W. A. PIPER.

Secretary's address: 1140 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 consists 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, but no restriction was placed on the practice of architecture. A law passed in 1931 defined the practice of architecture and restricted its practice to holders of registration as an architect, and defined the practice of civil engineering and restricted its practice to holders of registration as a civil engineer. This law was amended in 1935 to regulate the practice of all branches of professional engineering and restricted its practice to holders of registration as a professional engineer. Further amendments were made in 1943 to more clearly define the practice of architecture and professional engineering and restrict the use of the titles 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. In 1955 the law was amended to revise the definition of the practice of professional engineering.

In 1955 a law was enacted defining the practice of land surveying and restricting the practice of land surveying to holders of registrations as land surveyors. The engineering division of the board was made the administrator of that law.

BAR COMMISSIONERS, STATE

Commissioners: W. WADE BOARDMAN, *president*; JOHN P. MCGALLOWAY, *vice president*; BARNEY B. BARSTOW; CLARENCE E. FUGINA; GEORGE P. ETENHEIM.

Secretary: GORDON SAMUELSEN, *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: GEORGE G. TOWN, *president*; W. H. BARBER, *secretary*; B. H. KETTELKAMP.

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. J. WOLLSCHLAEGER, *chairman*; E. M. CARDELL, *secretary*; M. W. GROSKOPP.

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*; H. S. HUXTABLE, *vice president*;
S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; F. J. MARTIN; J. S. SEMRAU.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Publications: Annual Dental Directory; 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. McROBERTS, *president*; THOS. W. TORMEX, JR., *secretary*;
E. C. MURPHY; CLIFFORD A. OLSON; EWALD H. PAWSAT; F. A. ROSS;
JOHN A. SCHINDLER; 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, including medicine and surgery; chiropody; 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: FRED N. HARRIS, *president*; A. N. ABBOTT, *vice president*;
N. E. W. LENZ, *secretary*; DAN B. FAST; E. D. LA COURSE.

Assistant to the Board: R. E. CALHOUN (Local Examiner)

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*; PETER J. HAUPER; ARTHUR C. MOIN; 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 administers a program of apprentice (intern) training of one year in a pharmacy under an approved preceptor, and examines applicants for registration as pharmacists and after hearings may suspend or revoke licenses for cause.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD, WISCONSIN

Members: JAMES S. MILLER, *president*; LESTER E. GRUBE, *vice president*; HERBERT A. GANSER, *treasurer*.

Secretary: GILBERT F. LAPPLEY.

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 whom 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.

WATCHMAKING, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

Members: RALPH H. YOUNG, *secretary*; CLYDE J. CAUWENBURGH; B. W. HEALD; R. R. MEISSNER; E. J. METZKE.

Secretary's address: 300 Linker Bldg., La Crosse.

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.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Secretary: PHILLIP H. WIEGAND, 1276 N. 63 Ct., Wauwatosa.

Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly).

The Archeological Society was organized in 1903. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and other prehistoric landmarks, and the recording of its prehistoric Indian history. The 1955 Legislature appropriated \$500 for printing by the society.

CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, FOREIGN TYPE

Secretary: FRED KREBS, 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.

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. 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, cooperate 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 \$1,500 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, 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 4,000 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: ROBERT THAYER, Dept. of Agriculture, State Capitol, 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.

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, ACADEMY OF

Secretary-Treasurer: ROBERT J. DICKE, 3 King Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publications: Transactions (annual); Wisconsin Academy Review (quarterly).

A special act of the legislature incorporated this organization in 1870. Its object is the promotion of the sciences, arts and letters with principal attention to Wisconsin subjects and the work of the state's scientists, educators and scholars. This purpose is accomplished through the publication of significant studies, investigations, reviews and news, the encouragement of co-operation and exchange of information, an annual meeting for presentation of papers and academy business and the accumulation of an exchange library. The academy's transactions are exchanged with 192 academies, universities and societies in the U.S. and with 446 in foreign countries. In return, the academy receives a wealth of material which constitutes a valuable library. This is incorporated into the collections of the University of Wisconsin's Memorial Library and is available in the same manner as all university library books. The small state appropriation received by the academy presently equals about half the value of these exchange publications if they were purchased annually for the state. The academy also sponsors a Junior Academy of Sciences through which a Science Talent Search is made annually in regional contests with awards for the winning students. The senior academy now has over 600 members and any citizen of Wisconsin interested in its purposes may make application for membership.

**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1955¹**

Department	No. of Employees				
	Classified Service ²				Uncl. Service
	Regular			Other ³	
	F.T.	P.T.	Total		
Accountancy, Board of	1		1		
Adjutant General	53	24	77	1	4
Aeronautics Commission	10		10		
Agriculture, Dept. of	311	6	317	264	14
State Fair	24		24	24	
Architects & Engineers, Bd. of	4		4		
Athletic Commission	1	1	2	15	5
Attorney General's Dept.	40	3	43		1
Audit, Dept. of State	61		61		1
Banking Dept.	53		53		1
Basic Science Examiners, Bd. of					1
Budget & Accounts, Dept. of	35		35		1
Chiropractic Examiners, Bd. of					3
Conservation Dept.	950	2	952	80	
Crime Laboratory	16	4	20		
Dental Examiners, Bd. of	1		1		5
Employment Relations Board	7	1	8	1	3
Engineering, Bureau of	207	5	212	11	
Executive Dept.					10
Departmental Research					
Division					5
Grain & Warehouse Commission	52	1	53	10	3
Health, Bd. of	254	13	267	3	5
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	17	5	22	3	
State Sanitorium	92	9	101		
Highway Commission	801	10	811	92	3
Historical Society	72	4	76	2	5
Human Rights, Governor's					
Commission on	3		3	1	
Hygiene, Laboratory of	69		69		6
Industrial Commission	162	3	165	3	3
State Employment Service	347		347	1	
Unemployment Compensation	325	2	327	59	8
Insurance Dept.	47		47	1	1
Investment Board	11		11		5
Library Commission, Free	40	1	41	11	
Library, State Law	4		4		
Medical Examiners, Bd. of	3	1	4	6	14
Motor Vehicle Dept.	564	2	566	20	1
Nurses, Dept. of	8		8		1

¹ 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.

² Includes employees of both the competitive and exempt divisions of the classified service.

³ 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.

**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1955¹ (Continued)**

Department	No. of Employees				
	Classified Service ²				Uncl. Service
	Regular			Other ³	
F.T.	P.T.	Total			
Optometry, Examiners, Bd. of					6
Personnel, Bureau of	40		40	32	3
Pharmacy, Bd. of	3	3	6	5	
Public Instruction, Dept. of	113	3	116	1	1
School for Deaf	75	1	76	7	
School for Visually Handicapped	65	4	69	7	
Public Lands Dept.	4		4	5	
Portage Levee Commission	2		2		
Public Service Commission	120	3	123	85	3
Public Welfare, Dept. of	460	27	487		8
Diagnostic Center	52		52		6
Blind, Workshop for	37	2	39		
Central State Hospital	147	4	151		
Child Center	87	3	90		
Home for Women	90	8	98		
Mendota State Hospital	410	9	419	5	
Northern Colony & Training School	478		478		
Northern Colony Annex	54	1	55	1	
Public Assistance Div.	88		88		
School for Boys	149		149		
School for Girls	87	4	91	1	
Southern Colony & Training School	428	13	441		
State Prison	355	4	359		
State Reformatory	183		183		
Winnebago State Hospital	475	9	484		
Purchases, Bureau of	42		42		
Real Estate Brokers Board	7		7	1	2
Retirement Fund	15	2	17		
Public Employees Social Security Fund	3	1	4	1	
Revisor of Statutes	5		5		
Savings & Loan Association	12		12	1	1
Securities, Dept. of	9		9		1
Soil Conservation Committee	1	3	4		1
State Colleges, Bd. of	12	2	14		2
Eau Claire State College	31		31		111
Institute of Technology	5		5		13
La Crosse State College	28	9	37	1	128
Milwaukee State College	64	3	67		418
Oshkosh State College	27	1	28		109
Platteville State College	32		32		70
River Falls State College	25	1	26		73
Stevens Point State College	35		35		97
Stout Institute	68	4	72	2	63
Superior State College	26	2	28		85
Whitewater State College	31		31		70

**EMPLOYMENT IN STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
AS OF JANUARY 1, 1955¹ (Continued)**

Department	No. of Employees				
	Classified Service ²				Uncl. Service
	Regular			Other ³	
	F.T.	P.T.	Total		
State, Dept. of	13		13		1
Tax Appeals, Bd. of	2		2		3
Taxation, Dept. of	512	1	513	3	1
Teachers Retirement Bd.	18		18		6
Treasury Dept.	11		11		1
University of Wis. Admin.	269	22	291	11	244
Agriculture, College of	313	12	325	18	913
Athletics, Intercollegiate	19	2	21		32
Commerce School	5		5		56
Education School	40	4	44	3	209
Engineering College	42	2	44	1	241
Extension Division	202	9	211	8	748
General Hospital	932	37	969	113	143
Geologist, State	2		2		7
Graduate School	19	1	20		598
Law School	7		7		45
Letters and Science College	118	9	127	2	996
Library	70	1	71	2	19
Medical School	53	6	59		258
Military Science	11		11		
Nursing School	1		1		11
Pharmacy School	5	1	6		35
Physical Plant	476	2	478	4	2
Psychiatric Institute	1		1		8
Residence Halls	329	5	334	2	14
Stores	18		18		
Union	133	4	137	1	12
Veterans Affairs, Dept. of	55		55	1	1
G.A.R. Home	216	6	222	21	
Vocational & Adult					
Education, Bd. of	89	1	90		9
Watchmaking Examiners, Bd. of					1
Water Pollution, Committee on	13		13		
Water Regulatory Board	1	2	3		

ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO WISCONSIN STATE AGENCIES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1955

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 September 1955.

Aeronautics Commission

Aviation Advisory Council

Agriculture, Department of

Animal Health Advisory Committee
Appraisal Review Advisory Committee-Livestock
Dairy Promotion Advisory Committee
Food Standards Advisory Committee
Poultry Advisory 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
Women's 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
 Rules
 Trout
 Upland Game
 Waterfowl
 Forestry Advisory Committee
 Great Lakes Commercial Fishery Advisory Committee
 Research Advisory Committee

Crime Laboratory, State

Crime Laboratory Coordinating Committee of Wisconsin District
 Attorneys Association
 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 an-
 other section of this volume.

Health, Board of

Cosmetology Advisory Committee
 Hospital Council, Advisory
 Hospital Regulation and Approval, Advisory Committee on
 Nursing Homes, Advisory Committee on

Highway Commission

Contractors, Committee on Prequalification of
 Employee's Merit Awards, Committee on
 Machinery Rentals, Joint Committee on
 State and County Matters, Joint Research Committee on

Human Rights, Governor's Commission on

Governor's Housing Consultant Committee
 Young Adult Board
 Youth Advisory Board

Industrial Commission

Apprenticeship Division
 State Policy Advisory Committee
 Statewide Trade Advisory Committees in twelve trades
 285 local and area Advisory Apprenticeship Committees
 Industrial Commission Advisory Committees:
 Employment Service Advisory Council for the State
 Fair Employment Advisory Committee
 Minimum Wage for Females and Minors
 Minimum Wage for Telephone Exchanges
 Unemployment Compensation Advisory Committee

Industrial Commission (cont.)

Workmen's Compensation Advisory Committee
 Safety and Building Division Advisory Committees:
 Anhydrous Ammonia Code
 Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code
 Building Code
 Cleaning and Dyeing Code
 Construction, General Orders on, Safety in
 Dusts, Fumes, Vapors and Gases, General Orders on
 Electric Fences, General Orders on
 Electrical Code
 Elevator Code
 Existing Buildings, General Orders on
 Explosives, General Orders on
 Fire Prevention Code
 Flammable Liquids Code
 Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Code
 Lighting Code, Industrial
 Lighting Code, School
 Mines, General Orders on
 Petroleum Gases, General Orders on, Liquefied
 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

Industrial Development, Division of

Industrial Development, Advisory Committee on

Insurance Department

Licensing of Life Insurance Agents, Advisory Committee on

Judicial Council**Legislature**

Administrative Rules, Committee for Review of Legislative
 Council, Joint
 Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Committee on
 State Institutions, Committee to Visit

Motor Vehicle Department

Farm Tractor Safety Committee
 Public Education, Committee on Special Emphasis Programs for
 School Safety Patrols Committee

Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies

Nurses, State Department of

Nursing Education, Commission to Develop a State-Wide Plan
for
Professional Nursing, Committee to Develop Educational
Standards in

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
Mental Hygiene, 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
Mentally Retarded, Advisory Committee on Problems of

Vocational and Adult Education, State Board of (cont.)

Occupational Advisory Committees:

Barbering
Carpentry
Electricity
Glaziers
Painting and Decorating
Plumbing
Sheet Metal
Steamfitters
Trowel Trades



Governor's Reception Room in the State Capitol. This is the most elaborately decorated room in the Capitol and was inspired by the Doge's Palace in Venice, Italy.



**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.

In 1849 pursuant to constitutional authority the legislature created a county court in each county, conferred probate jurisdiction on them and abolished the probate courts as such. 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.

The 1955 legislature approved for first consideration a constitutional amendment which would reorganize the present court system and eliminate all courts except the Supreme Court, circuit court and justices of the peace (Jt. Res. 51). This amendment was referred to the 1957 legislature for its second consideration.

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. A Supreme Court Justice and a circuit court judge must be less than 70 years old and an attorney with at least 5 years experience to qualify for office, in accordance with a constitutional amendment adopted in April 1955. 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. By Chapter 299, Laws of 1955, a similar provision was enacted for judges of the county, municipal, superior, district, civil and other special courts.

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. Chapter 486, Laws of 1955 provides a retirement system for full-time judges of municipal and inferior courts of record other than county courts. 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.

Chapter 494, Laws of 1955, authorizes retired Supreme Court and circuit court judges to serve temporarily as circuit judges at the request of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Retired circuit court judges also may be appointed court commissioners and conciliators pursuant to Chapter 420, Laws of 1955.

SUPREME COURT

Name	Term Expires January
Edward T. Fairchild, Chief Justice	1957 ¹
John E. Martin	1962
Grover L. Broadfoot	1966
Timothy Brown	1964
Edward J. Gehl	1960
George Currie	1958 ²
Roland J. Steinle	1965

Clerk: GORDON SAMUELSEN.

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 \$14,000 per year for terms commencing after July 8, 1955; the chief justice will receive \$14,500. For terms commencing prior to July 8, 1955, the salaries are \$12,000 and \$12,500 respectively.

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. His salary is set at not to exceed \$9,000. In addition the court employs a marshal

¹Became Chief Justice upon resignation of Justice Fritz.

²Appointed August 30, 1951, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Justice Henry P. Hughes.

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, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are in writing and 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, since its creation, 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	M. Eugene Baker	Kenosha	1962
2nd Circuit				
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Leo B. Hanley	Milwaukee	1960
Branch 2	Milwaukee	Michael T. Sullivan ...	Milwaukee	1960
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Myron L. Gordon	Milwaukee	1961
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Robert C. Cannon	Milwaukee	1960
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Gustave G. Gehrz	Milwaukee	1957
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Francis X. Swietlik ...	Milwaukee	1959

CIRCUIT COURTS—Continued

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
Branch 7	Milwaukee	Ronold A. Drechsler ..	Milwaukee	1961
Branch 8	Milwaukee	William I. O'Neill	Milwaukee	1962
Branch 9	Milwaukee	William F. Shaughnessy	Milwaukee	1958
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Harvey L. Neelen	Milwaukee	1961
3rd Circuit	Calumet	Helmuth F. Arps	Chilton	1957
	Winnebago			
4th Circuit	Manitowoc	Ferdinand H. Schlichting	Sheboygan	1959
	Sheboygan			
5th Circuit	Crawford	Richard W. Orton	Lancaster	1961
	Grant			
	Iowa			
	Lafayette			
	Richland			
6th Circuit	La Crosse	Lincoln Neprud	Viroqua	1961
	Monroe			
	Trempealeau			
	Vernon			
7th Circuit	Portage	Herbert A. Bunde	Wisconsin Rapids	1957
	Waupaca			
	Waushara			
	Wood			
8th Circuit	Buffalo	Kenneth S. White	Ellsworth	1957
	Dunn			
	Pepin			
	Pierce			
	St. Croix			
9th Circuit				
Branch 1	Dane	Richard W. Bardwell*	Madison	1957
Branch 2	Dane	Herman W. Sachtjen ..	Madison	1962
10th Circuit	Langlade	Andrew W. Parnell ...	Appleton	1958
	Outagamie			
	Shawano			
11th Circuit	Barron	Carl H. Daley	Superior	1961
	Burnett			
	Douglas			
	Polk			
	Washburn			
12th Circuit	Green	Harry S. Fox	Janesville	1961
	Jefferson			
	Rock			
13th Circuit	Dodge	William C. O'Connell	Juneau	1960
	Ozaukee			
	Washington			
14th Circuit	Brown	Edward M. Duquaine	Green Bay	1962
	Dor			
	Kewaunee			
15th Circuit	Ashland	Lewis J. Charles	Ashland	1960
	Bayfield			
	Iron			
	Price			
	Taylor			

*Appointed April 6, 1956 to fill vacancy created by death of Judge Reis.

CIRCUIT COURTS—Continued

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
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	Russel E. Hanson	Fond du Lac	1960
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 \$12,000 per year from the state. This applies to terms commencing on or before June 1, 1955. 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 CARL H. DALEY, *chairman*; Judge EDWARD M. DUQUAINE, *vice chairman*; EINAR EGG, *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 2 of the 71 counties the county judges administer the aid for dependent children, the old age assistance law, aid to the blind and aid to the totally disabled. The 2 counties are Langlade and Trempealeau. 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 52 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 CHARLES B. DILLETT, Shawano, *president*; Judge GEORGE KRONCKE, JR., Madison, *vice president*; Judge WILLIAM A. CURRAN, Mauston, *secretary-treasurer*.

*For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

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.

CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
1st Branch	John A. Decker	1962
2nd Branch	Abolished January 7, 1946 by Chapter 6, Laws of 1945	
3rd Branch	Thaddeus J. Pruss	1962
4th Branch	Francis J. Jennings	1960
5th Branch	Herbert Schultz	1960
6th Branch	Robert W. Landry	1958
7th Branch	John L. Coffey	1958

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
1st Branch	Robert W. Hansen	January, 1962
2nd Branch ¹	Frank E. Gregorski	January 2, 1961

CHILDREN'S COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
	John J. Kenney	June 1961

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Term Expires
Dane County (Madison)	Roy H. Proctor	1957
Douglas County (Superior)	A. Walter Dahl	1959

¹Traffic court.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland	Ashland	Thomas M. Anich	4 years Jan. 1958
Barron, 1st	Barron	John F. Santerro	4 years May 1956
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	Laurence S. Coe	4 years May 1959
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	John Bauman	4 years May 1959
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	John F. Shykes	4 years May 1956
*Brown	Green Bay	Donald W. Gleason	6 years May 1960
*Brown	Green Bay	Raymond J. Rahr	6 years May 1956
Burnett	Grantsburg	Eugene D. Jensen	4 years May 1958
Douglas	Superior	Claude F. Cooper	4 years May 1957
*Fond du Lac	Ripon	Lester J. Burr	4 years May 1957
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hazen W. McEssy	4 years May 1, 1958
*Kenosha	Kenosha	Harry V. Carlson	4 years Jan. 1958
Lincoln, 2nd	Tomahawk	John E. Smith	4 years May 1957
*Manitowoc ¹	Manitowoc	Harold W. Mueller	4 years May 1958
*Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Herbert J. Steffes	6 years Jan. 1962
*Outagamie	Appleton	Oscar J. Schmiede	6 years May 1961
Polk	Balsam Lake	Louis G. Nagler	4 years May 1957
*Racine	Racine	Howard J. Du Rocher ² ..	6 years Jan. 1, 1960
*Rock	Janesville	Ralph F. Gunn	6 years June 1959
*Rock	Beloit	Arthur L. Luebke	6 years May 1960
Sawyer	Hayward	Perry A. Risberg	4 years May 1959
**Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Randall H. Miller	4 years May 1959
Washburn, 1st	Spooner	Robert Zum Brunnen	4 years May 1959
*Waukesha, East	Waukesha	Scott Lowry	6 years May 1961
*Waukesha, West	Oconomowoc	Alvin G. Brendemuehl ..	6 years May 1961
*Winnebago	Oshkosh	Sam J. Luchsinger	6 years Jan. 1962
Winnebago	Winneconne	Otto G. Ansoerge	4 years May 1956
***Wood	Marshfield	Kenneth A. Pucker	2 years April 1957

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 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. Chapter 609, Laws of 1955, confers additional jurisdiction on a small claims court for La Crosse County. Chapters 212

¹Court of Record.

**A 1955 law made this an inferior court with the title municipal court.

***City of Marshfield only.

¹Judge 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).

²Appointed Oct. 31, 1955 to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge Monk.

and 590, Laws of 1949, provide that the county board of any county other than Milwaukee County, by majority vote of members elect, may establish a small claims court. The county board in counties of less than 500,000 population may establish a small claims court to handle civil actions for claims which do not exceed \$500. In counties of less than 25,000 population, the functions of the small claims court are conferred upon the county court contingent upon action of the county board. Judges for the small claims courts are elected for 6-year terms.

The 2 superior courts 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.

Some of the courts which are called municipal courts are not municipal courts in the constitutional sense. For example, the Sheboygan County Municipal Court was specifically made an inferior court, although designated a municipal court in name only. See also, *Jones v. State*, 211 Wis. 9, holding that the Municipal Court of Racine County is actually an inferior court. No attempt is made here to discuss the technical distinctions involved.

BOARD OF CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES

Judge ROY H. PROCTOR, Madison, *chairman*; Judge RALPH F. GUNN, Janesville, *vice chairman*; Judge HAZEN W. McESSY, Fond du Lac, *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 and the District Court of Milwaukee County.

POLICE JUSTICE COURTS

Police justice courts created under authority of section 62.24 of the statutes exist in a number of cities and villages. The presiding justices of these courts are the police justices of the peace. These officers are provided for by local 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 or village 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 court has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under 18 years of age. It has exclusive jurisdiction in cases of delinquent children between 16 and 18 but may waive its jurisdiction to the criminal court. 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 JOHN J. KENNEY, Milwaukee, *president*; Judge FRANK G. LOEF-FLER, Wausau, *vice president*; Judge JAMES H. LEVI, Stevens Point, *secretary-treasurer*.

Section 48.09 of the statutes provides for a Board of Juvenile Court Judges. The board has annual meetings at which problems facing the juvenile courts are discussed.

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 10 court commissioners in each county whose population exceeds 65,000 and 6 in each other county except Milwaukee County. In the latter each circuit judge may appoint not more than 2. All county judges and some 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*; JUDGE GERALD J. BOILEAU; JAMES J. BURKE; SENATOR ALLEN J. BUSBY; ASSEMBLYMAN ARNOLD J. CANE; JOHN E. CONWAY; JUSTICE GEORGE R. CURRIE; E. HAROLD HALLOWS; RALPH M. HOYT; ROBERT D. JOHNS; JUDGE ROSCOE R. LUCE; JUDGE OSCAR J. SCHMIEGE; DEAN REYNOLDS C. SEITZ; MAX STIEG; FRANCIS J. WILCOX.

Secretary and Executive Secretary: MRS. MARYGOLD S. MELLI.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: 1954 Judicial Statistics; Study of Jurisdiction of Wisconsin Courts, Compensation of Judges and Sources of Compensation (annual); 1953-55 Biennial Report.

The Judicial Council was established in 1951 to study the organization and administration of Wisconsin courts. To aid in this study the council 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 frequently and to the Governor and the legislature in February of each odd-numbered year.

The 16 members are: 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 that association; and 2 citizens appointed by the Governor. Council members receive no pay other than reimbursements for expenses.

The council submitted a tentative plan of court organization to the 1955 Legislature and recommended adoption of a constitutional amendment to improve the organization of our court system. A joint resolution for adoption of such an amendment passed; it will again be presented to the 1957 Legislature for its second passage along with a more detailed plan of court organization.

The council sponsored a constitutional amendment, adopted by voters in the spring of 1955, requiring the mandatory retirement at the age of 70 of Supreme Court and circuit court judges. The council also supported legislation to include full-time municipal court judges in the state retirement system. Other measures, introduced at the request of the council, and adopted by the legislature at the 1955 session covered matters of practice and procedure in the courts.



**THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

President¹

Dwight D. Eisenhower, Pennsylvania
Term expires January 20, 1957
Salary \$100,000 per year

Vice President

Richard M. Nixon, California
Term expires January 20, 1957
Salary \$45,000 per year

Presidential Succession: Succession to the office of president is as follows²:

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 CABINET³

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 Marion B. Folsom

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN⁴

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

¹ Elected for a term of 4 years. The 22nd amendment to the United States Constitution limits the office of President to 2 terms.

² Established by Public Laws 199 and 253, 80th Congress, 1st Session, 1947.

³ Appointed by the President.

⁴ Elected for a term of 6 years. Salary \$22,500 per year with a \$3,000 income tax deduction.

* Resigned March 27, 1956.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN⁵

Official address: House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Terms expire January 3, 1957

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.....	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.).....	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 \$35,000 per year
Chief Justice receives \$500 additional

Chief Justice Earl Warren

Associate Justices

Hugo L. Black	Harold H. Burton
Stanley F. Reed	Tom C. Clark
Felix Frankfurter	Sherman Minton
William O. Douglas	John M. Harlan

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES¹

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Justice Sherman Minton, Districts of northern Indiana, southern Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin.

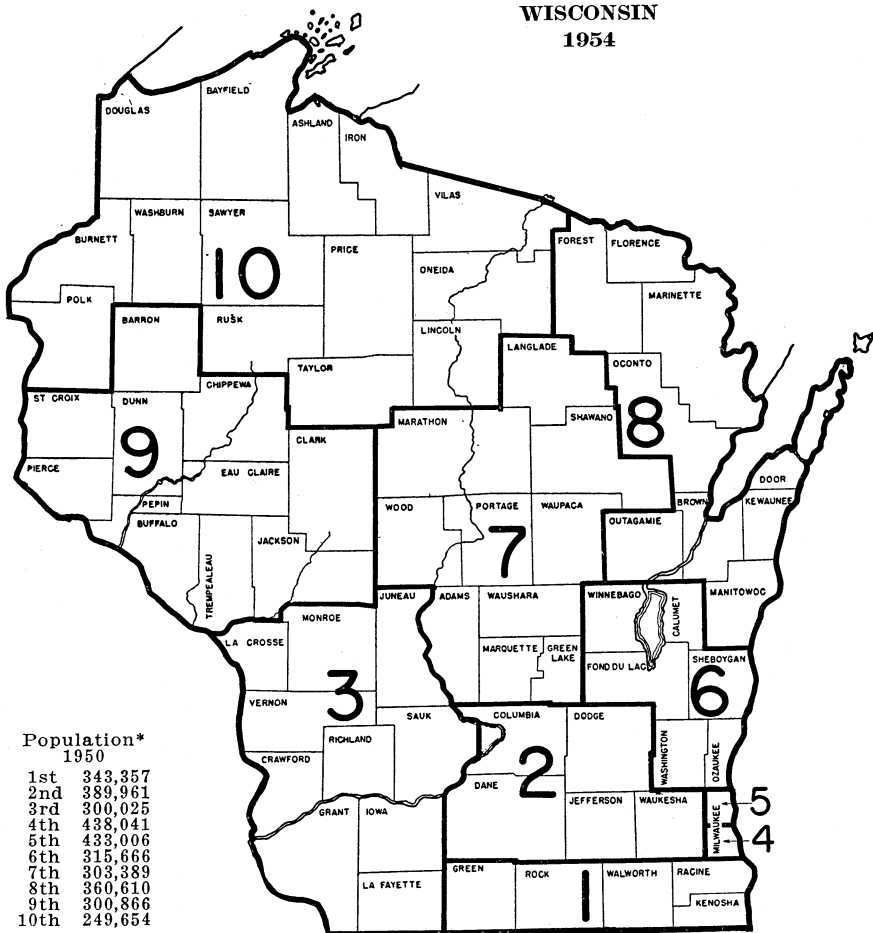
Circuit Judges:² F. Ryan Duffy, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Phillip J. Finnegan, Chicago, Illinois; J. Earl Major, Springfield, Illinois; Walter C. Lindley, Danville, Illinois; Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Chicago, Illinois; H. Nathan Swaim, Indianapolis, Indiana.

⁵ Elected for a term of 2 years. Salary \$22,500 per year with a \$3,000 income tax deduction.

¹ Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.

² Salary \$25,500 per year.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
WISCONSIN
1954



*Computed by Wis. Leg. Ref. Lib. according to 1950 census.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

	<i>Eastern District¹</i>	<i>Western District²</i>
District Judges ³	Robert E. Tehan Milwaukee Kenneth P. Grubb Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone Wausau
United States Attorney	Edward G. Minor Sturgeon Bay	George E. Rapp Madison
Marshal	Lyle F. Milligan Kenosha	Ray H. Schoonover Madison
Clerk	Dale E. Ihlenfeldt 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 Reynolds, Jr. Green Bay John D. Voss Elkhorn	J. J. McManamy Madison John Adams Madison W. H. Frawley Eau Claire J. J. Bannen La Crosse Theron P. Pray Ashland Donald Wightman Superior Orville Fehlhaber Wausau Zelotus S. Rice Sparta Robert J. Schmidt Wausau
Probation Officer	Roy A. Belter, Chief	Elmer J. Krueger Wausau

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

Director George Reisimer, Milwaukee

¹ Headquarters at Milwaukee.

² Headquarters at Madison.

³ Salary \$22,500 per year.

**DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES OF
MAJOR FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING WISCONSIN
September 1, 1955**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National Office Washington 25, D. C.	Office Serving Wisconsin
Agriculture, Department of (USDA)	Agriculture Administration Bldg.	
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	Northern Utilization Research Branch Peoria, Ill.
Apprenticeship, Bureau of	Labor Building	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Business and Defense Services Administration	14th St. and Constitution Ave., NW	222 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago 6, Ill. 319 Metropolitan Life Bldg. Minneapolis 2, Minn.
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	222 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago 6, Ill. 319 Metropolitan Life Bldg. Minneapolis 2, Minn.
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	346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Customs, Bureau of	Treasury Building	District Office: 517 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Employment Security, Bureau of	Labor Building	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Farm Credit Administration (FCA)	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minn.
Farmers Home Administration	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	3010 E. Washington Ave. Madison 4, Wis.
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	Department of Justice Building	735 U. S. Post Office Customs and Courthouse Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Federal Civil Defense Administration	Battle Creek, Michigan	Battle Creek, Michigan

**DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES OF
MAJOR FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING WISCONSIN—Continued
September 1, 1955**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National Office Washington 25, D. C.	Office Serving Wisconsin
Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Post Office Department Bldg.	Northern Wisconsin: Engineer in Charge 208 Uptown Post Office and Federal 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 Housing Administration (FHA)	1001 Vermont Ave., NW	Insuring and Service Office: Wisconsin Broad- way Bldg. Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	1st Street and Indiana Ave., NW	105 W. Monroe St. Chicago 3, Ill.
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 Constitution Ave., NW	7th District: Chicago, Ill. 9th District: Minneapolis, Minn.
Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St., NW	226 West Jackson Blvd. Chicago 6, Ill.
Food and Drug Administration	4th St. and Independence Ave., SW	Eastern Wisconsin: New Post Office Building Chicago 7, Ill. Western Wisconsin: Federal Office Bldg. Minneapolis 1, Minn.
Forest Service	14th St. and Independence Ave., SW	Regional Office: Madison Building Milwaukee 3, Wis.
General Services Administration (GSA)	18th and F Streets, NW	U. S. Courthouse Chicago 4, Ill.
Health, Education and Welfare, Dept. of (HEW)	4th St. and Independence Ave., SW	69 W. Washington St. Chicago 2, Ill.
Housing and Home Finance Agency	1626 K St., NW	105 West Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.

**DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES OF
MAJOR FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING WISCONSIN—Continued
September 1, 1955**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National Office Washington 25, D. C.	Office Serving Wisconsin
Immigration and Natural- ization Service	10th Street and Con- stitution Ave., NW	District Office: 517 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.
Internal Revenue Service	12th St. and Con- stitution Ave., NW	Internal Revenue District Federal Building Milwaukee, Wis.
Interstate Commerce Com- mission (ICC)	12th St. and Con- stitution Ave., NW	Bureau of Motor Car- riers and Bureau of Safety and Service 1106 First Wis. National Bank Bldg. 735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2, Wis.
Labor, Department of	14th St. and Con- stitution Ave., NW	Bureau of Motor Car- riers 111 King Street Madison 3, Wis.
Labor Statistics Bureau of (BLS)	Labor Building	Office of the solicitor: 105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Narcotics, Bureau of	15th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., NW	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	3rd and C Sts., SW	District Office: 817 U. S. Post Office Bldg. Chicago 7, Ill.
Production Credit Corpora- tion of St. Paul	14th St. and Inde- pendence Ave., SW	Southern Wisconsin: 176 West Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Public Housing Adminis- tration (PHA)	1201 Connecticut Ave., NW	Northern Wisconsin: 601 Metropolitan Life Building Minneapolis 1, Minn.
Public Roads, Bureau of	General Services Administration Bldg.	346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minn.
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	12th and 14th St., SW	185 North Wabash Ave. Chicago 1, Ill.
Savings Bonds Division (Treasury)	Treasury Building	Division Office: South Chicago P. O. Bldg. 2938 E. 92nd St. Chicago 17, Ill.
Secret Service	15th St. and Pennsylv- ania Ave., NW	Federal Building Milwaukee 2, Wis.
		Post Office Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.

**DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES OF
MAJOR FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING WISCONSIN—Continued
September 1, 1955**

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National Office Washington 25, D. C.	Office Serving Wisconsin
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Annex 2, 425—2nd Street, NW	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Selective Service System	451 Indiana Ave., NW	1220 Capitol Court Madison 5, Wis.
Small Business Administration (SBA)	811 Vermont Ave., NW	105 Monona Ave. Madison 3, Wis.
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 4, Wis.
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	1300 E. Street, NW	Director of Auxiliary 9th Coast Guard Dist. Main Post Office Bldg. Cleveland 13, Ohio
Veterans Administration (VA)	Vermont Ave. at H and I St., NW	342 North Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.
Veterans Employment Service	Labor Building	105 S. Blair St. Madison 3, Wis.
Veterans Re-employment Rights, Bureau of	Labor Building	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Div. (Labor)	Labor Building	105 W. Adams St. Chicago 3, Ill.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN WISCONSIN

Belgium	William J. La Luzerne Consul (honorary) of Belgium 226 South Van Buren Street Green Bay
Costa Rica	Fernando Cardona Cooper Honorary Consul of Costa Rica 2308 West McKinley Avenue Milwaukee 5
Ecuador	Dr. Joseph M. Regan Consul ad Honoren of Ecuador 8626 Jackson Park Boulevard Milwaukee 13
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 3
Panama	Alvin R. Cord Consul of Panama 11509 Watertown Plank Road Box 172 Milwaukee



**BASIC STATISTICAL INFORMATION
ON WISCONSIN**

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840 TO 1955

Year	Population ¹	Increase	% of Increase	Urban ¹	Rural ¹	% Urban ¹	Density
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,945	—	.56
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.58
1860	775,881	470,490	154.06	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.93	207,099	847,571	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.73	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890*	1,693,330	377,833	28.72	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.77	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.75	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.46	1,906,363	1,528,212	55.5	62.7
1952 ²	3,545,000	110,000	3.2				
1954 ²	3,628,000						
1955 ²	3,691,000						

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.

*State total 1890 includes population of Indian reservations (6,450).

¹Data from Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Advance Reports, Series PC-8 No. 48, p. 2.

²Estimated as of July 1; data from Bureau of Census, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 89, 124, 125.

SIZE OF FAMILIES IN WISCONSIN, 1950

No. of Members in Family	All Families		Urban		Rural nonfarm		Rural farm	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
2	279,241	31.8	176,170	33.5	64,557	35.8	38,514	22.3
3	218,322	24.8	138,624	26.4	41,423	23.0	38,275	22.1
4	183,225	20.8	110,348	21.0	35,655	19.8	37,222	21.5
5	102,855	11.7	58,656	11.2	19,667	10.9	24,532	14.2
6	51,305	5.8	25,002	4.8	10,197	5.7	16,106	9.3
7	22,862	2.6	9,414	1.8	4,867	2.7	8,581	5.0
8	10,628	1.2	3,866	0.7	2,154	1.2	4,608	2.7
9 or more	10,471	1.2	3,554	0.7	1,893	1.0	5,024	2.9
Total	878,909		525,634		180,413		172,862	

Source: U. S. Census of Population, General Characteristics of Families, Special Report P-E No. 2A, pp. 51-52, 127.

**TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, DEATHS,
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN WISCONSIN WITH RATES
BASED ON RECENTLY REVISED POPULATION
ESTIMATES, 1910-1954**

	Estimated population (centered to July 1)	Live births	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	Fetal deaths (Stillbirths)	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Marriages	Marriage rate per 1,000 population	Divorces	Divorce rate per 1,000 population
1910	2,339,741	51,435	21.98	1,414	27.49	28,213	12.06	18,528	7.9	1,189	.5
1915	2,489,061	58,014	23.30	1,711	29.49	26,676	10.72	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	2,647,991	59,269	22.38	1,673	28.23	29,859	11.28	22,293	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	2,805,450	58,024	20.68	1,712	29.51	29,380	10.47	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	2,947,085	56,643	19.22	1,683	29.71	30,488	10.35	15,328	5.2	2,553 ²	.9
1931	2,972,209	54,421	18.31	1,512	27.78	30,202	10.16	14,954	5.1	2,702	.9
1932	2,991,513	53,326 ¹	17.83	1,463	27.44	30,294 ¹	10.13	14,034	4.7	2,404	.8
1933	3,008,871	50,450	16.77	1,440	28.54	29,475	9.80	15,962	5.3	2,479	.8
1934	3,028,092	51,461	16.99	1,300	25.26	30,164	9.96	20,074	6.6	3,231	1.1
1935	3,047,792	52,402	17.19	1,257	23.99	30,404	9.98	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1936	3,063,348	52,429	17.11	1,271	24.24	32,926	10.75	22,666	7.4	3,741	1.2
1937	3,078,182	53,504	17.38	1,254	23.44	31,733	10.31	23,285	7.6	3,999	1.3
1938	3,098,967	54,746	17.67	1,250	22.83	30,385	9.80	20,732	6.7	3,568	1.2
1939	3,120,924	54,187	17.36	1,180	21.78	31,404	10.06	21,276	6.8	3,673	1.2
1940	3,143,156	54,712	17.41	1,209	22.10	31,457	10.01	23,379	7.4	3,599	1.1
1941	3,137,587	56,572	18.0	1,140	20.15	30,445	9.70	28,816	9.2	4,050	1.3
1942	3,137,587	63,682	20.3	1,366	21.5	30,639	9.76	24,860	7.9	3,905	1.2
1943	2,945,355	64,250	21.8	1,306	20.3	32,323	10.97	22,393	7.1	4,469	1.5
1944	3,137,587	61,025	19.5	1,183	19.4	31,373	10.0	21,190	6.8	5,326	1.7
1945	3,137,587	60,839	19.4	1,141	18.8	31,776	10.1	25,269	8.1	6,393	2.0
1946	3,162,606	74,144	23.4	1,300	17.5	31,965	10.1	38,964	12.3	8,197	2.6
1947	3,213,435	83,907	26.1	1,410	16.8	33,078	10.3	35,555	11.1	5,877	1.8
1948	3,246,000	81,300	25.0	1,357	16.7	32,535	10.0	32,579	10.0	5,075	1.6
1949	3,354,000	82,736	24.7	1,274	15.4	32,876	9.8	27,782	8.3	4,815	1.4
1950	3,421,316	82,034	24.0	1,241	15.1	33,573	9.8	29,081	8.5	4,845	1.4
1951	3,434,575	87,819	25.6	1,343	15.3	33,397	9.7	27,133	7.9	4,473	1.3
1952	3,434,575	88,941	25.9	1,267	14.2	33,887	9.9	24,737	7.2	4,847	1.4
1953	3,542,000	88,408	25.0	1,251	14.2	34,839	9.8	25,469	7.2	5,011	1.4
1954	3,574,000	91,570	25.6	1,216	13.3	33,709	9.4	24,921	7.0	4,887	1.4

¹Resident figures beginning 1932.

²Divorces granted calendar year beginning 1930.

Source: State Board of Health, Public Health Statistics, 1954, p. 7.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS IN WISCONSIN, 1945-1954

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Total	60,839	74,144	83,907	81,300	82,736	82,034	87,819	88,941	88,408	91,570
Adams	106	143	172	166	149	167	147	164	159	163
Ashland	413	486	534	494	538	457	489	435	455	417
Barron	644	780	929	869	908	906	787	886	837	849
Bayfield	242	274	334	287	260	272	260	242	266	245
Brown	1,909	2,295	2,610	2,701	2,735	2,880	3,010	3,131	3,118	3,244
Buffalo	232	242	381	359	318	316	324	302	298	334
Burnett	174	241	244	248	222	217	198	198	146	193
Calumet	325	388	414	508	466	537	570	535	537	573
Chippewa	826	1,080	1,227	1,190	1,117	1,095	1,200	1,144	1,112	1,111
Clark	620	741	873	745	769	750	717	769	713	754
Columbia	668	724	806	755	772	761	840	820	810	855
Crawford	397	478	527	480	439	484	486	455	391	432
Dane	3,022	3,766	4,088	3,993	4,113	4,271	4,654	4,762	4,931	5,231
Dodge	1,005	1,135	1,347	1,288	1,320	1,313	1,326	1,369	1,391	1,376
Door	481	469	540	513	503	519	489	536	591	542
Douglas	889	986	1,207	1,077	1,038	994	1,051	1,017	1,078	990
Dunn	501	676	730	686	669	630	533	552	594	564
Eau Claire	986	1,287	1,461	1,446	1,344	1,351	1,372	1,417	1,342	1,378
Florence	55	82	67	60	75	71	72	74	68	65
Fond du Lac	1,084	1,420	1,634	1,697	1,635	1,619	1,783	1,758	1,733	1,752
Forest	181	267	289	288	259	238	249	207	222	197
Grant	803	883	1,107	1,026	1,078	936	1,105	1,027	995	1,118
Green	428	494	576	508	611	547	610	555	546	608
Green Lake	217	268	330	342	300	309	334	309	308	323
Iowa	378	433	454	489	494	483	531	553	409	540
Iron	139	168	208	159	169	131	154	149	151	183
Jackson	352	392	404	380	349	356	374	379	346	372
Jefferson	695	803	896	901	906	890	978	904	965	1,010
Juneau	375	434	410	466	451	427	448	437	437	416
Kenosha	1,387	1,584	1,769	1,638	1,802	1,749	1,923	2,110	2,164	2,107
Kewaunee	348	379	441	431	478	454	564	471	491	471
La Crosse	1,213	1,504	1,726	1,645	1,726	1,684	1,869	1,772	1,713	1,757
Lafayette	353	412	425	462	431	416	485	484	479	439
Langlade	441	602	599	640	591	600	593	549	562	538
Lincoln	405	501	569	522	522	499	527	522	519	497
Manitowoc	1,301	1,522	1,701	1,581	1,670	1,647	1,741	1,820	1,709	1,824
Marathon	1,548	1,915	2,084	1,979	2,053	1,979	2,127	2,185	2,102	2,150
Marinette	636	783	899	835	865	765	778	878	793	833
Marquette	139	163	176	175	175	164	168	176	179	168
Milwaukee	14,281	17,697	19,886	19,189	19,846	20,093	21,821	22,472	22,599	23,657
Monroe	633	806	861	763	782	792	940	885	775	785
Oconto	503	552	631	639	601	590	567	640	592	564
Oneida	327	475	553	543	520	560	550	513	535	555
Outagamie	1,564	1,982	2,286	2,332	2,357	2,347	2,562	2,686	2,627	2,804
Ozaukee	414	494	604	554	641	591	700	738	730	760
Pepin	137	151	179	167	238	193	207	193	217	228
Pierce	243	313	563	575	533	484	529	492	461	480
Polk	458	532	615	609	563	533	557	564	551	554
Portage	657	810	886	877	826	829	861	831	815	871
Price	285	357	393	410	383	364	362	343	303	368
Racine	1,923	2,327	2,695	2,586	2,692	2,711	2,960	3,129	3,124	3,241
Richland	402	512	499	477	514	456	494	498	466	456
Rock	1,513	2,013	2,301	2,076	2,239	2,119	2,434	2,460	2,484	2,685
Rusk	377	419	473	439	422	389	399	400	375	368
St. Croix	410	492	639	544	617	637	727	689	671	623
Sauk	806	912	1,089	1,073	1,029	980	977	950	1,026	1,019
Sawyer	163	204	262	239	236	242	235	234	188	226
Shawano	694	808	829	835	844	855	844	839	788	890
Sheboygan	1,342	1,683	1,862	1,801	1,859	1,823	2,028	1,972	1,886	1,895
Taylor	412	458	539	524	510	473	462	487	489	491
Trempealeau	468	510	589	526	552	493	528	486	505	503
Vernon	584	639	684	717	652	627	656	646	594	630
Vilas	137	190	221	208	213	199	193	208	203	209
Walworth	594	770	901	841	934	923	1,030	1,023	1,074	1,100
Washburn	211	272	305	270	286	255	259	218	223	224
Washington	600	691	754	881	876	915	946	1,018	947	1,090
Waukesha	1,416	1,730	1,891	1,880	1,983	2,013	2,264	2,319	2,447	2,623
Waupaca	626	744	808	810	727	725	743	801	814	774
Waushara	233	246	266	278	253	248	267	284	274	257
Winnebago	1,515	1,935	2,232	2,227	2,213	2,225	2,623	2,387	2,449	2,540
Wood	932	1,220	1,423	1,381	1,475	1,405	1,228	1,483	1,416	1,481

Source: State Board of Health, Public Health Statistics, 1954, pp. 10-11.

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	2,549	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	19,560	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

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population, Volume III pt. 2 p. 1305 and 1312.

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS IN THE NATION'S AGRICULTURE

	Percent of U.S.	State Rank	Production (pounds)	Year
Dairy Products				
Butter	15.2	2	219,906,000	1954
Cheese, American	46.1	1	480,979,000	1954
Cheese, Brick	64.0	1	16,182,000	1954
Cheese, Italian	40.1	1	28,607,000	1954
Cheese, Limburger	59.1	1	2,966,000	1954
Cheese, Munster	72.9	1	11,382,000	1954
Cheese, Swiss	33.6	1	38,132,000	1954
Condensed skim milk	(a)	1	116,638,000	1954
Condensed whole milk	(a)	1	39,223,000	1954
Evaporated whole milk	17.4	1	441,968,000	1954
Milk production	13.4	1	16,550,000,000	1954
Malted milk powder	86.9	1	27,307,000	1954
Powdered skim milk	31.1	1	442,729,000	1954
Powdered whole milk	32.7	1	30,693,000	1954
Powdered whey	37.4	1	65,628,000	1954
Ice cream (gallons)	3.2	10	19,306,000	1954
Livestock (number on farms)				
Cattle and calves, all		5	4,318,000	Jan. 1, 1955
Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. old and over kept for milk		1	2,656,000	Jan. 1, 1955
Horses and colts		4	112,000	Jan. 1, 1955
Sheep and lambs, all		28	273,000	Jan. 1, 1955
Swine, all		8	1,850,000	Jan. 1, 1955
Chickens		12	13,714,000	Jan. 1, 1955
Turkeys		17	82,000	Jan. 1, 1955
Other products (amount produced)				
Egg production	12		2,194,000,000 eggs	1954
Honey production	4		10,812,000	1954
Wool production	25		1,871,000	1954
Crops				
Alfalfa seed	20		2,700 cwt.	1954
Apples (commercial crop)	19*		1,000,000 bushels	1954
Barley	23		2,844,000 bushels	1954
Beans, green snap for processing	3		25,600 tons	1954
Beets for canning	2		49,100 tons	1954
Buckwheat	3		279,000 bushels	1954
Cabbage for kraut	2		55,600 tons	1954
Cabbage, fresh	4		36,800 tons	1954
Clover seed (Alsike)	5		3,600 cwt.	1954
Clover seed, red	7		37,950 cwt.	1954
Corn for grain	8		96,360,000 bushels	1954
Corn for silage	1		10,004,000 tons	1954
Corn, sweet for processing	2		311,200 tons	1954
Cherries (sour)	3		11,000 tons	1954
Cranberries	2		245,000 barrels	1954
Cucumbers for pickles	2		1,966,000 bushels	1954
Flaxseed	9		62,000 bushels	1954
Hay, all	1		7,948,000 tons	1954
Hay, alfalfa	1		4,850,000 tons	1954
Hay, clover and timothy	3		2,805,000 tons	1954
Lima beans, green for processing	3		8,060 tons	1954
Maple products, syrup made	7		64,000 gallons	1954
Oats	4		127,366,000 bushels	1954
Onions	13		55,350,000 pounds	1954
Pears, green for processing	1		115,100 tons	1954
Potatoes, late states	11		11,610,000 bushels	1954
Rye	13		504,000 bushels	1954
Soy beans for beans	21		1,035,000 bushels	1954
Strawberries	18		1,728,000 quarts	1954
Timothy seed	5		13,200 cwt.	1954
Tobacco	12		22,210,000 pounds	1954
Wheat, all	33		1,433,000 bushels	1954

Source: U. S. and Wis. Crop Reporting Service.

*Tied with another state.

(a) Includes both sweetened and unsweetened condensed milk.

DATA ON WISCONSIN FARMS, 1950 AND 1954

County	Number of Farms		Land in Farms		Ave. Size of Farms	
	April 1950	Nov. 1954	1950 Acres	1954 Acres	1950 Acres	1954 Acres
Adams	1,041	989	224,348	218,675	215.5	221.1
Ashland	1,037	846	155,487	142,576	149.9	168.5
Barron	3,986	3,540	494,663	479,118	124.1	135.3
Bayfield	1,567	1,257	219,548	205,564	140.1	163.5
Brown	3,079	2,672	308,558	300,936	100.2	112.6
Buffalo	1,828	1,682	405,124	395,848	221.6	235.3
Burnett	1,478	1,179	215,481	191,583	145.8	162.5
Calumet	1,884	1,772	195,953	193,533	104.0	109.2
Chippewa	3,445	3,157	529,229	522,071	153.6	165.4
Clark	4,738	4,274	580,204	562,471	122.5	131.6
Columbia	2,767	2,615	448,652	435,506	162.1	166.5
Crawford	1,828	1,674	339,832	332,470	185.9	198.6
Dane	5,472	5,094	704,500	698,331	128.7	137.1
Dodge	4,229	3,954	514,684	501,323	121.7	126.8
Door	2,085	2,024	238,679	234,529	114.5	115.9
Douglas	1,533	1,152	188,210	150,297	122.8	130.5
Dunn	3,077	2,870	505,597	499,795	164.3	174.1
Eau Claire	2,080	1,857	294,029	280,040	141.4	150.8
Florence	395	316	57,018	50,736	144.3	160.6
Fond du Lac	3,703	3,479	435,161	430,670	117.5	123.8
Forest	652	467	86,922	74,342	133.3	159.2
Grant	3,749	3,533	682,827	665,048	182.1	188.2
Green	2,271	2,189	361,885	358,966	159.4	164.0
Green Lake	1,271	1,247	205,516	203,707	161.7	163.4
Iowa	2,331	2,268	466,143	468,469	200.0	206.6
Iron	372	276	46,759	41,867	125.7	151.7
Jackson	1,939	1,787	329,526	316,699	169.9	177.2
Jefferson	2,934	2,782	323,698	319,062	110.3	114.7
Juneau	1,881	1,740	290,444	262,771	154.4	151.0
Kenosha	1,403	1,385	149,239	146,745	106.4	106.0
Kewaunee	1,919	1,829	211,971	208,715	110.5	114.1
La Crosse	1,519	1,454	255,175	251,944	168.0	173.3
Lafayette	2,155	2,025	391,346	384,775	181.6	190.0
Langlade	1,586	1,356	233,105	220,776	147.0	162.8
Lincoln	1,670	1,512	256,403	248,425	153.5	164.3
Manitowoc	3,519	3,321	353,835	347,838	100.5	104.7
Marathon	6,061	5,691	847,794	835,258	139.9	146.8
Marinette	2,363	2,014	343,105	318,882	145.2	158.3
Marquette	1,179	1,048	247,242	235,235	209.7	224.5
Milwaukee	1,390	1,065	59,451	47,203	42.8	44.3
Monroe	2,911	2,784	442,415	440,235	152.0	158.1
Oconto	2,813	2,529	361,502	342,097	128.5	135.3
Oneida	607	416	117,698	94,962	193.9	228.3
Ozaukee	3,409	3,188	370,626	360,993	108.7	113.2
Ottawa	1,355	1,234	127,623	129,364	94.2	104.8
Pepin	818	735	138,042	136,303	168.8	185.4
Pierce	2,591	2,393	353,084	348,744	136.3	145.7
Polk	3,608	3,258	487,317	484,450	135.1	148.7
Portage	2,552	2,415	433,530	419,784	169.9	173.8
Price	2,085	1,619	271,942	251,340	130.4	155.2
Racine	2,095	1,704	187,181	172,577	89.3	101.3
Richland	2,328	2,150	361,997	358,596	155.5	166.8
Rock	3,368	3,138	434,748	425,159	129.1	135.5
Rusk	2,129	1,865	312,008	298,354	146.6	160.0
St. Croix	2,857	2,665	438,638	431,665	153.5	162.0
Sauk	3,144	2,913	486,428	480,817	154.7	165.1
Sawyer	1,016	739	142,584	124,699	140.3	168.7
Shawano	3,503	3,197	479,237	461,599	136.8	144.4
Sheboygan	3,136	2,900	288,999	280,974	92.2	96.9
Taylor	2,865	2,566	384,818	382,109	134.3	148.9
Trempealeau	2,889	2,698	457,104	448,079	158.2	166.1
Vernon	3,697	3,485	488,460	483,586	132.1	138.8
Vilas	254	168	28,365	21,228	111.7	126.4
Walworth	2,342	2,113	319,859	314,428	136.6	148.8
Washburn	1,175	999	209,978	191,540	178.7	191.7
Washington	2,500	2,245	253,648	249,340	101.5	111.1
Waukesha	3,049	2,669	297,496	281,539	97.6	105.5
Waupaca	3,155	2,931	421,494	407,827	133.6	139.1
Waushara	1,890	1,762	324,097	312,618	171.5	177.4
Winnebago	2,357	2,152	254,890	250,491	108.1	116.4
Wood	2,647	2,536	347,944	338,992	131.4	133.7
Total	168,561	153,558	23,221,095	22,507,288	137.8	146.6

Source: Prepared by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Sept. 22, 1955.

**EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL
ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN AND
UNITED STATES — 1948-1953**

		In Thousands					
		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Mining Establishments	Wis.	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0
	U. S.	982.0	918.0	889.0	916.0	885.0	844.0
Contract Construction Establishments	Wis.	42.3	45.5	49.1	53.5	51.6	52.4
	U. S.	2,169.0	2,165.0	2,333.0	2,603.0	2,634.0	2,644.0
Manufacturing Establishments	Wis.	437.7	405.1	427.7	463.1	466.7	472.2
	U. S.	15,321.0	14,178.0	14,967.0	16,104.0	16,334.0	17,259.0
Transportation and Public Utility Establishments	Wis.	79.9	77.2	77.3	80.0	79.4	78.9
	U. S.	4,141.0	3,949.0	3,977.0	4,166.0	4,185.0	4,224.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade Establishments	Wis.	207.8	208.9	214.4	219.7	221.5	226.5
	U. S.	9,519.0	9,513.0	9,645.0	10,012.0	10,281.0	10,533.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Establishments	Wis.	30.2	31.0	32.1	33.4	34.5	36.0
	U. S.	1,711.0	1,736.0	1,796.0	1,862.0	1,957.0	2,025.0
Service and Miscellaneous Establishments	Wis.	94.7	96.8	97.6	98.6	100.3	101.0
	U. S.	4,925.0	5,000.0	5,098.0	5,278.0	5,423.0	5,486.0
Government Establishments	Wis.	117.8	117.9	119.2	118.0	118.3	121.3
	U. S.	5,614.0	5,837.0	5,992.0	6,348.0	6,609.0	6,645.0
All Nonagricultural Establishments	Wis.	1,013.6	985.7	1,021.0	1,070.0	1,076.2	1,092.3
	U. S.	43,382.0	43,295.0	44,696.0	47,289.0	48,306.0	49,660.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and earnings annual supp. 1948-53, Tables SA - 1, 8, 16.

UNITED STATES MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1952*

(Thousand Pounds, i.e., 000 omitted)

State	CHEESE							Condensed whole milk (sweetened)	Condensed and evaporated whole milk (unsweetened)	Powdered skim and whole milk	Ice Cream (gallons)	Dried Casein	
	Creamery Butter	American Cheddar (total) ¹	Swiss	Brick and Munster	Cream ²	Total ³ (excl. cottage, pot, and bakers')	Cottage ⁴ cheese curd ⁵						Cottage ⁵ cheese creamed ⁶
Maine	184	**	.....	.....	.....	**	3,658	915	**	**	**	3,264	.....
New Hampshire .....	**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	182	.....	.....	.....	1,411	.....
Vermont	1,270	4,894	.....	.....	.....	**	17,122	10,522	.....	7,633	14,521	1,341	**
Massachusetts	273	.....	.....	.....	1,553	.....	2,691	646	.....	.....	**	22,026	.....
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,691	.....
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**	2,501	1,660	**	1,538	7,910	.....
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	.....	.....	.....	.....	**	2,106	2,718	.....	.....	**	13,146	.....
Pennsylvania	10,451	910	475	.....	3,309	.....	9,133	20,909	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	38,662	.....
Indiana	29,056	25,072	.....	6,878	.....	33,082	9,240	10,624	.....	178	105,831	35,085	.....
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	**	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	**	**	**	201,844	14,544
Iowa	173,785	10,716	298	**	.....	.....	11,407	7,490	.....	**	**	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	869	.....	.....	.....	2,395	.....
Nebraska	71,269	494	.....	.....	.....	.....	494	3,818	.....	217	**	4,439	5,694
Kansas	37,327	7,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,790	7,497	.....	348	52,718	9,346	6,840
Delaware .....	.....	**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	1,916	.....
Maryland ⁷	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					723	622	**	**		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	**	**	**	6,513
California	16,675	3,594		**	5,280	11,749	60,985	87,849	791	301,563	32,407	45,370	1,692
United States	1,188,170	849,811	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

*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.

¹Includes Colby, Washed Curd, High and Low Moisture Jack, Monterey and Granular.

²Not less than 33 percent butterfat.

³Excludes full skim American and cottage cheese.

⁴Butterfat content of cottage cheese curd is less than 4 percent.

⁵Butterfat content of creamed cottage cheese is 4 to 19 percent.

⁶Duplication in cottage cheese curd and creamed cottage cheese makes it impossible to add the two items together for total cottage cheese.

⁷Production in the District of Columbia is included with the figures for Maryland.

DAIRY MANUFACTURES IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTIES, 1954

(000 omitted)

	Butter lbs.	Amer. (Ched. Colby) cheese lbs.	Brick Munster cheese lbs.	Swiss cheese lbs.	Italian cheese lbs.	All other cheese lbs.	Cond. whole milk lbs.	Evap. whole milk unsweet'd lbs.	Cond. skim milk lbs.	Dried skim milk lbs.	Dried whole milk lbs.	Ice Cream gal.
Adams	78	1,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Ashland	31	1,921	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
Barron	10,565	4,128	.....	2,251	2,249	1,268	2,369	.....	5,235	28,950	.....	.....
Bayfield	192	2,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093
Brown	6,499	20,403	453	.....	10	722	.....	.....	.....	5,755	.....	5
Buffalo	5,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,788	1,118	.....
Burnett	391	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Calumet	360	13,254	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,343	.....	.....	.....	162
Chippewa	12,983	9,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,235	.....	29,073	.....	47
Clark	8,350	39,377	.....	.....	1,386	1,588	.....	23,534	.....	2,141	184	137
Columbia	2,838	3,707	1,850	.....	.....	778	.....	.....	156	4,726	12,873	243
Crawford	713	10,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	958
Dane	6,821	6,182	1,620	4,633	.....	5	27,587	9,524	.....	16,512	.....	245
Dodge	5,483	5,253	12,364	.....	2,310	22,206	1,162	20,538	32	12,744	.....	112
Door	3	4,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,215	390	.....	.....	281
Douglas	2,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,256	.....	34
Dunn	6,288	5,365	26	52	.....	.....	2,800	.....	1,128	12,116	1,297	384
Eau Claire	3,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	3,363	.....	131
Florence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fond du Lac	3,620	18,933	589	.....	4,526	1,940	13,566	.....	20,654	5,529	.....	18
Forest	31	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Grant	2,078	24,946	.....	2,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Green	7,953	2,412	2,267	13,727	855	1,893	1,848	37,837	309	3,985	3,759	4
Green Lake	56	1,519	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Iowa	1,261	19,210	209	2,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244
Iron .....	.....	241	.....	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Jackson	1,448	2,650	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467
Jefferson	1,399	3,147	1,780	.....	661	.....	4,008	.....	21,282	.....	.....	2
Juneau	4,360	1,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	28,266	.....	382
Kenosha	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee	30	16,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	5,785	3,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,142	.....	.....

Lafayette	1,780	2,036	93	11,552	46							11
Langlade	3,612	1,462			3,505			7,540	5,286			63
Lincoln	30	6,085										11
Manitowoc	1,561	23,403	14				19,952					296
Marathon	2,672	37,485	2,300				112,862	3,147		1,598		294
Marinette	158	3,740						27	4,194	3,651		59
Marquette	242	3,865										52
Milwaukee	408											59
Monroe	10,836	2,111										6,724
Oconto	498	14,547						839	15,405			151
Oneida									881			25
Outagamie	1,086	16,383										168
Ozaukee		2,545							13,305			307
Pepin	2,330											16
Pierce	10,388	494							4,380			17
Polk	10,951	618		341	1,832	1,063			18,102	1,485		14
Portage	2,108	4,906							18,125			160
Price	188	4,154						150	1,892			136
Racine	98								63			6
Richland	4,214	11,866							4,879			19
Rock							286	16,504	1	4,380		186
Rusk	4,834	4,882						23,918	6,014	2,209	424	934
St. Croix	4,575	2,500	56	658		1,032			41	14,585	2,294	127
Sauk	9,562	7,256								9,318		69
Sawyer	44	905								9,992		168
Shawano	13,137	21,742				22						10
Sheboygan	1,215	16,641	129				11,411			10,233		269
Taylor	4,417	7,729							6,077	1,101		1,173
Trempealeau	9,579	147							9	7,289	1,052	2
Vernon	8,060	7,470							10,875	17	19,270	113
Vilas									15,375		9,448	36
Walworth	1,660											4
Washburn	478						3,109			8,315	9,229	83
Washington	3,068	2,635	627							82	831	
Waukesha	554		19					615	34,492	6,848	5,683	451
Waupaca	887	15,607	786					151	5	5,721	76,539	670
Wausara	352	6,763	516							23,140		182
Winnebago	1,071	11,042	259									9
Wood	2,471	16,803								9,656	2,986	549
Total	219,906	480,979	27,564	38,132	28,807	32,714	33,508	441,968	122,683	442,729	30,693	19,306

BASIC STATISTICS

Source: Wis. and U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Wisconsin Dairying, July 1955, p. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATE DATA ON PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS 1929-1953 IN DOLLARS*

Year	U. S. Average	Wisconsin	High State ¹	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
1953	1,709	1,712	2,304 (Del)	834 (Miss)	21

*Taken from Survey of Current Business, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, August 1953, page 13; August 1954, page 12.
¹Excluding District of Columbia.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES¹

County	Number of retail stores 1948 ²	Number of wholesale outlets 1948 ³	Number of service establishments 1948 ⁴	Number of manufacturing plants 1947 ⁵	Number of farms 1950 ⁶
Adams	122	4	12	6	1,041
Ashland	360	28	68	43	1,037
Barron	531	49	148	78	3,986
Bayfield	231	10	29	31	1,567
Brown	1,260	195	291	191	3,079
Buffalo	189	16	36	25	1,828
Burnett	165	13	26	10	1,478
Calumet	325	25	62	62	1,884
Chippewa	585	47	108	78	3,445
Clark	462	40	90	90	4,738
Columbia	593	53	121	70	2,767
Crawford	277	24	46	46	1,828
Dane	1,860	260	547	238	5,472
Dodge	793	50	168	170	4,229
Door	363	24	65	43	2,085
Douglas	662	58	145	53	1,533
Dunn	344	35	83	36	3,077

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES¹—Continued

County	Number of retail stores 1948 ²	Number of wholesale outlets 1948 ³	Number of service establishments 1948 ⁴	Number of manufacturing plants 1947 ⁵	Number of farms 1950 ⁶
Eau Claire	624	88	161	70	2,080
Florence	76	1	3	4	395
Fond du Lac	985	91	228	146	3,703
Forest	163	7	21	18	652
Grant	653	67	143	86	3,749
Green	374	54	100	85	2,271
Green Lake	392	22	43	46	1,271
Iowa	259	25	56	64	2,331
Iron	228	11	20	15	372
Jackson	704	20	45	22	1,939
Jefferson	316	63	165	101	2,934
Juneau	228	22	41	26	1,881
Kenosha	1,061	75	251	83	1,403
Kewaunee	253	15	51	56	1,919
La Crosse	851	102	212	114	1,519
Lafayette	281	17	62	51	2,155
Langlade	355	25	52	30	1,586
Lincoln	455	78	74	53	1,670
Manitowoc	932	79	177	164	3,519
Marathon	1,021	101	205	165	6,061
Marinette	501	56	110	70	2,363
Marquette	166	8	34	17	1,179
Milwaukee	9,792	1,759	3,051	1,963	1,390
Monroe	410	43	77	31	2,911
Oconto	444	27	68	67	2,813
Oneida	513	36	63	32	607
Outagamie	948	84	197	153	3,409
Ozaukee	360	17	63	72	1,355
Pepin	120	13	29	13	818
Pierce	331	24	81	30	2,591
Polk	401	37	91	48	3,608
Portage	498	61	108	52	2,552
Price	296	27	44	34	2,085
Racine	1,450	111	356	264	2,095
Richland	254	20	54	46	2,328
Rock	1,164	114	319	106	3,368
Rusk	235	20	39	31	2,129
St. Croix	374	31	85	37	2,857
Sauk	546	44	142	63	3,144
Sawyer	244	10	31	20	1,016
Shawano	581	37	100	84	3,503
Sheboygan	1,018	123	281	228	3,136
Taylor	275	20	39	31	2,865
Trempealeau	355	38	67	47	2,889
Vernon	385	39	83	34	3,697
Vilas	323	10	34	14	254
Walworth	732	57	174	74	2,342
Washburn	230	15	38	20	1,175
Washington	551	37	115	77	2,500
Waukesha	1,057	71	229	147	3,049
Waupaca	631	59	112	93	3,155
Waushara	232	19	39	21	1,890
Winnebago	1,111	130	294	195	2,357
Wood	638	61	133	96	2,647

¹Bureau of Census, County and City Data Book, 1952 Table 3, items 66, 74, 77, 81 and 97.

²Separate places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption.

³Includes manufacturer sales outlets, bulk stations, agents, brokers, assemblers of farm products and distributors of industrial goods as well as the conventional type of wholesalers.

⁴Engaged primarily in providing services such as barbers, beauticians, cleaning and pressing, laundries, credit bureaus, employment agencies, repair services. Does not include professional, real estate, insurance, accounting, domestic, hospitals, charity, broadcasting or government service.

⁵Those engaged in mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products.

⁶Operating units, not ownership tracts.

**COMPARATIVE DATA OF EMPLOYES & VALUES ADDED
BY MANUFACTURE IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES¹**

	Average Number of Employees						Value Added by Manufacture ²					
	1947	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 ²	1947	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 ²
Total	416,448	402,584	429,402	459,471	461,412	480,640	\$2,260,574	\$2,360,949	\$2,687,346	\$3,175,335	\$3,320,663	\$3,635,768
Food and kindred products ..	55,276	56,499	57,645	58,711	61,384	59,116	383,053	435,282	431,541	511,688	530,734	519,249
Textile mill products	11,110	11,610	12,564	11,497	9,450	8,681	42,485	43,215	53,118	56,305	50,420	39,379
Lumber & products ⁴	15,813	18,515	17,632	18,619	21,055	22,429	60,704	63,132	72,059	84,491	86,010	105,220
Furniture & fixtures	12,615	11,337	12,703	13,875	12,472	11,286	55,584	52,739	60,587	78,908	78,118	65,314
Paper & allied products	28,144	29,023	29,674	31,486	30,891	32,719	188,733	197,794	242,533	299,214	265,227	301,273
Chemicals & allied products ..	5,890	5,022	5,102	6,576	6,815	—	49,249	50,300	58,995	70,080	77,212	—
Leather & leather products ..	21,274	19,929	20,788	19,885	18,303	18,972	102,365	77,818	82,996	83,030	87,712	94,599
Primary metal industries	24,478	21,532	23,965	27,707	26,814	26,998	129,998	121,616	148,944	198,831	187,250	205,454
Fabricated metal products	36,503	33,065	36,764	34,637	34,571	36,790	208,563	197,576	238,068	261,895	262,639	285,463
Machinery ⁵	94,048	81,484	82,499	94,984	96,020	92,954	467,567	514,640	539,722	670,080	757,947	764,669
Electrical machinery	28,128	26,134	28,962	36,583	36,919	40,894	138,771	153,048	179,600	247,318	300,900	309,387
Transportation equipment	30,328	29,753	36,024	36,538	36,709	36,380	165,998	196,554	240,092	233,797	237,742	317,084
Miscellaneous manufactures ..	9,545	—	8,417	11,598	17,992	28,003	52,331	—	48,593	60,585	122,841	215,417
Administrative & auxiliary ..	—	5,104	5,790	5,790	7,836	6,985	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹U. S. Bureau of Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures; 1951, Table 3, pp. 58-59 and 1952 preliminary survey, p. 4.

²The 1953 annual survey was changed in form. New items which are not listed above but which are included in the total figure are: apparel and related products, printing and publishing, instruments and related products.

³In thousands of dollars. Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, electric energy and contract work.

⁴Except furniture.

⁵Except electrical.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY SYSTEMS*

January 1, 1955

Location by County	State Trunk Highway System	County Trunk Highway System	City, Town and Village Streets	Other	Total
Adams	89.40	210.59	909.04	1.21	1,210.24
Ashland	106.88	83.72	829.11	17.26	1,036.97
Barron	124.07	260.66	1,389.91	.....	1,774.64
Bayfield	158.09	172.24	1,655.32	29.45	2,015.10
Brown	162.71	305.14	1,020.13	0.09	1,488.07
Buffalo	148.97	319.17	577.72	3.80	1,049.66
Burnett	108.12	216.49	1,038.23	.....	1,362.84
Calumet	105.60	97.05	507.81	.....	711.46
Chippewa	187.28	409.93	1,243.87	1.65	1,842.73
Clark	156.07	239.55	1,679.97	.....	2,075.59
Columbia	227.18	350.94	937.77	.....	1,515.89
Crawford	177.49	95.91	719.40	.....	992.80
Dane	354.18	510.67	1,856.28	.....	2,721.13
Dodge	245.61	542.56	1,063.47	.....	1,851.64
Door	97.43	260.12	758.35	30.79	1,146.69
Douglas	147.64	301.11	1,379.24	1.96	1,829.95
Dunn	176.47	421.86	1,038.70	.....	1,637.03
Eau Claire	120.06	415.18	736.39	.....	1,271.63
Florence	66.70	46.39	352.23	4.52	469.84
Fond du Lac	220.97	474.93	842.06	1.24	1,539.20
Forest	154.19	109.50	655.18	20.51	939.38
Grant	237.25	321.48	1,493.76	8.20	2,060.69
Green	125.25	263.05	774.24	.....	1,162.54
Green Lake	68.21	227.37	356.76	.....	652.34
Iowa	164.61	351.90	719.07	0.15	1,235.73
Iron	105.04	45.59	466.07	.....	616.70
Jackson	160.38	200.68	1,053.10	0.30	1,414.46
Jefferson	175.67	223.70	806.82	0.60	1,206.79
Juneau	145.47	230.58	1,029.60	0.15	1,405.80
Kenosha	109.70	238.25	395.75	.....	743.70
Kewaunee	81.98	181.68	510.66	.....	774.32
La Crosse	106.86	282.71	458.16	.....	847.73
Lafayette	139.87	243.54	745.88	.....	1,129.29
Langlade	142.02	247.67	666.25	3.88	1,059.82
Lincoln	149.15	248.34	721.52	4.55	1,123.56
Manitowoc	176.83	181.33	1,111.64	5.03	1,474.83
Marathon	250.87	610.42	2,000.50	.....	2,861.79
Marinette	153.01	294.60	1,421.44	.....	1,869.05
Marquette	88.08	301.82	396.51	.....	786.41
Milwaukee	112.00	63.29	1,928.41	.....	2,103.70
Monroe	192.03	337.47	1,008.65	0.30	1,538.65
Oconto	145.42	256.94	1,309.10	1.90	1,713.36
Oneida	158.58	168.88	1,090.77	1.00	1,419.23
Ozaukee	180.25	316.51	953.32	.....	1,450.08
Ottawa	88.98	120.12	375.27	.....	584.37
Pepin	48.18	147.90	255.32	.....	451.40
Pierce	158.58	239.93	788.93	.....	1,187.44
Polk	159.66	244.03	1,401.16	5.24	1,810.09
Portage	136.97	432.48	1,062.62	.....	1,632.07
Price	156.77	175.73	961.02	0.31	1,293.83
Racine	141.52	136.94	614.86	.....	893.32
Richland	151.04	291.14	668.41	.....	1,110.59
Rock	203.79	199.10	1,188.52	.....	1,591.41
Rusk	103.89	255.65	785.78	.....	1,145.32
St. Croix	169.24	326.52	985.84	.....	1,481.60
Sauk	198.85	292.42	1,101.32	5.59	1,598.18
Sawyer	145.88	151.00	1,005.60	11.59	1,314.07
Shawano	197.41	273.95	1,198.75	.....	1,671.11
Sheboygan	152.32	446.07	672.73	0.25	1,271.37
Taylor	109.32	188.40	1,071.51	5.15	1,374.38
Trempealeau	180.18	280.77	856.33	3.86	1,311.14
Vernon	201.65	288.55	1,115.73	1.60	1,607.53
Vilas	138.27	208.03	976.18	3.80	1,326.28
Walworth	175.73	171.68	828.52	3.20	1,179.13
Washburn	122.41	199.22	880.90	.....	1,202.53
Washington	180.41	195.92	664.51	0.38	1,041.22
Waukesha	230.94	419.18	751.75	0.95	1,402.82
Waupaca	161.62	330.52	969.56	.....	1,461.70
Waushara	125.44	310.95	792.71	.....	1,229.14
Winnebago	147.58	295.66	671.12	.....	1,114.36
Wood	161.06	317.94	1,066.62	.....	1,545.62
Total	10,852.33	18,626.35	66,319.93 ²	180.46	95,979.07 ¹

*Data from Wisconsin Road Mileage Data, 1954, prepared by Wisconsin Highway Planning Survey.

¹Not including 309.88 miles of roads in Indian Reservations. If this were added, the grand total would be 96,288.95.

²Includes 457 miles of connecting streets not officially part of the state trunk highway system.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY TYPE OF ROAD*

January 1, 1955

Location by County	Unimproved	Graded-Drained	Soil Surface	Gravel	Low Type Bituminous	High Type Bituminous	Concrete Brick Block	Total
Adams	21.12	458.92	63.07	413.14	210.76	15.59	27.64	1,210.24
Ashland	9.35	102.31	9.35	694.58	145.91	7.72	67.75	1,036.97
Barron	1.35	55.17	69.52	1,211.44	353.38	1.04	82.74	1,774.64
Bayfield	21.79	204.14	596.17	786.67	362.07	7.06	37.20	2,015.10
Brown	0.27	4.97	3.08	849.77	374.99	82.40	172.59	1,498.07
Buffalo	15.28	17.65	.....	624.29	359.59	5.56	27.29	1,049.66
Burnett	21.74	108.50	385.02	532.05	315.31	0.04	0.18	1,362.84
Calumet .....	.....	.....	.....	495.49	106.77	17.23	91.97	711.46
Chippewa	13.47	134.32	89.76	1,011.61	491.32	27.07	75.15	1,842.73
Clark	1.50	231.07	13.98	1,586.85	105.70	59.38	77.11	2,075.59
Columbia	24.93	0.25	12.86	698.66	690.83	14.21	74.15	1,515.89
Crawford	2.32	14.40	0.63	684.95	277.30	1.28	11.31	992.80
Dane	1.09	3.88	.....	1,285.46	1,091.84	102.67	226.19	2,721.13
Dodge	2.13	1.27	0.16	1,165.71	473.88	50.97	157.50	1,851.64
Door .....	.....	3.83	0.76	678.84	416.04	4.96	44.26	1,146.69
Douglas	58.00	150.49	589.43	589.99	313.99	28.55	90.50	1,829.95
Dunn	80.16	171.69	83.11	577.86	690.66	25.35	8.20	1,637.03
Eau Claire	1.01	189.74	245.01	274.52	456.82	21.67	82.66	1,271.63
Florence	5.78	107.52	.....	211.95	130.32	13.20	.....	469.84
Fond du Lac	5.57	0.96	0.56	746.53	541.94	67.79	175.85	1,539.20
Forest	103.51	136.67	18.56	427.10	253.54	.....	.....	839.38
Grant	14.76	32.45	0.32	1,354.97	523.56	15.24	119.36	2,060.69
Green	1.48	0.06	0.16	727.42	365.84	7.23	63.35	1,162.54
Green Lake	2.38	9.48	.....	294.37	292.83	0.28	53.00	652.34
Iowa	6.40	12.04	.....	911.84	261.07	1.02	43.36	1,235.73
Iron	46.40	145.93	47.80	205.59	126.50	13.29	31.19	616.70
Jackson	88.97	181.34	15.50	756.19	317.43	14.91	40.12	1,414.46
Jefferson .....	.....	0.46	.....	404.09	691.25	52.89	58.10	1,206.79
Juneau	19.20	440.05	43.83	491.27	375.44	24.30	11.71	1,405.80
Kenosha	2.12	2.55	3.88	240.53	238.66	163.24	92.72	743.70
Kewaunee .....	.....	1.14	0.05	487.37	240.79	7.32	37.65	774.32
La Crosse	7.31	42.51	1.80	183.41	289.20	242.05	81.45	847.73
Lafayette	2.54	4.26	0.10	836.05	242.42	3.86	40.96	1,129.29
Langlade	75.83	102.04	.....	511.17	335.06	15.89	19.83	1,059.82
Lincoln	25.20	172.97	.....	568.12	279.09	1.95	74.95	1,123.56
Manitowoc .....	.....	1.99	12.34	937.55	293.48	34.76	134.71	1,473.83
Marathon	17.57	295.75	0.64	1,792.14	579.06	59.73	116.99	2,861.79
Marquette	0.87	355.81	12.42	757.36	644.87	31.30	60.12	1,869.05
Marcus	17.72	.....	7.27	316.68	399.19	.....	21.71	786.41
Milwaukee	0.67	9.20	.....	186.65	281.69	1,022.27	593.22	2,130.70
Monroe	23.52	34.60	2.34	1,031.44	377.68	8.15	27.67	1,538.65
Oconto	35.05	37.90	13.10	1,187.53	491.75	13.11	55.96	1,713.36
Oneida	129.55	535.26	1.96	740.32	480.75	27.93	48.49	1,419.23
Outagamie	0.43	0.45	1.22	740.29	560.18	73.27	74.21	1,550.08
Ozaukee	2.03	0.99	0.16	268.24	252.03	31.53	29.39	584.37
Pepin	14.44	48.15	25.35	215.36	145.81	.....	2.29	451.40
Pierce	18.20	62.66	5.97	747.48	321.89	8.15	23.11	1,187.44
Polk	29.07	110.96	96.53	1,126.70	491.75	0.89	44.19	1,810.09
Portage	38.34	418.64	18.85	452.75	596.29	6.88	100.72	1,632.07
Price	61.78	115.90	2.10	885.06	147.80	23.93	57.26	1,293.83
Racine	2.76	3.71	0.18	328.11	212.46	207.77	139.33	893.32
Richland	1.73	10.71	0.33	814.50	243.61	1.74	36.97	1,110.59
Rock	1.19	0.79	.....	460.96	855.25	65.54	207.68	1,591.51
Rusk	1.75	109.57	55.73	776.16	145.01	.....	57.10	1,145.32
St. Croix	38.65	56.27	2.73	959.19	359.51	39.91	23.34	1,481.60
Sauk	8.69	.....	.....	1,012.17	505.17	18.64	52.34	1,598.18
Sawyer	13.92	84.93	309.23	559.06	368.93	.....	.....	1,314.07
Shawano	0.45	2.44	3.70	859.78	695.49	67.32	45.93	1,675.11
Sheboygan	2.71	0.78	0.93	503.84	498.68	72.57	193.86	1,271.37
Taylor	14.13	76.97	.....	1,152.88	97.43	31.41	1.56	1,374.38
Trempealeau	15.76	28.30	0.65	627.15	582.41	15.86	46.91	1,321.14
Vernon	0.25	4.00	.....	1,226.50	333.40	1.78	41.60	1,607.53
Vilas	102.24	500.66	.....	160.52	541.67	14.90	83.29	1,326.28
Walworth	4.59	1.86	1.91	223.52	724.45	139.28	83.52	1,179.13
Washburn	14.68	116.58	364.77	339.47	314.57	.....	52.46	1,202.53
Washington	2.18	1.36	0.02	516.91	424.18	13.82	92.75	1,041.22
Waukesha	3.10	2.99	0.02	363.44	752.89	129.08	150.99	1,402.82
Waupaca	34.71	89.74	0.78	446.97	806.92	10.40	72.18	1,461.70
Waushara	41.00	329.19	1.50	426.91	347.36	.....	83.18	1,229.14
Winnebago	0.11	5.69	1.15	383.44	458.75	102.42	162.80	1,114.36
Wood	31.27	185.09	3.57	775.25	342.38	17.36	190.70	1,545.62
Total	1,408.67	6,923.24	3,243.85	47,341.52	28,189.79	3,444.96	5,427.04	95,979.07
Menominee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Res.	92.78	91.80	9.52	115.78	.....	.....	.....	309.88
Grand Total	1,501.45	7,015.04	3,253.37	47,457.30	28,189.79	3,444.96	5,427.04	96,288.95

*From Wisconsin Highway Commission, Wisconsin Road Mileage Data, 1954.

SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEAR

Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers	Busses	Motor-cycles	Municipals	Total
1905	1,492						1,492
1906	1,174						1,174
1907	1,481						1,481
1908	2,045						2,045
1909	3,040						3,040
1910	5,979						5,979
1911	6,152						6,152
1912	24,578				4,060		28,638
1913	34,646				6,120		40,766
1914	53,160				7,881		61,041
1915	79,790				8,600		88,390
1916	115,645				8,958		124,603
1917	164,531				8,479		173,010
1918	189,983	6,861			7,246		204,090
1919	226,093	10,898			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	529,651	66,226			3,443	635	600,155
1926	581,441	80,238		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	688,693	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	9,466	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	169,940	9,717	1,998	6,105	10,904	1,202,509**
1947	792,891	181,443	11,371	2,603	8,677	12,935	1,009,920
1948	829,100	196,503	12,664	2,547	11,171	13,638	1,065,623
1949	897,596	210,736	13,337	2,491	10,777	13,468	1,148,405
1950	961,122	222,361	15,640	2,618	10,152	14,790	1,226,683
1951	1,000,066	228,277	17,414	2,737	9,388	14,745	1,272,627
1952	1,003,152	227,245	18,623	2,661	8,990	15,757	1,276,428
1953	1,059,994	232,573	32,429	3,039	9,147	15,955	1,353,137
1954	1,092,466	255,003	21,190	3,331	8,914	18,093	1,398,997

Source: Wis. Motor Vehicle Dept., Motor Vehicle Registrations (annual).

**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, 1948-1954

TOTAL FATALITIES BY MONTH

Month	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January	55	34	52	35	50	49	63
February	50	38	45	28	52	45	50
March	48	50	56	33	57	63	47
April	51	69	59	58	63	59	57
May	67	71	70	77	66	63	77
June	68	61	52	71	80	63	76
July	74	67	82	71	86	91	80
August	78	76	104	111	108	103	85
September	87	55	96	91	84	82	67
October	100	77	76	81	86	95	81
November	62	76	79	81	84	87	91
December	82	75	58	52	79	81	68
Total	822	749	831	789	895	881	842

TOTAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTH, 1948-1954

Month	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January	3,176	4,275	4,154	5,882	3,777	4,379	3,983
February	3,849	3,488	3,347	3,228	3,658	3,444	2,614
March	3,391	2,180	3,311	3,747	3,740	3,337	2,648
April	2,507	2,241	2,706	2,838	2,544	2,982	2,201
May	3,022	2,403	2,649	2,457	2,737	3,258	2,852
June	2,963	2,187	2,932	2,423	2,828	3,205	2,870
July	2,997	2,651	3,495	2,824	3,272	3,570	3,022
August	3,105	2,600	3,478	2,773	3,332	3,592	2,983
September	2,730	2,602	2,966	2,616	2,356	3,493	2,903
October	2,642	2,650	3,052	2,449	2,776	3,343	3,203
November	2,789	2,845	3,599	4,093	3,656	3,288	3,292
December	4,845	3,166	7,861	4,496	4,748	4,330	4,317
Total	38,016	33,288	43,550	39,826	39,424	42,221	36,888

VIOLATIONS OF DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ALL ACCIDENTS, 1954

Violations of Drivers	Drivers in all Accidents	Drivers in Fatal Accidents	Drivers in Nonfatal Injury Accidents	Drivers in Property Damage only Accidents
Failure to yield right-of-way	8,448	90	2,581	5,777
Speed, too fast for conditions	8,460	287	2,758	5,415
Lack of control of vehicle	5,867	105	1,780	3,982
Improper lights	101	4	33	64
Failure to stay in correct lane	3,002	127	885	1,990
Did not give proper signal	499	5	133	361
Did not heed directional signal	332	0	109	223
Disregarded stop sign/stop & go signal	2,127	40	797	1,290
Followed too closely	4,067	12	1,215	2,840
Improper turn	1,228	4	248	976
Improper passing	1,212	25	306	881
Improper stopping	171	0	45	126
Improper parking	216	2	38	176
Left scene of accident	399	11	47	341
Total Violations	36,129	712	10,975	24,442

CONDITIONS OF DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ALL ACCIDENTS

Drivers, had been drinking	1,499
Drivers, had not been drinking	57,365
Information not stated	1,950
Total drivers involved	60,814

Source: Wis. Motor Vehicle Dept., Wisconsin Accident Facts, 1948-1954.

AGE OF MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS INVOLVED IN REPORTED ACCIDENTS, 1951-1954

Age	Number of Accidents			Age	Number of Accidents				
	1951	1952	1953		1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
10	0	1	2	0	55	764	681	676	616
11	1	1	0	4	56	713	661	696	622
12	5	3	3	7	57	674	621	743	607
13	8	5	9	8	58	645	632	641	612
14	13	23	42	37	59	617	622	645	574
15	69	88	109	90	60	595	595	696	542
16	883	1,063	1,229	1,137	61	479	449	486	457
17	1,470	1,745	2,147	1,778	62	499	523	479	467
18	2,179	2,329	2,941	2,320	63	405	464	498	437
19	2,252	2,384	2,720	2,247	64	358	424	446	402
20	2,196	1,877	1,833	1,843	65	440	395	436	382
21	2,080	1,912	1,902	1,620	66	311	348	347	371
22	1,838	1,846	2,156	1,777	67	273	301	342	328
23	2,131	1,754	2,256	2,051	68	236	292	275	291
24	2,156	1,990	2,289	1,938	69	238	209	288	261
25	2,080	2,108	2,287	1,966	70	186	204	237	227
26	2,101	2,060	2,148	1,714	71	169	179	176	156
27	1,965	1,998	2,087	1,759	72	135	154	186	181
28	1,925	1,895	2,026	1,608	73	123	113	146	143
29	1,835	1,761	1,948	1,528	74	102	82	118	116
30	1,811	1,723	1,798	1,442	75	91	118	113	122
31	1,580	1,618	1,636	1,356	76	81	76	98	84
32	1,540	1,577	1,714	1,389	77	70	70	72	63
33	1,518	1,452	1,544	1,245	78	55	41	55	57
34	1,476	1,428	1,448	1,207	79	27	40	53	47
35	1,428	1,432	1,461	1,174	80	30	26	40	33
36	1,396	1,346	1,298	1,127	81	17	22	32	28
37	1,350	1,214	1,330	1,157	82	18	12	20	16
38	1,348	1,260	1,354	1,067	83	11	10	10	11
39	1,260	1,187	1,322	1,157	84	6	10	8	13
40	1,279	1,159	1,272	1,081	85	6	8	6	11
41	1,156	1,087	1,193	975	86	6	5	6	4
42	1,159	1,195	1,244	1,008	87	5	1	1	3
43	1,111	1,081	1,194	1,022	88	1	1	1	4
44	1,045	985	947	855	89	0	1	2	2
45	1,099	1,053	1,032	924	90	1	1	2	0
46	1,009	924	932	870	91	0	0	4	3
47	961	988	1,012	887	92	0	0	2	0
48	983	954	969	851	93	0	0	1	0
49	906	894	886	858	94	0	1	0	0
50	993	902	969	819	95	0	0	0	0
51	905	830	808	673	96	0	0	0	0
52	860	904	862	745	Not stated ..	2,779	3,039	2,473	1,714
53	804	732	881	792	Total	68,106	66,923	71,568	60,814
54	774	724	772	693					

Source: Wis. Motor Vehicle Dept., Wis. Accident Facts, 1951-54.

**ENROLLMENT IN PUBLICLY SUPPORTED
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF WISCONSIN
1948-49 TO 1954-55**

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Public Schools¹							
Kindergarten	38,159	35,830	36,086	43,869	53,155	53,484	55,979
1	47,135	48,498	46,124	45,606	51,145	58,774	56,177
2	40,997	44,412	45,507	43,809	43,422	48,563	55,555
3	38,579	40,328	43,376	44,432	42,864	43,205	47,833
4	37,743	38,114	39,147	42,035	43,421	42,131	42,179
5	37,379	37,645	37,285	38,625	41,371	43,221	41,523
6	36,027	37,436	37,089	36,840	38,141	41,203	42,702
7	34,882	35,817	36,391	36,526	36,219	38,004	40,769
8	33,447	34,687	34,977	35,801	35,599	35,957	37,404
9	37,386	39,989	40,214	41,070	38,779	42,181	42,752
10	34,473	35,709	37,170	37,337	35,393	39,956	40,237
11	32,355	32,142	32,310	33,309	31,566	35,153	37,009
12	29,982	30,294	29,448	29,918	28,631	31,654	32,733
Other	3,409	3,047	2,977	3,645	3,712	3,334	4,284
Total	481,953	493,948	498,100	512,822	523,418	557,446	557,136
County Agricultural Schools²	294	305	296	286	294	293	296
County Normal Schools³	854	1,094	1,113	958	873	992	1,255
State Colleges⁴							
Eau Claire	692	905	888	739	797	806	1,006
Institute of Technology	240	183	152	149	147	140	165
La Crosse	1,096	1,121	1,046	924	915	938	1,053
Milwaukee	1,704	1,782	1,728	1,720	1,750	1,777	1,898
Oshkosh	849	928	787	687	677	721	829
Platteville	677	744	682	573	519	592	739
River Falls	1,010	894	650	599	602	658	756
Stevens Point	840	886	800	691	707	752	927
Stout State College	929	967	846	729	709	707	782
Superior	838	911	836	774	740	643	703
Whitewater	741	767	732	654	682	726	863
Total	8,447	8,948	8,149	7,361	7,389	8,460	8,774
Training Schools⁵	2,260	2,303	2,351	2,235	2,397	2,403	2,377
University of Wisconsin⁶							
Madison Campus							
Letters and Science	9,514	8,940	7,969	7,078	6,775	6,641	6,820
Agriculture	1,642	1,566	1,373	1,153	1,145	1,094	1,098
Home Economics	597	623	632	670	619	593	562
Commerce	1,235	1,140	800	676	629	543	613
Education	1,457	1,620	1,505	1,271	1,232	1,160	1,271
Engineering	3,004	2,502	1,905	1,682	1,787	1,968	2,310
Pharmacy .....	.....	.....	342	315	306	282	248
Nursing	237	223	220	201	224	253	236
Law	600	723	684	657	527	484	478
Medicine	280	302	308	313	325	326	317
Other	57	51	28	4	2	2	1
Extension Centers	3,753	3,196	2,591	2,124	2,055	2,103	2,507
Total	22,376	20,886	18,357	16,144	15,626	15,449	16,461
Wis. High School⁵	279	295	301	326	337	361	390

¹Data from Biennial Reports of Dept. of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of Public Schools, and the Statistical Division of the Dept. of Public Instruction.

²Data from Annual Reports of Schools and from the Statistical Division of Dept. of Public Instruction. Includes only 4 year students, not part-time.

³Data from Annual Reports of County Normal Schools to Statistical Division of Dept. of Public Instruction.

⁴Data from Board of Regents of State Colleges. The Institute of Technology and Stout Institute were transferred to Board of Regents of State Colleges by act effective July 1, 1955. Milwaukee State College is to be merged with the University of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Extension effective before January 1, 1957.

⁵Maintained as laboratory schools for teacher training.

⁶Data from Office of Statistics, Student Personnel Services, University of Wisconsin.

**DAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS 1ST SEMESTER 1955-56,
IN PRIVATE WISCONSIN COLLEGES**

College	Total		Total	P.L. Vets. ¹	New Fresh.	Undergraduate		
	Men	Women				Men	Women	Total
Priv. Lib. Arts								
Deg. Grant								
Alverno	4	720	724	....	216	4	720	724
Beloit	559	438	997	56	345	554	436	990
Card. Stritch	4	368	372	....	55	4	368	372
Carroll	388	292	680	69	215	388	292	680
Holy Family .....	....	100	100	....	40	....	100	100
Lawrence	414	396	810	33	267	414	396	810
Marian	14*	240*	254*	....*	60*	14*	240*	254*
Marquette	5,308	2,113	7,421	1,432	1,664	3,921	1,882	5,803
Milton	186	66	252	60	72	186	66	252
Milw.-Downer .....	....	175	175	1	48	....	175	175
Mission House	208	53	261	44	66	170	53	223
Mt. Mary .....	....	939	939	....	285	....	939	939
Northland	183	62	245	47	107	183	62	245
Northwestern	117	1	118	....	40	117	1	118
Ripon	391	164	555	31	185	391	164	555
St. Francis C.	50*	....*	50*	....*	18*	50*	....*	50*
St. Norbert	615	109	724	106	282	615	109	724
Viterbo .....	....	279	279	....	133	....	279	279
Priv. Tchr. Educ.								
Deg. Grant.								
Dominican	15	106	121	2	62	15	106	121
Edgewood .....	....	158	158	....	102	....	158	158
Priv. Tech. & Prof.								
Deg. Grant.								
Inst. Paper Chem. ....	....	51	....	51	6	....	....	....
Layton Sch. Art	186	81	267	92	72	186	81	267
Milw. Sch. Engr.	1,597	....	1,597	725*	486	1,597	....	1,597
Wis. Conservatory	13	33	46	1	19	13	31	44
Priv. Theolog. Sem.								
Evan. Luth.	105	....	105	....	....	7	....	7
Immac. Concept.	72	....	72	....	10	....	....	....
Nashotah	42	....	42	8	10	2	....	2
St. Francis Sem.	97	....	97	....	47	97	....	97
St. Lawrence	40	....	40	2	21	40	....	40
Salvatorian	34	....	34	....	21	34	....	34
Priv. Jr. Colleges								
Concordia	110	....	110	....	57	110	....	110
Divine Savior .....	....	42	42	....	16	....	42	42
Mater Dolorosa .....	....	22	22	....	11	....	22	22
TOTAL	10,803	6,957	17,760	2,715	5,032	9,112	6,722	15,834

Source: Wis. Ass'n of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, 1955.

¹Veterans under P.L. 16, 346, 550, 894.

*No report received; estimated for following colleges: Door-Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Wood county teachers colleges; Marian College; and St. Francis College.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS, ALL GRADES, 1948-54

Year	Total Eligible Kgr.-12 Gr.	No. in Public Schools	% in Public Schools	No. in Catholic Schools	% in Catholic Schools	No. in Lutheran Schools	% in Lutheran Schools	Total %
1948-49	687,357	481,953	70.1	124,980	18.1	19,771	2.9	91.1
1949-50	694,274	493,490	71.0	131,458	18.9	20,540	3.0	92.9
1950-51	701,866	498,052	70.0	137,894	19.6	20,865	3.0	92.6
1951-52	725,234	512,823	70.7	143,587	19.8	21,497	3.0	93.5
1952-53	756,800	534,977	70.7	141,942	18.8	22,792	3.0	92.5
1953-54	784,939	557,456	71.0	155,280	19.8	24,611	3.1	93.9

This table presents the number and percentage of pupils enrolled in the public, Catholic and Lutheran schools in Wisconsin. Column 2 of the table, the total eligible, is the total number of children who would be between 5 and 18 years of age. For example: the total eligible figure for 1953-54 includes all children who were born in Wisconsin between 1936 and 1948. In 1953-54, 93.9% of these children were in public, Catholic and Lutheran schools. This table does not include pupils in campus training schools, private schools, other parochial schools, etc.

Source: Wisconsin Conference on Education, Study Committee Reports, June 1955, Committee I, p. v.

ENROLLMENTS IN WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, 1948-1954

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954
City Vocational Schools						
Day	44,777	43,635	40,607	40,485	39,668	39,592
Evening	74,074	66,861	64,508	70,861	74,082	74,475
Rural Voc. Programs						
Agriculture						
Day	12,380	14,511	15,959	16,295	16,309	15,961
Evening	6,192	7,036	6,848	7,761	7,129	8,245
Homemaking						
Day	8,809	10,135	10,910	10,993	10,619	12,249
Evening	4,282	4,655	4,242	3,368	3,120	2,765

Source: State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, Sept. 1955.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN 1948-1953¹

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Public Schools	\$105,451,264	\$122,867,800	\$134,285,634	\$147,887,885	\$168,328,030
University	28,261,676	30,074,813	31,998,889	33,711,294	34,208,558
Stout Institute	675,019	731,635	755,816	832,064	849,496
State Teachers Colleges	4,557,331	5,074,374	5,462,032	5,899,301	6,362,335
Wisconsin Institute of Technology	74,346	86,024	101,815	115,433	122,775
Vocational & Adult Education .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teacher Training	130,213	131,328	134,402	145,663	146,655
Rehabilitation	243,663	227,468	234,888	.....	.....
Administration .....	.....	.....	.....	29,137	31,886
Vocational guidance and placement .....	.....	.....	.....	224,249	232,651
Local Schools	6,783,520	6,499,928	8,363,096	7,765,566	8,807,258
Vets. On-The-Farm Training Administration	47,759	1,491,231	1,608,275	57,960	62,334
War Training Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food Production War Training Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Training for War Prod. Workers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Public Instruction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration	413,551	424,737	499,270	551,425*	747,604*
Cooperatives	1,709	1,709	1,788	.....	.....
Conservation	275	275	150	.....	.....
Reading Circles	1,855	1,854	1,738	.....	.....
County Rural Normal Schools	495,059	504,792	553,256	578,017	615,131
County Schools of Agri. & Domestic Economy	93,474	104,793	112,852	120,132	125,410
State School for Deaf	230,923)	457,539	467,282	559,099	554,044
State School for Visually Handicapped	219,628)	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Superintendent Salaries	252,722	274,695	284,759	311,346	328,757
County Superintendent Travel & Office Exp. and Salaries of Office Employees	198,766	213,140	239,125	255,532	440,453
County Supervising Teachers Salaries and Exp.	326,797	397,588	408,608	472,758	475,464
Expenditures of County School Committee .....	.....	.....	.....	72,817	74,529
TOTAL	\$148,459,580	\$169,565,722	\$185,513,675	\$199,589,678	\$222,513,370

*Including Bureau for Handicapped Children and Indian Education.
¹Data from biennial reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TRENDS IN STATE AIDS FOR EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN, 1938-39 TO 1952-53¹

576

Note: Although the precise term for various specific aids varies as the law changes, the organization of this table into several broad types of aids makes it possible to identify the parallel aids throughout the 15-year period.

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
General Aids								
Public School Fund	5,197,833	5,297,064	5,090,655	5,068,441	4,925,840	4,514,575	4,308,538	4,289,017
State Graded Schools	119,800	121,800	123,500	122,800	124,200	116,200	125,310	127,278
High Schools	1,384,474	1,384,762	1,382,583	1,384,589	1,383,085	3,494,703	3,424,148	3,417,327
Elementary Equalization Aid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High School Equalization Aid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elemen. & High School Aids .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation	240,776	248,190	251,223	340,426	343,047	369,221	.....	.....
Graded Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,302	349,595
High Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,360	76,458
Handicapped								
Exceptional Children	50,000	55,000	48,103	50,715	52,086	65,000	65,000	.....
Deaf, Blind & Speech	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	145,000	131,740	150,000	.....
Crippled Children	120,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	180,617
Handicapped & Defective Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,383
Homebound Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Education								
Aid to High Schools	4,121	25,000	22,310	21,877	22,044	12,555	25,000	25,000
Vocational Education	255,000	255,000	255,000	255,000	255,000	255,000	420,000	420,000
Vocational Aid to Prep. Teachers .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Rehab. — Homecraft .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,863	21,404
Emergency Aids	79,925	65,300	72,725	102,250	70,300	32,623	29,715	34,548
Tuition								
Tuition Aid .....	.....	.....	39,157	34,908	33,265	24,787	.....	.....
Children's Homes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Institutions, Tuition .....	.....	.....	3,500	4,000	4,250	3,750	28,804	27,097
Military Area Tuition .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supervising Teachers	219,237*	224,061*	222,588*	221,186*	221,474*	211,018*	234,678*	238,670*
County Normals	225,000*	240,000*	240,000*	285,000*	285,000*	285,000*	230,000*	220,376*
County Agrl. Schools	12,000*	12,000*	12,000*	12,000*	12,000*	8,000*	8,000*	8,000*
Total Educational Aids	8,053,166	8,198,377	8,033,344	8,173,192	8,001,591	9,649,172	9,577,718	9,877,770

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

General Aids							
Public School Fund	4,219,549	3,556,916	4,171,234	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Graded Schools	128,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	3,410,105	4,505,242	4,495,952	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elementary Equalization Aid .....	.....	3,069,994	2,669,815	.....	.....	.....	.....
High School Equalization Aid .....	.....	801,098	566,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elemen. & High School Aids .....	.....	.....	.....	15,222,120	17,407,975	16,968,481	19,932,680
Transportation .....	.....	.....	957,105	1,633,455	3,205,174	3,199,995	3,448,488
Graded Schools	401,375	471,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	82,236	305,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicapped							
Exceptional Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaf, Blind & Speech .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crippled Children	180,000	190,973	186,634	255,897	211,540	306,623	.....
Handicapped & Defective Children	443,000	598,027	639,366	660,000	660,000	807,736	1,055,722
Homebound Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,923
Vocational Education							
Aid to High Schools	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
Vocational Education	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	415,500	420,000	420,000
Vocational Aid to Prep. Teachers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Rehab. — Homecraft	19,668	17,481	26,577	31,328	32,521	39,328	33,005
Emergency Aids	84,898	20,336	9,800	45,352	.....	58,515	.....
Tuition							
Tuition Aid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,082
Children's Homes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,745	.....	.....
County Institutions, Tuition .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Area Tuition .....	.....	.....	.....	5,149	18,107	.....	.....
Supervising Teachers	283,381*	284,506*	291,905*	298,072*	380,874*	388,218*	451,487*
County Normals	230,000*	280,000*	280,000*	315,000*	315,000*	340,000*	339,471*
County Agri. Schools	8,000*	8,000*	8,000*	8,000*	8,000*	16,000*	16,000*
Total Educational Aids	9,935,519	14,553,807	14,747,554	18,919,373	22,808,436	22,574,896	25,860,858

*Paid to county. All others paid to school districts or cities.

†Data from annual edition of "Taxes and Aids" prepared by the Wisconsin State Department of Taxation.

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS OF ALL FUNDS FOR WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

578

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

	Revenues		Expenditures		Appropriations	
	1953-1954	1954-1955	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957
GENERAL FUND						
Executive Budget	\$109,764,226.75*	\$110,011,321.49*	\$115,836,130.69*	\$125,214,790.59*	\$183,088,936.53*	\$ 86,259,576*
Taxes for General State Purp.	98,696,243.15	100,501,098.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aids to Localities	523,734.17	487,084.27	50,392,771.15	53,754,411.62	102,684,900.94	10,871,000
Higher Education Insts.	887,397.05	917,515.42	18,481,299.80	21,821,028.01	22,847,476.00	23,849,810
Charitable & Penal Insts.	3,889,333.14	4,071,286.49	15,637,115.44	16,421,115.53	17,990,645.00	18,642,234
Boards, Commissions & Depts.	1,464,617.21	1,966,175.59	14,589,324.54	15,718,149.23	18,969,534.00	16,884,525
Legislature & Courts	3,560.00	29,347.56	1,148,135.83	1,542,378.85	1,309,742.00	1,594,307
Misc. Activities, Invest. Inc., etc.	688,770.20	1,545,020.07	433,674.92	373,830.08	400,038.59	362,100
Transfers from Other Funds	3,610,571.83	493,793.69	15,153,191.75	15,583,518.07	16,886,600.00	14,055,600
Emergency Bd. ....	.....	.....	617.26	359.20	2,000,000.00	.....
Revolving Budget	145,733,176.52*	145,738,771.61*	145,418,709.40*	146,021,525.14*	151,550,220.00*	150,324,169*
Taxes Appor. to Localities	79,888,181.26	80,946,875.92	79,888,181.26	80,946,875.92	89,214,400.00	87,697,700
Fed. Aid to Localities	30,111,211.72	27,088,455.15	28,366,646.44	27,726,871.88	26,007,520.00	25,711,433
Higher Education Insts.	21,746,863.01	23,706,112.93	23,657,587.59	23,625,069.51	22,040,004.00	22,358,919
Charitable & Penal Insts.	3,174,435.96	3,140,059.77	2,864,229.11	2,891,525.46	3,437,401.00	3,546,670
Boards, Comm. & Depts.	7,924,254.59	8,065,163.99	7,750,963.42	8,025,263.12	8,135,520.00	8,244,072
Legislature & Courts	26,468.16	— 26,468.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancelled Drafts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000
Agency Transactions	2,861,761.82	2,818,572.01	2,891,101.58	2,805,919.25	2,709,375.00	2,759,375
Total — General Fund..	\$255,497,403.27	\$255,750,093.10	\$261,254,840.09	\$271,236,315.73	\$334,639,156.53	\$236,583,745
SEGREGATED FUNDS						
Emergency Disaster	\$ — 26,541.80	\$ 106.88	\$ 2,930,238.39	\$ 14,437.08	\$	\$
Conservation	8,340,704.58	8,515,258.98	7,785,216.14	7,997,156.38	10,007,316.00	9,807,549
Highway	93,393,834.77	92,751,204.90	96,302,576.33	93,436,092.96	124,742,800.00	127,141,100
Unemployment Admin.	3,824,009.94	2,751,285.06	3,293,551.33	3,207,677.97	3,628,783.00	3,681,545
St. Office, Reforest., Drainage	449,463.79	473,340.56	430,191.47	518,528.07	476,579.00	476,928
Construction Funds	15,233,142.14	21,770,764.52	19,406,470.94	24,703,459.44	8,508,125.00	5,445,925
Veterans' Funds	7,670,619.56	8,047,504.50	7,382,265.86	7,671,101.55	8,700,025.00	8,700,025
Educ. & Welfare Funds	2,708,647.58	1,988,697.94	773,274.52	865,524.27	1,623,517.00	1,628,117
Insurance & Deposit Funds	1,435,382.57	1,158,985.14	664,800.15	680,007.31	12,307,416.00	1,020,507
Retirement & Pension Funds	37,415,206.53	35,385,881.73	21,358,195.97	12,186,971.21	34,899,160.00	36,453,010
Total — Segregated Funds	\$170,444,469.66	\$172,843,030.21	\$160,326,781.35	\$151,278,956.84	\$204,895,721.00	\$194,356,706
GRAND TOTAL — ALL FUNDS ..	\$425,941,872.93	\$428,593,123.31	\$421,581,621.44	\$422,515,272.57	\$539,534,877.53	\$430,940,451
Interfund Transfers, Included Above	39,857,967.37	38,448,002.67	39,857,967.37	38,448,002.67	32,511,395.00	18,753,797
NET TOTAL — ALL FUNDS	\$386,083,905.56	\$390,145,120.64	\$381,723,654.07	\$384,067,269.90	\$507,023,482.53	\$412,186,654

*Total of detail immediately following.

1955-56 appropriations include \$98,880,500 available for the 1955-1957 biennium. Of this amount it is estimated that \$50,308,200 is allocable to 1956-1957.

Source: Wis. Dept. of Budget and Accounts, Annual Fiscal Report, June 30, 1955.

**TAX LEVIES OF THE STATE AND ALL ITS POLITICAL
SUBDIVISIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1955**

Type of Tax	School	Local	County	State	Total	% to Total
Total General						
Property Taxes	\$122,872,362	\$ 89,007,428	\$ 85,347,484	\$ 2,616,999	\$299,844,273	51.672%
Per Cent to Total						
as Levied	40.98%	29.69%	28.46%	.87%	100.00%	
Total Income Taxes		50,881,610	9,893,278	56,819,560	117,594,448	20.264
Normal Tax						
Individuals		50,881,610	9,893,278	56,666,495	73,645,217	12.691
Normal Tax						
Corporations					43,796,166	7.547
All Expired Surtaxes				153,065	153,065	.026
Total Motor Vehicle						
Taxes				75,019,248	75,019,248	12.928
Motor Fuel				40,372,382	40,372,382	6.957
Vehicle Registration				33,633,209	33,633,209	5.796
Motor Transport				122,944	122,944	.021
Permit Fees				334,372	334,372	.058
Drivers' License				556,341	556,341	.096
Special Sales Taxes	4,729,365			25,145,560	29,874,945	5.148
Cigarette				10,470,238	10,470,238	1.804
Liquor	4,166,902			4,738,222	8,905,124	1.535
Malt Beverage				3,087,498	3,087,498	.532
Oleomargarine				390,333	390,333	.067
Insurance	562,463			6,459,289	7,021,752	1.210
Occupational Taxes						
& Licenses	12,555	306,385	22,065	23,190,035	23,531,040	4.055
Unemployment				19,349,560	19,349,560	3.334
Compensation				3,613,052	3,613,052	.623
Hunting and Fishing						
Occupational						
(various)		289,808	15,788	7,894	313,490	.054
Forest Crop	12,555	12,555	6,277	143,004	174,391	.030
Woodlot		1,329			1,329	
Beekeepers		2,693		2,693	5,386	.001
Mink Farmers				5,520	5,520	.001
Lawsuit				68,312	68,312	.012
Public Utility Taxes	1,196,034	11,160,799	2,658,328	11,317,481	26,332,642	4.538
Power & Light, Gas						
and Pipe Lines	1,196,034	7,333,257	2,593,967	1,945,500	13,068,758	2.252
Railroads		455,222		4,648,248	5,103,470	.879
Telegraph				27,472	27,472	.005
Express				11,563	11,563	.002
Sleeping Car				27,472	27,472	.005
Airlines				47,053	47,053	.008
Telephone		3,053,665		3,990,472	7,044,137	1.214
R.E.A.		318,655	64,361	3,500	386,516	.067
Freight Lines				184,015	184,015	.032
Remainder Assess-						
ment (P.S.C.)				432,186	432,186	.074
Inheritance and Gift ...			407,829	7,684,586	8,092,415	1.395
Inheritance						
and Estate			407,829	5,065,988	5,473,817	.943
30% Surtax				1,860,462	1,860,462	.321
Gift Tax				758,136	758,136	.131
Total Taxes Levied						
and Shared	124,080,951	156,085,587	98,328,984	201,793,489	580,289,011	100.000
Per Cent to Total						
as Shared	21.38%	26.90%	16.94%	34.78%	100.00%	
Intergovernmental						
Transfers:						
City School Debt						
(Property Tax)	+ 5,515,571	- 5,515,571				
High School Tuition						
(Property Tax)	+13,761,548	-13,761,548				
High School Trans-						
portation (Prop.						
Tax)	+ 1,991,509	- 1,991,509				
County School						
Taxes (Property						
Tax)	+ 6,330,737		- 6,330,737			
State Aids (Non-						
property Taxes).....	+28,231,479	+23,537,777	+36,430,022	-88,199,278		
GRAND TOTAL						
ADJUSTED	\$179,911,795	\$158,354,736	\$128,428,269	\$113,594,211	\$580,289,011	
Per Cent to Total	31.00%	27.29%	22.13%	19.58%	100.00%	

Source: Wis. Dept. of Taxation, Taxes and Aids 1955, p. 2.

**STATE AIDS PAID TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
SUMMARIZED BY TYPE OF AID,
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1955**

Type of Aid	School	Local	County	Total	Per Cent to Total
Total Educational Aids ..	\$27,870,480	\$	\$ 858,764	\$28,279,244	32.573%
Elementary and					
High School	22,216,525	.....	.....	22,216,525	25.190
Tuition (40.655)	111,127	.....	.....	111,127	.126
Transportation	3,755,590	.....	.....	3,755,590	4.258
Handicapped Children	1,317,433	.....	.....	1,317,433	1.494
Homebound Children ..	19,805	.....	.....	19,805	.022
Vocational Schools	420,000	.....	.....	420,000	.476
Vocational Aid to					
High Schools	30,000	.....	.....	30,000	.034
Supervising Teachers ..	.....	.....	453,636	453,636	.514
Teacher Training					
Schools .....	.....	.....	378,112	378,112	.429
Aids for Out-of-State					
Tuition .....	.....	.....	11,016	11,016	.012
County Agricultural					
Schools .....	.....	.....	16,000	16,000	.018
Total Welfare Aids .....	.....	.....	24,531,658	24,531,658	27.814
Old Age Assistance .....	.....	.....	11,029,075	11,029,075	12.505
Dependent Children .....	.....	.....	4,471,634	4,471,634	5.070
County Insane Asylums ..	.....	.....	5,400,029	5,400,029	6.123
County T.B. Sanatoria ..	.....	.....	1,337,311	1,337,311	1.516
County Welfare					
Administration .....	.....	.....	830,229	830,229	.941
Other Welfare Aids .....	.....	.....	644,760	644,760	.731
Aid for the Blind .....	.....	.....	313,958	313,958	.356
Aid for the Disabled ..	.....	.....	443,579	443,579	.503
Aid for County Nurses ..	.....	.....	61,083	61,083	.069
Total Highway Aids .....	.....	18,346,969	10,564,695	28,911,664	32.780
Local Roads and					
Streets .....	.....	17,986,864	.....	17,986,864	20.393
Maintenance of					
Connecting Streets ..	.....	230,105	.....	230,105	.261
Swing and Lift Bridges ..	.....	130,000	.....	130,000	.147
County Trunk					
Highways .....	.....	.....	10,058,695	10,058,695	11.405
County Bond					
Redemption .....	.....	.....	506,000	506,000	.574
Total Other Aids	360,999	5,190,808	474,905	6,026,712	6.833
Highway Privilege Tax ..	267,164	5,096,973	.....	5,364,137	6.082
Forest Crop	93,835	93,835	46,916	234,586	.266
County Forests .....	.....	.....	216,275	216,275	.245
County Fairs .....	.....	.....	211,714	211,714	.240
GRAND TOTAL STATE					
AIDS	\$28,231,479	\$23,537,777	\$36,430,022	\$88,199,278	100.000%
Per Cent to Total	32.01%	26.69%	41.30%	100.00%	

Source: Wis. Dept. of Taxation, Taxes and Aids 1955, p. 3.

**SUMMARY OF TOTAL BENEFITS DISBURSED TO
WORLD WAR II VETERANS FROM THE BEGINNING
OF THE PROGRAM, AUGUST 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1955***

	Individual Veteran Benefits	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Fund	Disbursed from the Housing Fund	Total Funds to Veterans
8/1/43 to 6/30/46	\$ 6,359	\$ 975,173	\$	\$ 975,173
7/1/46 to 6/30/47	10,701	2,207,914	.....	2,207,914
7/1/47 to 6/30/48	9,578	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	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081
7/1/52 to 6/30/53	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
7/1/53 to 6/30/54	4,507	1,502,748	2,917,282	4,420,030
7/1/54 to 6/30/55	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
	\$68,270	\$19,290,217	\$38,415,968	\$57,706,185

*Includes Korean conflict veterans.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.

WISCONSIN PROPERTY TAXES
Assessed and Equalized Valuations, 1924-54

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	7,828,898,875
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
1952-53	7,304,875,809	12,813,036,000
1953-54	7,658,073,504	13,244,709,755

Source: Wis. Dept. of Taxation, Oct. 1955.

**SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS
IN WISCONSIN, 1950-1954**

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
State	None	None	None	None	None
Counties	\$ 34,676,043	\$ 37,660,447	\$ 39,008,351	\$ 39,010,261	\$ 46,740,164
Cities	51,270,428	63,989,742	85,490,888	108,482,133	141,349,741
Villages	3,498,203	3,445,373	3,900,788	5,221,446	5,531,902
Towns	2,247,429	2,550,017	3,415,426	3,815,152	3,820,578
School Districts	16,772,781	23,873,093	32,087,201	37,068,701	46,436,235
Total	\$108,464,884	\$131,518,672	\$163,902,654	\$193,597,693	\$243,878,620

**CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC DEBT
ACCORDING TO PURPOSE**

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Schools	\$ 39,758,127	\$ 54,510,727	\$ 69,716,343	\$ 85,419,442	\$114,443,921
Public Service					
Enterprises	2,031,243	2,396,566	2,409,074	2,314,684	3,570,625
Public Improvements ..	28,342,056	34,055,323	48,842,757	57,802,265	65,905,062
Public Buildings	12,291,369	17,801,248	22,328,723	29,200,085	39,853,486
Parks	5,036,834	4,222,200	3,496,467	2,907,710	2,656,576
Airport	2,757,800	2,163,950	1,600,100	1,136,250	809,400
Housing	6,721,640	5,044,000	3,389,000	1,725,000	260,000
Equipment	318,783	465,032	635,354	721,777	578,015
Poor Relief	171,000	87,000	41,000	24,000	12,000
Metropolitan					
Sewerage	6,513,000	6,923,000	6,947,000	6,880,000	6,915,000
Refunding	2,831,804	2,318,672	2,067,332	1,638,285	1,572,196
Corporate Purpose	124,491	94,992	79,993	5,000	60,000
Miscellaneous	1,566,737	1,435,962	2,349,511	3,823,195	7,242,339
Total	\$108,464,884	\$131,518,672	\$163,902,654	\$193,597,693	\$243,878,620

The above summaries analyze the total public debt of Wis. for the years 1950-1954 by political subdivisions and by purposes for which created.

Source: Wis. Dept. of State Audit, Bulletin No. 16, Indebtedness 1954, issued June 1955.

FEDERAL AIDS DISTRIBUTED TO WISCONSIN 1947-48 TO 1952-53*

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Protection of Persons and Property						
Aeronautics Commission — Airport Aid	\$ 22,304	\$ 617,018	\$ 782,130.41	\$ 791,482.22	\$ 466,897.06	\$ 750,432.18
Industrial Comm. — G.I. On-the-Job Trng.	62,678	50,431	46,023.49	38,739.32	32,516.68	24,877.89
National Guard — State Armories	10,257	26,230	43,559.75	47,614.69	24,427.66	32,129.68
National Guard — Civil Defense Administration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,578.06
National Guard — Civil Defense Aid to Localities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,332.34
Water Pollution .....	.....	.....	4,164.85	23,178.93	31,240.92	16,206.94
Agriculture and Natural Resources						
Agricultural — Marketing Research	11,967	31,800	50,389.77	55,193.20	44,920.25	43,269.09
Public Health						
Health Board of						
U. S. Children's Bureau .....	.....	.....	201,808.47	203,345.15	243,294.41	231,319.69
Child Welfare Administration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,203.02
Child Welfare Aid	70,620	108,855	122,111.41	134,857.49	153,992.27	7,116.67
Maternal and Child Health	30,289	44,169	81,471.56	68,487.66	89,302.14	.....
Maternal and Infant Care	81,010	10,609	—1,774.50	.....	.....	.....
Public Health Assistance .....	.....	.....	412,050.63	409,984.44	395,530.99	369,160.46
General Health Administration .....	.....	.....	.....	260,565.58	258,891.58	251,943.41
General Health Aid	219,463	244,350	268,823.11	7,700.00	10,398.67	9,200.00
Cancer Administration .....	.....	.....	56,769.07	56,404.91	52,934.20	41,957.68
Cancer Aid	43,052	56,807	10,000.00	8,673.67	10,000.00	10,000.00
Industrial Hygiene	18,848	19,769	261.17	.....	.....	.....
Mental Health	17,108	40,093	47,405.58	46,659.26	37,277.03	32,038.24
Heart Disease .....	.....	.....	28,791.70	29,981.02	26,029.51	24,021.13
Venered Disease Control	82,111	97,853	66,475.53	40,848.32	23,228.99	24,814.02
Tuberculosis Control	172,527	168,124	132,820.86	103,368.36	71,658.16	81,335.88
Hospital Survey	4,103	5,700	6,317.96	5,487.05	4,087.24	4,456.08
Hospital Construction .....	.....	.....	1,281,286.13	1,158,223.74	2,960,524.88	1,279,505.78
Construction, Localities .....	.....	.....	596,982.63	1,011,898.98	2,450,259.52	988,285.15
Construction, State (Agency) .....	.....	.....	684,303.50	146,324.76	510,265.36	291,220.63
Public Welfare						
Public Welfare Department .....	.....	.....	325,804.10	457,317.68	499,991.09	502,366.23
Child Welfare	77,266	97,264	105,545.72	159,866.73	193,614.89	181,054.38
Mental Health	7,744	17,560	20,936.90	23,514.98	27,473.09	31,971.29
Federal Pension Administration	125,051	155,531	199,321.48	273,935.97	256,584.17	273,365.60
Indian Maintenance	103	.....	.....	.....	22,318.94	15,974.96
Federal Social Security Aids .....	.....	.....	20,372,089.34	21,731,746.58	21,983,784.16	23,962,884.07
Dependent Children	2,228,146	2,875,594	3,421,084.86	4,405,605.48	4,513,456.31	4,969,093.23
Blind Pensions	326,093	389,284	434,488.35	445,217.40	438,054.43	462,645.76
Old Age Assistance (Fed. Soc. Secur. Aids)	11,886,692	14,136,817	15,693,677.87	15,770,401.57	15,645,640.48	16,936,282.44
Old Age Estate Collections .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Administration	620,884	722,269	822,838.26	924,063.19	1,097,669.26	1,207,160.49
Aid to Needy Indians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BASIC STATISTICS

FEDERAL AIDS DISTRIBUTED TO WISCONSIN 1947-48 TO 1951-53*—Continued

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Permanently Disabled .....		.....	.....	186,458.94	288,963.68	387,702.15
Enemy Alien Program	7,428					
Public Welfare Institutions	57,282	58,327	54,180.14	49,237.38	29,705.85	55,541.46
Workshop Vocational Federal Aid	42,462	33,160	36,497.41	32,858.35	29,705.85	55,541.46
Indian Children Maintenance	14,820	15,167	17,682.73	16,379.03		
Education						
Public Instruction			1,445,436.43	1,526,809.64	1,566,722.91	1,562,835.30
Crippled Children Div., Fed. A, Aid	81,435	99,566	4,134.31	35,294.91	35,828.41	26,033.93
Crippled Children Div., Fed. A, Admin.			62,169.62	81,132.40	85,871.84	85,780.01
Crippled Children Div., Fed. B, Admin.			62,497.75	74,735.21	76,079.27	80,096.24
Crippled Children Div., Fed. B, Aid	76,940	89,112	39,942.56	52,354.46	82,589.49	79,593.63
Foster Home Care	1,031					
National School Lunch Act	851,499	955,235	1,019,785.27	1,059,539.72	1,044,861.63	1,042,151.95
Indian Education — Fed. Admin.	5,135	9,944	11,042.05	11,609.43	12,223.63	12,601.69
Indian Education — Fed. Aids	53,191	156,139	245,864.87	212,143.51	222,121.06	213,928.86
School Facilities Survey, Admin.					7,147.58	15,352.33
Governor's Educ. Advisory Committee						7,296.66
Vocational Education, Board of			2,670,881.25	3,187,750.85	2,085,499.26	2,629,706.84
Smith-Hughes — Fed. Admin.	18,460	22,013	22,965.66	22,719.43	23,026.51	20,463.77
Smith-Hughes — Fed. Aids to Schools	150,215		146,661.64	215,234.30	76,430.87	145,648.62
George-Barden — Fed. Admin.	39,562	37,901	34,394.04	38,071.10	39,466.45	41,103.38
George-Barden — Fed. Aid to Schools	425,889	364	427,186.21	596,479.53	261,956.87	402,688.31
On-the-Farm Trng. Fed. Admin.	46,871	46,368	50,211.23	52,019.14	57,959.99	63,349.40
On-the-Farm Trng. Fed. Aid	1,101,233	1,449,308	1,563,089.45	1,822,752.71	1,177,537.60	1,508,914.77
Federal Rehabilitation	410,180	388,003	426,373.02	440,474.64	449,120.97	447,538.59
Higher Education Institutions						
University of Wisconsin, Federal Grants	1,259,362	1,516,581	2,180,663.75	2,307,105.22	2,785,582.60	2,733,123.41
State Colleges, Federal Grants					3,988.15	
Veterans' Activities						
G. A. Home for Vets. Construction and Equip.	207	576	1,148.18			
Miscellaneous Activities						
National Forest Income	32,636	52,999	66,091.64	66,166.15	91,485.54	114,268.57
Total Federal Aids — General Fund	20,736,872	24,788,563	30,143,322.68	32,203,598.92	33,345,086.80	34,482,143.97
Total Federal Aids — Conservation Fund	345,881	267,749	445,568.53	763,721.72	535,494.35	823,206.31
Total Federal Aids — Hospital Constr. Fund		72,806				
Total Federal Aids — Reforestation Fund					24,346.17	61,619.42
Total Federal Aids — Highway Fund	3,809,315	12,103,842	11,775,613.44	9,158,471.94	9,230,119.08	15,964,017.57
Total Federal Aids — Unemployment Admin.	2,225,426	2,283,746	2,686,785.37	2,617,635.14	2,810,200.91	2,948,421.79
Total Federal Aids — All Funds	\$27,117,494	\$39,516,706	\$45,051,290.02	\$44,743,427.72	\$45,945,247.31	\$54,279,409.16

*Data from Annual Financial Report of the Department of Budget and Accounts.

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND PER CAPITA GRANTS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1954-1955

County	Amount of Aid Granted						
	Total		Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	General Relief
	Amount	Per Capita ¹					
Total	\$57,921,633	\$16.86	\$32,592,024	\$13,389,817	\$919,899	\$1,212,625	\$9,807,268
Adams	190,765	24.13	139,209	28,917	6,857	7,329	8,453
Ashland	497,092	25.54	327,516	122,828	7,885	9,480	29,383
Barron	835,200	24.07	575,364	190,323	12,789	18,716	38,008
Bayfield	543,043	39.47	415,520	91,862	10,313	12,908	12,440
Brown	893,549	9.09	501,275	250,504	17,321	25,373	99,076
Buffalo	222,777	15.14	166,579	32,716	381	6,175	16,926
Burnett	364,771	35.64	262,163	71,142	4,824	9,266	17,376
Calumet	158,260	8.40	94,143	35,557	801	14,605	13,154
Chippewa	798,349	18.64	476,988	214,515	15,425	32,281	59,140
Clark	498,253	15.35	362,315	86,271	4,176	10,957	34,534
Columbia	496,748	14.60	321,648	114,026	8,545	4,927	47,602
Crawford	369,941	20.96	257,618	73,931	7,484	753	30,155
Dane	2,832,205	16.72	1,590,045	869,392	44,591	63,329	264,848
Dodge	865,491	15.02	535,298	236,263	19,935	18,667	55,328
Door	270,420	12.96	170,859	53,388	4,811	8,032	33,330
Douglas	1,316,596	28.18	787,888	319,898	17,864	38,898	152,078
Dunn	482,555	17.65	349,455	90,658	7,764	8,867	25,811
Eau Claire	1,318,148	24.33	848,365	320,037	25,461	58,202	66,083
Florence	122,808	56.66	103,623	72,212	2,005	160	34,808
Fond du Lac	1,165,681	17.19	764,083	302,492	31,280	21,446	46,380
Forest	444,729	47.13	221,008	156,834	11,126	5,181	50,580
Grant	857,371	20.68	582,879	197,968	16,330	17,912	42,282
Green	232,142	9.60	171,969	28,582	9,138	4,820	17,633
Green Lake	158,391	10.74	112,484	30,682	4,660	4,677	5,888
Iowa	288,687	14.72	210,058	38,341	3,820	3,535	32,933
Iron	213,037	24.45	139,228	52,400	2,100	1,040	18,269
Jackson	510,798	31.78	318,620	145,160	5,097	5,069	36,852
Jefferson	448,929	10.42	277,913	98,875	4,895	16,348	50,898
Juneau	407,226	21.51	284,256	64,285	5,621	4,649	48,415
Kenosha	1,322,223	17.57	646,866	312,830	13,385	16,432	332,710
Kewaunee	117,274	6.75	80,477	23,975	1,275	7,433	4,114
La Crosse	1,003,825	14.85	654,253	240,538	12,355	7,006	89,673
Lafayette	317,762	17.52	225,369	54,930	2,503	7,482	27,478
Langlade	578,236	26.31	382,068	154,265	7,302	12,168	22,433
Lincoln	418,654	18.83	279,387	107,923	7,263	10,046	14,035
Manitowoc	624,266	9.30	376,728	139,769	14,993	20,636	72,140
Marathon	667,109	8.30	447,309	114,231	6,943	13,110	85,516
Marinette	651,275	18.22	361,731	189,747	15,143	13,948	70,706
Marquette	200,894	22.73	143,550	33,785	8,215	6,268	9,076
Milwaukee	16,732,787	19.21	6,574,094	3,702,872	237,437	241,046	5,977,338
Monroe	545,749	17.39	308,638	151,845	8,452	9,311	67,503
Oconto	519,940	19.82	312,576	124,904	10,284	9,797	62,379
Oneida	533,931	25.86	328,178	118,984	10,549	17,321	58,899
Outagamie	729,049	8.92	384,410	240,499	16,989	17,363	69,788
Ozaukee	102,295	4.38	65,166	14,497	1,122	7,279	14,231
Pepin	161,891	21.70	133,981	17,547	853	6,417	3,093
Pierce	510,022	23.78	376,769	99,034	3,733	12,297	18,189
Polk	591,692	23.72	418,607	113,268	11,183	12,263	36,371
Portage	564,397	16.19	370,026	117,309	8,427	25,522	42,983
Price	358,195	21.92	263,880	72,230	2,208	10,613	9,264
Racine	1,326,788	12.11	608,153	421,404	19,601	17,292	260,338
Richland	323,771	16.82	234,560	60,014	10,380	8,397	10,420
Rock	1,210,573	13.05	699,309	207,032	25,782	27,655	250,795
Rusk	438,967	26.14	333,224	86,319	2,992	8,932	7,500
St. Croix	289,687	11.18	227,469	43,270	3,636	6,146	9,166
Sauk	611,758	16.05	407,118	141,145	12,668	18,449	32,378
Sawyer	399,574	38.71	248,774	115,978	7,140	8,481	19,201
Shawano	645,138	18.30	390,030	160,603	10,046	13,467	70,992
Sheboygan	1,185,291	14.70	690,590	264,972	18,647	32,887	178,276
Taylor	386,501	20.94	300,632	60,708	3,008	5,144	17,009
Trempealeau	596,534	25.14	454,756	97,673	9,156	17,012	17,937
Vernon	605,332	21.69	394,484	143,014	6,347	13,500	47,987
Vilas	235,138	25.11	128,931	66,917	3,580	6,030	29,680
Walworth	535,707	12.88	339,984	108,939	9,694	14,375	62,715
Washburn	313,388	26.87	229,784	62,546	5,143	4,174	11,741
Washington	187,820	5.54	118,895	36,534	1,628	14,698	16,065
Waushara	681,206	7.93	456,533	142,480	15,193	13,478	53,522
Waupaca	585,824	16.71	433,299	116,832	8,265	13,878	13,950
Waushara	403,509	28.99	306,581	50,902	4,390	13,873	27,763
Winnebago	865,884	9.50	557,380	212,448	17,236	20,925	57,895
Wood	947,815	18.77	529,187	255,076	11,454	16,742	135,356

Source: Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.
¹U. S. Bureau of Census of Wisconsin in 1950 used in computations.

**AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS IN
WISCONSIN COUNTIES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS,
FISCAL YEAR 1954-1955**

County	Total Aid Granted	Source of Funds			Per Cent		
		Federal	State	Local	Fed.	State	Local
Total	\$57,921,633	\$21,533,198	\$16,870,777	\$19,517,658	37.2	29.1	33.7
Adams	190,765	98,492	62,432	29,841	51.6	32.7	15.7
Ashland	497,092	221,910	173,226	101,956	44.6	34.9	20.5
Barron	835,200	377,844	284,531	172,825	45.2	34.1	20.7
Bayfield	543,043	262,698	207,796	72,549	48.4	38.3	13.3
Brown	893,549	391,539	266,756	235,254	43.9	29.8	26.3
Buffalo	222,777	102,969	69,442	50,366	46.2	31.2	22.6
Burnett	364,771	175,737	131,020	58,014	48.2	35.9	15.9
Calumet	158,260	69,450	50,109	38,701	43.9	31.7	24.4
Chippewa	798,349	319,103	264,001	215,245	40.0	33.1	26.9
Clark	498,253	238,771	153,284	106,198	47.9	30.8	21.3
Columbia	496,748	209,692	150,487	136,569	42.2	30.3	27.5
Crawford	369,941	174,395	118,256	77,290	47.1	32.0	20.9
Dane	2,832,205	940,916	884,813	1,006,476	33.2	31.2	35.6
Dodge	865,461	379,278	271,280	214,933	43.8	31.4	24.8
Door	270,420	115,264	79,448	75,708	42.6	29.4	28.0
Douglas	1,318,586	525,785	433,755	357,056	39.9	33.0	27.1
Dunn	482,555	222,445	161,745	98,365	46.1	33.5	20.4
Eau Claire	1,318,148	513,506	464,506	340,136	39.0	35.2	25.8
Florence	212,808	73,604	134,204	.....	36.9	63.1	....
Fond du Lac ..	1,165,681	500,131	382,540	283,010	42.9	32.8	24.3
Forest	444,729	177,940	255,558	11,231	40.0	57.5	2.5
Grant	857,371	378,521	278,154	201,696	43.9	32.6	23.5
Green	232,142	103,208	75,774	56,160	44.5	31.3	24.2
Green Lake	158,391	74,935	50,818	32,638	47.3	32.1	20.6
Iowa	288,687	139,936	83,673	65,078	48.5	29.0	22.5
Iron	213,027	106,444	63,497	49,096	50.0	29.8	20.2
Jackson	510,788	216,280	189,189	106,329	42.3	36.9	20.8
Jefferson	448,929	184,636	136,561	127,732	41.1	30.4	28.5
Juneau	407,226	181,858	128,288	97,080	44.7	31.5	23.8
Kenosha	1,322,223	394,661	338,909	590,653	29.8	25.5	44.7
Kewaunee	117,274	53,230	37,847	26,097	45.5	32.3	22.2
La Crosse	1,003,625	418,920	312,056	272,849	41.7	31.1	27.2
Lafayette	317,782	134,842	97,946	84,974	42.4	30.8	26.8
Langlade	578,236	282,083	192,166	93,987	50.5	33.2	16.3
Lincoln	418,654	187,023	140,451	91,180	44.7	33.5	21.8
Manitowoc	624,266	275,209	185,618	163,439	44.1	29.7	26.2
Marathon	667,109	315,732	193,900	157,477	47.3	29.1	23.6
Marinette	651,275	292,032	194,127	165,116	44.8	29.8	25.4
Marquette	200,694	97,098	67,468	36,328	48.3	33.6	18.1
Milwaukee	16,732,787	4,100,428	3,679,468	8,952,891	24.5	22.0	53.5
Monroe	545,749	243,602	159,733	142,414	44.6	29.3	26.1
Oconto	519,940	231,565	151,293	137,082	44.5	29.1	26.4
Oneida	533,931	233,628	160,438	139,865	43.8	30.0	26.2
Outagamie	729,049	327,364	222,628	179,057	44.9	30.5	24.6
Ozaukee	102,295	42,776	29,851	29,668	41.8	29.2	29.0
Pepin	161,891	77,499	60,638	23,754	47.8	37.5	14.7
Pierce	510,022	233,895	179,698	96,429	45.9	35.2	18.9
Polk	591,692	279,512	197,845	114,335	47.3	33.4	19.3
Portage	564,387	266,698	175,912	121,787	47.2	31.2	21.6
Price	358,195	189,158	119,750	49,287	52.8	33.4	13.8
Racine	1,326,788	425,637	364,579	536,572	32.1	27.5	40.4
Richland	323,771	152,390	106,216	65,165	47.1	32.8	20.1
Rock	1,210,573	421,817	327,686	461,070	34.8	27.1	38.1
Rusk	438,967	216,528	155,179	67,260	49.3	35.4	15.3
St. Croix	289,687	146,680	94,242	48,765	50.6	32.5	16.9
Sauk	611,758	278,231	194,539	138,988	45.5	31.7	22.7
Sawyer	399,574	199,572	149,998	50,004	50.0	37.5	12.5
Shawano	645,138	293,072	208,748	143,318	45.4	32.4	22.2
Sheboygan	1,185,291	451,638	342,856	390,797	38.1	28.9	33.0
Taylor	386,501	187,971	131,348	67,182	48.6	34.0	17.4
Trempealeau ..	596,534	294,219	207,185	95,130	49.3	34.7	16.0
Vernon	605,332	267,217	191,739	146,376	44.1	31.7	24.2
Vilas	235,138	108,045	81,760	45,333	45.9	38.8	19.3
Walworth	535,707	197,647	153,836	184,224	36.9	28.7	34.4
Washburn	313,388	163,316	105,776	44,296	52.1	33.8	14.1
Washington	187,820	71,212	57,576	59,032	37.9	30.7	31.4
Waukesha	681,206	272,666	213,466	195,074	40.0	31.4	28.6
Waupaca	585,824	292,617	191,432	101,775	49.9	32.7	17.4
Waushara	403,509	178,641	139,200	85,668	44.3	34.5	21.2
Winnebago	865,884	365,462	272,355	228,067	42.2	31.5	26.3
Wood	947,815	381,278	283,176	263,361	40.2	29.9	29.9

Source: Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM, JUNE 1955

County	Persons Receiving Assistance						Per Cent of Population ¹				
	Unduplicated Total ²	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children in Relative's Home	Aid to Dependent Children in Foster Homes	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	General Relief	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. ³	General Relief as Per Cent of Total Population
Total	98,283	43,095	29,447	1,622	1,139	1,133	22,229	2.86	13.91	2.11	0.65
Adams	389	219	117	....	6	8	40	4.92	24.09	3.07	0.51
Ashland	845	469	258	39	9	12	59	4.34	23.26	3.30	0.30
Barron	1,423	792	420	20	15	20	160	4.10	24.00	2.53	0.46
Bayfield	847	555	197	7	14	16	60	6.16	33.60	3.04	0.44
Brown	1,820	734	641	20	22	28	380	1.85	9.84	1.50	0.39
Buffalo	410	230	86	2	1	6	87	2.79	15.55	1.23	0.59
Burnett	640	395	156	26	6	7	51	6.25	34.71	3.82	0.50
Calumet	297	138	96	3	1	13	47	1.58	8.00	1.12	0.25
Chippewa	1,276	616	447	37	20	25	134	2.98	16.52	2.26	0.31
Clark	889	540	220	2	6	10	112	2.74	16.09	1.36	0.35
Columbia	839	445	209	27	13	6	144	2.47	10.66	1.60	0.42
Crawford	676	377	187	....	9	2	102	3.83	23.03	2.04	0.58
Dane	3,959	1,668	1,616	....	45	46	596	2.34	12.36	2.46	0.35
Dodge	1,510	783	468	34	28	25	177	2.62	13.26	2.01	0.31
Door	444	238	137	7	6	9	52	2.13	11.56	1.51	0.25
Douglas	2,237	995	703	9	22	35	490	4.79	21.47	3.48	1.05
Dunn	615	474	203	15	12	6	108	2.98	17.15	1.71	0.40
Eau Claire	1,911	977	639	48	24	49	183	3.53	21.30	2.72	0.34
Florence	395	131	156	1	3	1	104	10.52	36.80	7.96	2.77
Fond du Lac	1,929	995	674	40	39	24	167	2.84	13.61	2.45	0.25
Forest	659	319	371	12	14	1	152	9.10	36.84	7.49	1.61
Grant	1,384	793	418	34	25	20	97	3.34	16.41	2.30	0.23
Green	386	226	72	3	7	5	71	1.60	8.19	0.73	0.29
Green Lake	281	157	76	....	6	6	36	1.91	8.85	1.23	0.24
Iowa	670	310	121	....	5	4	233	3.42	13.43	1.26	1.19
Iron	413	231	130	4	3	2	45	4.74	30.52	3.49	0.52
Jackson	964	429	325	19	10	7	180	6.00	23.74	4.36	1.12
Jefferson	834	416	203	28	7	16	166	1.94	8.07	1.35	0.39
Juneau	711	410	168	4	9	6	116	3.76	19.22	1.85	0.61
Kenosha	1,997	790	646	39	20	13	505	2.65	13.30	2.28	0.67
Kewaunee	206	120	60	4	2	8	12	1.19	7.15	0.72	0.07
La Crosse	1,714	827	591	....	16	5	275	2.54	13.81	2.03	0.41
Lafayette	510	307	113	1	4	2	86	2.81	15.57	1.17	0.47
Langlade	1,132	589	426	18	10	16	79	5.15	28.99	3.95	0.36
Lincoln	733	419	217	18	10	10	64	3.30	19.98	2.19	0.29
Manitowoc	1,158	531	335	6	16	20	254	1.72	9.08	1.15	0.38
Marathon	1,483	728	392	12	12	17	333	1.85	11.68	1.09	0.41
Marinette	1,280	560	505	24	19	12	162	3.58	16.49	3.19	0.45

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM, JUNE 1955—Continued

County	Persons Receiving Assistance						Per Cent of Population ¹				
	Unduplicated Total ²	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children in Relative's Home	Aid to Dependent Children in Foster Homes	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	General Relief	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. ³	General Relief as Per Cent of Total Population
Marquette	326	214	74	....	8	5	25	3.69	17.29	1.93	0.28
Milwaukee	26,398	7,333	7,233	595	256	167	10,910	3.03	10.87	2.42	1.25
Monroe	1,335	447	389	3	13	7	476	4.25	14.09	2.64	1.52
Oconto	1,019	477	332	9	17	12	173	3.88	18.37	2.60	0.66
Oneida	987	476	319	13	13	13	156	4.78	26.27	3.37	0.76
Outagamie	1,440	603	578	28	30	15	189	1.76	9.56	1.58	0.23
Ozaukee	171	95	46	....	1	6	23	0.73	4.81	0.45	0.10
Pepin	248	179	55	....	1	8	5	3.32	22.35	1.56	0.07
Pierce	903	508	228	7	6	18	139	4.21	21.16	2.30	0.65
Polk	1,092	608	250	31	16	17	179	4.38	23.27	2.34	0.72
Portage	1,101	544	314	12	14	29	191	3.16	17.49	1.96	0.55
Price	696	426	193	....	3	14	62	4.26	25.04	2.42	0.38
Racine	2,210	772	922	39	23	15	445	2.02	8.43	2.22	0.41
Richland	608	340	160	22	12	10	66	3.16	16.90	2.07	0.34
Rock	1,988	901	492	....	29	25	548	2.14	10.24	1.25	0.59
Rusk	782	475	223	9	4	10	61	4.66	29.36	2.66	0.36
St. Croix	475	339	103	1	6	9	13	1.83	12.53	0.85	0.07
Sauk	1,046	552	339	16	15	19	106	2.74	13.39	2.05	0.28
Sawyer	£27	387	313	21	9	11	86	8.01	34.22	6.85	0.83
Shawano	1,352	640	417	41	14	16	226	3.84	19.70	1.77	0.64
Sheboygan	2,057	936	572	44	24	29	474	2.55	12.36	1.68	0.59
Taylor	648	432	162	....	4	4	52	3.51	26.50	1.54	0.28
Trempealeau	976	649	234	1	15	21	57	4.11	23.88	2.13	0.24
Vernon	1,070	580	285	5	11	18	179	3.93	19.26	2.12	0.64
Vilas	475	205	193	....	7	5	67	5.07	25.37	4.61	0.72
Walworth	895	436	229	30	13	16	171	5.15	8.95	1.50	0.41
Washburn	599	345	186	10	7	9	45	5.14	26.91	3.44	0.39
Washington	307	163	85	1	3	4	26	0.91	5.23	0.59	0.14
Waukesha	1,068	586	299	32	16	12	127	1.24	8.38	0.90	0.15
Waupaca	1,029	674	286	6	8	14	42	2.94	16.13	1.91	0.12
Waushara	663	407	114	....	5	11	134	4.76	21.01	1.79	0.96
Winnebago	1,576	740	454	73	21	23	271	1.73	8.51	1.42	0.30
Wood	1,648	693	569	10	13	20	361	3.26	17.82	2.36	0.71

Source: Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

¹U. S. Bureau of Census 1950 population data. Per cent of population not computed for other programs because of relatively small number of recipients in each county.

²Duplication caused by persons receiving general relief in addition to some other type of aid is eliminated.

³Percentages based on number of children in relative's homes and in foster homes; adult members of ADC cases eliminated in computation.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS,
NOVEMBER 1, 1955

Address	Bed Capacity	Persons In Institution	Persons Under Field Supervision	Number of Employees
Division of Corrections — Total**	2,065	2,775	3,994	1,030
Wisconsin State Prison	844*	1,466		357
Wisconsin State Reformatory	592*	709		186
Wisconsin Home for Women	93	150		99
Wisconsin School for Boys	346	291		151
Wisconsin School for Girls	190	159		97
Bureau of Probation and Parole ..	Madison			140
Parolees: Wisconsin State Prison			640	
Wisconsin State Reformatory			427	
Wisconsin Home for Women			106	
Wisconsin School for Boys			382	
Wisconsin School for Girls			192	
From Other States			99	
Probationers — From Wisconsin			1,999	
From Other States			49	
Division of Mental Hygiene — Total**	4,634	5,598	1,126	2,158
Mendota State Hospital	625	864	251	444
Winnebago State Hospital	904	1,114	385	483
Central State Hospital	346	338	60	148
Northern Colony & Training School	1,426	1,829	256	551
Southern Colony & Training School	1,257	1,425	174	455
Diagnostic Center	76	28	0	77
Division for Children and Youth — Total**	113	87	2,002	161
Wisconsin Child Center	113	87	2,002	90
In Foster or Other Homes				71
Grand Total	6,812	8,640	7,022	3,349

Source: Wis. State Department of Public Welfare, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 12/1/55.

**Administrative staff of Division is not included.

*Capacity does not include housing for 366 inmates at prison farms and camps or for 94 inmates at the reformatory forestry camp.

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN*

Inventory of Recreational Facilities in Wisconsin

	8,677 recorded lakes in Wisconsin totalling 925,986 acres of water	
	1,412 trout streams with a total mileage of 8,349 miles	
4,813,629	acres of publicly-owned or publicly-controlled land open to hunters in the fall of 1955	
	136 state wildlife and game refuges totalling 49,138 acres in 1955	

Fish and Game Licenses, 1954 (includes 41,163 voluntary sportsmen's licenses)

	246,185 deer hunting licenses and tags issued	
	375,103 small game hunting licenses issued	
	249,675 nonresident fishing licenses issued	
	750,553 resident fishing licenses issued	
	38,900 ten-day nonresident fishing licenses issued	
	41,163 voluntary sportsmen's licenses issued	
	1,370 nonresident bow and arrow deer licenses issued	
	955 guide licenses issued	
127,358	federal waterfowl hunting stamps issued (1954-1955 season)	

Estimated Game Taken in 1954-1955 Hunting Season

	504,723 pheasants	
	9,499 prairie chickens and sharptailed grouse	
	321,722 ruffed grouse	
	49,228 Hungarian partridges	
	25,309 bobwhite quails	
	778,628 waterfowl	
	1,207,210 squirrels	
1,311,392	cottontail rabbits	
	584 bears	
25,441	deer (743 taken with bow and arrow)	

Fur Bearing Animals Taken in 1954-1955

	\$144,215.00 in bounties paid for coyotes, timber wolves, red and gray foxes, wildcats and lynx on 41,700 animals	
	\$983,206.96 value of wild fur harvest	
\$ 94,529.82	for 13,477 beavers taken in the spring of 1953	

Restocking Forests and Wildlife

	35,792 adult pheasants stocked in spring of 1955	
	42,509 pheasants released before hunting season of 1955	
28,589,841	trees and shrubs distributed in Wisconsin in 1954 from state sources (including inter-nursery shipments).	
70,778,450	state fish (including fry) produced and distributed in 1954	
	217,463 federal fish distributed in 1954	
1,244,104	legal size brook, brown and rainbow trout distributed in 1954	

Data on Conservation Law Violations, Injuries and Forest Fires

	3,425 conservation law violations reported by wardens in 1954. 99% of completed cases resulted in convictions.	
119	persons were injured in all hunting accidents in 1954, of which 16 were fatal. Of 26 accidents while hunting deer, 7 were fatal.	
885	forest fires burned 3,461 acres in 1955. 93.2% of these fires were held to 10 acres or less.	

*Information supplied by Wisconsin Conservation Department, Dec. 1955.

WISCONSIN OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS

	Name	Location	Highway Route No.	County
1.	Raddison-Groseillier First white man's habitation in state	Just W. Ashland County line	2 and 13	Bayfield
2.	Siskiwit Site Indian massacre	Just E. of Village of Cornucopia	13	Bayfield
3.	Red Banks Landfall by Jean Nicolet 1634	5 mi. NE of Green Bay	57	Brown
4.	Lost Dauphin Cabin home of Eleazer Williams	4 mi. S. of De Pere	SE. off 41	Brown
5.	Old Abe Famous Civil War Eagle	Just N. of Jim Falls	176	Chippewa
6.	Fort Winnebago Surgeon's quarters	Just NE. of Portage	33	Columbia
7.	Muir View Favorite haunt of famous naturalist	Just S. of Poynette	51	Columbia
8.	Indian stockage site	In City of Superior	2 and 53	Douglas
9.	Trial Orchard	Just E. of Gays Mills	131	Crawford
10.	Villa Louis Home of early fur trader	In City of Prairie du Chien	Just off 17	Crawford
11.	Battle Wisconsin Heights Black Hawk War	1.5 mi. SE. of Sauk City	12	Dane
12.	Ole Evinrude Inventor of outboard motor	0.5 mi. E. of Cambridge on Lake Ripley	Just off 12	Jefferson
13.	Brule-St. Croix Portage Early French trade route	In park just E. of Solon Springs	Off 53	Douglas
14.	Nelson Dewey Homestead Home of first governor	2 mi. N. of Village of Cassville	Just off 133	Grant
15.	Appleby-Dover Ghost town	Just W. Dane County line	14	Iowa
16.	Shakerag Street Cornish miners' homes	In City of Mineral Point	Off 151	Iowa
17.	Aztalan Prehistoric Indian village	2 mi. E. of Lake Mills	1 mi. S. of 30	Jefferson
18.	Camp Williams Home of 32nd Division	Just S. of Camp Douglas	12	Juneau
19.	Mississippi River Parkway	2 mi. N. of Holmen	53 and 35	La Crosse
20.	First capitol	3 mi. NW. of Belmont	T.H. "G"	Lafayette
21.	Badger Hill Lead mining region	1.5 mi. W. of Shullsburg	11	Lafayette
22.	Peshtigo Fire	City of Peshtigo	1 Bl. N. of 41	Marinette
23.	Chief Tomah	City of Tomah	12	Monroe
24.	Mill Bluff	Juneau County line	12	Monroe
25.	First Christian Science Church	City of Oconto	Just off U.S. H. 41	Oconto

WISCONSIN OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS—Continued

Name	Location	Highway Route No.	County
26. First Hydroelectric Plant	City of Appleton		Outagamie
27. Treaty of Cedars	Between Appleton and Kimberly	96	Outagamie
28. Fort St. Antoine	1 mi. NW. of Village of Pepin	35	Pepin
29. Tollman Homestead	In City of Janesville	City Route 14	Rock
30. Site of first Wisconsin State Fair	In City of Janesville	In present fairgrounds	Rock
31. Governor Harvey Home	In Village of Shopiere, 4 mi. NW. Clinton	5 mi. E. 51 S. of Janesville	Rock
32. Jefferson Prairie	Just N. Illinois State line	140	Rock
33. Shawano	Just W. City of Shawano	29 and 55	Shawano
34. Wade House	Village of Greenbush	23	Sheboygan
35. Perrot's Post	Just N. of Village of Trempealeau	35	Trempealeau
36. Decorah Peak and Battlefield	2 mi. SE. of Galesville	53	Trempealeau
37. Wisconsin River Head- waters	1.5 mi. S. of Land O'Lakes	45	Vilas
38. Lake Geneva	Just S. Lake Geneva	120	Walworth
39. Lizard Mounds	4 mi. NE. of West Bend	On T.H. "A" 1 mi. E. 144	Washington
40. Old Freight Depot	In City of Waukesha	18	Waukesha

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS*

Name	Location, and State Highway Connection	Dominant Features	Swimming	Camping	Electrical Outlets	Water Frontage	Number of Acres	Picnic Area
Scenic Parks								
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S. of Lake Geneva, T.H. 12, 50, 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	No	Lake Geneva	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
Cox Hollow	2 mi. N. of Dodgeville, T.H. 18	Wooded bluffs, valleys	No	No	No	Mill Creek	850	No
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. 33	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	One of highest points in the 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, T.H. 35	Junc. Wis. and Miss. Rivers, wooded bluffs	No	Yes	Yes	Mississippi River	1,671	Yes
Historical-Memorial Parks								
Aztalan	4 mi. E. of Lake Mills, T.H. 30	Site of ancient Indian village	No	No	No	Crawfish River	123	No
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. 144	Indian mounds	No	No	No	None	20	Yes
Lost Dauphin	5 mi. SW. of DePere, T.H. 41	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	Mullett 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
Roadside Parks								
Castle Mound	1 mi. S. of Black River Falls, T.H. 12	Roadside bluffs	No	Yes	No	None	211	Yes
Lucius Woods	Solon Spring, 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
State Forests								
American Legion	Oneida Co., T.H. 47	Inland lakes, wooded terrain	Yes	Yes	No	Many glacial lakes	37,637	Yes
Brule River	Douglas Co., T.H. 2	River scenery	Yes	Yes	No	Brule River	18,932	Yes
Council Grounds	1 mi. W. of Merrill, Lincoln Co., T.H. 51	Pine woods, river scenery	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin River	278	Yes
Flambeau River	Sawyer Co., T.H. 13, 8, 70	Flambeau River, wilderness forest, canoeing	Yes	Yes	No	Flambeau River, Connors Lake	71,753	Yes
Kettle Moraine	N. Unit—5 mi. N. of Kewaskum, T.H. 55 and 45	Glacier formed hills and valleys	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mauthe Lake, Long Lake	10,983	Yes
	S. Unit—4 mi. N. of Eagle, T.H. 59	Glacier formed hills and valleys	Yes	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

*Store located in park at Copper Falls, Devil's Lake and Pattison.

Source: Wis. Conservation Commission, Biennial Report, 1952/54, p. 88, 108-109.

**WISCONSIN STATE PARK ATTENDANCE 1952-1954
(Calendar Years)**

State Park	Number of Visitors			Number of Cars		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Big Foot Beach	121,059	165,099	220,194	26,319	38,492	49,608
Brunet Island	171,398	192,184	109,099	36,949	38,938	26,772
Castle Mound	N.R.	N.R.	13,928	N.R.	N.R.	4,043
Copper Falls	78,765	67,580	83,399	17,064	14,906	18,079
Cushing	23,661	26,922	28,190	5,990	6,826	7,256
Devil's Lake	1,132,920	1,062,169	1,275,900	288,129	263,822	303,610
First Capitol	7,250	9,950	9,950	1,455	2,487	2,487
Interstate	404,760	452,447	435,929	89,900	98,763	95,169
Lizard Mound	9,713	30,662	30,022	2,450	6,561	7,167
Lucius Woods	54,540	84,772	140,877	15,276	21,955	36,938
Merrick	159,791	117,832	132,900	41,560	27,373	30,662
Mill Bluff	N.R.	N.R.	27,037	N.R.	N.R.	7,722
Nelson Dewey	58,570	52,325	49,745	11,714	10,457	9,549
New Glarus Woods	11,237	8,995	8,792	2,920	2,172	2,302
Ojibwa	9,238	7,557	7,500	2,006	1,894	1,849
Old Wade House* .....	.....	41,730	28,002	.....	10,433	7,001
Pattison	203,784	251,269	233,520	51,234	62,975	58,107
Peninsula	491,538	589,405	784,093	151,937	166,951	204,299
Perrot	33,300	50,560	48,701	7,560	9,957	11,995
Potawatomi	229,624	255,918	331,224	64,888	72,450	83,678
Rib Mountain	208,508	208,675	216,615	54,799	55,890	55,998
Roche a Cri	17,321	29,485	22,199	4,933	8,119	5,963
Rocky Arbor	55,098	81,441	57,940	16,231	23,635	16,494
Terry Andrae	71,803	102,810	146,555	14,893	23,410	32,202
Tower Hill	25,575	34,074	46,528	7,445	8,660	12,482
Wildcat Mountain	40,640	32,286	47,524	10,160	8,368	10,370
Wyalusing	143,690	138,900	118,115	26,736	25,590	26,352
Total	3,763,333	4,095,047	4,654,478	954,570	1,011,078	1,128,154

N.R. No record kept prior to 1954
*Opened in 1953

**ATTENDANCE AT DEVELOPED AREAS — WISCONSIN
STATE FORESTS 1952-1954 (Calendar Years)**

Forest	Area	Visitors			Cars		
		1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Council Grounds .....	.....	75,558	72,251	59,794	21,298	32,611	17,168
Kettle Moraine	Mauthe Lake	146,506	210,636	267,357	34,211	43,524	47,103
.....	Long Lake	26,805	50,260	73,291	6,696	11,119	12,371
.....	Greenbush Winter Sports Area	14,085	10,785	40,134	3,489	2,462	7,265
.....	Whitewater Lake Picnic Area	21,940	26,710	31,710	5,515	2,839	7,977
.....	Boy Scout Area	4,872	5,288	7,504	285	796	806
.....	All Waysides	30,532	25,448	38,240	7,638	6,407	9,575
.....	Lapham Peak	14,364	14,670	17,960	3,593	3,690	4,510
Point Beach .....	.....	258,544	228,289	232,062	78,505	65,627	60,346
Totals .....	.....	593,206	644,337	268,052	161,230	169,075	167,121

Source: Wisconsin Conservation Commission, Biennial Report, 1952/54, p. 98, 112.

HARBOR TRAFFIC IN WISCONSIN FOR HARBORS HANDLING OVER 500 TONS PER YEAR

	1947	1948	Freight Tonnage 1949	1950	1951	Major Commodities Handled
Black River	111,411	181,889	247,770	350,175	348,824	Petroleum and coal
St. Croix River	4,405	11,457	9,597	9,380	9,150	Coal & unmanufactured fiber
Duluth-Superior* ..	64,457,000	69,242,000	56,674,000	63,149,000	73,141,000	Wheat, iron ore, coal & petroleum
Cornucopia Harbor	716	976	871	651	770	Fish
Bayfield Harbor ..	2,214	2,623	2,228	1,671	3,177	Sand, gravel, fish
Ashland Harbor ..	6,481,000	6,615,448	5,146,061	6,031,782	3,482,170	Iron ore, pulpwood, coal
Washburn Harbor	97,509	84,848	26,546	78,535	25,839	Coal
Menomonie Harbor	688,017	736,870	397,111	770,831	669,803	Coal, woodpulp, limestone
Pensaukee Harbor	814	1,087	856	629	547	Fish
Big Suamico River	649	571	469	310	240	Fish
Green Bay Harbor	3,492,000	3,752,000	2,739,000	3,480,000	3,400,000	Pulpwood, coal, petroleum, limestone
Fox River	264,502	297,648	216,404	225,636	195,255	Coal
Washington Island	16,545	6,487	7,115	6,769	6,902	Petroleum, coal, vegetables
Sturgeon Bay	31,037	48,779	22,747	34,935	21,737	Coal, petroleum
Algoma	3,049	2,182	3,186	2,210	2,389	Coal, some fish
Kewaunee	1,011,000	1,112,000	903,000	1,025,000	1,082,000	Fish, lumber, dairy products, wheat, paper**
Two Rivers	35,577	59,368	44,912	42,625	44,533	Coal, fish
Manitowoc Harbor	2,104	2,202	1,899	2,449	2,327	Coal, limestone**
Sheboygan Harbor	528,711	659,632	432,236	641,174	508,460	Coal
Port Washington ..	525,242	677,703	733,979	968,690	1,177,135	Coal
Milwaukee	8,520,940	8,601,122	7,099,476	8,926,964	8,314,358	Iron & steel products, barley, rye, corn, machinery, coal, petroleum, sand, gravel, scrap iron, cars**
Racine	384,000	360,000	241,000	156,000	158,000	Coal and fish
Kenosha	46,242	55,895	26,579	49,276	36,787	Coal, sand, gravel
Sister Bay Harbor	2,481	2,410	2,056	1,802	189	Lumber and fish
	84,722,170	92,434,301	74,979,088	85,955,564	92,631,592	

*Figures for Superior traffic alone not available.

**Includes ferry shipments.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Council, Industrial Development Committee, Report 1955, p. V-3.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

Name	Birthplace	Date of Birth	Term as Governor		Death	Burial Place	PP ^s
			Began	Ended			
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889 ¹	Lancaster, Wis. ²	D
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N. Y.	1-15-1819	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo. ³	W
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio ³	D
Arthur MacArthur	Glasgow, Scot.	1-26-1815	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D. C. ³	R
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co., N. Y.	1-24-1816	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal. ⁴	D
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N. Y.	10-13-1819	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N. Y. ³	R
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddon, Conn.	7-22-1820	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis. ³	R
Edward Scholomon	Halberstadt, Prussia	8-11-1828	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-22-1909	Frankfurt, Germany ³	R
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N. Y.	10-30-1819	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904	Columbus, Wis. ³	R
Lucius Fairchild	Franklin Mill, Ohio	12-27-1831	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis. ³	R
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis. ³	R
William R. Taylor	Conn.	7-10-1820	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis. ³	D
Harrison Ludington	Ludingtonville, N. Y.	7-30-1812	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis. ³	R
William E. Smith	Kincardine Shire, Scot. ⁷	6-18-1824	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis. ³	R
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis. ³	R
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N. Y.	10-10-1836	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis. ³	R
George W. Peck	Henderson, N. Y.	12-28-1840	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis. ³	D
William H. Upham	Westminster, Mass.	5- 3-1841	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis. ³	R
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis. ³	R
Robert M. La Follette	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis. ³	R
James O. Davidson	Sogne, Norway ⁴	2-10-1854	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-17-1922	Madison, Wis. ³	R
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart, Wis.	1-21-1866	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946 ⁵	Milwaukee, Wis. ³	R
Emanuel L. Philipp	Scuk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis. ³	R
John J. Blaine	Grant Co., Wis.	5- 4-1875	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934 ⁵	Boscobel, Wis. ⁵	R
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁵	11-20-1880	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.	R
Walter J. Kohler	Sheboygan, Wis. ⁵	3- 3-1875	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940 ⁵	Kohler, Wis. ⁵	R
Phillip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis. ⁵	5- 8-1897	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	.....	.....	R
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis. ⁵	11-25-1864	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946 ⁵	Madison, Wis. ³	D
Phillip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis. ⁵	5- 8-1897	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	.....	.....	P
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany ⁵	7-24-1876	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949 ⁵	Milwaukee, Wis. ³	P
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis. ⁵	11- 2-1893	Died prior to inaug.	.....	12- 7-1942 ⁵	Mauston, Wis. ⁵	P
Walter S. Goodland	Sharon, Wis. ⁵	12-22-1862	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947 ⁵	Racine, Wis. ⁵	R
Oscar Rennebohm	Columbia Co., Wis. ⁵	5-25-1869	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	.....	.....	R
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis. ⁵	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.

¹Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society, 1890, p. 68.

²Wisconsin: A Guide to the Badger State.

³Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library.

⁴A. J. Res. 38, 1923.

⁵Authenticated by newspaper clippings.

⁶Biographical Directory of American Congress 1778-1949.

⁷Quaife, Wisconsin, Its History and People, vol. 2, p. 236.

⁸Political Party: D-Democrat, W-Whig, R-Republican, P-Progressive.

VOTE CAST FOR WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1848 TO 1954

Note: Candidates in each year listed according to the number of votes obtained with winner listed first.

SYMBOLS:

Com — Communist	ISW — Ind. Social	R — Republican
D — Democrat	Worker	Soc — Socialist
G — Greenback	IW — Ind. Worker	SD — Social Democrat
Ind — Independent	L — Labor	SDA — Social Democrat
IC — Ind. Communist	Nat — National	of America
ID — Ind. Democrat	NR — National Repub.	SL — Social Labor
IL — Ind. Labor	Peo — People's	U — Union
I Pr — Ind. Prohibition	PP — People's Prog.	UL — Union Labor
IPR — Ind. Prohib. Repub.	Prog — Progressive	W — Whig
ISL — Ind. Social Labor	Proh — Prohibition	

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; Kanouse (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—Scofield (R) 264,981; Silverthorn (D) 169,257; Berkey (Proh) 8,140; Tutthrop (SL) 1,306; Henderson (Nat) 407

1898—Scofield (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; Scofield (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; Rosacs (SL) 456

1908—Davidson (R) 242,963; Aylward (D) 165,977; Brown (SD) 28,583; Cox (Proh) 11,754; Bothema (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 TO 1954—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; Buckman (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 (I Pr) 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; Baulton (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

1954—Kohler (R) 596,158; Proxmire (D) 560,747; Wepler (Ind) 1,722

PROPORTION OF WISCONSIN POPULATION VOTING FOR GOVERNOR 1850-1950

Year	Population	Total Vote for Governor*	Percent of Population Voting for Governor
1850	305,391	43,131	14.1
1860	775,881	98,233	12.6**
1870	1,054,670	147,211	13.9
1880	1,315,497	171,778	13.05**
1890	1,693,330	309,149	18.2
1900	2,069,042	440,897	21.3**
1910	2,333,860	319,462	13.6
1920***	2,632,067	481,828	18.3**
1930***	2,939,006	606,401	20.6
1940***	3,137,587	1,373,597	43.7**
1950***	3,434,575	1,138,087	33.4

*Data from Wisconsin Blue Book.

**Presidential election year.

***Election held after proclamation of 19th amendment which provided for woman suffrage.

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1932-1952

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		

For votes in presidential elections, 1848-1952, see 1954 Blue Book, pp. 535-36.

Source: 1932-36, from Raney, Wisconsin: A Story of Progress; 1940-52, from Wisconsin Blue Books.

**POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN
LEGISLATURE 1885-1955***

Leg. Year	Senate							Assembly						
	D	P	R	S	V	SD	M	D	P	R	S	V	M	SD
1885 ¹	13	....	20	....	....	....	....	39	....	61	....	....	....	....
1887 ²	6	....	25	....	....	....	2 ⁴	31	....	57	....	....	12 ²	....
1889 ⁵	6	....	24	....	....	....	3 ⁶	29	....	71	....	....	....	....
1891 ⁸	19	....	14	....	....	....	....	66	....	33	....	....	7	....
1893 ⁹	26	....	7	....	....	....	....	55	....	44	....	....	....	....
1895 ¹⁰	13	....	20	....	....	....	....	19	....	81	....	....	....	....
1897 ¹²	4	....	29	....	....	....	....	8	....	91	....	....	11	....
1899 ¹³	2	....	31	....	....	....	....	19	....	81	....	....	....	....
1901 ¹⁴	2	....	31	....	....	....	....	18	....	82	....	....	....	....
1903 ¹⁵	3	....	30	....	....	....	....	25	....	75	....	....	....	....
1905 ¹⁶	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 ¹⁷	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	....	....	....	....
1955	8	....	24	....	1	....	....	36	....	64	....	....	....	....

*Data taken from Official Directory and Legislative Manual published by Secretary of State, unless otherwise noted.

¹Taken from 1885 Wis. Blue Book, p. 419-25, 444.

²3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 3 Independent.

³Taken from 1887 Wis. Blue Book, p. 484, 492.

⁴One People's or Labor and 1 Independent.

⁵Taken from 1889 Wis. Blue Book, p. 493, 501.

⁶2 Union Labor, 1 Independent.

⁷1 Union Labor.

⁸Taken from 1891 Wis. Blue Book, p. 577, 586.

⁹Taken from 1893 Wis. Blue Book, p. 626, 635.

¹⁰Taken from 1895 Wis. Blue Book, p. 638-9, 640-42.

¹¹Fusion.

¹²Taken from 1897 Wis. Blue Book, p. 659, 669.

¹³Taken from 1899 Wis. Blue Book, p. 752, 762.

¹⁴Taken from 1901 Wis. Blue Book, p. 728, 740.

¹⁵Taken from 1903 Wis. Blue Book, p. 1077, 1087.

¹⁶Taken from 1905 Wis. Blue Book.

¹⁷Taken from 1913 Wis. Blue Book, p. 276-283.

¹⁸1 Progressive Republican.

¹⁹1 Independent.

²⁰1 Unknown.

Symbols: D — Democrats; P — Progressive; R — Republican; S — Socialist; V — Vacant; SD — Social Democrat; M — Miscellaneous.

**PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS,
1943-1955**

	1943		1945		1947		1949	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
Age								
Oldest	77	77	77	79	75	78	77	75
Youngest	27	24	29	24	24	25	26	24
Average	51	50	54	53	50	52	49	51
Politics								
Democrat	4	14	6	19	5	12	3	26
Progressive	6	13	5	6	1	0	0	0
Republican	23	73	22	75	27	88	28	74
Occupations								
Attorney	12	15	11	11	11	12	11	8
Farmer	9	21	7	17	4	23	5	26
Other	11	58	14	62	15	53	13	54
Retired	1	6	1	10	3	12	2	12
Marital status								
Single	2	8	1	7	2	11	1	11
Married	30	91	31	92	30	85	30	86
Widowed	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3
Veterans								
How many have served previous terms in the legislature								
In senate	14	0	18	0	22	1	18	1
In assembly	12	69	13	78	12	68	9	64
Maximum no. of prior terms served in the same house by any person	5	6	5	7	5	8	5	9
How many have had experience on the county board or municipal governing bodies								
On county board	7	30	8	31	9	36	9	33
On municipal govern. body	14	37	13	39	11	40	11	37
Education								
Not beyond high school	6	31	8	33	9	22	7	29
Business college	4	19	3	18	3	19	3	22
Some college	23	48	22	48	21	55	21	49
Degree from college	NI	NI	18	16	19	21	18	23

	1951		1953		1955	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
Age						
Oldest	79	77	81	79	83	77
Youngest	28	24	30	26	28	23
Average	50	50	53	49	52	49
Politics						
Democrat	7	24	7	25	8	36
Progressive	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republican	26	75	26	75	25	64
Occupations						
Attorney	10	14	8	22	7	25
Farmer	5	27	7	22	4	13
Other	16	52	15	49	19	56
Retired	2	6	3	7	3	6
Marital status						
Single	1	10	1	7	3	7
Married	32	88	32	92	29	90
Widowed	0	1	0	1	1	3
Veterans						
How many have served previous terms in the legislature						
In senate	19	1	22	1	20	0
In assembly	9	70	12	78	14	64
Maximum no. of prior terms served in same house by any person	6	10	6	11	4	12
How many have had experience on the county board or municipal governing bodies						
On county board	11	32	11	26	10	22
On municipal govern. body	10	33	13	27	12	29
Education						
Not beyond high school	9	25	9	28	8	28
Business college	3	20	2	19	1	15
Some college	21	52	22	53	24	57
Degree from college	16	30	12	33	13	38

**STANDARD (AM) BROADCASTING STATIONS
IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN**

WATK	Antigo	WMIL	Milwaukee
WAPL	Appleton	WOKY	Milwaukee
WHBY	Appleton	WRIT	Milwaukee
WATW	Ashland	WTMJ	Milwaukee
*WLBL	Auburndale	WEKZ	Monroe
WBEV	Beaver Dam	WNAM	Neenah
WBEL	Beloit	WOSH	Oshkosh
WCHF	Chippewa Falls	WPPP	Park Falls
WBIZ	Eau Claire	WSWW	Platteville
WEAU	Eau Claire	WPLY	Plymouth
WFRW	Eau Claire	WPDR	Portage
KFIZ	Fond du Lac	WIBU	Poynette
WBAY	Green Bay	WPRE	Prairie du Chien
WDUZ	Green Bay	WRAC	Racine
WIPG	Green Bay	WRIN	Racine
WTKM	Hartford	WRDB	Reedsburg
WCLO	Janesville	WOBT	Rhineland
WLIP	Kenosha	WJMC	Rice Lake
WKBH	La Crosse	WRCO	Richland Center
WKTY	La Crosse	WTCH	Shawano
WLCX	La Crosse	WHBL	Sheboygan
WLDY	Ladysmith	WSHE	Sheboygan
*WHA	Madison	WKLI	Sparta
WIBA	Madison	WSPT	Stevens Point
WISC	Madison	WDOR	Sturgeon Bay
WKOW	Madison	WOKW	Sturgeon Bay
WOMT	Manitowoc	WDSM	Superior
WWOC	Manitowoc	WTRW	Two Rivers
WMAM	Marinette	WTTM	Watertown
WDLB	Marshfield	WAUX	Waukesha
WIGM	Medford	WHVF	Wausau
WNNE	Menomonie	WOSA	Wausau
WEMP	Milwaukee	WSAU	Wausau
WFOX	Milwaukee	WBAV	West Bend
WISN	Milwaukee	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids

FM (Frequency Modulation) STATIONS

*WWSA	Brule	WMFM	Madison
*WHKW	Chilton	WDLB-FM	Marshfield
*WHWC	Colfax	WLIN	Merrill
*WHAD	Delafield	WEMP-FM	Milwaukee
WEAU-FM	Eau Claire	WNAM-FM	Milwaukee
WIPG-FM	Green Bay	WRIN-FM	Racine
WWCF	Greenfield Township	*WHRM	Rib Mountain State Park
*WHHI	Highland	WJMC-FM	Rice Lake
WCLO-FM	Janesville	WHBL-FM	Sheboygan
*WHA-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
WFRV-TV	Green Bay	5	VHF
WKBT-TV	La Crosse	8	VHF
WHA-TV	Madison	21	UHF
WKOW-TV	Madison	27	UHF
WMTV-TV	Madison	33	UHF
WMBV-TV	Marinette	11	VHF
WCAN-TV	Milwaukee	25	UHF
WFOX-TV	Milwaukee	31	UHF
WISN-TV	Milwaukee	12	VHF
WTMJ-TV	Milwaukee	4	VHF
WXIX-TV	Milwaukee	19	UHF
WDSM-TV	Superior	6	VHF
WSAU-TV	Wausau	7	VHF
WITI-TV	Whitefish Bay	6	VHF

*Stations of the Wisconsin State Radio Council.

WISCONSIN CITIES¹ AND VILLAGES² January 1, 1956

City	County	Popula- tion 1950	Year Incor- porated ³	Type of Government ⁴
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)				
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	637,392	1846	Mayor-Council
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)				
Green Bay	Brown	52,735	1854	Mayor-Council
Kenosha	Kenosha	54,368	1850	Council-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 ⁵	Douglas	35,325	1858	Council-Manager
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)				
Appleton	Outagamie	34,010	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland	Ashland	10,640	1887	Mayor-Council
Beloit	Kenosha	29,590	1857	Council-Manager
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	11,088	1869	Mayor-Council
Cudahy	Milwaukee	12,182	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	36,058	1872	Council-Manager
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	29,936	1852	Commission
Janesville	Rock	24,899	1853	Council-Manager
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	27,598	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette	Marinette	14,178	1887	Council-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	15,564	1858	Mayor-Council
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	10,243	1878	Council-Manager
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	12,417	1853	Council-Manager
Waukesha	Waukesha	21,233	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau	Marathon	30,414	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	33,324	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis	Milwaukee	42,959	1906	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids ..	Wood	13,496	1869	Mayor-Council
Fourth Class Cities (Under 10,000)				
Adams	Adams	1,425	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma	Kewaunee	3,384	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma	Buffalo	1,666	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

¹Under 62.05 (2) of the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the official census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change.

²Villages of 1,000 or more population may become cities under 61.189 of the statutes. In addition, any district containing a population of 1,500 or more and consisting of or containing an incorporated or unincorporated village, may become a city under 62.06 of the statutes.

³Year incorporated as a city.

⁴Prior to 1954 Council-Manager cities were listed as City Manager cities.

⁵Became a second class city after the census of 1910 with a population of 40,384. 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 Incorporated ³	Type of Government ⁴
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
Brookfield	Waushara	7,903*	1954	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	Council-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	Council-Manager
Lancaster	Grant	3,266	1878	Mayor-Council
Lodi	Columbia	1,416	1941	Mayor-Council
Loyal	Clark	1,104	1948	Mayor-Council

*Population in 1954.

**Population in 1949.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Popula- tion 1950	Year Incor- porated ³	Type of Government ⁴
Manawa	Waupaca	1,067	1954	Mayor-Council
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
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	6,885	1955	Mayor-Council
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	5,345	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto	Oconto	5,055	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls	Oconto	2,050	1919	Mayor-Council
Oonoosis	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
Rhinelander	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

*Population in 1951.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year Incor- porated ³	Type of Government ⁴
Washburn	Bayfield	2,070	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,921	1875	Mayor-Council
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
Aryle	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
Brown Deer	Milwaukee	1,324**	1955
Brownsville	Dodge	268*	1952

*Population in 1952.

**Population in 1954.

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
Cambria	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	1899
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1,010	1905
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	224	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	734	1912
Edgar	Marathon	705	1898
Eland	Shawano	232	1905
Elderon	Marathon	232	1917
Eleva	Tempealeau	479	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	587	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	390	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,475	1887
Elm Grove	Waukesha	2,500**	1955

*Population in 1951.

**Estimated population in 1955.

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
¹ Fox Point	Milwaukee	2,585	1926
Frederic	Polk	893	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	471	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	504	1882
Friendship	Adams	566	1907
Friesland	Columbia	311	1946
Gays Mills	Crawford	662	1900
Genoa	Vernon	340	1935
Genoa City	Walworth	866	1901
Germantown	Washington	357	1927
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
¹ Greendale	Milwaukee	2,752	1939
Gresham	Shawano	427	1908
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	1,382 ²	1952
Hammond	St. Croix	554	1880
Hancock	Waushara	449	1902
Hartland	Waukesha	1,190	1891
Hatley	Marathon	299	1912
Haugen	Barron	246	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	414	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	635	1867
Highland	Iowa	785	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	648	1898
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
Kennan	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

¹Operates under a village manager.²Population 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 Delton	Sauk	686*	1954
Lake Nebagamon	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
Maple Bluff	Dane	1,361	1930
Marathon	Marathon	853	1884
Markesan	Green Lake	1,010	1858
Marshall	Dane	541	1905
Mason	Bayfield	140	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	510	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	962	1899
Melrose	Jackson	497	1914
Melvina	Monroe	121	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	2,469	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	579	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	317	1899
Merton	Waukesha	343	1922
Middleton	Dane	2,110	1905
Milladore	Wood	247	1933
Milltown	Polk	580	1910
Milton	Rock	1,549	1904
Milton Junction	Rock	1,104	1949
Minong	Washburn	357	1915
Mishicot	Manitowoc	617**	1950
Monona	Dane	2,544	1938
Montfort	Grant	576	1893
Monticello	Green	792	1891
Mount Hope	Grant	232	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,716	1899
Mount Sterling	Crawford	205	1936
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1,207	1905
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 1954.

**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	.....
Rewey	Iowa	252	1902
Rib Lake	Taylor	853	1902
Ridgeland	Dunn	273	1921
Ridgeway	Iowa	410	1902
Rio	Columbia	741	1887
*River Hills	Milwaukee	567	1930
Roberts	St. Croix	290	1945
Rochester	Racine	333	1912
Rockdale	Dane	161	1914
Rockland	La Crosse	216	1919
Rock Springs	Sauk	442	1894
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	388	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
South Wayne	Lafayette	328	1911

**Population in 1953.

*Operates under a village manager.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
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
Wauaukee	Dane	1,042	1893
Wausaukee	Marinette	612	1924
Wauzeka	Crawford	564	1890
Webster	Burnett	552	1916
West Baraboo	Sauk	716***	1956
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
Wind Point	Racine	294**	1954
Winneconne	Winnebago	1,078	1871
Withee	Clark	421	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	874	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	961	1878
Woodman	Grant	149	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	410	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	761	1901
Wyeville	Monroe	195	1923
Wyocena	Columbia	714	1909
Yuba	Richland	119	1935

*Operates under a village manager.

**Population in 1954.

***Population in 1956.

COUNTY OFFICERS November 1, 1955

County	County Seat	Population 1950*	Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1950*	No. of Supervisors**		
				From Towns	From Villages	From Cities
Adams	Friendship	7,906	677	17	1	2
Ashland	Ashland	19,461	1,037	13	1	13
Barron	Barron	34,703	866	25	6	20
Bayfield	Washburn	13,760	1,474	25	2	10
Brown	Green Bay	98,314	525	20	3	28
Buffalo	Alma	14,719	712	17	1	10
Burnett	Grantsburg	10,236	840	21	3	....
Calumet	Chilton	18,840	315	9	2	12
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	42,839	1,025	23	4	19
Clark	Neillsville	32,459	1,222	33	6	23
Columbia	Portage	34,023	778	21	10	14
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	17,652	586	11	10	8
Dane .....	.....	169,357	1,197	35	23	24
Dodge	Juneau	57,611	892	24	10	34
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20,870	491	14	2	8
Douglas	Superior	46,715	1,310	16	5	20
Dunn	Menomonie	27,341	858	22	7	6
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	54,187	649	13	2	22
Florence	Florence	3,756	489	8	....	....
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	67,829	724	21	8	27
Forest	Crandon	9,437	1,010	14	5	....
Grant	Lancaster	41,460	1,168	33	14	20
Green	Monroe	24,172	586	16	6	6
Green Lake	Green Lake	14,749	355	10	3	8
Iowa	Dodgeville	19,610	761	14	10	7
Iron	Hurley	8,714	746	10	....	10
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,073	1,000	21	5	4
Jefferson	Jefferson	43,069	564	16	4	27
Juneau	Mauston	18,930	795	19	6	12
Kenosha	Kenosha	75,238	273	8	2	18
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	17,366	331	10	2	8
La Crosse	La Crosse	67,587	469	12	4	24
Lafayette	Darlington	18,137	643	18	6	4
Langlade	Antigo	21,975	858	17	1	6
Lincoln	Merrill	22,235	900	16	....	12
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	67,159	589	18	3	25
Marathon	Wausau	80,337	1,584	42	12	18
Marinette	Marinette	35,748	1,388	18	4	8
Marquette	Montello	8,839	457	14	4	4
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	871,047	239	....	....	....
Monroe	Sparta	31,378	915	24	6	8
Oconto	Oconto	26,238	1,106	23	2	16
Oneida	Rhineland	20,648	1,114	20	....	8
Outagamie	Appleton	81,722	634	20	7	28
Ozaukee	Port Washington	23,361	235	7	5	9
Pepin	Durand	7,462	237	8	2	3
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,448	591	17	6	7
Polk	Balsam Lake	24,944	934	24	10	2
Portage	Stevens Point	34,858	810	17	8	9
Price	Phillips	16,344	1,268	17	3	7
Racine	Racine	109,585	337	9	6	19
Richland	Richland Center	19,245	584	16	5	8
Rock	Janesville	92,778	721	20	5	37
Rusk	Ladysmith	16,790	910	24	8	7
St. Croix	Hudson	25,905	736	21	9	8
Sauk	Baraboo	38,120	840	22	12	6
Sawyer	Hayward	10,323	1,273	16	3	4
Shawano	Shawano	35,249	1,176	25	10	5
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	80,631	506	15	9	12
Taylor	Medford	18,456	979	22	4	3
Trempealeau	Whitehall	23,730	739	15	4	19
Vernon	Viroqua	27,906	805	21	9	12
Vilas	Eagle River	9,363	867	14	....	....
Walworth	Elkhorn	41,584	560	16	7	14
Washburn	Shell Lake	11,665	816	21	3	5
Washington	West Bend	33,902	428	13	5	10
Waukesha	Waukesha	85,901	556	16	16	24
Waupaca	Waupaca	35,056	751	22	6	23
Waushara	Wautoma	13,920	628	18	6	4
Winnebago	Oshkosh	91,103	454	16	1	29
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	50,500	812	22	5	25

Not divided by towns, vil-
lages and cities but by spe-
cial district (20 districts)

*From U. S. Population Census, vol. 1, Number of Inhabitants.
**From records of Wis. County Boards Assn.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Board Chairman ¹	County Clerk ²	Treasurer ²
Adams	Glen C. Wood	Maxine R. Vogler	Thomas F. Avery
Ashland	Frank G. Shefchik	Clara Gilbert	Isabelle Paton
Barron	Clarence O. Poulter	Ralph J. Hill	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Clarence L. Olsen	Ludwig Tranmal	John O. Bodin
Brown	E. J. Smith	John P. Holloway	Lewis J. Emich
Buffalo	J. L. Bond	Gale O. Hoch	Richard Fahrner
Burnett	Charles V. Blom	Harry B. Bergren	Arletta Ortendahl
Calumet	L. H. Huijbregtse	Roland E. Miller	Wilber R. Winch
Chippewa	J. Edw. Erickson	Mildred Gunderson	Wm. O. Kelly
Clark	H. R. Baird	Mike Krultz, Jr.	Donald H. Braatz
Columbia	J. Guy Hopkins	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Grunke
Crawford	Donald C. McDowell ..	Ruth M. Daugherty ..	Anton E. Laskaskie
Dane	Edward J. Smith	Otto Festge	Walter N. Smithback
Dodge	Frank E. Panzer	Arthur R. Mitchell ..	Louis Schettler
Door	Lawrence H. Johnson ..	C. Hollis Bassford ..	Roy G. Stoneman
Douglas	John R. Lynch	Arne J. Anderson	William C. Smith
Dunn	Norval Ellefson	Leonard Kingsley	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire	Henry E. Graff	Esther F. Voss	Florence H. Osterstad
Florence	Clarence Roberts	Fritz Johnson	Theodore W. Olson
Fond du Lac	Walter G. Hollander ..	Arnold Sook	Fayette M. Coiteen
Forest	Lester S. Predeth	Mathew A. Popp	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Fred E. Parker	Alonzo Aupperle	Gerald Zenz
Green	C. W. Loveland	Ray E. Kundert	Ralph J. Kundert
Green Lake	Franklin Jahnke	Gustave Doepke	Norbert A. Bierman
Iowa	Glenn H. James	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances Chappell
Iron	Edwin J. Sybeldon	Carl Kaffine	Bertrand Bruneau
Jackson	F. N. Nelson	George J. Johnson	Hubert Johnson
Jefferson	Forrest Striegl	James D. Hyer	Alex J. Schremp
Juneau	Lester Palmer	John S. Henry	John E. Felland
Kenosha	Clarence Jackson	Richard Lindgren	Walter E. Anderson
Kewaunee	Otto W. Adams	Adrian E. O'Konski ..	Roland L. Baierl
La Crosse	Raymond Parmenter ..	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Walter B. Calvert	Holmes Stott	Elmer E. Virtue
Langlade	Edward Golbach	Ronald M. Moss	Milton E. Warg
Lincoln	Henry Meier	Kermit J. Berg	William O. Degner
Manitowoc	G. K. Berge	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Ray McCarthy
Marathon	Ben Prellwitz	Lucile Zielsdorf	Everett J. Freeman
Marinette	Willard J. Fahrenkrug ..	Geo. E. Costello	Bernard M. Stehle
Marquette	Eli Nesbitt	Marcella Miodzik	Edward Gelhar
Milwaukee	Lawrence J. Timmerman ..	Herman Kubiak	Edward J. Mesheski
Monroe	Frank C. Mitchell	Edwin G. Monick	Louis H. Larson
Oconto	Lloyd Baumgart	Josie M. Cook	Allen Ehlers
Oneida	Ervin Guth	Lloyd D. Verage	Alfred Houg
Outagamie	Alvin Fulcer	Mollie E. Pfeffer	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	Donald O. Smith	Otto Christenson
Polk	W. G. Paulson	Victor A. Hanson	Ernest Lundberg
Portage	Henry W. Stinson	Chester J. Kulas	Stephen F. Molski
Price	Gordon Dahlie	Evald Nelson	Margaret Corrigan
Racine	Randolph H. Runden ..	James A. Fay	Horace F. Edmands
Richland	Fred Pauls	Lola L. Rice	Emmett L. Barnhart
Rock	Roy R. Guilkey	Walter M. Lindemann ..	Lawrence Schmidley
Rusk	Gordon Heuer	Elmer W. Hill	Marlin F. Wilson
St. Croix	Frank VanSomeran, Jr. ..	Lola M. Turnquist	John C. Bogut
Sauk	Clarence J. Sprecher ..	J. Victor Johnson	Hazel Frazier
Sawyer	Arthur L. Hanson	Arnold H. Anderson ..	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano	Arthur H. Schultz	Neil R. Druckrey	Grover W. Beversdorf
Sheboygan	Oscar A. Damrow	Ernst L. Kaufmann	Carl M. Richter
Taylor	Millard Kapit	Harold O. Ruesch	Joseph J. Fleischmann
Trempealeau	Paul Lehmann	Hughitt M. Johnson ..	Gordon J. Severson
Vernon	Paul A. Dahl	Berlie Moore	Lawrence G. Crumrine
Vilas	Andrew A. Schmidt	Mary Thomas	Francis T. Johnson
Walworth	Floyd Ewing	H. Jos. Breidenbach ..	Volney A. Lackey
Washburn	Frank E. Zemaatis	Ole S. Soholt	Roy D. Humlicek
Washington	E. M. Romaine	Anton P. Staral	Paul L. Justman
Waukesha	James W. Baird	Richard L. Sylvester ..	Leslie P. Rockteacher
Waupaca	Lester H. Laux	Albert L. Anderson	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara	H. J. Eagan	Irvin Peterson	Ervin E. Bruchs
Winnebago	Joseph F. Drexler	Nell A. Hoffmann	Earl E. Fuller
Wood	Alba F. Bump	Joachim A. Schindler ..	Vernon M. Kelly

¹Elected as chairman for 1955.²Term expires January 3, 1957.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Superintendent ¹ of Schools	County Judge ²	District Attorney ³
Adams	Irvin S. Jones	Fulton Collipp	Donald L. Hollman
Ashland	George A. Bassford ..	Walter H. Cate	Richard Wartman
Barron	Hazel M. Calhoun	Lee C. Youngman	Robert J. Vergeront
Bayfield	John W. Howell	Lawrence K. Blanchard	Walter T. Norlin
Brown	Joseph D. Donovan	John D. Kehoe	Bernard J. Bertrand
Buffalo	O. J. Sohrweide	George L. Pattison	Gary B. Schlosstein
Burnett	Byron T. Smith	Harry F. Gundersen ..	Clive J. Strang
Calumet	Francis J. Flanagan ..	David H. Seborna	Franklin J. Schmieder
Chippewa	Anna J. Thorpe	Orrin H. Larabee	Eugene R. Jackson
Clark	Leonard Morley	Lowell D. Schoengarth	John J. Nikolay
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. ..	John D. Winner
	2nd, Blanche Losinski ..		
Dodge	Paul L. Kaiser	Henry G. Gergen, Jr. ..	Bruce R. Rasmussen
Door	Homer Willems	Grover M. Stapleton ..	Herbert W. Johnson
Douglas	Gladys S. Lynch	Robert E. Curran	John H. Chisholm
Dunn	Archie A. Shafer	Carl E. Peterson	Ceylon M. Meisner
Eau Claire	Jennie L. Webster	Merrill R. Farr	Victor O. Tronsdal
Florence	Ruben E. Bergsten	Irving W. Smith, Sr. ..	Allen C. Wittkopf
Fond du Lac	Lester A. Timm	Jerold E. Murphy	Eugene F. McEssey
Forest	Julia C. Bushman	Allen M. Stranz	Edward W. Schenk
Grant	Alex M. Jones	George F. Frantz	Mark H. Hoskins
Green	Irene C. Powers	Marshall L. Peterson ..	Franz W. Brand
Green Lake	Wilmer A. Gorske	George E. Ostrander ..	James L. McMonigal
Iowa	Lillian M. Ellis	David O. Jones	Robert G. Hoskins
Iron	Eve M. Grubisic	R. C. Trembath	George Sullivan
Jackson	Mae Hardie	Hans Hanson	Carlyle A. Skolos
Jefferson	Eva N. Bock	Lorenzo L. Darling	Thorpe Merriman
Juneau	S. D. Macomber	William R. Curran	William T. Brady
Kenosha	Margaret Diehl	Wilmer W. Davis	Joseph B. Molinaro
Kewaunee	Arnold Chada	Aaron G. Murphy	Donald W. Jirtle
La Crosse	Hazel Leicht	Roy V. Ahlstrom	George Thompson, Jr.
Lafayette	Howard Teasdale	Joseph F. Collins	Gilbert F. Bernard
Langlade	Oris A. Mork	Thomas E. McDougal ..	Charles B. Avery
Lincoln	Harold R. Edmund	Donald E. Schnabel	Jacob J. Ament
Manitowoc	Gretna T. Brown	Jerome V. Ledvina	Robert E. Koutnik
Marathon	William E. Moore	Frank G. Loeffler	Ronald D. Keberle
Marinette	Clayton L. Lee	William F. Haase	Harry E. White
Marquette	Clarence Bartz	John K. Callahan	Alfred F. Christiansen
Milwaukee	Michael S. Kies	Rudolph J. Murodroch ..	William J. McCauley
		1st Br. — Epx. 1962	
		Roy R. Stauff	
		2nd Br. — Exp. 1958	
Monroe	Ollie M. Swanson	Lambert A. Hansen	William J. Gleiss
Oconto	Otto Neumann	Frank P. Megan	Edward Herald
Oneida	Irving Paulson	George A. Richards	Albert J. Crilli
Outagamie	Henry J. Van Straten ..	Stanley A. Staidl	Fred E. Froehlich
Ozaukee	Elmer A. Keil	Peter M. Huiras	James J. Koenen
Pepin	Wilbur M. Gibson	Joseph H. Riedner	John G. Bartholomew
Pierce	Elsie Schorta	Paul A. Magdanz	LeRoy Hagemann
Polk	Levis R. Bune	Charles D. Madsen	George W. Peterson
Portage	Rowena L. Allen	James H. Levi	John J. Haka
Price	Martha G. Woody	John A. DeBardeleben	Ray J. Haggerty
Racine	Alfred R. Schumann	Francis Wendt	Dexter D. Black
Richland	Cecil Wanless	Sidney J. Hanson	Corliss C. Kennedy
Rock	Donald E. Upton	Chester H. Christensen	Joseph B. Forrestal
Rusk	Marvin Nelson	Donald J. Sterlinske ..	Rodney Lee Young
St. Croix	Henry Borgen	Robert G. Varnum	Kenneth H. Hayes
Sauk	Kurt R. Schoenoff	Robert H. Gollmar	James A. Seering
Sawyer	Leighton Morris	Walter J. Duffy	Vincent P. Davis
Shawano	Rex G. Krull	Charles B. Dillett	Fritz Weber
Sheboygan	Ray B. Lightfoot	Joseph W. Wilkus	Edward Leberlein
Taylor	Arthur A. Prochnow	Edw. Neuenschwander	Raymond H. Scott
Trempealeau	Tillie Sylfest	Albert L. Twesme	John C. Quinn
Vernon	Neil H. Rudie	Martin Gulbrandsen ..	Wayne B. Schlintz
Vilas	John B. Matson	Frank W. Carter	John R. Dickerson
Walworth	Sheridan Ellsworth	Roscoe R. Luce	Erwin C. Zastrow
Washburn	Marie E. Kennedy	Albert C. Barrett	Ward Winton
Washington	Harry D. Sheski	Milton L. Meister	Leroy J. Gorring
Waukesha	Winston D. Brown	William E. Gramling ..	James D'Amato
Waupaca	George W. Barber	Arthur M. Scheller	Gerald K. Anderson
Waushara	Clifford S. Larson	Boyd A. Clark	Earl P. Kilgen
Winnebago	F. Robert Fowler	Herbert J. Mueller	Franklin Moore, Jr.
Wood	Matt C. Knedle	Byron B. Conway	John M. Potter

¹Term expires July 1957.

²Term expires January 1962.

³Term expires January 3, 1957.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	Sheriff ¹	Register of Deeds ¹	Clerk of Circuit Court ¹
Adams	Frank B. Serles	Clara R. Smith	Adolph Troemner
Ashland	E. F. MacDonald	Clarence A. Day	Adella Wright
Barron	James L. O'Brien	Ellen N. Feagle	Clara M. Pitzen
Bayfield	Terence P. Arseneau	Earl Pedersen	Asa R. Willey
Brown	Reuben J. Lasee	Harold P. Loch	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Glen Davis	Willard C. Hansen	Albert Heuer, Jr.
Burnett	Elmire B. Stusek	Violet Hanson	Madeline Huth
Calumet	Lucille Kosmosky	Norbert G. Propson	Math. A. Nilles, Jr.
Chippewa	Clifford E. Dorr	Clarence Balts	John L. Ritzinger
Clark	Ray Kutsche	Henry E. Rahn	Joseph Frantz
Columbia	Peter J. Boylan	Reka Hammerschmidt	Iva Watling Gay
Crawford	Bruce Hutchins	Lyle T. Johnson	Paul L. Paulson
Dane	Franz G. Haas	Miles C. Riley, Jr.	Jean E. Johnson
Dodge	Edward C. Klemann	William Druecke	Martin Mertes
Door	Ernest Gleasner	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	Lloyd H. Thompson	Byron J. Loken	Rose M. Jacobson
Florence	Ray H. Soderberg	Ode N. Christesen	Otto A. Dumke
Fond du Lac	George J. Lemieux	John G. Brunkhorst	George E. McConahey
Forest	Lyle Palmer	Anna M. Peterson	Ervin O. Gilmore
Grant	Robert F. Seemeyer	M. Ethel Utt	Delbert L. Schuster
Green	Samuel F. Humbel	Grace M. Thorpe	Helen F. Myers
Green Lake	Joseph A. Walker	Floyd W. Kallas	Julia Bird
Iowa	Ray M. Reese	Belva Crook	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Eino S. Nevala	Clara Yelich	Fred J. Ebbi
Jackson	Julian O. Larkin	Lyle V. Larson	Dorothy Meek
Jefferson	Roger H. Reinel	Arthur J. Gruennert	Ray Breitweiser
Juneau	Kenneth Hedging	Lawrence Larson	Douglas B. Davenport
Kenosha	James Marshall	Harold J. Schend	G. Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee	Alvin C. Kuehl	Alice M. Flaherty	Orville J. Albrecht
La Crosse	Robert E. Scullen	Charles J. Wachs	Carl F. Schnick
Lafayette	Lawrence W. James	Roy O'Neill	Earle R. Ward
Langlade	John R. Gray	Aloysius G. Kubiak	Marie F. Anderson
Lincoln	Alfred E. Giese	Esther B. Borgmann	Carl M. Moe
Manitowoc	Lester G. Nichols	Joseph M. Zahorik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Myron C. Mueller	Andrew Miller	Neal E. Jones
Marinette	Marriner Kohlman	Roy H. Willmann	Albert N. Olson
Marquette	Ruth Atkinson	Margaret C. Flynn	Lucy M. Robinson
Milwaukee	Max A. Barczak	Clyde M. Haberman	Francis X. McCormack
Monroe	Harry C. Johnson	Elizabeth F. Crossen	Arlvs M. Rohn
Oconto	Harold Reed	Florence Dunton	Lloyd Hodgins
Oneida	Donald M. Krouse	Agnes Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Donald J. Heinritz	Stephen M. Peeters	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Edmund J. Bienlein	William N. Rock	Frank Wilson
Pepin	Victor Seline	Norman Latshaw	William C. Thompson
Pierce	Roy Simenson	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk	James W. Moore	Donald Ferguson	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Florian A. Krutza	Edward D. Haka	Ethel Anderson
Price	Andrew Pilch	Walter F. Koch	Clyde D. Sullivan
Racine	Rudolph Spieker	Stanley F. Bialecki	Edward F. Daley
Richland	Loren E. Marshall	William W. Blackburn	Carl Gunnill
Rock	Miles C. Sweeney	Emmett W. Murphy	Harold V. Schmidley
Rusk	Peter J. Sybers	Ferdinand Johnson	Robert B. MacDonald
St. Croix	Walter L. Schrank	David Hope	Simon Lovvas
Sauk	James W. Gavin	Clinton W. Platt	Vera C. Terry
Sawyer	Clyde Williamson	Laura McLaggan	Harold J. Gobler
Shawano	Ted W. Eul	Albert F. Wendt	William F. Kumm
Sheboygan	Theodore J. Mosch	Benjamin Diederich	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Marlin Curran	Harold R. Gowey	Frances W. Kuliwicz
Trempealeau	Ernest Axness	Lester Brennom	Clarence H. Johnson
Vernon	Morris Moon	Earl Picha	Verl W. Poole
Vilas	Wallace Seyfert	Sylvester Stein	Ruth Wolfe
Walworth	John W. Cusack	Marie C. Welch	Catherine E. Parsons
Washburn	James R. Scharhag	Jacob L. Gullickson	Merle J. Johnson
Washington	George Brummer	Edwin Pick	Lawrence P. Berend
Waukesha	Michael Lombardi	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Floyd M. Taylor	Alice C. Eastman	Walter L. Jones
Waushara	Leon L. Murty	Ervin Bruchs	Ina T. McComb
Winnebago	Victor Jordan	Bernice L. Fuller	William E. Osborne
Wood	Arthur E. Berg	Robert J. Ryan	Jasper C. Johnson

¹Term expires January 3, 1957.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	Surveyor ¹	Coroner ¹
Adams	Raymond W. Phillips	Robert W. Roseberry
Ashland .....	.....	Richard J. Mason
Barron	Frank A. Havel	Albin J. Hyllengren
Bayfield	James W. Tutor	Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	Winford R. Albert	Cletus M. Belisle
Buffalo .....	.....	Hartman F. Stohr
Burnett .....	.....	J. Raymond Swedberg
Calumet .....	.....	William Langmack
Chippewa	Alfred Tilbury	Earl A. Hatleberg
Clark	Allen Covell	John R. Bergemann
Columbia	Wilmer J. Anderson	Kenneth W. Reuhl
Crawford .....	.....	William J. Rider
Dane	Alex W. Ely	Stanley C. Larsen
Dodge	James Lange	Otto F. Goetsch
Door	Ralph Cook	Calmer Nelson
Douglas .....	.....	William M. Downs
Dunn .....	.....	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, Jr.	J. Dallas Wepking
Green .....	.....	Herman A. Stuessy
Green Lake	George E. Phillips	Gustave G. Mueller
Iowa	Robert S. Arthur	Wendell D. Hamlin
Iron .....	.....	Florian M. Jelinski
Jackson	Ray Hurlburt	Sidney J. Jensen
Jefferson	Karl W. Fuge	Hugo Hunsader
Juneau .....	.....	Clarence R. Sorenson
Kenosha	Hugh Southmayd	William Rauwen
Kewaunee .....	.....	Victor Cherovsky
La Crosse	Leslie J. Marcou	Michael J. Watunya
Lafayette .....	.....	Richard J. Barth
Langlade	Charles Borth	Harry R. Gibbons
Lincoln	Antone W. Kordick	Arthur E. Taylor
Manitowoc	Kenneth J. Brey	Theodore A. Teitgen
Marathon	J. August Carlson	John Hildensperger
Marinette .....	.....	Milton E. Zeitler
Marquette	Fred Phillips	E. G. Natziger
Milwaukee	Robert Larson	James J. Hall
Monroe .....	.....	Robert A. Flynn
Oconto .....	.....	William Gallagher
Oneida	Forest R. Wincentsen	Albert G. Onson
Outagamie	Frank M. Charlesworth	Bernard H. Kemps
Ozaukee	James A. Eide	John F. Walsh
Pepin .....	.....	Richard J. Bryant
Pierce .....	.....	Ralph F. Winberg
Polk .....	.....	John C. Park
Portage	Julian F. Maxfield	John Dzikoski, Jr.
Price	Leonard Risberg	Harold G. Lake
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 .....	.....	Archibald M. Ford
Sauk .....	.....	James A. Tibbitts
Sawyer	Harry Johnson	Lester L. Anderson
Shawano .....	.....	Harvey C. Stubenvoll
Sheboygan	Bruno J. Hartman	Reed M. Simpson
Taylor	Cyrus R. Claussen	David H. Ruesch
Trempealeau .....	.....	Martin A. Wiemer
Vernon .....	.....	Robert A. Starr
Vilas .....	.....	Patrick J. Gaffney
Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	Robert S. Betzer
Washington	Richard Andrews	Harry W. Dahl
Waukesha	Ethan D. Maxon	James A. Albrecht
Waupaca	Edward H. Hoffmann	Alvin H. Johnson
Waushara .....	.....	Albert M. Christofferson
Winnebago	George Vergin	George A. Blader
Wood	Robert F. Wolverton	George A. Steele
.....	Edgar J. Carrington	Harold G. Pomainville

¹Term expires January 3, 1957.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

November 1955

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Abbotsford	Clark	Benton	Lafayette
Abrams	Oconto	Berlin	Green Lake
Adams	Adams	Big Bend	Waukesha
Adell	Sheboygan	Big Falls	Waupaca
Afton	Rock	Billings Park	Douglas
Albany	Green	Birchwood	Washburn
Algoma	Kewaunee	Birnamwood	Shawano
Allenton	Washington	Black Creek	Outagamie
Alluoez	Douglas	Black Earth	Dane
Alma	Buffalo	Black River Falls	Jackson
Alma Center	Jackson	Blackwell	Forest
Almena	Barron	Blair	Trempealeau
Almond	Portage	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Altoona	Eau Claire	Blenker	Wood
Alvin	Forest	Bloom City	Richland
Amberg	Marinette	Bloomer	Chippewa
Amery	Polk	Bloomington	Grant
Amherst	Portage	Blue Mounds	Dane
Amherst Junction	Portage	Blue River	Grant
Aniwa	Shawano	Boaz	Richland
Antigo	Langlade	Bonduel	Shawano
Appleton	Outagamie	Boscobel	Grant
Arbor Vitae	Vilas	Boulder Junction	Vilas
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Bowler	Shawano
Arena	Iowa	Boyceville	Dunn
Argonne	Forest	Boyd	Chippewa
Argyle	Lafayette	Branch	Manitowoc
Arkansas	Pepin	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Arkdale	Adams	Brantwood	Price
Arlington	Columbia	Breed	Oconto
Armstrong Creek	Forest	Bridgeport	Crawford
Arpin	Wood	Briggsville	Marquette
Ashippun	Dodge	Brill	Barron
Ashland	Ashland	Brillion	Calumet
Astico	Dodge	Bristol	Kenosha
Athelstane	Marinette	Brodhead	Green
Athens	Marathon	Brokaw	Marathon
Auburndale	Wood	Brookfield	Waukesha
Augusta	Eau Claire	Brooklyn	Green
Auroraville	Waushara	Brooks	Adams
Avalon	Rock	Brownsville	Dodge
Avoca	Iowa	Browtown	Green
Babcock	Wood	Bruce	Rusk
Badger	Sauk	Brule	Douglas
Bagley	Grant	Brussels	Door
Baileys Harbor	Door	Bryant	Langlade
Baldwin	St. Croix	Burkhardt	St. Croix
Balsam Lake	Polk	Burlington	Racine
Bancroft	Portage	Burnett	Dodge
Bangor	La Crosse	Butler	Waukesha
Baraboo	Sauk	Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Barksdale	Bayfield	Butternut	Ashland
Barneveld	Iowa	Byron	Fond du Lac
Barnum	Crawford	Cable	Bayfield
Barron	Barron	Cadott	Chippewa
Barronett	Barron	Calamine	Lafayette
Barton	Washington	Caledonia	Racine
Bassett	Kenosha	Cambria	Columbia
Bay City	Pierce	Cambridge	Dane
Bayfield	Bayfield	Cameron	Barron
Bear Creek	Outagamie	Camp Douglas	Juneau
Beaver	Marinette	Camp Lake	Kenosha
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac
Beetown	Grant	Canton	Barron
Beldenville	Pierce	Caroline	Shawano
Belgium	Ozaukee	Carrollville	Milwaukee
Belleville	Dane	Cascade	Sheboygan
Belmont	Lafayette	Casco	Kewaunee
Beloit	Rock	Cashton	Monroe
Benet Lake	Kenosha	Cassville	Grant
Bennett	Douglas	Cataract	Monroe
Benoit	Bayfield	Catawba	Price

POST OFFICES

619

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Cato	Manitowoc	Dorchester	Clark
Cavour	Forest	Dousman	Waukesha
Cayuga	Ashland	Downing	Dunn
Cazenovia	Richland	Downsville	Dunn
Cecil	Shawano	Doylestown	Columbia
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Dresser	Polk
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Drummond	Bayfield
Centuria	Polk	Dunbar	Marinette
Chaseburg	Vernon	Durand	Pepin
Chelsea	Taylor		
Chetek	Barron	Eagle	Waukesha
Chili	Clark	Eagle River	Vilas
Chilton	Calumet	Earl	Washburn
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	East Ellsworth	Pierce
City Point	Jackson	East End	Douglas
Clam Falls	Polk	East Troy	Walworth
Clam Lake	Ashland	Eastman	Crawford
Clarno	Green	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Clayton	Polk	Eau Galle	Dunn
Clear Lake	Polk	Eden	Fond du Lac
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	Edgar	Marathon
Cleveland	Manitowoc	Edgerton	Rock
Clinton	Rock	Edgewater	Sawyer
Clintonville	Waupaca	Edmund	Iowa
Clyman	Dodge	Egg Harbor	Door
Cobb	Iowa	El Dorado	Fond du Lac
Cochrane	Buffalo	Eland	Shawano
Colby	Marathon	Elcho	Langlade
Coleman	Marinette	Elderon	Marathon
Colfax	Dunn	Eleva	Trempealeau
Colgate	Washington	Elk Mound	Dunn
Collins	Manitowoc	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Coloma	Waushara	Elkhorn	Walworth
Columbus	Columbia	Ellison Bay	Door
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Ellsworth	Pierce
Comstock	Barron	Elm Grove	Waukesha
Conover	Vilas	Elmwood	Pierce
Conrath	Rusk	Elroy	Juneau
Coon Valley	Vernon	Elton	Langlade
Cornell	Chippewa	Embarrass	Waupaca
Cornucopia	Bayfield	Emerald	St. Croix
Cottage Grove	Dane	Endeavor	Marquette
Couderay	Sawyer	Ephraim	Door
Crandon	Forest	Etrick	Trempealeau
Crivitz	Marinette	Eureka	Winnebago
Cross Plains	Dane	Evansville	Rock
Cuba City	Grant	Excelsior	Richland
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Exeland	Sawyer
Cumberland	Barron		
Curtiss	Clark	Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Cushing	Polk	Fairchild	Eau Claire
Custer	Portage	Fall Creek	Eau Claire
		Fall River	Columbia
Dale	Outagamie	Fence	Florence
Dallas	Barron	Fennimore	Grant
Dalton	Green Lake	Fenwood	Marathon
Danbury	Burnett	Ferryville	Crawford
Dancy	Marathon	Fifield	Price
Dane	Dane	Fish Creek	Door
Darien	Walworth	Florence	Florence
Darlington	Lafayette	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
De Forest	Dane	Fontana	Walworth
De Pere	Brown	Footville	Rock
De Soto	Vernon	Forest Junction	Calumet
Deer Park	St. Croix	Forestville	Door
Deerbrook	Langlade	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson
Deerfield	Dane	Fountain City	Buffalo
Delafield	Waukesha	Fox Lake	Dodge
Delavan	Walworth	Foxboro	Douglas
Dellwood	Adams	Francis Creek	Manitowoc
Delta	Bayfield	Franksville	Racine
Denmark	Brown	Frederic	Polk
Deronda	Polk	Fredonia	Ozaukee
Devils Lake	Sauk	Freedom	Outagamie
Diamond Bluff	Pierce	Fremont	Waupaca
Dickeyville	Grant	Friendship	Adams
Dodge	Trempealeau	Friesland	Columbia
Dodgeville	Iowa		

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Galesville	Trempealeau	Horicon	Dodge
Galloway	Marathon	Hortonville	Outagamie
Gays Mills	Crawford	Hubertus	Washington
Genesee Depot	Waukesha	Hudson	St. Croix
Genoa	Vernon	Humbird	Clark
Genoa City	Walworth	Hurley	Iron
Germantown	Washington	Hustisford	Dodge
Gile	Iron	Hustler	Juneau
Gillett	Oconto	Independence	Trempealeau
Gillingham	Richland	Ingram	Rusk
Gilman	Taylor	Iola	Waupaca
Gilmanton	Buffalo	Irma	Lincoln
Gleason	Lincoln	Iron Belt	Iron
Glen Flora	Rusk	Iron Ridge	Dodge
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	Iron River	Bayfield
Glenhaven	Grant	Ironton	Sauk
Glenwood	St. Croix	Itasca	Douglas
Glidden	Ashland	Ixonia	Jefferson
Goodman	Marinette	Jackson	Washington
Goodrich	Taylor	Jacksonport	Door
Gordon	Douglas	Janesville	Rock
Gotham	Richland	Jefferson	Jefferson
Grafton	Ozaukee	Jim Falls	Chippewa
Grand Marsh	Adams	Joel	Polk
Grandview	Bayfield	Johnson Creek	Jefferson
Granton	Clark	Juda	Green
Grantsburg	Burnett	Jump River	Taylor
Granville	Milwaukee	Junction City	Portage
Gratiot	Lafayette	Juneau	Dodge
Green Bay	Brown	Kansasville	Racine
Green Lake	Green Lake	Kaukauna	Outagamie
Greenbush	Sheboygan	Kellnersville	Manitowoc
Greendale	Milwaukee	Kempster	Langlade
Greenleaf	Brown	Kendall	Monroe
Greenvalley	Shawano	Kennan	Price
Greenville	Outagamie	Kenosha	Kenosha
Greenwood	Clark	Keneshia	Shawano
Gresham	Shawano	Kewaskum	Washington
Grimms	Manitowoc	Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Gurney	Iron	Kiel	Manitowoc
Hager City	Pierce	Kieler	Grant
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Kimberly	Outagamie
Hamburg	Marathon	King	Waupaca
Hammond	St. Croix	Kingston	Green Lake
Hancock	Waushara	Knapp	Dunn
Hannibal	Taylor	Knowles	Dodge
Hanover	Rock	Knowlton	Marathon
Harshaw	Oneida	Kohler	Sheboygan
Hartford	Washington	Krakow	Shawano
Hartland	Waukesha	Lac du Flambeau	Vilas
Hatley	Marathon	La Crosse	La Crosse
Haugen	Barron	La Farge	Vernon
Haven	Sheboygan	La Pointe	Ashland
Hawkins	Rusk	La Valle	Sauk
Hawthorne	Douglas	Ladysmith	Rusk
Hayward	Sawyer	Lake Beulah	Walworth
Hazel Green	Grant	Lake Delton	Sauk
Hazelhurst	Oneida	Lake Geneva	Walworth
Heafford Junction	Lincoln	Lake Mills	Jefferson
Helenville	Jefferson	Lake Nebagamon	Douglas
Herbster	Bayfield	Lake Tomahawk	Oneida
Hertel	Burnett	Lakewood	Oconto
Hewitt	Wood	Lampson	Washburn
High Bridge	Ashland	Lancaster	Grant
Highland	Iowa	Land O'Lakes	Vilas
Hilbert	Calumet	Lannon	Waukesha
Hiles	Forest	Laona	Forest
Hillpoint	Sauk	Larsen	Winnebago
Hillsboro	Vernon	Lebanon	Dodge
Hillsdale	Barron	Lemington	Sawyer
Hingham	Sheboygan	Lena	Oconto
Hixton	Jackson	Leopolis	Shawano
Holcombe	Chippewa	Lewis	Polk
Hollandale	Iowa	Lily	Langlade
Hollister	Langlade		
Holmen	La Crosse		
Honey Creek	Walworth		

POST OFFICES

621

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Lima Center	Rock	Mineral Point	Iowa
Limeridge	Sauk	Minocqua	Oneida
Linden	Iowa	Minong	Washburn
Lindsey	Wood	Mishicot	Manitowoc
Little Chute	Outagamie	Modena	Buffalo
Little Suamico	Oconto	Mondovi	Buffalo
Livingston	Grant	Monico	Oneida
Lodi	Columbia	Monroe	Green
Loganville	Sauk	Montello	Marquette
Lomira	Dodge	Montfort	Grant
London	Dane	Monticello	Green
Lone Rock	Richland	Montreal	Iron
Long Lake	Florence	Moquah	Bayfield
Loomis	Marinette	Morrisonville	Dane
Loretta	Sawyer	Morse	Ashland
Lowell	Dodge	Mosinee	Marathon
Loyal	Clark	Mountain	Oconto
Lublin	Taylor	Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Luck	Pulk	Mount Hope	Grant
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	Mount Horeb	Dane
Lyndon Station	Juneau	Mount Sterling	Crawford
Lynxville	Crawford	Mukwonago	Waukesha
Lyons	Walworth	Muscoda	Grant
		Muskego	Waukesha
McAllister	Marinette	Nashotah	Waukesha
McFarland	Dane	Necedah	Juneau
McNaughton	Oneida	Neenah	Winnebago
Madison	Dane	Neillsville	Clark
Maiden Rock	Pierce	Nekoosa	Wood
Malone	Fond du Lac	Nelson	Buffalo
Manawa	Waupaca	Nelsonville	Portage
Manchester	Green Lake	Neopit	Shawano
Manitowish	Iron	Neosho	Dodge
Manitowish Waters	Vilas	Neshkoro	Marquette
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	New Auburn	Chippewa
Maple	Douglas	New Franklin	Brown
Maplewood	Door	New Glarus	Green
Marathon	Marathon	New Holstein	Calumet
Marengo	Ashland	New Lisbon	Juneau
Maribel	Manitowoc	New London	Waupaca
Marinette	Marinette	New Munster	Kenosha
Marion	Waupaca	New Richmond	St. Croix
Markesan	Green Lake	Newald	Forest
Marquette	Green Lake	Newburg	Washington
Marshall	Dane	Newton	Manitowoc
Marshfield	Wood	Niagara	Marinette
Mason	Bayfield	Nichols	Outagamie
Mather	Juneau	Norrie	Marathon
Mattoon	Shawano	North Bend	Jackson
Mauston	Juneau	North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Mayville	Dodge	North Freedom	Sauk
Mazomanie	Dane	North Lake	Waukesha
Mazford	Taylor	North Prairie	Waukesha
Medina	Outagamie	Northfield	Jackson
Mellen	Ashland	Norwalk	Monroe
Melrose	Jackson	Nye	Polk
Melvina	Monroe		
Menasha	Winnebago	Oakdale	Monroe
Menekaunee	Marinette	Oakfield	Fond du Lac
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	Oakwood	Milwaukee
Menomonie	Dunn	Oconomowoc	Waukesha
Mercer	Iron	Oconto	Oconto
Merrill	Lincoln	Oconto Falls	Oconto
Merrillan	Jackson	Odanah	Ashland
Merrimack	Sauk	Ogdensburg	Waupaca
Merton	Waukesha	Ogema	Price
Middle Inlet	Marinette	Ojibwa	Sawyer
Middleton	Dane	Okauchee	Waukesha
Mifflin	Iowa	Omro	Winnebago
Mikana	Barron	Onalaska	La Crosse
Milan	Marathon	Oneida	Outagamie
Milladore	Wood	Ontario	Vernon
Millston	Jackson	Oostburg	Sheboygan
Milltown	Polk	Oregon	Dane
Milton	Rock	Orfordville	Rock
Milton Junction	Rock	Osceola	Polk
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oshkosh	Winnebago
Mindoro	La Crosse		

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>County</i>
Osseo	Trempealeau	Rio	Columbia
Owen	Clark	Rio Creek	Kewaunee
Oxford	Marquette	Riplinger	Clark
Packwaukee	Marquette	Ripon	Fond du Lac
Palmyra	Jefferson	River Falls	Pierce
Pardeeville	Columbia	Roberts	St. Croix
Park Falls	Price	Rochester	Racine
Parrish	Langlade	Rock Falls	Dunn
Patch Grove	Grant	Rock Springs	Sauk
Patzau	Douglas	Rockfield	Washington
Pearson	Langlade	Rockland	La Crosse
Peebles	Fond du Lac	Rosendale	Fond du Lac
Pelican Lake	Oneida	Rosholt	Portage
Pell Lake	Walworth	Rothschild	Marathon
Pembine	Marinette	Royalton	Waupaca
Pence	Iron	Rubicon	Dodge
Pensaukee	Oconto	Rudolph	Wood
Pepin	Pepin	Rusk	Dunn
Peshigo	Marinette	Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac
Pewaukee	Waukesha	Saint Croix Falls	Polk
Phelps	Vilas	Saint Francis	Milwaukee
Phillips	Price	St. Germain	Vilas
Pihox	Langlade	Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc
Pickerel	Langlade	Salem	Kenosha
Pickett	Winnebago	Sanborn	Ashtland
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	Sand Creek	Dunn
Pine River	Waushara	Sarona	Washburn
Pittsville	Wood	Sauk City	Sauk
Plain	Sauk	Saukville	Ozaukee
Plainfield	Waushara	Sawyer	Door
Platteville	Grant	Saxeville	Waushara
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	Saxon	Iron
Plover	Portage	Sayner	Vilas
Plum City	Pierce	Scandinavia	Waupaca
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Schofield	Marathon
Polar	Langlade	Seneca	Crawford
Poplar	Douglas	Sextonville	Richland
Port Edwards	Wood	Seymour	Outagamie
Port Washington	Ozaukee	Sharon	Walworth
Port Wing	Bayfield	Shawano	Shawano
Portage	Columbia	Sheboygan	Sheboygan
Porterfield	Marinette	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan
Poskin	Barron	Sheldon	Rusk
Potosi	Grant	Shell Lake	Washburn
Potter	Calumet	Sheridan	Waupaca
Pound	Marinette	Sherry	Wood
Powers Lake	Kenosha	Sherwood	Calumet
Poy Sippi	Waushara	Shiocton	Outagamie
Poynette	Columbia	Shorewood	Milwaukee
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Shullsburg	Lafayette
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Silverlake	Kenosha
Prairie Farm	Barron	Sinsinawa	Grant
Prentice	Price	Siren	Burnett
Prescott	Pierce	Sister Bay	Door
Princeton	Green Lake	Slinger	Washington
Pulaski	Brown	Sobieski	Oconto
Pulcifer	Shawano	Soldiers Grove	Crawford
Racine	Racine	Solon Springs	Douglas
Radisson	Sawyer	Somers	Kenosha
Randolph	Columbia	Somerset	St. Croix
Random Lake	Sheboygan	Soperton	Forest
Readfield	Waupaca	South Byron	Fond du Lac
Readstown	Vernon	South Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Redgranite	Waushara	South Range	Douglas
Reedsburg	Sauk	South Wayne	Lafayette
Reedsville	Manitowoc	Sparta	Monroe
Reeseville	Dodge	Spencer	Marathon
Rewey	Iowa	Spooner	Washburn
Rhineland	Oneida	Spring Green	Sauk
Rib Lake	Taylor	Spring Valley	Pierce
Rice Lake	Barron	Springbrook	Washburn
Richfield	Washington	Springfield	Walworth
Richland Center	Richland	Stanley	Chippewa
Ridgeland	Dunn	Star Prairie	St. Croix
Ridgeway	Iowa	Starlake	Vilas
Ringle	Marathon	Statesan	Waukesha
		Stetsonville	Taylor

POST OFFICES

623

Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Steuben	Crawford	Washington Island	Door
Stevens Point	Portage	Waterford	Racine
Stiles	Oconto	Waterloo	Jefferson
Stitzer	Grant	Watertown	Jefferson
Stockbridge	Calumet	Waubeka	Ozaukee
Stockholm	Pepin	Waukau	Winnebago
Stoddard	Vernon	Waukesha	Waukesha
Stone Lake	Sawyer	Waumandee	Buffalo
Stoughton	Dane	Waunakee	Dane
Stratford	Marathon	Waupaca	Waupaca
Strum	Trempealeau	Waupun	Fond du Lac
Sturgeon Bay	Door	Wausau	Marathon
Sturtevant	Racine	Wausaukee	Marinette
Suamico	Brown	Wautoma	Waushara
Sugar Bush	Outagamie	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee
Sullivan	Jefferson	Wauzeka	Crawford
Summit Lake	Langlade	Wayside	Brown
Sun Prairie	Dane	Webb Lake	Burnett
Superior	Douglas	Webster	Burnett
Suring	Oconto	Wentworth	Douglas
Sussex	Waukesha	West Allis	Milwaukee
		West Bend	Washington
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac	West De Pere	Brown
Taylor	Jackson	West Lima	Richland
Theresa	Dodge	West Salem	La Crosse
Thiensville	Ozaukee	Westboro	Taylor
Thorp	Clark	Westby	Vernon
Three Lakes	Oneida	Westfield	Marquette
Tiffany	Rock	Weyauwega	Waupaca
Tigerton	Shawano	Weyerhauser	Rusk
Tilleda	Shawano	Wheeler	Dunn
Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	White Lake	Langlade
Tomah	Monroe	Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee
Tomahawk	Lincoln	Whitehall	Trempealeau
Tony	Rusk	Whitelaw	Manitowoc
Townsend	Oconto	Whitewater	Walworth
Trego	Washburn	Whittlesey	Taylor
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Wild Rose	Waushara
Trevor	Kenosha	Willard	Clark
Tripoli	Oneida	Williams Bay	Walworth
Troy Center	Walworth	Wilnot	Kenosha
Tunnel City	Monroe	Wilson	St. Croix
Turtle Lake	Barron	Wilton	Monroe
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	Winchester	Vilas
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Windsor	Dane
		Winegar	Vilas
Underhill	Oconto	Winnebago	Winnebago
Union Center	Juneau	Winneconne	Winnebago
Union Grove	Racine	Winter	Sawyer
Unity	Marathon	Wisconsin Dells	Columbia
Upson	Iron	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood
		Withee	Clark
Valders	Manitowoc	Wittenberg	Shawano
Vandyne	Fond du Lac	Wonewoc	Juneau
Verona	Dane	Wood	Milwaukee
Vesper	Wood	Woodford	Lafayette
Victory	Vernon	Woodland	Dodge
Viola	Richland	Woodman	Grant
Viroqua	Vernon	Woodruff	Oneida
		Woodville	St. Croix
Wabeno	Forest	Woodworth	Kenosha
Waldo	Sheboygan	Wrightstown	Brown
Wales	Waukesha	Wyeville	Monroe
Walworth	Walworth	Wyocena	Columbia
Wanderoos	Polk	Yuba	Richland
Warrens	Monroe	Zachow	Shawano
Wascott	Douglas	Zenda	Walworth
Washburn	Bayfield		

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN*

Miscellaneous

	Address Correspondence to	
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.	Robert J. Dicke, Secy-Treas.	3 King Hall Madison 6
Alcoholism, Wis. Council on	R. S. Falk, Secy.	3001 W. Canal St. Milwaukee
American Automobile Assn.	Stuart B. Wright, Gen. Mgr.	103 N. Hamilton St. Madison 3
American Revolution, Sons of the (Wis. Society of)	Hampton Randolph Secy.	600 E. Beaumont Ave. Milwaukee 17
Animal Protective League	Mrs. Joseph E. Thompson, Pres. ..	2545 N. 65th St. Wauwatosa 13
Anti-Tuberculosis Assn., Wis.	C. W. Kammeier, Exec. Secy.	1700 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Archeological Soc., Wis.	Phil H. Wiegand, Secy.	1276 N. 63rd Ct. Wauwatosa
Bowling Assn., Wis. State	Clarence H. Jonen, Secy-Treas.	817 N. 27th St. Milwaukee
Bowling Assn., Wis. Woman's	Mrs. Jean Knep- prath, Secy.	4721 W. Wash. Blvd. Milwaukee 8
Broadcasts, American Council For Better	Miss Leslie Spence, Pres.	423 N. Pinckney St. Madison 3
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation	Mrs. Edith L. Zipse, Pres.	802 Bluff St. Beloit
Businessmen, Wis. Associated	Richard M. Rice, Secy.	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Button Soc., Wis. State	Helen Allen, Pres.	1030 Sherman Ave. Madison
Camping Assn., American	Verna L. Rosenthal Exec. Secy.	904A S. 8th St. Manitowoc
Cancer Soc., American (Wis. Div.)	R. O. McLean, Exec. Dir.	652 E. Gorham St. Madison
Cemetery Officials Assn., Wis.	Kenneth Schlein, Pres.	101 Sixth Ave. Antigo
Cerebral Palsy of Wis., United	George Hampel, Jr. Regional Dir.	4432 N. Sherman Blvd. Milwaukee 16
Chamber of Commerce, Wis., Junior	Ben D. Sisson, Pres.	720 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee

*This list was compiled as of December 1, 1955 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	
Chamber of Commerce, Wis., State	Frank A. Hausheer, Gen. Mgr.	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Checker Assn, Wis. State	Halbert W. Brooks, .. Pres.	Box B Green Lake
Children's Service Society	Margaret Winchell, Exec. Dir.	734 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Churches, Wis. Council of	Ellis H. Dana,	308 Wash. Bldg. Madison 3
Citizens Natural Resources Assn. of Wis.	Harold Kruse, Pres.	Loganville
Civil Air Corps, Wis.	Robt. Nelson, Pres. ..	8400 Jackson Park Blvd. Wauwatosa
Civil Rights Congress, Wis.	John Gilman,	914 Plankinton, N. Milwaukee
Colonial Dames in Wis., Natl. Soc. of	Mrs. Lewis Pillsbury, Secy.	4470 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee 11
Colored Women, Wis., State Assn. of	Mrs. Ethel Johnson, .. Secy.	1980 Harrison Ave. Beloit
Come Back Clubs, Wis. Council of	Fred H. Broecker, Exec. Secy.	2554 N. 75th St. Wauwatosa
Commerce Executives, Wis. Chamber of	Merrill Fee,	409 E. Sullivan St. Ripon
Confederated Unions of America	Arthur Sorensen, Pres.	1236 N. 43rd St. Milwaukee 8
Conservations Clubs, Wis. Federation of ..	Les Woerpel,	411 E. Lincoln Ave. Stevens Point
Conservation Congress, Wis.	John R. Lynch,	Gordon
Dahlia Soc., Badger State	L. W. Amborn,	430 Virginia Terrace Madison 5
Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the	Rev. A. G. Leisman, Secy.	4068 N. 13th St. Milwaukee 9
Diabetes Assn., Wis.	Karl H. Beck, Pres. ..	1411 Wauwatosa Ave. Wauwatosa
Easter Seal Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, Wis.	Kenneth L. Svee, Exec. Secy.	111 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Educational Television, Wis. Citizens Committee for	Mrs. Fred E. Risser, Secy	5010 Risser Rd. Madison 5
Epilepsy League, Wis.	Mrs. Eli Tash, Pres.	1130 E. Dean Rd. Milwaukee
Equal Rights Amendment, Wis. Soc., for the	Mrs. Ray E. Wigger, Chmn.	5717 Cedar Pl. Madison 5
Films Council, Wis. Better	Mrs. J. A. Nemick, .. Pres.	128 Fourth St. Fond du Lac
Fire Prevention Assn., Wis. State	Jesse J. Johnson, Secy-Treas.	259 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Fisherman's League, Badger	John B. Thirjung, Secy.	3829 N. Port Wash. Ave. Milwaukee 12
Founders and Patriots of America, Daughters of	Mrs. E. A. Hentzen, Pres.	4225 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee 11
Freier Saenger-Bund, Singing Soc.	Ted Becker, Secy.	1513 Philippen St. Manitowoc
Garden Club Federation, Wis.	Mrs. George Swear- engen, Pres.	Route 3 West Bend
Genealogical Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. Arthur Knud- son, Corres. Secy.	2642 S. Shore Dr. Milwaukee 7
German-American Societies of Wis., Federation of	Paul Bliesener	3223 N. Bartlett St. Milwaukee
Golf Assn., Wis. State	R. S. Crichton,	4831 W. State St. Milwaukee
Golfers Assn. of America, Professional (Wis. Sec.)	Manuel De Latorre, Pres.	N. Range Line Road Milwaukee
Good Roads Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Secy.	One W. Main St. Madison
Gun Collectors Assn., Wis.	Fred Benkovic, Secy.	1824 N. 36th St. Milwaukee 8
Health, Physical Education and Recrea- tion, Wis. Assn. for	Beatrice A. Baird, Pres.	State College La Crosse
Heart Assn., Wis.	Grant Larned,	441 W. North Ave. Milwaukee 12
Highway Users Conference, Wis.	F. M. Elliott, Secy. ..	122 W. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Historical Soc. of Wis., State	Clifford L. Lord, Dir.	816 State St. Madison
Historical Soc. of Wis., State — Women's Auxiliary	Mrs. Vincent W. Koch, Pres.	1009 Oakland Ave. Janesville
Hobbyist, Badger State	Robert C. Ambelang, Pres.	2436 N. 83rd St. Wauwatosa
Home Demonstration Council, Wis.	Mrs. Clarence Cramer, Secy.	Dousman
Hospital Service, Associated	L. R. Wheeler, Exec. Vice Pres.	826 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee
Houdini Club of Wis.	Otto W. Sutter,	493 Bruce St. Fond du Lac
Housing Assn., Wis. Cooperative	Roy G. Mita, Secy. ..	5722 Bittersweet Pl. Madison 5
Humane Soc., Wis.	Arthur C. Gueltzow, Mgr.	4151 N. Humboldt Ave. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Humane Soc., Wis. Federated	Carl E. Lee, Secy.	2919 N. Prospect Ave. Milwaukee
Izaak Walton League of America (Wis. Div.)	Roman H. Papka, Dir.	152 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Kiwanis International, Dist. of (Wis.- Upper Mich.)	Gustave J. Keller, Dist. Gov.	106 N. Oneida Appleton
Latvian Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Lauma Kasak, Pres.	9000 Watertown Plank Rd. Milwaukee 13
League of Women Voters of Wis.	Mrs. Marshall Beau- grand, Pres.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Leif Erickson Memorial Assn. of Wis.	Iver M. Kalnes, Pres.	Box 206 McFarland
Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.	L. W. Bridgman, Secy.	1910 Kendall Ave. Madison
Lions International (Multiple Dist. 27 — Wis.)	Shafeec A. Mansour, Secy.	924½ E. Main St. Merrill
Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of	Frederick W. La- Croix, Gov.	3015 N. Shepard Ave. Milwaukee
Mental Health, Wis. Assn. for	Walter W. Argow, .. Exec. Dir.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison
Mentally Retarded Children, Wis. Council for	G. I. Wallace, Pres.	923 Regent St. Madison 5
Music Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Mrs. A. A. Mellen- tine, Pres.	1226 College Ave. Stevens Point
Native Landscape, Wis. Friends of our	Mrs. J. G. Wood- burn, Pres.	211 N. Prospect Ave. Madison 3
Navy League of the U. S. (Wis. Council)	Rudolph A. Schoe- necker, Ex. Dir.	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Optimist International, 9th Dist. of	Arthur E. Schmidt, .. Lt. Gov.	2419 N. 62nd St. Wauwatosa 13
Ornithology, Wis. Soc. for	Helen F. Northup, Secy.	251 Langdon St. Madison 3
Planners, Assn. of Wis.	Carl H. Quast, Secy.	155 E. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee 2
Poets, Wis. Fellowship of	Mrs. Erchal McLay, Secy.	Route 1 Janesville
Postal History Soc., Wis.	Charles Peirce, Secy-Treas.	330 Main St. Oshkosh,
Public Expenditure Survey of Wis.	Arch Ely, Exec. Dir.	340 Wash. Bldg. Madison 3
Public Welfare Assn., Citizens	L. L. Oeland, Exec. Secy.	16 N. Carroll St. Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Raccoon and Fox Hunters Assn., Wis.	R. J. Antes, Pres.	Evansville
Radio and Television, Wis. Assn for Better	Mrs. Ralph A. Mc-Canse, Pres.	3309 Blackhawk Dr. Madison
Recreation Assn., Wis.	Ray R. Butler,	1701 E. Capitol Dr. Milwaukee 11
Recreation Assn., Wis. Greater	Dan F. Vicker, Pres.	Park Falls
Recreation Leaders Laboratory Assn., Wis.	Bruce L. Cartter,	314 Ag. Hall Madison 6
Reserve Officers Assn., of the U.S., (Dept. of Wis.)	Col. Duke E. Jones, Exec. Secy.	7133 W. St. Paul Ave. Milwaukee 13
Roadside Council, Wis.	Mrs. Stella Krueger Pres.	735 S. Water St. Milwaukee
Rotary International (Dist. 208)	Al Soetebier,	Ironwood, Michigan
Rotary International (Dis. 210)	Harold B. Frame,	Y.M.C.A. Racine
Safety, Wis. Council of	R. W. Gillette,	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Service Assn., Wis.	Allan C. Hubanks, ..	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Settlers Club of Wis.	T. Fred Baker,	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Social Work Alumni Assn. of the Univ. of Wis.	Eugene P. Schwartz Pres.	702 Church St. Stevens Point
Stamp Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Carl Light, Pres.	10705 W. Good Hope Rd. Milwaukee
Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.	Paul N. Reynolds,	120 S. Fairchild St. Madison 3
Taxpayers Conference, Wis.	Arch Ely	340 Wash. Bldg. Madison 3
Temperance Movement of Wis., United	Dr. Earnest C. Parish, Exec. Dir.	6142 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee 3
Temperance Union, Wis. Woman's Christian	Mrs. Olive B. Fisher, Pres.	Sparta
Tennis Assn., Wis.	Harold Hamley,	Route 1 Oconomowoc
Trees for Tomorrow	M. N. Taylor,	Merrill
Turner District, Wis.	Hillis H. Hanning,	309 Morningside Madison 4
Umpires Assn., Wis.	Walter F. Bauman, ..	1436 N. 65th Wauwatosa 13

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
United Nations Assn., Wis.	W. R. Davies, Pres.	State College Eau Claire
United World Federalists (Wis. Br.)	Lawrence F. Giese, Pres.	3018 N. Stowell Ave. Milwaukee 11
University of Wis. Foundation	Basil I. Peterson, Secy.	905 University Ave. Madison 5
Vacationland Council, Wis.	Jack Olson, Pres.	Wisconsin Dells
Welfare Council, Wis.	Tom E. Moses, Exec. Secy.	440 Wash. Bldg. Madison
Wisconservation Club	Otto Flaig,	Fort Atkinson
Women's Clubs, Wis Federation of	Mrs. Raymond M. Rightsell	1052 Clark St. Stevens Point
Writers' Assn., Wis. Regional	Fidelia Van An- twerp, Pres.	807 Vine St. Wisconsin Dells

Agricultural

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Harold L. Aus- tin, Secy-Treas.	Lancaster
Agricultural Alliance, Wis.	Thos. S. Pinney, Secy-Treas.	Sturgeon Bay
Agricultural Experiment Assn., Wis.	E. D. Holden, Secy.	Agronomy Bldg. Madison 6
Agriculture Co-operative, Wis. Council of	Milo K. Swanton, Exec. Secy.	205 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Apple Institute, Wis.	H. J. Rahmlow, Corres. Secy.	Horticulture Bldg. Madison 6
Badger Breeders Cooperative	Kenneth Wallin, Mgr.	Shawano
Badgerland Co-op	Melvin Mason, Pres.	Rural Route Whitewater
Beef Breeders and Feeders Assn.	Fred J. Giesler, Secy-Treas.	Stock Pavilion Madison 6
Beekeepers Assn., Wis. State	Vernon Howard, Pres.	4170 S. Howell Ave. Milwaukee 7
Berry and Vegetable Assn., Wis.	E. L. White, Secy.	Box 147 Fort Atkinson
Breeders and Harness Horse Assn., Wis	Clyde C. Woody, Pres.	Box 271 Madison 1
Broiler Growers Assn., Wis.	J. B. Hayes,	College of Agriculture Madison 6
Brown Swiss Assn., Wis.	Wayne F. Schultz, Secy.	R. 2, Box 152 Merrill
Buttermakers' and Managers' Assn., Wis.	Alvin Smith, Secy. ...	Portage

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Certified-Record of Performance Assn., Wis.	Baxter Newton, Secy-Treas.	342 N., State Capitol Madison 2
Cheese Exchange, Wis.	R. W. Leffler, Pres.	P. O. Box 152 Plymouth
Cheese Makers' Assn., Wis.	Geo. L. Mooney, Exec. Secy.	Plymouth
Cheese Producers Marketing Assn. Coop.	H. H. Trumpy, Gen. Mgr.	Box 240 Monroe
Cheese Producers' Cooperative, Wis.	E. H. Bruggink, Gen. Mgr.	Plymouth
Cheesemakers Assn., Foreign Type	Fred Krebs, Pres.	Monroe
Chester White Breeders Co-op. Assn., Wis.	Neil C. Batterman, Secy.	R. 2, Fond du Lac
Consolidated Badger Cooperative	Geo. W. Ruppel, Gen. Mgr.	Shawano
Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State	L. Sorensen, Secy-Treas.	P. O. Box 429 Wisconsin Rapids
Creameries Assn., Wis.	Oscar Christianson ..	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Dairy Assn. of Wis., American	M. J. Framberger, Gen. Mgr.	3228 University Ave. Madison 5
Dairy Federation, Wis.	Wm. F. Groves, Pres.	Rural Route Lodi
Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.	K. G. Weckel, Secy.	16 Babcock Hall Madison 6
Dairyland Cooperative Assn.	Ernest W. Hesse, Gen. Mgr.	Juneau
Duroc Assn., Wis. State	Henry Hamer, Secy-Treas.	Fort Atkinson
Electric Cooperative, Wis.	H. O. Melby, Pres. ..	1810 S. Park St. Madison 5
Equity Coop. Livestock Sales	C. F. Clafin, Gen. Mgr.	100 N. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Fairs, Wis. Assn. of	W. H. Eldridge, Secy.	315½ East Mill St. Plymouth
Farm Bureau Federation, Wis.	James C. Green, Secy-Treas	18 S. Thornton Madison 4
Farm Truckers Assn. of Wis.	Earle D. Healy, Office Mgr.	1139 W. Canal St. Milwaukee
Farmers Union, Wis.		117 W. Spring St. Chippewa Falls
Flying Farmers, Wis.	John Isaacs, Treas.	Withee
4-H Club Work, Boys and Girls	Robert C. Clark	College of Agriculture Madison 6
4-H Leader's Assn., Wis. State	Mrs. Lloyd Tober- man, Secy.	Prairie du Chien

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Future Farmers of America, Wis. Assn. of	C. H. Bonsack, Act- ing State Adviser	316 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Future Homemakers of America, Wis. Assn. of	Kathryn Gill,	316 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Grange, Wis. State	Ted Walton,	1309 Elida St. Janesville
Grasslanders, Wis.	Andrew Priebe, Pres.	Rural Route Bryant
Guernsey Breeders' Assn., Wis.	John A. Lindsey, Secy.	Box 14 Waukesha
Hampshire Breeders Assn. Co-op., Wis.	Guerdon Reilly, Secy.	Dodgeville
Hatcheries Assn., Coop., Wis.	H. W. Benter,	Galesville Exec. Secy.
Hereford Breeders Assn., Wis.	Homer Graber,	Mineral Point Secy-Treas.
Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Wis.	Arthur J. Sontag, Secy.	R. 1, Box 212 Chilton
Horse Assn, Wis.	Ralph Timmons, Secy.	Box 566 Madison
Horse Breeders' Assn., Wis.	E. R. Hauser,	College of Agricul- ture Madison 6
Horticultural Soc., Wis. State	H. J. Rahmlow,	Horticulture Bldg. Corres. Secy. Madison 6
Jersey Breeders Assn. Co-op., Wis.	Geo. B. Price,	R. 3, Box 372 Kenosha Secy.
Livestock Breeders Assn., Wis.	Robert F. Thayer, .. Secy.	Poultry Bldg. Madison 6
Milk Dealers' Assn., Wis.	Harry Klueter,	1 W. Main St. Madison 3 Exec. Secy.
Milk Sanitarians Assn., Wis.	L. Wayne Brown, .. Secy-Treas.	421 Chemistry Bldg. Madison 6
Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.	O. B. Combs,	103 Horticulture Bldg. Madison 6 Secy-Treas.
OIC Swine Breeders' Assn., Wis.	Elmer H. Marth, Secy-Treas.	College of Agricul- ture Madison 6
Palomino Horse Assn., Wis.	Lee W. Dunn,	Oregon Secy-Treas.
Potato Growers Assn., Wis.	Harold Simons,	Antigo Exec. Secy.
Poultry and Egg Assn., Wis.	Edward Alf, Secy. ..	Endeavor
Poultry Assn., Wis. Rarebreeds	Harold A. Hulbert, .. Pres.	R. 1, Box 477 Burlington
Poultry Improvement Assn., Wis. Cooperative	H. W. Benter,	Box 39 Galesville Exec. Secy.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Progressive Farmers of Wis.	Herbert Tubbs, Pres.	Route 2 Seymour
Pure Milk Products Cooperation	Wm. C. Eckles, Gen. Mgr.	18 W. First St. Fond du Lac
Purebred Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis.	Geo. M. Werner, Secy.	207 King Hall Madison 6
Rural Homemaking Instructors, Wis. Assn. of	Kathryn Gill	316 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Sheep Breeders Co-op., Wis.	Warren Brown, Secy.	Route 2 Hartland
Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Wis.	Don James, Secy-Treas.	Pardeeville
Soil Conservation Dist. Supervisors, Wis. Assn. of	Orrie Shiffer, Pres.	Route 1 Eau Claire
Soil Conservation Soc. of America	I. O. Hembre, Chmn.	202 Ag. Hall Madison 6
Swine Breeders' Assn. Co-op, Wis.	Harold Marquardt, .. Secy.	501 Franklin Ave. Madison 5
Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers' Assn., Wis.	Fred Galli, Mgr.	1518½ 11th St. Monroe
Tamworth Breeders Assn. Cooperative, Wis.	Denton Georgeson, .. Pres.	Route 1 Madison
Tobacco Dealers and Growers Assn., Wis. Leaf	Victor Davidson, Pres.	P. O. Box 97 Stoughton
Turkey Federation, Wis.	Gerald E. Annin, Secy-Treas.	212 Hiram Smith Hall Madison 6
Vocational Agricultural Instructors, Wis. Assn. of	M. S. Murray, Secy-Treas.	Cameron
Wool Growers Assn., Wis. Co-operative ...	Roy E. Richards, Secy-Mgr.	Box 2026 Milwaukee 1

Educational

Alumni Assn., Wis.	John Berge, Exec. Dir.	770 Langdon St. Madison 6
Badger Boys State	Val W. Ove, Exec. Secy.	1348 N. 37th St. Milwaukee 8
Badger Girls State	Mrs. Harley Hicks, .. Dir.	Dodgeville
Business Schools Assn., Wis.	Mrs. S. P. Randall, Secy-Treas.	Business College Green Bay
Childhood Education, Wis. Assn. for	Clara L. Johnson, Corres. Secy.	Hotel Wisconsin Milwaukee
Classroom Teachers of Wis., League of ...	Ethel Molnar, Pres.	3383 N. 30th St. Milwaukee 16

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Classroom Teachers, Wis. Dept. of	Ruth A. Strozinsky, Pres.	707 Cass St. La Crosse
College Athletic Conference, Wis. State	Dwight D. Chinnock, Secy.	Stout State College Menomonie
College Faculties, Assn. of Wis. State	Bernard Wiesel, Secy.	State College Stevens Point
County Superintendents, Wis. Assn. of	Matt Knedle,	Box 428 Wisconsin Rapids
County Teachers College Boards Assn., Wis.	John Roche, Pres. .	Route 1, Rio
County Teachers College Presidents Assn., Wis.	E. G. Wippermann, .. Secy.	728 S. Charles St. Columbus
Education Assn., Wis.	H. C. Weinlick,	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison 3
Education in Wis., Jt. Com. on	Emil Zellmer, Secy.	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison 3
Educational Secretaries Assn., Wis.	Betty Zimmermann, Pres.	5075 N. Sherman Blvd. Milwaukee 9
Elementary School Principals Assn., Wis. ..	Howard D. Lee, Pres.	2100 E. Capitol Shoewood
Extension Workers Assn., Wis.	William Dougherty, Pres.	Spoooner
Future Teachers of America, Wis.	Rose Pribil,	State College Eau Claire
Geography Teachers, Wis. Council of	Charles E. Morphew, Pres.	State College Whitewater
High School Forensic Assn., Wis.	Robert H. Schacht, Secy-Treas.	1327 University Ave. Madison 5
Home Economics Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Grace B. Barrett, Pres.	School of Voc. Adult Ed. Racine
Interscholastic Athletic Assn., Wis.	Clifford B. Fagan, .. Exec. Secy.	1701½ Main St. Marinette
Junior High Administrators Assn., Wis.	S. F. Brokaw,	Longfellow Jr. H. S. La Crosse
Mathematics Council, Wis.	Grant Thayer,	Janesville H. S. Janesville
Modern Foreign Language Teachers, Wis. Assn. of	Mariele Schirmer, .. Exec. Secy.	3203 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee 11
Music Teachers Assn., Wis.	Leon L. Iltis, Pres. ..	Music Hall Madison 6
Parents and Teachers, Wis. Congress of	Mrs. Robert L. Schumpert, Pres.	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Personnel and Guidance Assn., Wis.	Max J. Hays, Pres.	105 S. Blair St. Madison 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Presidents and Deans of Liberal Arts Colleges of Wis., Assn. of	Robert D. Steele, Secy-Treas.	Carroll College Waukesha
Retired Teachers Assn., Wis.	B. D. Leith, Secy-Treas.	302 N. Hillside Ter. Madison 5
Rural Schools Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Mildred I. Krohn, Secy.	Route 4 Lancaster
Rural-Urban Community Schools Assn., Wis.	Frank Weix, Secy-Treas.	Bonduel
School Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Harold Schiotz, Secy.	Ladysmith
School Bandmasters Assn., Wis.	Edgar Thiessen, Pres.	New Holstein
School Boards, Wis. Assn. of	George Tipler, Exec. Secy.	Route 5 Oshkosh
School Bus Operators Assn., Wis.	Joseph Bedner, Pres.	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
School Business Officials, Wis. Assn. of ..	Glenn F. Olwell, Secy-Treas.	211 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
School Health Council, Wis. State	Frank O. Stangel, Vice Pres.	1111 N. 10th St. Milwaukee 3
School Music Assn., Wis.	H. C. Wegner, Secy.	210 State St. Madison
Secondary School Principals, Wis. Assn. of	John Goldgruber, Pres.	Univ. of Wis High School Madison 6
String Teachers Assn., Wis.	Donald Radmer, Pres.	715 Huron Ave. Sheboygan
Student Councils, Wis. Assn. of	George M. Hether- ington, Exec. Secy.	Central High School La Crosse
Supervising Teachers, Wis. Assn. of	Myrtle Nyberg, Pres.	Grantsburg
Supervision and Curriculum Develop- ment, Wis. Assn. for	Martha Mattson	Public Schools Wausau
Teachers' Assns., National League of	Ethel Molnar, Pres.	3383 N. 30th St. Milwaukee 16
Teachers of Speech, Wis. Assn. of	T. J. McLaughlin, .. Secy-Treas.	600 W. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee 3
University Women, American Assn. of (Wis. div.)	Mrs. Warner J. Geiger, Pres.	306 W. New York Ave. Oshkosh
Veterans in Education, Wis. Assn. of	Julian J. Bichler, Pres.	Kaukauna High School Kaukauna
Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn. for	C. D. Rejahl, Exec. Secy.	211 N. Carroll St. Madison
Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn. of Directors of	Lawrence W. Hoyt, Pres.	Voc. School Wausau

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Youth Participation, Wis. State Youth Committee for Community	Richard Bartell, Corres. Secy.	Route 1, Box 104 Waukesha
Public Officials and Employees		
American Waterworks Assn., Wis Section ..	L. O. Smith, Secy. ..	City Hall Madison 3
Chiefs of Police Assn., Wis.	R. J. Exner, Secy.	Police Dept. Wisconsin Rapids
Circuit Court Judges, Board of	Carl H. Daley,	Court House Superior
Circuit Court Commissioners Assn. Wis.	Gus B. Husting,	119 Monona Ave. Secy-Treas. Madison 3
Clerk of Circuit Courts Assn.	William E. Osborne Secy-Treas.	Circuit Court Oshkosh
Coroners Assn., Wis.	J. A. LaMonte,	Safety Bldg. Secy-Treas. Milwaukee 3
Counties Assn. Tax Listing Departments, Wis.	Flora B. Weber, Secy-Treas.	Court House Waukesha
County Boards Assn., Wis.	A. J. Thelen,	1 W. Main St. Exec. Secy. Madison 3
County Clerks Assn., Wis.	Roland E. Miller, ... Secy.	Chilton
County Highway Supts., and Foremans Assn., Wis.	Marvin Schuster, ... Pres.	Route 2 Sturgeon Bay
County Homes, Assn. of Wis.	Mrs. Lucile Strobel, Secy.	Fond du Lac Co. Home Fond du Lac
County Hospitals, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. A. G. Stein- born, Secy.	County Hospital Janesville
County Judges, Bd. of	C. B. Dillett, Pres.	Court House Shawano
County Officers, Jt. Assn. of Wis.	Allan Ehlers, Pres.	Oconto
County Police and Police Radio Operators Assn., Wis.	Lloyd Schoephoes- ter, Secy.	Markesan
County Treasurers Assn., Wis.	Isabelle M. Paton, .. Secy-Treas.	Court House Ashland
County Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis.	O. N. Markus, Secy.	Court House Medford
Criminal Court Judges, Board of	Roy H. Proctor,	Court House Chmn. Madison
Criminal Court Judges, Wis. Assn. of	Oscar J. Schmiede, Pres.	Court House Appleton
District Attorneys Assn., Wis.	Edward P. Herald, Secy-Treas.	Court House Oconto
Electrical Inspectors, Internatl Assn. of (Wis. Chapter)	John E. Wise,	234 State Office Bldg. Secy-Treas. Madison 2

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
F.B.I., Natl. Academy Assn., Wis.	Ralph H. Gregory, .. Secy.	Police Dept. Janesville
Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State	Douglas J. Dunlop, Secy.	1463 Underwood Ave. Wauwatosa 13
Fire Fighters, Wis. State Assn. of	Elmer E. Schoen, Pres.	1274 Eliza St. Green Bay
Firemen's Assn., Badger	Geo. J. Armbruster, Secy-Treas.	507 E. Portland Ave. Cedarburg
Firemens Assns., Wis. Council of	Don Bunnell,	Oregon
Firemen's Assn., Wis. Paid	Bob Madden,	1240 Wolff St. Racine
Firemen's Assn., Wis. Paid — Auxiliary to the	Mrs. Walt Roelse, .. Pres.	1519 N. Fifth St. Sheboygan
Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Jerry F. Dunn, Secy.	320 N. State Capitol Madison 2
Highway Commissioner's Assn., Wis.	C. A. Lundmark	Court House Balsam Lake
Highway Committee Members Assn., Wis.	Walter R. Schmidt, Vice Pres.	2223 N. 9th St. Sheboygan
Home Agents Assn., Wis.	Mary Jane Manson	Court House Balsam Lake
Justice of the Peace Assn., Wis.	Donald W. Kaatz, .. Exec. Secy-Treas.	Box 1203 Madison
Juvenile Court Judges, Wis. State Bd. of ...	John Kenney, Pres.	Court House Milwaukee
Juvenile Officers Assn., Wis. State	Robert M. Carnes, .. Secy.	311 State St. Madison
League of Wis. Municipalities	Ed Johnson,	30 E. Johnson St. Madison 3
Assessors Sec.	W. J. Blong, Chmn.	8340 N. Lake Dr. Milwaukee 17
Attorneys Sec.	George A. Schmus, Chmn.	City Hall West Allis
Building Inspectors Assn.	Thomas Thompson, Chmn.	City Hall Superior
Clerks and Finance Officers Sec.	J. T. Walker, Chmn.	Baraboo
Engineering and Public Works Sec.	Eugene Odbert, Chmn.	City Hall Portage
Park and Recreation Soc.	William Kruger, Pres.	3057 S. 33rd St. Milwaukee
Public Welfare Sec.	Arno W. Dechent, .. Chmn.	1111 Ashland Ave. Sheboygan
Soc. of Plumbing Inspectors	Alfred Peterson, Pres.	1328 Union Ave. Sheboygan
Village Sec.	Morton C. Waldeck, Chmn.	Sturtevant

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of	Eugene J. Cawley, .. Secy.	507 W. Wilson St. Madison 3
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of — Ladies Auxiliary	Mrs. Helene E. Lewis, Pres.	2924 N. 45th St. Milwaukee 10
Municipal Utilities Assn., Wis.	John B. Jedwabny, Secy-Treas.	700 Appleton St. Menasha
Police Communication Officers, Associated (Wis. Chapter)	Eugene Spevachek, Secy-Treas.	Court House Manitowoc
Policemen's Protective Assn., Wis.	Clarence B. Toep- pler, Secy.	Police Dept. Neenah
Post Office Clerks, Wis. Federation of	Donald O. Dedrick- son, Secy-Treas. ..	R. 2, Box 82 Fall Creek
Postal Supervisors, Wis. State Assn. of ...	Jack K. Levin,	2740 N. 61st St. Milwaukee
Postmasters, Wis. Chap. of Natl. Assn. of	Carl W. Janssen, .. Pres.	Post Office De Pere
Postmasters, Wis. Branch of Natl. League of	Mrs. Joyce Holly, ... Secy-Treas.	Tunnel City
Probation and Parole Assn. of Wis.	George W. Mueller, Secy.	822 W. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee
Public Health Council, Wis.	Earl R. Thayer, ... Exec. Secy.	Box 1109 Madison 1
Public Health, Wis. Assn. for	Paul Weis,	State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Public Welfare Assn., Wis.	Harry H. Precious, .. Pres.	Court House Annex Wisconsin Rapids
Recorders Assn., Wis.	Byron Loken,	Court House Eau Claire
Registers in Probate, Wis.	Herbert C. Stein- kamp, Pres.	Court House Janesville
Rural Letter Carriers Assn., Wis.	Melvin Lemke,	Bowler
Sanatorium Supts., Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Rosella Nugent	Route 3 Kenosha
Sanatorium Trustees Assn., Wis.	Herbert F. Weck- mueller, Secy.	1700 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of	Harvey A. Klotz, ... Pres.	Route 3 Rhineland
Sewerage Works Operators, Conference of Wis.	C. A. Kelley,	312 Randall Pl. Elkhorn
Sheriff's and Deputy Sheriff's Assn., Wis. ..	George Sawyer, ... Secy.	Sheriff's Dept. Elkhorn
State Employees Assn., Wis.	Roy Kubista,	512 Insurance Bldg. Madison 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Towns Assn., Wis.	Robert Mortensen, ..	119 Monona Avenue Madison

Trade and Professional

Accountants, Wis. Soc. of Certified Public ..	Leonard E. Zastrow, Secy.	152 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Advertising Managers Assn. of Wis. Daily Newspapers	Kenneth E. Davis, .. Secy.	Appleton Post- Crescent Appleton
Antique Dealers Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Harold Grunewald, Secy-Treas.	Elkhorn
Architects, Wis. Chap. of the Amer. Institute	Fritz von Grossman, Secy-Treas.	6464 N. Lake Dr. Milwaukee
Associated Press, Wis.	Harry P. Leadingham, Chief	333 W. State St. Milwaukee
Associated Press Managing Editors Assn., Wis.	Roy Bangsberg, Chmn.	La Crosse Tribune La Crosse
Auctioneers, Assn. of Wis.	Ernest Freund,	69 S. Macy Fond du Lac
Automotive Trades Assn., Wis.	Louis Milan,	119 Monona Ave., Madison 3
Aviation Trades Assn, Wis.	Lloyd Bell,	Baraboo
Bakers Assn., Wis.	Fred H. Laufenburg, Exec. Secy.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Bandmasters' Assn., Wis.	Norman K. Brahmstedt, Secy.	690 E. Grand Ave. Wis. Rapids
Bankers Assn., Wis.	G. S. Updegraff, Secy.	312 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
Bar Assn., Wis.	Philip S. Habermann, Exec. Secy.	122 W. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Barber Science Assn. of Wis.	Frank Myers,	1955 W. Hampton Ave. Milwaukee
Barbers and Beauty Culture Assn., Wis. ..	John A. Billie,	925 N. 6th St., Manitowoc
Barbers of Wis., Associated Masters	Norbert C. Koffarnus, Secy-Treas. ..	6126 W. North Ave. Milwaukee.
Beer and Liquor Retailers Assn., Wis.	R. E. Snamiska, Sr., Exec. Secy-Treas.	6082 S. Hale Park Dr. Hales Corners
Beer Distributors Assn., Wis. Wholesale ..	Maurice V. Hassell, Exec. Secy.	759 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Biological Photographers Assn., Wis.	Michael Maradik, Pres.	3321 N. Maryland Milwaukee
Blacksmiths and Weldors Assn., Wis.	Richard Klapper, Secy-Treas.	225 Carrington St. Waupun
Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Wis.	M. L. Hughes, Secy.	2216 Birch St. Eau Claire
Bowling Proprietors' Assn., Wis State	Floyd H. Guttorm- sen, Exec. Counsel	5629 — 6th Ave. Kenosha
Brewers Assn., Wis. State	Irvin J. Ott, Exec. Secy.	1406 Majestic Bldg. Milwaukee 3
Broadcasters Assn., Wis.	Ed Conrad, Exec. Secy.	Gay Bldg. Madison
Builders Assn. of Wis., Master	Chas. G. Fitting, Secy.	1215 W. Galena St. Milwaukee
C.I.O., Wis. State <i>see</i> Industrial Union Council, Wis. State		
Canners Assn., Wis.	Marvin P. Verhulst, Exec. Secy.	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Capitol Correspondents Assn., Wis.	Sanford Goltz, Secy.	115 S. Carroll St. Madison
Chiropodists, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Edgar Hatfield, Secy.	270 W. Broadway Waukesha
Chiropractic Assn., Wis.	L. S. Toftness, Pres.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Chiropractic Assn., Wis — Auxiliary	Mrs. Ella Stras- chinske, Secy.	2125 Ohm Ave. Eau Claire
Chiropractic Basic Research Soc., Wis.	C. J. Mathieson, Secy.	1303 Main St. Stevens Point
Claimants Compensation Attorneys of Wis., Natl. Assn. of	Lawrence D. Gil- lick, Pres.	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Coal Bureau, Wis.	William F. Ehmann, Mgr.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Collectors Assn., Wis.	Stan Slocum, Secy.	% Bonded Collec- tions Menomonie
Commercial Travelers, United	C. C. Ayer, Grand Secy.	278 E. Second St. Fond du Lac
Commercial Travelers, United — Auxiliary of	Mrs. Charlotte Greenwood, Grand Secy.	1010 Clark Ave. Marshfield
Concrete Products Assn., Wis.	Edwin Bartlett, Secy.	3522 N. Fratney Milwaukee
Construction Employees Assn., Allied	W. A. Ouweneel, Exec. Secy.	1215 W. Galena St. Milwaukee 5
Contractors of America, Associated General (Wis. Chap.)	J. Harry Green, Mgr.	212 Jackman Bldg. Janesville

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Cooperatives, Wis. Assn. of	J. K. Kyle, Exec. Secy.	109 W. Main St. Madison 3
Credit Assn., Wis. Retail	N. B. Critser, Secy.	24 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
Credit Bureaus of Wis., Associated	Howard T. Welte, Pres.	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee 2
Daily Newspaper League, Wis.	Harry R. LePoidevin, Secy-Treas.	Journal-Times Racine
Dance Masters of Wis.	Leo T. Kehl, Pres.	223 E. Mifflin St. Madison 3
Dental Assistants Assn., Wis. State	Marie Johnson, Secy.	234½ W. Wis. St. Portage
Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Herbert Hoppe, Secy.	4709 W. Locust St. Milwaukee 10
Dental Society, Wis. State	Kenneth F. Crane, .. Exec. Secy.	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Dentistry for Children, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. C. W. Thielke	Tenney Bldg. Madison
Dietetic Assn., Wis.	Dagmar Tuomin, Pres.	Milwaukee Co. Institutions Milwaukee 13
Dry Cleaners Assn., Wis.	Egon W. Peck, Secy-Treas.	208 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
Dump Truck Owners Assn., Wis.	Bruno Guadagni, Exec. Secy.	845 N. 11th St. Milwaukee
Engineers, American Soc. of Civil (Wis. Sec.)	Arno T. Lenz, Pres.	3009 Harvard dr. Madison
Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional	Harold N. Kings- bury, Secy-Treas.	575 Toepfer Ave. Madison 5
Finance Companies, Wis. Assn. of	L. M. Jeger, Exec. Vice Pres.	421 E. Silver Spring Dr. Milwaukee 17
Fire Underwriters Assn., Wis.	Eli Shupe, Leg. Chmn.	208 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
Fish Producers Assn., Wis.	C. J. Meyer, Secy. ..	1030 S. First St. Milwaukee 4
Florists Assn., Wis. Upper Mich.	S. C. Foll, Secy.	8952 N. Cedarburg Rd. Milwaukee 9
Food and Tobacco Institute, Wis.	Anthony E. Madler, Managing Dir.	717 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Food Dealers Assn., Wis. Retail	Fred B. Wienke, Exec. Secy.	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Frozen Food Locker Assn., Wis.	E. J. Fechner, Pres.	400 Grand Ave. Merrill
Fuel Dealers Assn., Wis. -Upper Mich.	Chas. L. Anger, Exec. Secy.	1226 Rutledge St. Madison
Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.	Harold J. Ruidl, Exec. Secy.	5920 W. North Ave. Milwaukee 8
Fur Breeders Assn., Wis.	Robert Dunkel, Secy-Treas.	Athens

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail	Theo. E. Stickle, Secy-Treas.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Furniture Salesmen's Club of Wis.	A. H. Wegmann, Secy-Treas.	501 E. Birch Ave. Milwaukee 17
Garage Operators Assn., Wis.	Arthur E. Harrer, Secy.	325 W. Clarke St. Milwaukee
Gasoline Dealers Assn. of Wis., Retail	Adrian A. Brown, .. Exec. Secy.	Lake Geneva
General Practice, Wis. Academy of	Dr. Robert F. Purtell, Secy.	758 N. 27th St. Milwaukee 8
Gift Cheese Shippers Assn., Wis.	Anthony E. Madler, Exec. Secy.	717 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Assn., Wis.	Jack Finch-Rowe, Pres.	176 Lake Rd. Packwaukee
Hardware Assn., Wis. Retail	H. A. Lewis,	200 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point
Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Amer. Soc. of	Robert D. Rodwell, Secy.	152 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors	Ralph J. Jung,	2409 W. Greenfield Milwaukee
Hemlock and Hardwood Mfrs. Assn., Northern	Harold S. Crosby, .. Secy-Mgr.	Wash. Bldg. Oshkosh
Hospital Assn., Wis.	N. E. Hanshus,	P. O. Box 195 Eau Claire
Hotel Assn., Wis. State	H. L. Ashworth, Exec. Secy.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Household Goods Carriers Bureau, Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, .. Gen. Mgr.	1 W. Main St. Madison
Ice Cream Mfg. Assn., Wis Retail	Harry Palmiter, Secy.	522 E. Locust St. Milwaukee 12
Ice Cream Mfrs., Wis. Assn. of	Paul C. Carver, Secy.	Box 645 Oshkosh
Implement Dealers Assn, Wis.	M. R. Williams, Secy-Treas.	2039 Winnebago St. Madison 4
Industrial Arts Assn., Wis.	Leo R. Ebben,	519 Church St. Kohler
Industrial Editors Assn., Wis.	Walter Kante,	Box 1331 Milwaukee 8
Industrial Relations Assn., Wis.	Herbert Koepke, Secy.	Johnson Service Co. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Industrial Training Directors Assn., Wis. ..	Charles F. Kendall, Pres.	P. O. Box 584 Milwaukee 1
Industrial Union Council, Wis. State	Ross Baum,	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Insurance Agents, Internatl. Union of Life ..	Edwin F. Schleifer, Pres.	2802 W. Atkinson Ave. Milwaukee 9

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Insurance Agents, Wis. Assn. of	Paul H. Mast, Exec. Secy.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Insurance Agents, Wis. Assn. of Mutual	W. E. Mike Koehler, Secy.	231 N. Wash. Ave. Cedarburg
Insurance Alliance, Wis. Mutual	Lloyd J. Yaudes, Exec. Secy.	820 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual	John Holzem, Secy.	12460 W. Good Hope Rd. Milwaukee 16
Insurance Companies, Wis. Federation of Mutual	Theo. E. Stickle, Secy.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Jewelers Assn., Wis. Retail	B. W. Heald, Secy.	R. 2, Box 392A Thiensville
Knitted Outerwear Mfrs. Assn.	H. L. Ashworth, Bus. Mgr.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Labor, Wis. State Federation of	George W. Hall, Secy-Treas.	1012 N. Third St. Milwaukee 3
Landscape Architects, Wis. Soc. of	Robert Herman, Vice Pres.	2802 Commercial Ave. Madison
Laundrying, Wis. Institute of	Wm. G. Werner, Secy.	6415 — 28th Ave. Kenosha
Libraries Assn., Special	Mrs. Loella Baehr, .. Secy.	Milwaukee-Downer College Milwaukee
Library Assn., Wis.	Ruby Roeder, Secy.	Williams Free Li- brary Beaver Dam
Library Trustees Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Jacob Klein, Secy.	517 — 4th St. Shawano
Lumbermen's Assn., Wis. Retail	H. P. McDermott, Secy.	501 Milw. Gas Co. Bldg. Milwaukee
Machinists, Internatl. Assn. of	Henry J. Winkel, .. Secy.	1128 Bluff Ave. Sheboygan
Manufacturers Assn., Wis.	Robert A. Ewens, Exec. Vice Pres.	633 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Meat and Food Dealers, Wis. State Assn. of Retail	Harvey L. Wickert, Secy.	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Medical Assistants Society, Wis State	Alice Budny, Pres.	1729 S. 11th St. Milwaukee 4
Medical Record Librarians, Wis. Assn. of ..	Mrs. Mary B. Quacerna, Pres. ..	1303 Western Ave. Janesville
Medical Soc. of Wis., State	C. H. Crownhart, Secy.	Box 1109 Madison
Medical Technologists, Wis. Assn. of	Joyce Wagner, Pres.	7017 W. Cedar St. Milwaukee
Mobile Home Assn., Wis.	Jack Eagan, Pres. ..	3006 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 4

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Monument Builders of America	Merrill W. Schaefer, Secy-Treas.	2430 W. Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee 15
Mortgage Investors Assn., Wis.	Charles Harris,	625 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Motel Assn., Wis.	Fontas Georgiades, .. Pres.	1524 Racine St. Janesville
Motor Carriers Accountants Soc., Wis.	Hubert B. Fox,	4101 W. Bluemound Rd. Milwaukee
Motor Carriers Assn., Wis.	John P. Varda,	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Municipal Security League, Wis.	John H. Kaiser,	108 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Muskkrat and Beaver Farmers Assn., Wis. ..	James Clark, Secy.	Route 1 Larsen
Nurserymens Assn., Wis.	Thos. S. Pinney, Secy-Treas.	Surgeon Bay
Nurses Assn., Wis. State	Mrs. Edith M. Part- ridge, Exec. Secy.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Nurses Assn., Wis. State Practical	Mrs. Rose LeMere, Pres.	1218 The Strand Waukesha
Nurses Assn., Wis. State Student	Evelyn Vandenberg, Secy.	104 Bellinger St. Eau Claire
Nursing, Wis. League, for	Janet Jennings,	119 Monona Ave., Madison 3
Nursing Home Operators, Wis. Assn. of ...	Rev. H. W. Nommen- sen, Secy.	601 S. 28th St. Milwaukee
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wis. Soc. of ...	Dr. William V. Luet- ke, Secy.	1023 Regent St. Madison
Opticians of Wis., Dispensing	Joseph G. Ziefle ...	Northern Bldg. Green Bay
Optometric Assn., Wis.	Charles O. Vau Dell, Exec. Dir.	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Wis. Assn. of	Dr. Edwin J. Elton, Secy.	1518 N. 70th St. Wauwatosa 13
Painters and Sculptors, Wis.	Mel Kishner, Pres. ..	Route 4, Box 475 Pewaukee
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Wis. Council of	C. H. Muren,	417 Clemons Ave. Madison 4
Paper Group, Wis.	Irwin Pearson,	411 Garfield Ave. Menasha
Passenger Club, Wis.	W. J. Kuehl,	616 Wis. Broadway Bldg. Milwaukee
Petroleum Assn., Wis.	K. C. King,	318 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Petroleum Gas Assn., Wis. Liquefied	L. A. Olson, Pres. ..	710 Cottage Grove Rd. Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Petroleum Industries Committee, Wis.	F. M. Elliott, Exec. Secy.	122 W. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Pharmaceutical Assn., Wis.	Jennings Murphy, .. Secy.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Pharmaceutical Travelers Assn., Wis.	Jack Riekkoff, Secy-Treas.	4917 N. 4th St. Milwaukee
Pharmacists, Wis. Soc. of Hospital	Dell A. Olszewski, Pres.	4614 W. Filmore Dr. Milwaukee 15
Physical Therapy Assn., American (Wis. Chap.)	Mrs. Ada Harris, Pres.	505 Toepfer Ave. Madison 5
Pipe Trades Assn., Wis.	Anthony J. King, Secy-Treas.	1713 N. 12th St. Milwaukee 5
Plumbing Contractors, Wis. Assn. of	Robert H. Hammer- smith, Exec. Secy.	808 N. Third St. Milwaukee 3
Power Engineers, Natl. Assn. of	Edwin T. O'Dair, Secy.	25 S. Meadow Lane Madison 5
Press Assn., Wis.	Carl A. Zielke, Mgr.	235 Wash. Bldg. Madison 3
Press Club, Wis. Women's	Mrs. Breta Griem, Pres.	7120 N. Beach Dr. Milwaukee
Professional Photographers Assn., Wis.	Carl R. Kulick, Secy.	3105 N. Green Bay Ave. Milwaukee 12
Radio Refrigeration and Appliance Assn., Wis.	H. L. Ashworth, Secy-Mgr.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Radiological Society, Wis.	Dr. William W. Moir, Secy.	Memorial Hospital Sheboygan
Railroad Assn., Wis.	C. A. Hummel, Chmn.	122 W. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Real Estate Brokers, Wis. Assn. of	James J. Arnold, Exec. Secy.	606 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Refrigeration Service Engineers Soc., Wis. State Assn. of	Wally W. Braatz, Local rep.	122 South St. Sun Prairie
Restaurant Assn., Wis.	Elmer A. Conforti, .. Exec. Secy.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Retailers Tallow and Calf Skin Assn. of Wis.	Theo. H. Ruff, Pres.	225 S. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Road Builders Assn., Wis.	E. E. Hoebel, Exec. Secy.	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Savings and Loan League of Wis., Junior ..	Glenn Koepke, Pres.	2200 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee
Savings and Loan League, Wis.	John A. Seramur, Exec. Vice Pres.	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Seed Dealers Assn., Wis.	J. W. Jung, Secy-Treas.	Randolph
Sheet Metal Contractors Assn. of Wis.	R. S. Schmieder, Exec. Secy.	3320 W. Bluemound Rd. Milwaukee 13

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Shoe Rebuilders Assn. of Wis., Master	Grover F. Vanselow, Secy.	2413 N. 4th St. Milwaukee 12
Shorthand Reporters Assn., Wis.	Louis J. De Jardin, Pres.	Court House Green Bay
Small Loan Companies, Wis. Assn. of	Lyle A. Kamradt, Pres.	1227 W. Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee
Stage Employes and Projectionists, Wis. Assn. of	Glenn C. Kalkhoff, Secy.	108 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Sulphite Pulp Manufacturers' Research League	Averill J. Wiley, Technical Dir.	P. O. Box 436 Appleton
Surety Assn. of Wis.	Paul W. Wolfgram, Secy-Treas.	759 N. Broadway Milwaukee 1
Surgical Society, Wis.	Dr. James M. Sulli- van, Secy-Treas. ..	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Surveyors, Wis. Soc. of Land	Robert L. Smith, Secy-Treas.	6707 32nd Ave. Kenosha
Tavern Keepers Assn., Wis.	Wendelin Kraft, Exec. Secy.	833 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Tavern League of Wis.	Paul E. Jorgensen, Gen. Counsel.	420 — 7th St. Racine
Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of	J. P. Robertson, Secy-Treas.	1232 N. Edison St. Milwaukee
Telephone Assn., Wis. State	Ray J. Riordan, Secy-Treas.	316 First Natl Bank Bldg. Madison 3
Telephone Group, Wis. Locally Owned	Ralph S. Odegard, .. Chmn.	Menomonee Falls
Theatre Owners of Wis., Allied Independent	Angelo Provinzano, Pres.	1027 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Title Assn., Wis.	A. J. Achten,	101 N. Main St. Shawano
Travelers Protective Assn. of America	Greg L. Sitter,	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Underwriters, Wis. State Assn. of Accident and Health	Leo E. Packard, Secy.	308 W. Burleigh St. Milwaukee 12
Underwriters, Wis. State Assn. of Life	Carl J. Homann, Pres.	308 N. Pinckney St. Madison 3
Utilities Assn., Wis.	A. F. Herwig,	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Variety Stores, Wis.	Sol Reisinger,	520 E. Center Milwaukee
Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.	Dr. B. A. Beach, Secy.	1215 Vilas Ave. Madison 5
Warehousemen's Assn., Wis.	Vernon Erbstoeszser, Counsel	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Watchmakers Assn., Wis.	Edward Medla,	4958 S. Packard Ave. Cudahy

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Well Drillers Assn., Wis.	R. H. Nienow, Secy-Counsel	Merrill
Wine and Spirit Institute, Wis.	Charles W. Sand, Exec. Vice Pres.	110 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
X-Ray Technicians, Wis. Soc. of	Louise McCarthy, Secy.	181 S. Jackson St. Janesville

Veterans

Allied Veterans Council	Robert W. Schroeder, Past Pres.	108 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
American Gold Star Mothers (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Agnes Blahnik, Dept. Pres.	1258 Weise St. Green Bay
American Legion (Wis. Dept.)	Robert G. Wilke, Dept. Adj.	812 E. State St. Milwaukee 2
American Legion Auxiliary (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Harriet M. Hass, Exec. Secy-Treas.	812 E. State St. Milwaukee 2
American Veterans of World War II and Korea (Amvets)	Kenneth Kunde, State Commander	P. O. Box 35 Manitowoc
American Veterans of World War II and Korea (Amvets) Auxiliary	Mrs. Henrietta Leason, State Dept. Pres.	1024 Carney Blvd. Marinette
American War Mothers	Mrs. Mildred Jones	333 Wash. St. Baraboo
Army and Navy Union	Paul P. Moore, State Dept. Comdr.	2027 N. Prospect Ave. Milwaukee
Blue Star Mothers of America (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Louise G. Weber. Rec. Secy.	4262 N. Sherman Blvd. Milwaukee 16
Daughters of the American Revolution (Wis. St. Soc.)	Mrs. Frank Leslie Harris, Sr., State Regent	1720 College Ave. Racine
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Cora Saunders, Dept. Pres.	401 W. Walworth St. Elkhorn
Disabled American Veterans (Wis. Dept.) ..	Charles R. Kettle, .. Dept. Comdr.	P. O. Box 17 Hanover
Disabled American Veterans (Wis. Dept.) Auxiliary	Judith Johnson, Adj.	1957 S. 74th St. West Allis 14
G.A.R.	Alma Cheesman, .. Dept. Secy.	5502 W. Burnham Milwaukee
G.A.R., Ladies of the	Mrs. J. L. Speckner, Secy.	1331 Spaight St. Madison 4
G.A.R., Natl. Daughters of the (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Ruth Langhoff, Asst. Adj. Gen.	Route 3 Fort Atkinson
La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux ..	Jack D. Wilson, Grand Corres.	3727 S. 84th St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux Auxiliary	Mrs. Lillian Pampel, Dept. Chapeau	3035 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Marine Corps League, Dept. of Wis.	Richard C. Murphy, Commandant	126 Corn Exchange Janesville
Marine Corps League Auxiliary	Bernardine C. Markwardt,	2104 N. 57th St. Milwaukee
Military Order of Foreign Wars	F. E. Theilacker, Secy-Treas.	4021 N. 19th St. Milwaukee
Military Order of the World Wars	Joseph W. Bollen- beck, State Cmdr.	104 W. Gorham St. Madison
Navy Mothers Club	Mrs. Alma Havens, State Adj.	1623 Avon St. La Crosse
Purple Heart, Military Order of the	Wm. J. Markhoff, .. Dept Cmdr.	1512 W. State St. Milwaukee 3
Purple Heart, Military Order of the, Auxiliary	Mrs. May A. Keyes, Dept. Secy.	2547 S. 29th St. Milwaukee
Rainbow Division Veterans	Ervin Hantschel, Pres.	P. O. Box 223 Appleton
Service Star Legion (Wis. Div.)	Mrs. Clarence Lee, Legis. Chmn.	5222 Harbor Ct. Madison
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	George A. Powers, .. Dept. Secy.	1726 Monroe St. Madison 5
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Auxiliary	Mrs. Constance Nack, Dept. Pres.	1529 Adams La Crosse
Star Mothers of Wis.	Mrs. Olive Becker, Pres.	2855 N. 6th St. Milwaukee
32nd Div. Veterans Assn.	Joseph A. Hrdlick, .. Secy.	1806 N. 49th St. Milwaukee
Tuscania Survivors, Wis.	Oakley L. Parkhill, Pres.	Box 403 Galesville
United Spanish War Veterans (Wis. Dept.)	Albert J. Oben- berger, Dept. Adj.	9222 W. Townsend St. Milwaukee 16
Veterans of Foreign Wars Dept. of Wis. ..	Clarence J. Kilmer, Cmdr.	Box 462 Viroqua
Veterans of Foreign Wars Dept. of Wis. Ladies Auxiliary	Mrs. Ann Balza, Dept. Pres.	1504 Cedar St. Green Bay
Veterans Council, Wis.	Robert G. Wilke, Secy-Treas.	812 E. State St. Milwaukee 2
Women's Relief Corps	Florence Neary, Pres.	3203 W. Oklahoma Ave. Milwaukee 15

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS¹

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford	Tribune	Weekly	R. J. Janda
Adams	Adams County Times	Weekly	Virgil L. Tobin
	Passenger Pigeon ...	Quarterly	Wisconsin Society for Ornithology
Albany	Herald	Weekly	Stanton P. Steuri
Algoma	Record-Herald	Weekly	Harold F. Heidmann*
Alma	Buffalo County Journal	Weekly	Gerald C. Rassbach
Amery	Free Press	Weekly	Palmer Sondreal
Amherst	Advocate	Weekly	J. L. Moberg
Antigo	Badger Common 'Tater'	Monthly	Wisconsin Potato Growers Assn., Inc.
	Daily Journal	Daily	A. F. Berner and H. L. Berner
Appleton			
306 W. Washington St. ..	Post-Crescent	Dly. Ex. Sun.	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.	Mirta B. Chapple
Athens	Record	Weekly	Wm. C. Schroepfer
Augusta	Union	Weekly	Union Printing Co., Inc.
Baldwin	Bulletin	Weekly	W. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake	Polk County Ledger	Weekly	Curtis B. Gaylord
Bangor	Independent	Weekly	Mrs. E. A. Meier*
Baraboo	News-Republic	Dly. Ex. Sun.	H. K. Page and Sons
Barron	Barron County News-Shield	Weekly	Stern, Seidl & Stern
Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Weekly	Frank G. Dexter
Beaver Dam	Argus	Weekly	B. F. Sherman's Sons Co.
	Daily Citizen	Dly. Ex. Sun.	Citizen Publishing Company
Beldenville	Reporter	Weekly	C. E. Helmer
Belleville	Recorder	Weekly	John P. Adams
Belmont	Success	Weekly	B. C. Druliner
Beloit			
	Bulletin of Beloit College	6-times yr. ...	Beloit College
413-417 Pleasant St.	Daily News	Dly. Ex. Sun.	Walter A. Strong
	Round Table	Weekly	Beloit College
	Advocate	Weekly	Claude M. Vail
Benton	Journal	Semiweekly ..	Robert R. Pierce
Berlin	Creative Wisconsin ..	Quarterly	Freeman Printing Co., Waukesha
Biramwood	News	Weekly	Marcus M. Keller
Black Earth	Dane County News ..	Weekly	Arthur W. Pickering
Black River Falls	Banner-Journal	Weekly	Merlin Hull Estate
Blair	Ettrick Advance	Weekly	Don Huibregtse
	Press	Weekly	Don Huibregtse
Blanchardville	Blade	Weekly	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomer	Advance	Weekly	Al Bauer, Sr.
Bloomington	Record	Weekly	Leonard L. Pritchett
Bonduel	Rural-Urban School Publication	Biyearly	Wisconsin Rural-Urban School Association
	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 Zander

¹This list was compiled as of December 1, 1955 from a questionnaire sent to all previously listed publications. Omissions may be due to failure to respond to questionnaire.

*Editor

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Brodhead	Independent-Register	Weekly	Dan S. Markham
Brookfield, P.O. Box 36	News	Weekly	Grede Publishing Corp.
Brooklyn	Teller	Weekly	James P. Green
Bruce	News-Letter	Weekly	Ralph W. Peters
Burlington	Standard-Press	Weekly	Zimmermann & Sons, Inc.
Butternut	Bulletin	Weekly	Hart Publishing Company
Cadott	Sentinel	Weekly	Walter H. Brovald
Cambridge	News	Weekly	G. W. Crump
Cameron	Barron County Leader	Weekly	L. A. Mason
Campbellsport	News	Weekly	Harlow L. Roate
Cashton	Record	Weekly	Martin E. Hagen
Cassville	American	Weekly	S. A. Bakke
Cedarburg	News	Weekly	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek	Alert	Weekly	Lynn A. Mason
Chilton	Times-Journal	Weekly	Edward Robb
Chippewa Falls 22 W. Central St.	Herald Telegram	Daily	Milo E. Nickel
117 W. Spring St.	Wisconsin Farmers Union News	Semimonthly	Wisconsin Farmers Union
Clear Lake	Star	Weekly	James Locke
Clinton	Topper	Weekly	W. C. and Mabel D. Rust
Clintonville	Tribune-Gazette	Weekly	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane	Recorder	Weekly	David J. & L. E. Hammergren
Colby	Phonograph	Weekly	Phonograph Printing Co.
Colfax	Messenger	Weekly	Kenneth D. Reed
Columbus	Journal-Republican	Weekly	Lowell Larson
Cornell	Chippewa Valley Courier	Weekly	Robert A. Freid
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	Weekly	C. V. & G. M. Howery
DeForest	Republican Journal ..	Weekly	E. Bowden Curtiss*
DePere	Times-Tribune	Weekly	Earl Emerson
Deerfield	Journal-Democrat	Weekly	John A. Creviere
Delavan	Independent	Weekly	Daniel L. Royale
Denmark	Enterprise	Weekly	A. L. Petermann
	Republican	Weekly	Edward Morrissey
	Press	Weekly	The Denmark Publishing Co.
	Shopper's Guide	Weekly	The Denmark Publishing Co.
Dodæville	Chronicle	Weekly	Mrs. L. R. Kessler
Dorchester	Clarion	Weekly	W. P. Lehnertz
Dousman	Weekly Index	Weekly	E. Ruth Howard
Durand	Courier-Wedge	Weekly	Courier-Wedge, Inc.
Eagle River	Vilas County News-Review	Weekly	J. R. Satran and Sons
	Three Lakes News	Weekly	J. R. Satran and Sons
East Ellsworth	Ellsworth Record	Weekly	John R. Halls
East Troy	News	Weekly	F. W. Zimmerman
Eau Claire 405-407 S. Barstow St.	Daily Telegram	Daily	Eau Claire Press Company
411 S. Farwell St.	Eau Claire County Herald	Weekly	H. V. Albrecht
405-407 S. Barstow St.	Leader	Daily	Eau Claire Press Company

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Garfield and Park Ave.	Spectator	Weekly	Students of Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire
Edgar	Weekly Review	Weekly	Willard J. Willner
Edgerton	Reporter	Weekly	Reporter Co.
Elkhorn	Independent	Weekly	F. H. Eames & Co., Inc.
Ellsworth	Pierce County Herald	Weekly	Stanley E. Doolittle*
Elm Grove	Elm Leaves	Weekly	Wm. J. Grede
Elmwood	Argus	Weekly	Forrest H. Johnson
Elroy	Leader-Tribune	Weekly	Philip J. Egan
Evansville	Review	Weekly	Antes Printing Co., Inc.
Fall Creek	Tribune	Weekly	H. W. Brochtrup
Fennimore	Times	Weekly	Donald and Charles Roethe
Florence	Mining News	Weekly	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac 18 Forest Ave., P.O. Box 151	All-Pets Magazine	Monthly	Frank E. Dittrich
18 W. First St.	Commonwealth Reporter	Daily	Reporter Printing Company
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson County Union	5-days wk.	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
	Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W. D. Hoard & Sons Company
Fountain City	Buffalo County Republican	Weekly	Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon H. Johnson
Fox Lake	Representative	Weekly	Representative Printing Co.
Frederic	Inter County Leader	Weekly	Inter County Cooperative Publishing Assn.
Friendship	Reporter	Weekly	Virgil L. Tobin
Galesville	Badger Poultry News Republican	Monthly Weekly	H. W. Benter Hugh Ellison
Gays Mills	Crawford County Independent	Weekly	Glenn L. Hagar
Gilman	Herald	Weekly	Wm. S. Wagner
Glenwood City	Tribune	Weekly	Ross DeWitt
Glidden	Enterprise	Weekly	Hart Publishing Company
Grantsburg	Journal of Burnett County	Weekly	Journal Publishing Co.
Green Bay 310 Pine St.	Farmer's Friend	Weekly	Crane Murphy
435 E. Walnut St.	Press-Gazette	Daily	Andrew B. Turnbull
Green Lake	Green Lake Co. Reporter	Weekly	Robert E. Francis
Greenwood	Gleaner	Weekly	Albert P. Neuenfeldt
Hales Corners	Tri-Town News	Weekly	Philip B. Nickerson
Hammond	News	Weekly	F. E. Hartwig
Hancock	Hancock-Coloma News	Weekly	Charles and Lois Webster
Hartford	Times-Press	Weekly	John J. Shinnors
Hartland	Lake Country Reporter	Weekly	Hugh H. Hinderaker
Hawkins	Chronicle	Weekly	Speed Printing Co.
Hayward	Sawyer County Record and Hayward Republican	Weekly	J. C. Gingras
Highland	Press	Weekly	Harry Johnson
Hilbert	Favorite	Weekly	Favorite Printing Co.
Hillsboro	Sentry-Enterprise	Weekly	Shear and Shear
Hollandale	Review	Weekly	Wm. F. McGuigan, Blanchardville
Horicon	Reporter	Weekly	Robert N. and Donald W. Kearney
Hudson	Star-Observer	Weekly	Yvette Ward

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Hurley	Iron County Miner ..	Weekly	Richard A. Hemp
Hustisford	News	Weekly	Lyle L. Sielaff
Independence	News-Wave	Weekly	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iola	Herald	Weekly	Firman E. Cooper
Iron River	Pioneer	Weekly	Carl Richards
Janesville 200 E. Milwaukee St.	Daily Gazette	Dly. Ex. Sun.	Sidney and Robert Bliss
Jefferson	Banner	Weekly	Horace L. Buri
Junction City	Community Press	Weekly	Irwin M. Denkmann
Juneau	Independent	Weekly	Eugene R. Clifford
Kaukauna	Times	Semiweekly ..	C. J. Hansen
Kendall	Keystone	Weekly	Philip J. Egan
Kenosha 713-717 — 58th St. 2225 — 63rd St.	Evening News	Daily	R. S. Kingsley
Kewaskum	Labor	Weekly	Harold J. Newton
Kewaunee	Statesman	Weekly	W. J. Harbeck
Kiel	Enterprise	Weekly	C. F. Temby
La Crosse 4th and Cass Streets	Tri-County Record ...	Weekly	Kenneth L. Larson
La Farge	Tribune	Daily	W. T. Burgess
Ladysmith	Enterprise	Weekly	Arnott S. Widstrand, Jr.
Lake Geneva	News	Weekly	Mark R. Bell
Lake Mills	Regional News	Weekly	A. M. and F. P. Bearder
Lancaster	Leader	Weekly	Leader Printing Co.
Lodi	Grant County Herald Grant County Independent	Weekly	A. L. Sherman
Lone Rock	Enterprise	Weekly	Norman M. Clapp
Loyal	Journal	Weekly	Al C. Johnson and Elvert Heft
Luck	Tribune	Weekly	D. F. Turrell
Luxemburg	Enterprise-Herald	Weekly	Lee Favreau
Madison 18 S. Thornton Ave.	News	Weekly	Vernie R. Jensen
816 State St.	Badger Farm Bureau News	Monthly	C. F. Temby
221 N. Bassett St.	Badger History For Boys and Girls ...	Monthly — Sept.-May	Wisconsin Farm Bu- reau Federation
221 N. Bassett St.	Baking For Profit ...	Bimonthly ...	State Historical So- ciety of Wisconsin
221 N. Bassett St.	Building and Selling Homes	Monthly	Edward J. Mayland- Gas Magazines, Inc.
115 S. Carroll St.	Capital Times	Daily	Edward J. Mayland- Gas Magazines, Inc.
109 E. Johnson St.	Church Life	Monthly — Sept.-June ..	William T. Evjue
221 N. Bassett St.	Cooking For Profit ..	Monthly	Rural Life Pub. Co., Lake Mills
823 University Ave. 308 S. Paterson St.	Daily Cardinal	4-times wk. ..	Edward J. Mayland- Gas Magazines, Inc.
2004 Winnebago St. 2132 Fordem Ave.	Dane County Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Fred C. Fischer*
2132 Fordem Ave.	East Side News	Weekly	Courier-Hub Publish- ing Co., Stoughton
119 E. Washington Ave.	Electricity in Building	Monthly	Marshall F. Browne
119 Monona Ave.	Food Service Magazine	Monthly	D. W. Grosshandler
	Forward	Monthly	D. W. Grosshandler
	Governmental Affairs Bulletin	Bimonthly	League of Womea Voters of Wisconsin
		Wkly. Leg. Session; Monthly thereafter ..	Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
202 Agriculture Hall, University of Wisconsin	Happenings in Soil Conservation	Quarterly	State Soil Conserva- tion Committee
303 E. Wilson St.	Journal of Education Research	Monthly	Dembar Publications, Inc.
303 E. Wilson St.	Journal of Experi- mental Education ..	Quarterly	Dembar Publications, Inc.
119 E. Washington Ave.	M-H Bell	Quarterly	Wisconsin Assn. for Mental Health
301 Wisconsin Ave.	Masonic Digest	Monthly	Madison Masonic Union
87 Bascom Hall, University of Wisconsin	Monatshefte fur deutschen Unter- richt	Monthly — Sept-May ..	German Dept., Uni- versity of Wis.
30 E. Johnson St.	The Municipality	Monthly	League of Wiscon- sin Municipalities
205 Tenney Building	News Letter	Monthly	Wis. Council of Ag- riculture Co-op.
816 State St.	Proceedings	Yearly	State Historical Society
408 W. Gorham St.	The Progressive	Monthly	The Progressive, Inc.
448 W. Washington Ave.	The Public Employee	Monthly	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Em- ployees
119 E. Washington Ave.	Smilin' Thru	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.
816 State St.	The 30th Star	Mthly, Except June-Aug. ..	State Historical So- ciety
115 W. Main St.	Union Labor News ..	Monthly	Richard H. Huffman
1721 Hickory Dr.	Wisconsin Academy Review	Quarterly	Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters
770 Langdon St.	Wisconsin Alumnus ..	Mthly. Except Aug. & Sept.	Wisconsin Alumni Association
122 W. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Bar Bulletin	Bimonthly	Philip S. Haber- mann*
119 Monona Avenue	Wisconsin Business ..	Monthly	Wisconsin State Chamber of Com- merce
	Wisconsin Conser- vation Bulletin	Monthly	Wisconsin Conserva- tion Department
1 West Main St.	Wisconsin Counties ..	Monthly	Wisconsin County Boards Assn.
7 Agriculture Hall, University of Wisconsin	Wisconsin Country Magazine	Monthly — School Yr.	Campus Publishing Company
18½ E. Mifflin St.	Wisconsin Democrat	Monthly	Jean M. Matheson*
1222 Gilbert Rd.	Wisconsin Gardens ..	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Garden Club Federation
Horticulture Bldg., University of Wisconsin	Wisconsin Horticul- ture	Monthly	Wis. State Horticul- tural Society
2043 Winnebago St.	Wisconsin Implement Dealer	Monthly	Williams Company, Inc.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
404 Insurance Bldg.	Wisconsin Journal of Education	Monthly — Sept. thru May	Wisconsin Education Association
Law School, University of Wisconsin	Wisconsin Law Review	Jan., Mar, May and July	Wisconsin Law School
State Capitol	Wisconsin Library Bulletin	Bimonthly	Wis. Free Library Commission and Wisconsin Library Association
816 State St.	Wisconsin Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society
330 E. Lakeside St.	Wisconsin Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wisconsin
1 W. Main St.	Wisconsin Motor Carrier	Monthly	John Varda
103 N. Hamilton St.	Wisconsin Motor News	Monthly	AAA Wisconsin Division
803 State St.	Wisconsin Octopus	6 issues per annum	Wisconsin Octopus, Inc.
1810 S. Park St.	Wisconsin REA News	Monthly	Wisconsin Electric Cooperative
234 State Office Bldg.	Wisconsin Safety News	Quarterly	Wisconsin Council of Safety
119 Monona Ave.	Wisconsin State Employee	Bimonthly	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
816 State St.	Wisconsin Then and Now	Monthly	State Historical Society
119 E. Washington Ave.	Wisconsin Welfare ..	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Welfare Council
Manawa	Advocate	Weekly	James E. Walch
Manitowish Waters	Vilas County Independent	Biennial	Charles S. Smith
Manitowoc 902 Franklin St.	Herald-Times	Dly. Except Sun. & Hol.	Manitowoc Newspapers, Inc.
1028 S. 8th St.	Wisconsin Veteran ..	Monthly	Perry Printing Co.
Marathon	Times	Weekly	Alex P. Gertschen
Marinette 1809 Dunlap Ave.	Eagle-Star	Daily	Fred G. Sappington
Marion	Advertiser	Weekly	Elmer 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	Chronicle	Weekly	Oliver Witte
	Star	Weekly	D. C. DuMez
Mayville	News	Weekly	O. A. Gehrke & Sons
Mazomanie	Sickle	Weekly	Pickering Printing Co., Black Earth
Medford	Star News	Weekly	Mrs. Virginia C. Amacher

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Mellen	Penwood Tales	Monthly	Splicedwood Corp., Penokee Veneer Co.
Melrose	Weekly-Record	Weekly	Mrs. I. A. Kenyon
Menomonee Falls	Chronicle	Weekly	Helmer L. Gilbertson
Menomonie	News	Weekly	Falls Publishing Co., Inc.
	Dunn County News	Weekly	The Flint Printing Co.
Merrill	Stoutonia	Weekly	Stout State College
	Daily Herald	Daily Except Sunday	W. B. Chilsen
	Tree Tips	Monthly	Trees For Tomor- row, Inc.
Middleton	U. S. Fur Rancher	Monthly	Jerry A. Crowley
Milton	Times-Tribune	Weekly	Thos. R. Daniels
	Milton College Bulletin	5-times yr.	Badger Press, Fort Atkinson, and Courier Printing Service, Milton Junction
Milton Junction	Courier	Weekly	Melvin A. Meyer
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	Monthly	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, Dept. of Wisconsin
3328 S. New York Ave. 1712 W. St. Paul Ave.	Boy View Observer	Semimonthly	Erwin F. Zillman
	Blue Book of Fur Farming	Annually	Editorial Service Company
2309 N. 36 St.	Bowling News	Semimonthly	Ellen E. Kopperud
407 E. Michigan St.	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. Des- mond
400 N. Broadway	Catholic School Journal	Mthly. Except July & Aug.	The Bruce Publishing Co.
4629 N. Hopkins St.	Community Press	Weekly	A. Schaefer
625 N. Milwaukee St.	Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
704 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Daily Reporter	Dly. Except Sat, Sun., Hol.	Daily Reporter Asso- ciates
161 W. Wisconsin Ave. ..	Deutsche Zeitung	Daily	Elmer Reynolds, Jr.
1859 N. 7th St.	Dispatch	Weekly	Dispatch Publishing Co.
3112 W. Highland Blvd.	Engineering	Monthly	Engineers' Society of Milwaukee
1712 W. St. Paul Ave. ..	Feed Bag	Monthly	David K. Steenbergh
1712 W. St. Paul Ave. ..	Flour & Feed	Monthly	David K. Steenbergh
952 N. 12th St.	Governmental News	Bimonthly	Geo. F. Breitbart
135 W. Wells St.	Herald	Semiweekly	Fred Lovett
1027 N. 7th St.	Hobby Merchandiser	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach
4124 S. Austin St.	Howell Avenue News	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann
1445 N. 5th St.	Ice Cream Review ..	Monthly	Olsen Publishing Co.
3510 W. St. Paul Ave.	Ideals	Bimonthly	Ideals Publishing Co.
2327 W. Michigan St.	Illuminator	Quarterly	Wis. Society of X- Ray Technicians

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
400 N. Broadway	Industrial Arts and Vocational Education	Mthly. Except July & Aug.	Bruce Publishing Company, Frank M. Bruce, Jr.
1721 N. 12th St.	Jewish Press	Weekly	Isador S. Horwitz
333 W. State St.	Journal	Daily	Irwin Maier
161 W. Wisconsin Ave. ..	Journal of the Wisconsin Chiropractic Association	Monthly	Wisconsin Chiropractic Assn.
704 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Journal of the Wisconsin State Dental Society	Monthly	Wisconsin State Dental Society
536 W. Juneau Ave.	Kuryer Polski	Dly. Except Sunday	Mrs. S. Zwierzchowski
3757 N. 57th St.	La Tribuna Italiana	Weekly	Joseph Cacchione
536 W. Juneau Ave.	Labor Press	Weekly	Ray W. Taylor
407 E. Michigan St.	Living Church	Weekly	Church Literature Foundation
1103 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Marquette University Law School
705 E. Wells St.	Masonic Tidings Inc.	Monthly	George J. Schreiber
630 N. Van Buren St. ...	Melting Pot	Monthly	Mrs. A. B. Vajda
757 N. Water St.	Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
1445 N. 5th St.	Milk Dealer	Monthly	Olsen Publishing Co.
1445 N. 5th St.	Milk Products Journal	Monthly	Olsen Publishing Co.
4124 S. Austin St.	Milwaukee County News	Weekly	Fritz and Josephine Rathmann
1027 N. 7th St.	Model Railroader	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Company
3680 S. Kinnickinnic Ave.	Our Young People ..	9-times yr.	St. John's School for the Deaf
519 N. 16th St.	Petroleum Retailer News	Monthly	Petroleum Retailers Association of Milwaukee
4124 S. Austin St.	Saint Francis News	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann
540 N. Plankinton Ave. ..	Sentinel	Daily	Robert C. Bassett
1027 N. 7th St.	Ships and the Sea ..	Quarterly	A. C. Kalmbach
622 N. Water St.	Spirit of 46 — B.P.O.E.	Monthly	E. W. Groth
400 N. Broadway	Spiritual Life	Quarterly	William C. Bruce
152 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Star Dust	10-times yr. ..	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 Wauwatosa News	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann
1027 N. 7th St.	Trains	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Company
756 N. Milwaukee St. ...	Tripoli Tattler	Monthly	Eric E. Meyer*
238 W. Wisconsin Ave.	TV Guide (Wis. edition)	Weekly	Lee Salberg
135 W. Wells St.	Utilitarian	Monthly	Wisconsin Utilities Association
4124 S. Austin St.	West Milwaukee News	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann
407 E. Michigan St.	Western Builder	Weekly and Daily	Earl P. Keyes
828 N. Broadway	Wisconsin Architect	Monthly	N. J. Russell, Jr.
606 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin Beverage Journal	Monthly	Sol Zien
4124 S. Austin St.	Wisconsin Chess Letter	Quarterly	Fritz Rathmann
704 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Wisconsin CIO News	Weekly	Wisconsin State CIO

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
161 W. Wisconsin Ave. ..	Wisconsin Druggist	Monthly	Wisconsin Pharma- ceutical Assn.
120 E. Detroit St.	Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle	Weekly	Irving G. Rhodes
808 N. 3rd St.	Wisconsin Master Plumber	Monthly	Wisconsin Associa- tion of Plumbing Contractors
745 N. 10th St.	Wisconsin Odd Fellow	Monthly	Arctcraft Press, Waterloo
161 W. Wisconsin Ave. ..	Wisconsin Restau- rateur	Monthly	Wisconsin Restau- rant Association
259 E. Wells	Wisconsin Sheriff & Deputy	Quarterly	Martin E. Wyrick
3203 N. Downer Ave.	Wisconsin State Times	Weekly	Students of Wiscon- sin State College
722 N. Broadway	Wisconsin Telephone News	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Telephone Company
161 W. Wisconsin Ave. ..	Wisconsin Magyarország	Weekly	Charles Klein
Mineral Point	Iowa County Democrat-Tribune ..	Weekly	D. M. Morgan
Minocqua	Lakeland Times	Weekly	Wm. Clothier
Mondovi	Herald News	Weekly	T. R. Kosmo
Monroe	Evening Times	Daily	Edmund C. Hamilton
Montello	Tribune	Weekly	Robert T. Wright
Montfort	Mail	Weekly	Dennis G. Novinski
Monticello	Messenger	Weekly	C. M. Wittenwyler
Mosinee	Times	Weekly	Francis F. Schwein- ler
Mount Horeb	Mail	Weekly	Elmer Krohn and Alice Foshage
Mukwonago	Chief	Weekly	Marvin A. Schwer- senska
Muscoda	Progressive	Weekly	Warren L. Hill and Norman M. Clapp
Necedah	Marquee	Weekly	June McDonald
Neenah 116-18 S. Commercial St.	Guide	Monthly	Equitable Reserve Association
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 and Warren Ruesch
New Holstein	Reporter	Weekly	Everett and Richard Cooley
New Lisbon	Times-Argus	Weekly	Laurence L. Arnold
New London	Daily Press	Daily	Gordon Culver
New Richmond	News	Weekly	John A. Van Meter
Niagara	Journal	Weekly	Martin W. Boerner
Oakfield	Trade Journal	Monthly	M. R. Sloggy
Oconomowoc	Enterprise	Weekly	C. W. Brown
Oconto	Oconto County Reporter	Weekly	Oconto Publishing Corp.
Oconto Falls	Oconto County Times-Herald	Weekly	Shellman Publishing Co., Inc.
Ojibwa	Courier	Weekly	Roy Martin
Omro	Herald	Weekly	Charles R. Vanderkooi
Onalaska	Record-Times	Weekly	Thos. G. Madigan
Oregon	Observer	Weekly	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville	Journal	Weekly	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola	Sun	Weekly	Jim H. Sims, Jr.

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

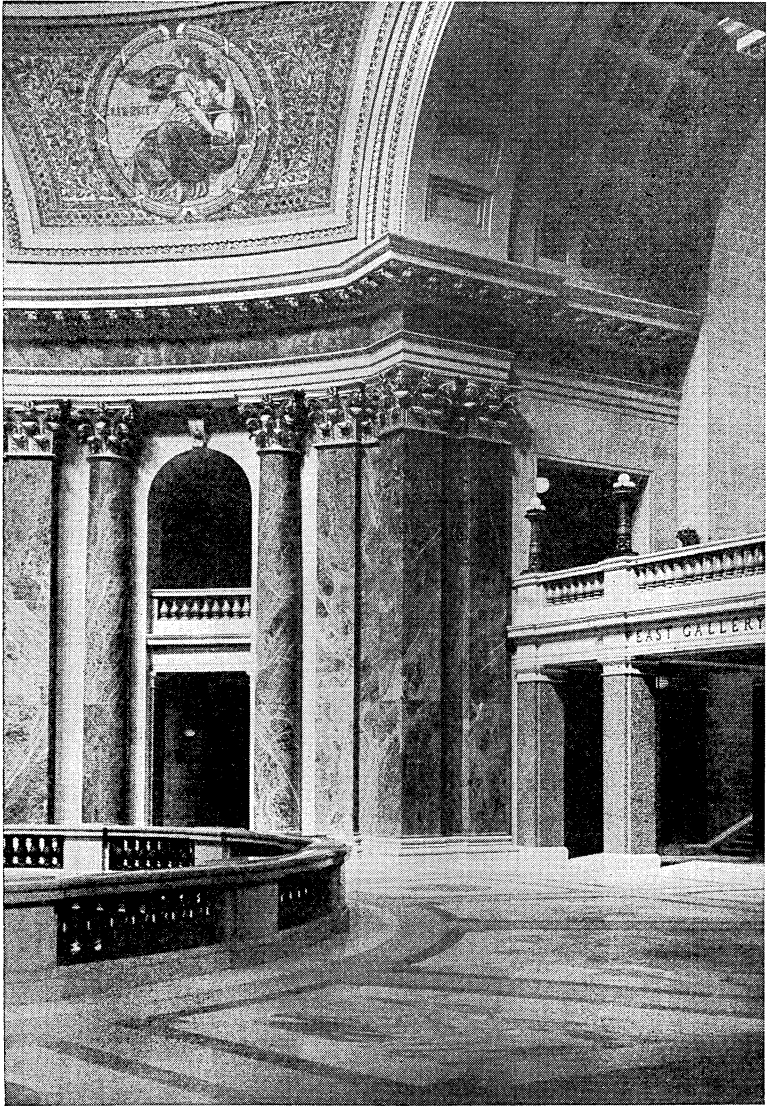
Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Oshkosh State and Waugoo Streets	Daily Northwestern	Daily	Samuel W. Heaney, A. Thomas Schwalm
16 Main St.	Shop-O-Gram	Weekly	James Skole *
16 Main St.	Winco Farmer	Bimonthly	James Skole
Route 5	Wis. School Board News	Monthly	George Tipler*
Osseo	Tri-County News	Weekly	J. H. Smith
Owen	Enterprise	Weekly	V. P. Barager
Palmyra	Enterprise	Weekly	C. B. Coe
Pardeeville	Mid-County Times	Weekly	R. H. Thompson
Park Falls	Herald	Weekly	D. D. MacGregor
Pepin	Herald	Weekly	Harold L. Klinger
Peshigo	Times	Weekly	Leo J. Pesch
Phillips	Bee	Weekly	Foster Bros. Co.
Pittsville	Record	Weekly	D. M. McKee
Plainfield	Sun	Weekly	Ed Marolla
Platteville	Exponent	Bimonthly	Platteville Journal
Plum City	Journal	Weekly	H. A. Brockman
Plymouth	Tri-County News	Semimonthly	Plum City Publishing Co.
	Mission House Mirror Review	Bimonthly	Plymouth Review
	Sheboygan County Farm Bureau News	Weekly	C. Marsh Gabriel
Port Washington	Herald	Weekly	R. E. Lindner Co., Sheboygan Falls
	Ozaukee Press	Weekly	A. W. Stricker
	Pilot	Weekly	Wm. F. Schanen, Jr., and Marie Jacque Schanen
Portage 309 De Witt St.	Daily Register	Dly. Except Sunday	Norbert A. Sauer
Poynette	Press	Weekly	W. T. Comstock
Prairie du Chien	Courier	Weekly	Dessa Wilson
	News	Weekly	E. B. Howe and S. E. Howe
Prentice	Journal	Weekly	Ralph E. Nehls
Prescott	Times-Republic	Weekly	Jerome Harper*
Princeton	Church Times	Mthly, Ex. July-Aug. ..	Robert E. Francis
Racine De Koven Foundation ...	Journal Times and Sunday Bulletin ...	Daily	Diocese of Milwaukee
212 — 4th St.	Labor	Weekly	Harry R. LePoidevin and J. D. McMurray
419 Sixth St.	Wisconsin Agricul- tural and Farmer Advance	Semimonthly	Union Labor Publish- ing Company, Inc.
1125 Sixth St.	Times	Weekly	Richard S. Pierce
Randolph	Times	Weekly	S. L. McNamara
Random Lake	Times-Press	Weekly	The Times Publish- ing Co.
Reedsburg	Review	Weekly	Max F. Ninman
Reeseville	Daily News	Daily	Earl A. Bunkert
Rhineland	Herald	Weekly	Clifford G. Ferris
Rib Lake	Chronotype	Weekly	Eugene R. Clifford*
Rice Lake	Republican Observer	Weekly	Warren D. Leary
Richland Center	Democrat	Weekly	S. W. and Theo Fogo
	Journal	Weekly	Lela Parfrey An- drews
Rio	Commonwealth	Weekly	Victor Stroebel
Ripon	Press	Semiweekly ..	F. W. Inversetti and C. J. Inversetti
River Falls	Journal	Weekly	Ripon Press Inc. River Falls Journal Co., Inc.
	Reporter	Weekly	G. K. Helmer
St. Croix Falls	Standard Press	Weekly	W. R. Vezina and Son
Sauk City	Sauk-Prairie Star ...	Weekly	Elmer L. Anderson

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
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	Daily	A. Matt Werner
1211 Indiana Ave.	Progressive Mail Trade	Monthly	Sheboygan Publish- ing Co.
Sheboygan Falls			
610 Monroe St.	Cheese Reporter	Weekly	R. E. Lindner
610 Monroe St.	Sheboygan County News	Weekly	R. E. Lindner
Shell Lake	Washburn County Register	Weekly	William Stewart
Shorewood			
3514 N. Oakland Ave.	Glendale Town-Times Herald	Weekly	Murphy and Kitz Murphy and Kitz
3514 N. Oakland Ave. ....	.....	Weekly	H. T. Law
Shullsburg	Pick and Gad	Weekly	Romain C. Brandt
Siren	Burnett Co. Leader ..	Weekly	H. R. and G. M. Portmann
Soldiers Grove	Kickapoo Scout	Weekly	
South Milwaukee			
1100 Milwaukee Ave.	Driller	Monthly	M. B. Jaeger
	Excavating Engineer ..	Monthly	M. B. Jaeger
723 Milwaukee Ave.	Voice-Journal	Weekly	Gordon R. Lewis
South Wayne	Homestead	Weekly	Frank W. Thomas
Sparta	Herald	Weekly	Theo. C. Radde
	Monroe County Democrat	Weekly	Theo. C. Radde
Spencer	Record	Weekly	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Spooher	Advocate	Weekly	William W. Stewart
Spring Green	Weekly Home News ..	Weekly	Vernon E. Hill
Spring Valley	Sun	Weekly	Alden H. Munson
Stanley	Republican	Weekly	Inter County Publish- ing Co.
Stevens Point			
200-10 N. 2nd St.	Gwiazda Polarna ...	Weekly	Worzalla Publishing Co.
200-10 N. 2nd St.	Rolnik	Weekly	Worzalla Publishing Co.
114 N. Third St.	Daily Journal	Dly. Except Sundays ...	Weldon C. Leahy
1100 Main St.	Pointer	Semiweekly ..	Worzalla Publishing Co.
202-210 N. 2nd St.	Wisconsin Club- woman	Bimonthly	Worzalla Publishing Co.
Stoughton	Courier	Weekly	Sanford Onsgard*
	Hub	Weekly	H. W. Quirt*
Stratford	Journal	Weekly	D. D. Hale
Sturgeon Bay	Door County Advocate	Semiweekly ..	Door County Publish- ing Co.
Sun Prairie	Star-Countryman	Weekly	James Joseph Sulli- van
Superior			
1701 Winter St.	Cooperative Builder ..	Weekly	Cooperative Publish- ing Assn.
1225 Tower Ave.	Evening Telegram ..	Daily	Morgan Murphy
601-03 Tower Ave.	Tyomies-Eteenpain ...	5 days a Week	American-Finnish Publishers, Inc.
1701 Winter St.	Tyovaen Osuus- toimintalehti	Weekly	Cooperative Publish- ing Assn.
Thorp	Courier	Weekly	Wm. S. Wagner, John J. LaGasse, Robert Elkins
Tigerton	Chronicle	Weekly	Lester W. Bowker
Tomah	Journal	Weekly	L. W. Kenney
	Monitor Herald	Weekly	L. W. Kenney
Tomahawk			
315-317 W. Wisconsin Ave.	Leader	Weekly	Kenneth J. Keenan

WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Turtle Lake	Times	Weekly	Harold A. Lange
Two Rivers 1519 — 16th St.	Reporter	Dly. Except Sunday	Seymour Althen* James J. Page
Union Grove	Sun	Weekly	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Unity	Marathon County Register	Weekly	Fred H. Brockman
Valders	Journal	Weekly	Elmer Trickey
Vesper	State Center	Weekly	Floyd W. Griffin
Viola	News	Weekly	Robert L. Graves
Viroqua	Vernon County Broadcaster	Weekly	Frank J. McCoy
Walworth	Times	Weekly	Paul L. Robinson
Washburn	Times	Weekly	M. J. Chapman
Waterford	Post	Weekly	D. L. Royle
Waterloo	Courier	Weekly	Wepco Printing Corp.
Watertown Northwestern College ... 115 W. Main St.	Black and Red	Monthly	Dly. Except Sunday
Waukesha	Daily Times	Dly. Except Sunday	John D. Clifford
Waukegan	Carroll Echo	Bimonthly	Carroll Publications Committee
Waunakee	Daily Freeman	Daily	Mrs. J. H. Youmans
Waupaca	Tribune	Weekly	Roessler Printing Co.
221 S. Main St.	Chain O'Lakes Pic- ture Post	Weekly in Summer	Carl L. Turner Carl L. Turner
221 S. Main St.	Tri-County Advertiser Waupaca County Post	Weekly	Carl L. Turner
Waupun	Wisconsin TV News Leader-News	Weekly	Carl L. Turner George W. Greene
Wausau 211 S. Third Ave. 330 Scott St.	Badger Sportsman ..	Monthly	Arthur Huebner
Wautoma	Daily Record-Herald	Daily	J. C. Sturtevant
Wauwatosa 1430 Underwood Ave. ...	Waushara Argus ...	Weekly	Richard I. Matthews
Wauzeka	News-Times	Weekly	Grede Publishing Corporation
West Allis 8022 W. Becher St. ...	Chief	Weekly	D. J. Craig
West Bend 102 S. 6th Ave.	Star	Weekly	Carroll T. Benson
West Salem	News	Semiweekly ..	West Bend News- papers, Inc.
Westby	Journal	Weekly	D. W. Griswold
Westfield	Times	Weekly	J. T. Hage
Weyauwega	Central Union	Weekly	Justin Schmiedeke
Whitefish Bay	Chronicle	Weekly	Pete Walch
316 E. Silver Spring Dr. Whitehall	Herald	Weekly	Murphy and Kitz, 3514 N. Oakland Ave., Shorewood 11
Whitewater	Lake Shore Log	Weekly	Eric Pachner*
Wilton	Times	Weekly	Robert O. Gauger
Winneconne	Register	Weekly	Charles B. Coe and Ellsworth S. Coe
Winter	Royal Purple	Weekly	Wisconsin State Col- lege
Wisconsin Dells	Star Herald News ...	Weekly	Frank Wendt
Wisconsin Rapids 130 First Ave., S.	News	Weekly	C. O. Rogers
Wittenberg	Sawyer County Gazette	Weekly	Lucille R. Noyes
Wonewoc	Events	Weekly	Isabelle Drumb
Woodville	Daily Tribune	Dly. except Sunday	William Huffman, Jr.
	Christian Home	Monthly	Homme Children's Home
	Enterprise	Weekly	Luther Englund
	For Gammel og Ung	Monthly	Homme Children's Home
	Reporter	Weekly	Walter S. Cary
	Leader	Weekly	Arthur M. Best



A view of the rotunda of the State Capitol taken from the second floor, showing the marble columns and mosaic decorations.



PARTIES AND ELECTIONS

STATE PARTY PLATFORMS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY STATE PLATFORM

1954

PLATFORM ON STATE GOVERNMENT POLICIES

In Wisconsin, 8 successive Republican administrations have failed to perform the major responsibilities which devolve upon state governments under our federal system. As nominated candidates for state legislative and executive offices in the name of the Wisconsin Democratic Party, we pledge ourselves to a constructive legislative and administrative program that will meet squarely these responsibilities.

I. Major Operating Responsibilities of State Government

1. *Education:* Wisconsin cities and school districts are increasingly aware of the financial burden resulting from the postwar increases in school population. These increases, already evident in the elementary grades, and impending in the high school and college levels, present the most important single problem that confronts our state government.

In Wisconsin, with one of the lowest schedules of school aids in the nation, over 75 % of the cost of public schools is borne by local property taxes. It is imperative that the problems of increased operating costs, construction of needed school buildings and improvement of the economic status of teachers be met at the state level, if we are to maintain and improve our state's educational services. The Democratic Party pledges its support to:

A. Increased state aids for hard-pressed local school districts to relieve the burden of property taxpayers and to provide equality of educational opportunity.

B. Loans and grants, to be made available to local districts for school building construction.

C. Adoption of a constitutional amendment to substitute equalized valuation for assessed valuation in computing basis for local constitutional debt limit.

D. Measures designed to improve the economic lot of teachers, and to encourage recruitment of young people into the teaching profession, in terms of salary and retirement benefits.

E. Maintenance of the state radio network and the eventual development of a state-wide educational television network under a State Radio and Television Council.

F. The expansion of public higher educational facilities under a co-ordinated system, preserving the historic names, local autonomy and integrity of degrees of the individual institutions.

G. Elimination of costly administrative duplication in Milwaukee by the establishment of a lakeshore college under the university.

2. *Public Welfare:* We favor revision of the present old age assistance laws to permit recipients of such assistance to retain a decent

minimum of insurance for burial and funeral expense and to provide more reasonable and realistic exemptions for those liable for the support of relatives. Existing state laws with reference to assistance for permanently disabled needy persons should be liberalized as permitted by federal law so that Wisconsin will not continue to lose \$4,000,000 per year in federal aid.

While the Democratic Party recognizes that public welfare must be a matter of public record, it insists that there should be adequate safeguards to protect relief clients and aged persons from indiscriminate publicity and from the examination of old age and assistance records by those who do so for private ends or other non-legitimate reasons. The Democratic Party deplors the action of the Republican majority in the 1953 legislature in opening up relief and old age assistance roles for public inspection without adequate safeguards and we will work to provide adequate safeguards in connection with such records.

We will continue to work for revision or repeal of the present state housing program, the benefits of which are limited solely to veterans, and to substitute for the present plan one which will also make housing assistance available to local housing authorities for the construction of new rental units and which will assist local communities in eliminating slums and blighted areas.

While the overwhelming majority of welfare civil service personnel have been and are faithfully attempting to do a conscientious job, the Democratic Party also pledges itself to work for reform in our present laws pertaining to adoption to provide adequate safeguards against administrative abuses. The laws should be reviewed and revised so as to provide for specific legislative standards to guide administrative officials and to further provide for judicial review of administrative actions.

3. *Human Rights*: In the struggle of free people under free government against totalitarian dictatorships and philosophies it is vital that free governments and free people permit no form of discrimination against minority groups or individuals because of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry. We still have much to accomplish in this field.

While elimination of discrimination must depend primarily upon educational progress, we should be willing to back our educational precepts with the force of law. To this end the Democratic Party pledges its support to increased appropriations for the Governor's Commission on Human Rights that it may more effectively carry on its educational program; and it further pledges its support to implementing with adequate enforcement measures present laws prohibiting discrimination because of race, creed, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. We will continue to fight for an FEPC with cease and desist order powers, to be administered by an independent commission with an appropriation for adequate enforcement.

4. *Highways*: The tremendous expansion in motor vehicle traffic,

particularly since the war, has focused sharp attention on our highways and upon programs to make our highways more adequate and more safe.

The Democratic Party supports a vigorous program of improving farm to market roads and to utilize our highway tax dollars more efficiently for the construction of through traffic and limited access highways. Taxes for such highways should be contributed more closely in proportion to the benefits derived from them.

The Democratic Party supports measures which give real promise of materially reducing highway accidents through the construction and remodeling of highways to make them more safe and through revision and more vigilant enforcement of our laws pertaining to operators' licenses and driving on our highways.

5. *Conservation*: True conservation involves the care and protection of our natural resources to the end that human lives and values may be better conserved, protected and enriched. Unfortunately under successive Republican state administrations the conservation program in this state has too frequently confined itself to questions on hunting and fishing controls and too little to the basic purpose of conserving and protecting our natural resources for all the citizens now living and yet to come. Conservation should be taken out of the arena of political football and be placed under expert administration, mindful of the basic meaning of conservation for all our citizens. This means a realistically balanced emphasis on all phases of our conservation problems including reforestation, preservation of wildlife, elimination of stream pollution, more adequate flood control, the adoption of a program for public access to many now private lakes and streams, and other similar measures designed to protect and extend the welfare and economic health of our state.

6. *Veterans Affairs*: The first and most important objective of veteran's legislation is the guarantee of opportunity to returned veterans to regain an equal footing with those who did not serve in the armed forces. A second objective is the legitimate demonstration of gratitude toward those who have served at the jeopardy of their lives and fortunes. The Democratic Party pledges itself to support:

- a. The liberalization of selective state aid to veterans in terms of grants, loans, hospitalization, education and unemployment compensation benefits.
- b. The expansion of the veterans' housing program and the restoration of the liquor tax revenue to the veterans' fund for its original purpose of providing adequate housing for veterans.

7. *Business*: Both small and big business and consumers deserve adequate protection against monopolistic practices. Republican administrations in Wisconsin have cut the state antitrust program in half, and the Democratic Party will fight to restore the funds necessary for effective antitrust activity.

Wisconsin business and the Wisconsin consumer deserve protection against exorbitant utility rate increases. We propose the es-

establishment of a consumers' public service counsel to represent the Wisconsin consumer before the Public Service Commission and to fight for fair utility rates.

8. *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 Democratic Administration to protect the workingmen in the face of determined Republican-led opposition.

Over 56,000 Wisconsin workers are now unemployed. This is the greatest number since 1942. The state government has an obligation to the people of this state to recognize this situation and to take affirmative action to meet it.

For more than a decade, 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 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 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 "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 also advocate strengthening of the enforcement powers of the Industrial Commission.

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 2-year statute of limitations on the collection of wage claims and for reinstatement of the 6-year statute of limitations that applies to the collection of all other claims.

We favor the expansion of the School for Workers and an increase in its budget to make this possible.

We favor an improved Workmen's Compensation Act to provide for increased benefits and to restore to the industrial worker the right to compensation for the loss of hearing, either totally or part, which is caused by the prolonged exposure to industrial noise.

We favor repeal of the law which permits garnishment of wages before judgment.

9. *Agriculture:* The Democratic Party insists that the Attorney General of Wisconsin carry out the joint resolution of the 1953 legislature directing him to take court action to break the unfair sanitation and inspection barriers to much-needed new markets for Wisconsin milk in other states.

Our State Department of Agriculture should take the lead on improved marketing methods aimed at building up consumption of Wisconsin's fine dairy products.

We favor increased state indemnities for the removal of diseased dairy animals from herds.

10. *Civil Defense:* A well-integrated state-wide civil defense program is essential not only to our physical survival but also to the survival of our American form of government. The problems connected with the development of an effective civil defense program are too important and the damages too hazardous to depend upon part-time planning and administration at the state level. We propose a well-organized, completely co-ordinated, streamlined office of civil defense at the state level in which the state director has no responsibility for any other major program.

11. *Equal Representation in State Government:* The reapportionment provision of Wisconsin's constitution is based upon the fundamental principle of a representative democracy that every person's vote shall count the same. We support this principle, and we oppose the Republican Party's attempts to undermine this historical constitutional safeguard of equal representation by the introduction of an area factor into the state's constitutional conception of representation based upon people.

We propose that in the event the legislature fails to reapportion at the first session next following the national decennial census, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint an impartial non-legislative body which shall exercise the reapportioning power.

12. *Governmental Reorganization:* We advocate the continuation and development of the Legislative Council as a research and advisory body, but call for proportionate representation on this body according to party strength in the legislature.

We believe that the executive branch of the state needs a continuing little Hoover commission.

We recommend a nonpartisan constitutional study commission to place Wisconsin's fine constitution under continuous scrutiny for purposes of improvement; and to give wide distribution to the results of its studies.

13. *Civil Service*: We favor strengthening of the state civil service laws to protect the rights and job security of the many thousands of loyal civil service employes.

14. *Elections, Corrupt Practices, Lobbying and Secrecy*: The Democratic Party of Wisconsin deplors and condemns existing abuses in the use of money to corrupt elections and government.

a. Under our election laws there is literally no control of the amount of money being spent to elect public officials. The Corrupt Practices Act has become a mockery because of the provision permitting unlimited expenditures by so-called voluntary committees.

b. Huge sums of money are being spent in wining and dining legislators in order to promote legislation sponsored by lobbyists representing vested interests.

c. We condemn the secrecy which has grown up around governmental activities at all levels.

d. We condemn the introduction of any plan or formula, including the so-called Missouri Plan, which would deny our people the full and unlimited right to choose their judges through the election process.

In order to combat and eliminate these evils the Democratic Party of Wisconsin advocates the following legislation:

a. Amend the Corrupt Practices Act to place a realistic limit on all political contributions and expenditures, including those made by voluntary committees.

b. Amend the lobbying statute to prohibit any legislator from accepting directly or indirectly anything of value from any lobbyist or any other person or corporation interested in any legislation pending before the legislature.

c. Enact legislation requiring that all meetings of all state and local public elected and appointed bodies, boards and commissions be open to the public.

d. Approve legislation advancing the date of the primary election from September to June.

II. State Taxes and Budget

Our Wisconsin state government is in the midst of a first-class financial crisis. The 46 million dollars surplus inherited by the present state Republican administration will have been dissipated at the end of this biennium. By June 1955, our state will be 3 million in the red. To meet this crisis we must cut costs where we can and we must find additional revenue sources.

State costs can be cut. We favor a little Hoover Commission for Wisconsin as proposed by Democrats in the 1953 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. Yet after 8 successive Republican-dominated legislatures, taxes on the farmer, the small businessman and the workingman are higher than they have ever been. The property tax is at a record level, as are sales taxes on liquor and cigarettes. Only the income tax — the tax based pre-eminently on ability to pay — has been reduced. The state's big earners, only 5% of the taxpayers, enjoyed over 50% of the tax cut.

The Republican-dominated 1953 legislature deprived the state of its most effective safeguard against tax evasion by slamming the door shut on state income tax returns. To establish a state tax system based on ability to pay which will produce sufficient revenue for essential state programs, we support the following measures:

1. Re-open income tax returns to public inspection.
2. Require railroads — like all other businesses — to pay a state corporation income tax.
3. Adopt a franchise tax on banks so as to plug the loophole that now permits the big banks to escape the corporation income tax.
4. 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.
5. Apply gift and inheritance taxes to all taxpayers alike as proposed by Democrats in the 1953 legislature.
6. Prevent income tax evasion by better administration. State income tax penalties are grossly inadequate. We favor a law to bring Wisconsin penalties in line with other states. Additional auditors should be employed to enable the tax department to audit income tax returns more thoroughly and promptly.
7. Reenact a surtax if additional funds are required after all loopholes in the tax laws are plugged.
8. We strongly oppose a general sales tax.
9. The personal property tax should be revised to reduce rates, level off inequities and eliminate unfair exemptions.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE*

Officers

LELAND McPARLAND, Cudahy, *Chairman*FRANCES R. LUETSCHER, Madison, *Secretary***1st District**

Mrs. Alma Dahl, Kenosha
 Mrs. Harvey Kitzman, Racine
 Mike Maxin, Kenosha
 Sam Rizzo, Racine
 Eugene Swegman, Janesville
 Harold Gilbert, Elkhorn

2nd District

Cleo De Laura, Menomonee Falls
 Barbara Fraser, Madison
 Harold Hamner, Beaver Dam
 Edward Ireland, Lodi
 Robert Kastenmeier, Watertown
 Gretchen Pfankuchen, Madison

3rd District

Mrs. Edna Bowen, Lancaster
 Mrs. Anna Marie Collins, Richland Center
 Arnold Davis, Hillpoint
 John Flanagan, La Crosse
 Mrs. Clara Green, La Crosse
 Elmer Mau, West Salem

4th District

Marguerite Benson, Milwaukee
 Robert Dejewski, Milwaukee
 Alvy Judkins, Milwaukee
 Helen Kleczka, Milwaukee
 Audrey Kolinski, Milwaukee
 Joseph Miech, Milwaukee

5th District

Paul Armin, Milwaukee
 William Clark, Milwaukee
 Vera Hubbard, Milwaukee
 Ilene Martenson, Milwaukee
 Edward Murphy, Milwaukee
 Vita Tellier, Milwaukee

6th District

John Cotter, Fond du Lac
 James W. Martin Thiensville
 Oscar Nimmer, Fond du Lac
 Dr. Ralph A. Norem, Oshkosh
 Betty Richdorf, Sheboygan
 Clyde Schloemer, West Bend

7th District

Peter Drivas, Waupaca
 Mrs. Mathew Gjetson, Wausau
 Betty Graichen, Coloma
 Edward Haka, Stevens Point
 Robert S. Lewis, Park Ridge
 Arthur Treutel, Wisconsin Rapids

8th District

Arthur Anton, Manitowoc
 James Barry, Laona
 Mrs. Woodrow Bentz, Sturgeon Bay
 John Black, Two Rivers
 James Dillon, Green Bay
 M. F. Rentz, Maplewood

9th District

Mrs. Howard Cameron, Rice Lake
 Carol Carhart, Trempealeau
 Ray Forcier, Sr., Eau Claire
 August Helgerson, Chippewa Falls
 Mrs. Ray Radke, Beldenville
 Arthur Schwenke, Owen

10th District

Thomas Anich, Ashland
 Olaf Bloom, Osceola
 Thomas Joyce, Park Falls
 Carl E. Lauri, Superior
 John Markovich, Superior
 Joseph Szumowski, Hayward

National Chairman

Paul M. Butler
 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 PARTY STATE PLATFORM

1954

As Republican candidates for state office and the legislature, we pledge that we will continue to provide the people of Wisconsin with government which is honest in all things, careful in protecting the health and welfare of every citizen, generous in dealing with those among us who must look to the state for help, thoughtful in anticipating and providing for the needs of the people, efficient and economical in administering the state's affairs, and conservative in the expenditure of the taxpayers' money.

We pledge enactment in the 1955 legislative session of these specific proposals:

1. An expanded highway program, co-ordinated with the \$50,000,000,000 federal highway program advocated by President Eisenhower, and providing sufficient funds to match the increased federal appropriations provided by the 83rd Congress.

2. A continuation of the secondary road program which has given Wisconsin the nation's finest farm-to-market road system, and enactment of the proposal to create a 2200-mile arterial highway system to accelerate improvement of our most traveled highways.

3. Enactment of legislation to continue the present Brucellosis control program — the nation's most effective — and a continuation of present dairy health standards to preserve and expand for the Wisconsin dairy farmer the out-of-state markets for dairy products, and maintain Wisconsin's position as America's greatest source of dairy products.

4. Expanded agricultural research, particularly in new uses for dairy products and in new markets and marketing techniques.

5. Increased activity by the state in the promotion of its agriculture, industry and recreational advantages in a co-ordinated program with substantially increased funds.

6. Legislation to maintain Wisconsin's position of leadership and first rank in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation benefits which are the most liberal of any state in the union.

7. Continuation of the 2 percent depreciation reserve for state building improvements, and such additional appropriations as may be required to meet the growing needs of our welfare institutions and institutions of higher learning.

8. A co-ordinated higher educational system, which will meet the rising need for college and university facilities, and provide expanded local opportunity for higher education throughout the state.

9. Increased educational aids to local school districts, to help relieve property taxpayers from the burden of increasing enrollments.

10. Increased support for the school milk program, to strengthen the dairy industry and produce healthier children.

11. Reenactment of legislation providing stand-by benefits for retired school teachers.

12. To establish adequate minimums of insurance for recipients of public assistance.

13. A broad and comprehensive highway safety program, encompassing improvements in enforcement, education and licensing, and providing specifically:

A. Increased personnel for the enforcement of highway traffic laws.

B. An expanded driver's education program.

C. An improved driver's licensing system.

D. Such other laws as are demanded by the increased public sentiment for highway safety.

14. A continuation of the Republican policy of levying only those taxes which are required to meet current needs. This policy is required by Article VIII, Section 5 of the Constitution.

15. The Republican Party, believing in the principle of full citizen participation in government pledges that any and all referenda concerning state legislative or congressional apportionment will be submitted to the citizenry at a general election.

We further pledge a continuation of Republican-sponsored improvements in Wisconsin government as outlined in the platform adopted at the Republican state convention in June, and support that platform as adopted.

As Republican candidates, we will regard the fulfillment of these specific pledges as an obligation of our party when the 1955 legislature meets, and will strive to attain these objectives designed to keep our great STATE on the march — always forward.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE*

Officers

EVERETT YERLY, La Crosse, *Chairman***1st District**

Lawrence Carpenter, Kenosha
 William Fitzgerald, Racine
 John Hough, Janesville
 Julius Johnson, Whitewater
 Mrs. Robert Rote, Monroe

2nd District

F. J. Bolender, Jr., Madison
 Jesse Canniff, Beaver Dam
 Robert Chadwick, Nashotah
 E. J. King, Watertown
 Philip Owen, Portage

3rd District

Mrs. Lloyd Beckkedal, Westby
 Charles Curran, Mauston
 Mrs. David Jones, Mineral
 Point
 J. M. Qually, Richland Center
 Mrs. Floyde J. Sias, Onalaska

4th District

William Burke, Milwaukee
 Carl Duren, Milwaukee
 Mary Glaszewski, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Arthur Graff, Milwaukee
 Anthony Gruszka, Milwaukee

5th District

Mrs. Al Boyer, Milwaukee
 Richard Buellesbach,
 Milwaukee
 Carol Matrahan, Milwaukee
 Virginia Rachel, Milwaukee
 Marie Ruther, Milwaukee

6th District

William J. Campbell, Oshkosh
 Lucius P. Chase, Kohler
 Louis Fellenz, Jr., Fond du Lac
 L. D. Frey, Hartford
 Leonard Suttner, Hilbert

7th District

Frederic Braun, Antigo
 Mrs. Laura Klinefelter, Adams
 George Landon, Wausau
 Harold A. Meyer, Shawano
 Carl Sturm, Manawa

8th District

Mrs. Lee Blood, Green Bay
 Larry Jolin, Sturgeon Bay
 Duane McCall, Oconto
 Paul Schuette, Manitowoc
 Mrs. Clara Babb Sinner,
 Appleton

9th District

Frank Babbitt, Bloomer
 George Britton, Mondovi
 Mrs. Isabelle Greive, Eau
 Claire
 Paul Hassett, Menomonie
 John Linder, Jr. Eau Claire

10th District

Stanley Anderson, Draper
 William Heath, Phillips
 Ruth Hogan, Ashland
 Henry N. Leveroos, Superior
 Ralph Theiler, Tomahawk

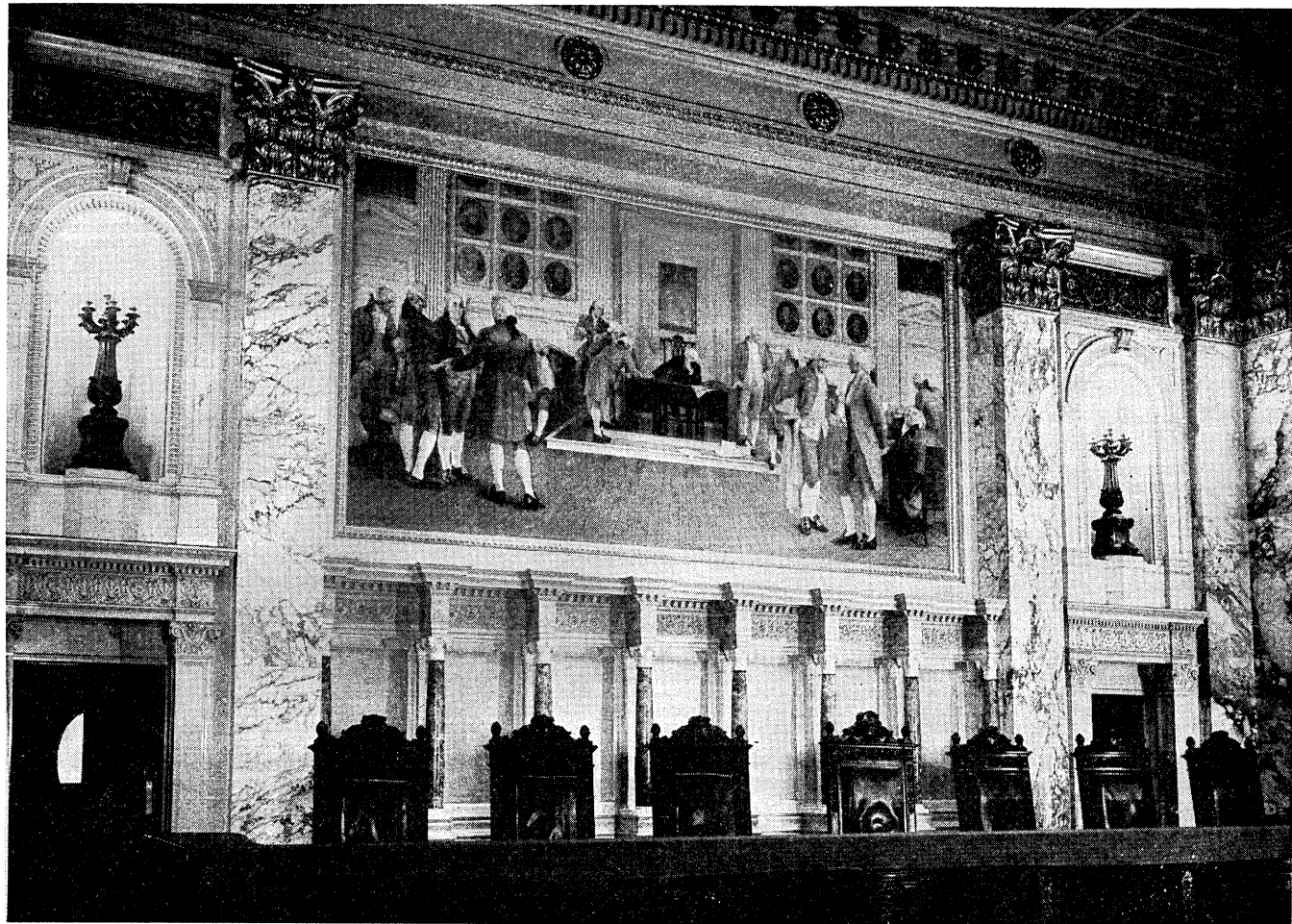
National Chairman

Leonard Hall
 923 —15th St., N.W.
 Washington 25, D.C.

National Committeemen

Philip G. Kuehn, Milwaukee
 Robert L. Pierce, Menomonie
 Mrs. G. G. Town, Waukesha

*Copied from official records on file in office of Secretary of State.



The Supreme Court Chamber in the State Capitol showing the bench at which the 7 justices sit. It is regarded as one of the most beautiful

PARTIES AND ELECTIONS

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS
PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 14, 1954*

District	James E. Doyle (Dem.)	Wm. Proxmire (Dem.)	Walter J. Kohler (Rep.)	District	James E. Doyle (Dem.)	Wm. Proxmire (Dem.)	Walter J. Kohler (Rep.)
ADAMS CO.				BARRON CO.—Cont.			
Adams	9	7	48	Oak Grove	30	16	14
Big Flats	16	12	25	Prairie Farm	23	36	13
Colburn	5	1	9	Prairie Lake	32	69	39
Dell Prairie	23	22	25	Rice Lake	40	23	40
Easton	3	6	61	Sioux Creek	8	42	8
Jackson	11	7	39	Stanford	35	42	20
Leola	1	6	15	Stanley	14	18	46
Lincoln	3	5	16	Sumner	26	17	29
Monroe	1	0	38	Turtle Lake	15	14	9
New Chester	2	3	38	Vance Creek	48	47	19
New Haven	23	20	38	Almena, vil.	17	9	55
Preston	7	6	24	Cameron, vil.	8	14	75
Quincy	8	14	27	Dallas, vil.	5	21	46
Richfield	9	3	13	Haugen, vil.	3	7	14
Rome	10	8	20	Prairie Farm, vil.	9	10	33
Springville	6	9	43	Turtle Lake, vil.	11	12	75
Strongs Prairie	10	14	86	Barron, city	32	39	440
Friendship, vil.	30	18	99	Chetek, city	24	63	138
Adams, city:				Cumberland, city	56	87	152
1st ward	22	43	54	Rice Lake, city:			
2nd ward	21	57	115	1st ward	26	15	61
Total	220	261	833	2nd ward	11	7	73
ASHLAND CO.				3rd ward	26	15	114
Agenda	5	8	27	4th ward	29	18	101
Ashland	16	35	21	5th ward	22	23	78
Chippewa	9	12	31	6th ward	15	22	57
Gingles	13	26	23	7th ward	22	24	43
Gordon	5	12	38	8th ward	19	25	55
Jacobs	27	26	79	Total	888	1,145	2,407
LaPointe	0	3	29	BAYFIELD CO.			
Marengo	25	27	11	Barksdale	11	10	63
Morse	16	35	40	Barnes	2	6	42
Peeksville	4	11	10	Bayfield	1	9	51
Sanborn	3	4	37	Bayview	5	9	39
Shanagolden	3	8	20	Bell	3	2	39
White River	14	35	36	Cable	2	14	25
Butternut, vil.	14	9	67	Clover	10	13	30
Ashland, city:				Delta	8	2	17
1st ward	20	50	185	Drummond	20	18	63
2nd ward	26	50	217	Eileen	17	20	27
3rd ward	14	26	298	Hughes	2	1	21
4th ward	7	28	142	Iron River	17	23	106
5th ward	9	25	204	Kelly	37	18	37
6th ward	18	48	201	Keystone	54	13	10
7th ward	28	50	142	Lincoln	13	17	27
8th ward	16	46	100	Mason	19	15	33
9th ward	18	60	82	Namekagon	10	11	41
10th ward	29	85	115	Orienta	10	6	9
Mellen, city:				Oulu	16	18	42
1st ward	26	39	45	Pilsen	14	15	30
2nd ward	11	16	21	Port Wing	11	16	51
3rd ward	8	24	6	Pratt	4	7	106
Total	384	798	2,225	Russell	5	2	29
BARRON CO.				Tripp	5	6	18
Almena	14	15	37	Washburn	3	6	52
Arland	18	16	42	Cable, vil.	1	9	27
Barron	19	14	64	Mason, vil.	0	3	41
Bear Lake	8	18	9	Bayfield, city:			
Cedar Lake	12	5	26	1st ward	3	0	24
Chetek	17	34	50	2nd ward	0	0	24
Clinton	16	43	59	3rd ward	1	1	40
Crystal Lake	23	21	30	4th ward	0	2	20
Cumberland	13	54	50	Washburn, city:			
Dallas	21	34	31	1st ward	5	6	129
Dovre	6	39	15	2nd ward	2	1	49
Doyle	41	18	25	3rd ward	0	3	31
Lakeland	33	54	17	4th ward	1	3	41
Maple Grove	21	31	94	5th ward	1	2	58
Maple Plain	20	20	11	6th ward	0	0	37
				Total	310	307	1,529

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
BROWN CO.				BUFFALO CO.—Cont.			
Allouez:				Milton	0	2	28
1st dist.	28	66	142	Modena	21	36	51
2nd dist.	7	13	68	Mondovi	16	20	40
3rd dist.	21	37	193	Montana	18	13	24
4th dist.	10	27	228	Naples	21	29	33
Ashwaubenon	19	42	56	Nelson	47	29	84
Bellevue	17	59	51	Waumandee	15	4	56
De Pere	11	31	45	Cochrane, vil.	2	5	100
Eaton	25	74	34	Alma, city:			
Glenmore	25	49	35	1st ward	21	16	122
Green Bay	7	9	32	2nd ward	7	3	50
Hobart	16	45	49	3rd ward	16	5	74
Holland	23	37	29	Buffalo, city	2	7	68
Howard	23	67	47	Fountain City, city:			
Humboldt	10	34	37	1st ward	4	5	76
Lawrence	11	27	49	2nd ward	5	1	73
Morrison	15	22	94	Mondovi, city:			
New Denmark	26	56	82	1st ward	16	17	120
Pittsfield	12	36	34	2nd ward	5	12	110
Preble:				3rd ward	10	12	50
1st dist.	8	45	58	4th ward	4	6	41
2nd dist.	28	74	104	Total	423	340	1,565
3rd dist.	50	156	124				
4th dist.	24	88	82	BURNETT CO.			
Rockland	13	29	40	Anderson	5	4	33
Scott	29	63	97	Blaine	1	5	21
Suamico	18	47	57	Daniels	16	5	77
Wrightstown	27	67	53	Dewey	16	14	28
Denmark, vil.	29	56	113	Grantsburg	5	4	59
Pulaski, vil.	41	47	74	Jackson	5	1	43
Wrightstown, vil.	12	26	41	La Follette	2	1	52
De Pere, city:				Lincoln	5	1	34
1st ward	41	100	364	Meenon	8	6	82
2nd ward	58	119	261	Oakland	8	15	54
3rd ward	45	103	213	Roosevelt	7	26	23
4th ward	36	103	155	Rusk	5	3	23
Green Bay, city:				Sand Lake	16	4	35
1st ward	45	96	606	Scott	2	4	21
2nd ward	68	218	361	Siren	7	4	70
3rd ward	61	109	312	Swiss	5	0	101
4th ward	67	98	350	Trade Lake	19	11	51
5th ward	85	189	288	Union	3	3	42
6th ward	44	79	165	Webb Lake	2	2	27
7th ward	52	103	230	West Marshland	3	2	14
8th ward	63	174	273	Wood River	12	8	99
9th ward	51	102	189	Grantsburg, vil.	7	9	183
10th ward	56	138	145	Siren, vil.	8	3	107
11th ward	55	226	95	Webster, vil.	6	10	68
12th ward	71	200	255	Total	173	145	1,347
13th ward	50	132	233				
14th ward	64	188	367	CALUMET CO.			
15th ward	69	139	359	Brillion	7	5	145
16th ward	42	118	321	Brothertown	13	5	107
17th ward	54	135	258	Charlestown	15	14	115
18th ward	38	131	159	Chilton	23	12	107
19th ward	90	244	313	Harrison	20	42	267
20th ward	95	215	326	New Holstein	9	19	85
21st ward	51	229	333	Rantoul	9	7	131
22nd ward	72	225	510	Stockbridge	6	2	99
23rd ward	48	140	247	Woodville	5	4	117
24th ward	84	296	418	Hilbert, vil.	20	8	108
Total	2,240	5,778	10,232	Stockbridge, vil.	8	6	55
BUFFALO CO.				Appleton, city:			
Alma	41	16	42	2nd pct. 12th ward	6	17	42
Belvidere	11	10	62	Brillion, city	26	15	245
Buffalo	14	6	30	Chilton, city:			
Canton	12	14	20	1st pct.	52	15	288
Cross	3	3	56	2nd pct.	25	15	226
Dover	12	17	36	Kiel, city:			
Gilmanton	18	34	48	2nd pct.	2	4	22
Glencoe	10	4	23	New Holstein, city	23	61	358
Lincoln	40	5	36	Total	269	251	2,517
Maxville	32	9	12				

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
CHIPPEWA CO.				CLARK CO.—Cont.			
Anson	13	30	105	Reseburg	24	55	30
Arthur	13	26	13	Seif	4	5	21
Auburn	14	16	6	Sherman	7	6	45
Birch Creek	8	24	23	Sherwood	4	11	10
Bloomer	11	25	31	Thorp	40	61	36
Cleveland	9	23	37	Unity	12	12	23
Colburn	23	42	15	Warner	10	15	67
Cooks Valley	11	12	28	Washburn	7	25	29
Delmar	24	43	33	Weston	9	36	68
Eagle Point	25	42	92	Withee	47	89	9
Edson	20	17	36	Worden	25	45	25
Estella	5	20	23	York	11	38	97
Goetz	5	32	23	Abbotsford, vil.	22	26	68
Hallie	20	76	88	Curtiss, vil.	6	11	13
Holcombe	2	18	46	Dorchester, vil.	7	1	39
Howard	12	27	19	Granton, vil.	3	8	69
Lafayette	32	79	226	Unity, vil.	1	2	26
Ruby	9	28	16	Withee, vil.	8	24	54
Sampson	18	35	35	Colby, city:			
Sigel	12	16	19	2nd ward	11	11	65
Tilden	8	13	44	3rd ward	1	9	41
Wheaton	11	44	40	Greenwood, city:			
Woodmohr	7	8	49	1st ward	3	10	49
Boyd, vil.	27	31	37	2nd ward	5	7	46
Cadott, vil.	14	28	69	3rd ward	7	7	31
Cornell, vil.	17	60	84	4th ward	7	13	60
New Auburn, vil.	6	28	36	Loyal, city:			
Bloomer, city:				1st ward	1	6	39
1st ward	6	16	64	2nd ward	4	7	44
2nd ward	6	9	77	3rd ward	5	7	54
3rd ward	4	13	85	4th ward	2	2	49
4th ward	4	6	35	Neillsville, city:			
Chippewa Falls, city:				1st ward	6	17	79
1st ward	22	49	155	2nd ward	5	17	112
2nd ward	32	63	133	3rd ward	5	20	134
3rd ward	11	37	102	4th ward	4	14	125
4th ward	9	28	133	5th ward	7	14	95
5th ward	29	34	218	Owen, city:			
6th ward	15	26	95	1st ward	2	4	28
7th ward	13	50	133	2nd ward	5	11	31
8th ward	18	46	200	3rd ward	5	7	21
9th ward	20	48	102	4th ward	3	21	38
10th ward	33	60	156	Thorp, city:			
11th ward	10	24	219	1st ward	11	14	23
Eau Claire, city:				2nd ward	11	13	43
16th ward	9	43	25	3rd ward	15	24	39
Stanley, city:				4th ward	3	10	19
1st ward	13	24	50	Total	611	1,227	2,999
2nd ward	8	16	26	COLUMBIA CO.			
3rd ward	5	19	25	Arlington	9	12	26
4th ward	15	12	35	Caledonia	7	5	35
Total	658	1,466	3,341	Columbus	3	5	25
CLARK CO.				Courtland	3	10	25
Beaver	18	24	36	Dekorra	17	22	47
Butler	2	7	11	Fort Winnebago	7	8	44
Colby	17	18	31	Fountain Prairie	4	13	26
Dewhurst	2	2	15	Hamden	5	28	15
Eaton	22	21	54	Leeds	13	48	13
Foster	3	6	7	Lewiston	3	9	38
Fremont	5	16	122	Lodi, vil.	21	26	19
Grant	10	35	113	Lowville	10	26	25
Green Grove	11	27	33	Marcellon	5	11	44
Hendren	20	54	26	Newport	18	20	31
Hewett	1	3	13	Otego	8	20	30
Hixon	25	62	62	Pacific	5	2	26
Hoard	21	39	40	Randolph	7	12	54
Levis	6	15	44	Scott	3	12	22
Longwood	18	38	52	Springville	6	7	22
Loyal	15	12	89	West Point	6	6	22
Lynn	6	21	76	Wycocena	3	4	42
Mayville	12	32	32	Arlington, vil.	2	11	29
Mead	6	14	23	Cambria, vil.	6	14	66
Mentor	10	25	50	Doylestown, vil.	13	9	18
Pine Valley	6	21	76	Fall River, vil.	2	4	18

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.				DANE CO.—Cont.			
Friesland, vil.	4	2	41	Dunn	56	137	57
Pardeeville, vil.	22	21	110	Fitchburg	84	109	125
Poynette, vil.	13	48	97	Madison	324	230	264
Randolph, vil.	3	4	39	Mazomanie	5	13	20
Rio, vil.	17	12	78	Medina	11	20	20
Wycocena, vil.	0	5	47	Middleton	74	61	86
Columbus, city:				Montrose	30	45	26
1st ward	20	10	131	Oregon	23	23	17
2nd ward	12	12	63	Perry	17	28	16
3rd ward	20	10	74	Pleasant Springs	22	115	36
Lodi, city:				Primrose	16	38	15
1st ward	22	14	69	Roxbury	28	21	13
2nd ward	14	12	48	Rutland	6	66	14
3rd ward	27	18	46	Springdale	16	57	25
Portage, city:				Springfield	38	33	45
1st ward	5	11	42	Sun Prairie	47	79	32
2nd ward	26	17	226	Vermont	39	56	22
3rd ward	25	20	171	Verona	28	39	37
4th ward	30	19	263	Vienna	14	45	17
5th ward	24	15	458	Westport	28	44	61
Wisconsin Dells, city:				Windsor	43	116	50
1st ward	4	10	50	York	10	18	20
2nd ward	11	17	84	Belleville, vil.	24	39	64
3rd ward	7	12	86	Black Earth, vil.	28	50	47
Total	503	645	2,991	Blue Mounds, vil.	5	21	31
				Brooklyn, vil.	2	5	12
				Cambridge, vil.	9	48	45
				Cottage Grove, vil.	10	49	19
				Cross Plains, vil.	53	44	40
				Dane, vil.	6	17	17
				Deerfield, vil.	20	61	48
				De Forest, vil.	18	83	41
				Maple Bluff, vil.	42	28	409
				Marshall, vil.	17	25	41
				Mazomanie, vil.	33	25	82
				McFarland, vil.	20	79	35
				Middleton, vil.	100	145	137
				Monona, vil.	193	360	239
				Mt. Horeb, vil.	61	124	188
				Oregon, vil.	59	87	90
				Rockdale, vil.	6	32	9
				Shorewood Hills, vil.	122	45	314
				Sun Prairie, vil.	80	145	147
				Verona, vil.	50	71	80
				Wauwaukee, vil.	52	40	66
				Madison, city:			
				1st ward, 1st pct.	106	96	251
				1st ward, 2nd pct.	86	117	137
				2nd ward, 1st pct.	98	93	173
				2nd ward, 2nd pct.	210	273	361
				3rd ward, 1st pct.	75	105	100
				3rd ward, 2nd pct.	144	128	184
				4th ward	314	185	261
				5th ward, 1st pct.	127	76	125
				5th ward, 2nd pct.	228	136	145
				6th ward, 1st pct.	147	170	159
				6th ward, 2nd pct.	215	312	232
				7th ward, 1st pct.	140	227	155
				7th ward, 2nd pct.	237	338	127
				8th ward, 1st pct.	170	158	121
				8th ward, 2nd pct.	138	66	177
				9th ward, 1st pct.	353	278	184
				9th ward, 2nd pct.	191	105	47
				10th ward, 1st pct.	201	91	416
				10th ward, 2nd pct.	211	74	417
				11th ward	320	215	432
				12th ward	157	237	126
				13th ward, 1st pct.	184	93	389
				13th ward, 2nd pct.	263	121	441
				14th ward	297	301	300
				15th ward	201	251	113
				16th ward	276	338	273
				17th ward	233	376	112
				18th ward	63	84	94
				18th ward, 1st pct.	40	50	21
				18th ward, 2nd pct.	492	254	710
				19th ward	276	137	868
				20th ward			
CRAWFORD CO.							
Bridgeport	4	2	47				
Clayton	60	35	164				
Eastman	36	11	88				
Freeman	25	11	111				
Haney	28	6	26				
Marietta	18	7	28				
Prairie du Chien	8	5	70				
Scott	20	8	46				
Seneca	53	17	153				
Utica	103	48	90				
Wauzeka	6	11	41				
Bell Center, vil.	7	2	21				
De Soto, vil.	8	2	12				
Eastman, vil.	15	8	67				
Ferryville, vil.	13	1	38				
Gays Mills, vil.	65	16	91				
Lynxville, vil.	4	3	41				
Mt. Sterling, vil.	13	9	54				
Soldiers Grove, vil.	9	10	174				
Steuben, vil.	7	5	40				
Wauzeka, vil.	10	8	99				
Prairie du Chien, city:							
1st ward	14	11	122				
2nd ward	19	8	168				
3rd ward	12	7	148				
4th ward	5	4	66				
5th ward	6	8	77				
6th ward	11	0	129				
7th ward	17	16	96				
8th ward	15	10	150				
Total	611	289	2,457				
DANE CO.							
Albion	35	102	61				
Berry	15	44	48				
Black Earth	10	12	8				
Blooming Grove							
1st pct.	129	518	216				
2nd pct.	33	118	27				
Blue Mounds	10	21	13				
Bristol	22	50	23				
Burke	143	227	92				
Christiana	11	131	21				
Cottage Grove	17	82	18				
Cross Plains	30	52	18				
Dane	14	24	18				
Deerfield	12	55	6				
Dunkirk	12	95	33				

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
DANE CO.—Cont.				DODGE CO.—Cont.			
Stoughton, city:				Watertown, city,—Cont.			
1st ward	16	76	49	6th ward	27	39	29
2nd ward	17	179	31	13th ward	18	37	74
3rd ward	19	136	35	14th ward	11	26	40
4th ward	42	111	118	Waupun, city:			
Total	8,749	10,532	11,705	1st ward	18	17	84
				2nd ward	12	23	84
				3rd ward	5	7	24
				4th ward	12	20	78
				Total	1,297	1,660	4,335
DODGE CO.				DOOR CO.			
Ashippun	20	9	68	Baileys Harbor	8	6	104
Beaver Dam	34	39	95	Brussels	3	13	141
Burnett	7	34	53	Clay Banks	3	17	62
Calamus	7	15	39	Egg Harbor	4	20	120
Chester	7	12	31	Forestville	6	20	146
Clyman	13	24	47	Gardner	1	9	73
Elba	21	27	43	Gibraltar	1	16	87
Emmet	9	22	42	Jacksonport	3	10	96
Fox Lake	15	9	49	Liberty Grove	4	12	216
Herman	22	12	47	Nasewaupée	11	35	187
Hubbard	20	30	33	Sevastopol	3	24	282
Hustisford	5	33	46	Sturgeon Bay	2	8	112
Lebanon	9	33	49	Union	2	11	88
LeRoy	25	39	115	Washington	3	1	64
Lomira	13	16	40	Ephraim, vil.	1	4	69
Lowell	22	25	42	Sister Bay, vil.	2	2	102
Oak Grove	31	44	99	Sturgeon Bay, city:			
Portland	1	21	25	1st ward	8	21	216
Rubicon	30	21	13	2nd ward	6	12	235
Shields	12	20	22	3rd ward	5	16	249
Theresa	7	9	44	4th ward	5	20	162
Trenton	16	13	55	5th ward	5	11	276
Westford	10	18	29	6th ward	1	17	148
Williamstown	14	14	37	7th ward	0	16	220
Brownsville, vil.	1	1	39	8th ward	7	16	165
Clyman, vil.	8	5	24	Total	101	337	3,658
Hustisford, vil.	16	18	80	DOUGLAS CO.			
Iron Ridge, vil.	11	10	50	Amnicon	22	23	55
Lomira, vil.	19	8	62	Bennett	10	15	25
Lowell, vil.	8	13	33	Brule	29	55	26
Nesho, vil.	12	17	16	Cloverland	15	24	22
Randolph, vil.	9	12	73	Dairyland	8	7	41
Reeseville, vil.	6	16	62	Gordon	14	11	46
Theresa, vil.	7	11	53	Hawthorne	23	18	56
Beaver Dam, city:				Highland	0	7	30
1st ward	16	36	49	Lakeside	22	23	56
2nd ward	42	46	78	Maple	43	56	25
3rd ward	16	23	38	Oakland	13	29	40
4th ward	40	37	83	Parkland	37	51	89
5th ward	28	28	100	Solon Springs	7	9	39
6th ward	37	39	88	Summit	29	26	73
7th ward	19	32	110	Superior	39	66	112
8th ward	30	44	130	Wascott	6	15	18
9th ward	42	21	131	Lake Nebagamog, vil. ..	17	15	65
10th ward	23	20	114	Oliver, vil.	26	8	18
11th ward	36	55	153	Poplar, vil.	8	9	75
12th ward	16	34	82	Solon Springs, vil.	17	9	70
13th ward	39	49	191	Superior, vil.	14	21	30
14th ward	45	59	103	Superior, city:			
Fox Lake, city:				1st ward	72	113	227
1st ward	18	8	48	2nd ward	65	75	320
2nd ward	14	20	42	3rd ward	48	90	399
3rd ward	15	13	44	4th ward	66	101	106
Horicon, city:				5th ward	62	76	69
1st ward	29	48	76	6th ward	122	113	69
2nd ward	24	38	52	7th ward	94	111	156
3rd ward	26	45	102	8th ward	65	62	132
Juneau, city:				9th ward	53	81	121
1st ward	43	34	89	10th ward	73	95	184
2nd ward	35	13	73	11th ward	56	69	310
3rd ward	32	24	56	12th ward	55	63	271
Mayville, city:							
1st ward	19	12	70				
2nd ward	8	14	41				
3rd ward	19	31	82				
Watertown, city:							
5th ward	7	21	42				

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.				EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.			
Superior, city,—Cont.				Augusta, city:			
13th ward	57	89	137	1st ward	0	10	17
14th ward	57	75	335	2nd ward	9	36	72
15th ward	61	71	326	3rd ward	8	25	32
16th ward	53	70	194	4th ward	9	14	42
17th ward	77	88	242	Eau Claire, city:			
18th ward	63	80	193	1st ward	61	156	206
19th ward, east pct.	37	43	153	2nd ward	36	99	214
19th ward, west pct.	54	68	132	3rd ward	44	90	697
20th ward, east pct.	21	23	65	4th ward	17	87	87
20th ward, west pct.	132	117	99	5th ward	31	78	252
Total	1,842	2,270	5,251	6th ward	67	143	260
DUNN CO.				7th ward	43	119	213
Colfax	34	19	28	8th ward	39	121	105
Dunn	15	42	76	9th ward	72	231	251
Eau Galle	4	23	51	10th ward	46	228	192
Elk Mound	17	26	42	11th ward	29	129	71
Grant	18	23	28	12th ward	26	104	70
Hay River	14	23	38	13th ward	98	261	435
Lucas	8	22	42	14th ward	34	174	119
Menomonie	25	34	105	15th ward	13	52	165
New Haven	37	37	42	Total	1,003	3,070	4,508
Otter Creek	15	8	6	FLORENCE CO.			
Peru	3	11	22	Aurora	8	33	105
Red Cedar	23	52	104	Commonwealth	7	1	91
Rock Creek	10	49	15	Fence	3	16	26
Sand Creek	37	49	43	Fern	1	8	21
Sheridan	11	40	29	Florence	17	15	425
Sherman	10	12	34	Homestead	3	11	53
Spring Brook	18	68	65	Long Lake	5	5	25
Stanton	9	11	42	Tipler	3	16	25
Tainter	21	26	70	Total	47	105	771
Tiffany	18	32	29	FOND DU LAC CO.			
Weston	3	7	19	Alto	4	3	77
Wilson	21	40	93	Ashford	16	14	110
Boyceville, vil.	14	11	93	Auburn	2	11	77
Colfax, vil.	35	36	118	Byron	12	16	99
Downing, vil.	6	5	16	Calumet	11	13	157
Elk Mound, vil.	6	24	59	Eden	6	7	90
Knapp, vil.	6	8	38	Eldorado	17	43	77
Ridgeland, vil.	8	20	24	Empire	18	19	143
Wheeler, vil.	10	4	37	Fond du Lac	20	57	285
Menomonie, city:				Forest	4	5	88
1st ward	30	44	188	Friendship	14	27	131
2nd ward	11	23	185	Lamartine	1	18	118
3rd ward	24	37	145	Marshfield	11	15	219
4th ward	7	30	198	Metomen	2	5	55
5th ward	10	20	258	Oakfield	8	8	49
6th ward	17	28	225	Osceola	7	4	108
Total	555	944	2,578	Ripon	5	7	134
EAU CLAIRE CO.				Rosendale	4	10	66
Bridge Creek	27	43	53	Springvale	4	4	61
Brunswick	19	30	58	Taycheedah	23	26	310
Clear Creek	14	35	24	Waupun	7	9	55
Drammen	14	32	26	Brandon, vil.	3	15	133
Fairchild	7	13	17	Campbellsport, vil.	14	17	277
Lincoln	23	61	43	Eden, vil.	4	4	73
Ludington	29	41	36	Fairwater, vil.	4	4	60
Otter Creek	25	5	25	North Fond du Lac, vil.	42	166	186
Pleasant Valley	10	61	65	Oakfield, vil.	8	14	107
Seymour:				Rosendale, vil.	1	2	66
1st pct.	3	18	29	St. Cloud, vil.	0	7	86
2nd pct.	9	52	72	Fond du Lac, city:			
3rd pct.	6	55	33	1st ward	28	65	95
Union	31	101	120	2nd ward	40	97	163
Washington	21	108	149	3rd ward	17	98	292
Wilson	6	17	19	4th ward	35	123	257
Fairchild, vil.	32	57	49	5th ward	29	91	146
Fall Creek, vil.	11	57	93	6th ward	43	82	113
Altoona, city:				7th ward	8	57	166
1st ward	4	44	25	8th ward	33	84	389
2nd ward	24	68	61	9th ward	23	79	253
3rd ward	6	15	11				

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.				GRANT CO.—Cont.			
Fond du Lac, city,—Cont.				Smelser	3	3	84
10th ward	40	54	208	South Lancaster	1	1	140
11th ward	14	26	206	Waterloo	0	1	107
12th ward	22	39	201	Watterstown	4	2	35
13th ward	10	27	204	Wingville	1	2	68
14th ward	15	43	229	Woodman	4	2	18
15th ward	12	43	253	Wyalusing	1	0	51
16th ward	16	53	311	Bagley, vil.	2	5	56
17th ward	38	103	420	Bloomington, vil.	2	7	151
18th ward	11	37	246	Blue River, vil.	8	12	49
19th ward	13	46	264	Cassville, vil.	2	5	176
20th ward	28	71	304	Dickeyville, vil.	4	6	49
21st ward	28	116	514	Hazel Green, vil.	3	1	50
Ripon, city:				Livingston, vil.	5	7	89
1st ward	4	9	112	Montfort, vil.	6	4	142
2nd ward	7	17	237	Mt. Hope, vil.	1	3	56
3rd ward	3	16	186	Muscoda, vil.	15	7	91
4th ward	9	13	244	Patch Grove, vil.	3	2	29
Waupun, city:				Potosi, vil.	2	2	87
5th ward	6	8	20	Tennyson, vil.	1	0	52
6th ward	12	27	90	Woodman, vil.	4	0	16
Total	816	2,074	9,630	Boscobel, city:			
FOREST CO.				1st ward	17	14	68
Alvin	12	5	12	2nd ward	7	9	80
Argonne	120	39	23	3rd ward	4	10	55
Armstrong Creek	47	34	29	4th ward	7	7	66
Blackwell	19	4	5	Cuba City, city:			
Caswell	15	6	29	1st ward	2	1	58
Crandon	31	40	12	2nd ward	5	0	90
Freedom	12	10	10	3rd ward	5	8	38
Hiles	19	29	21	4th ward	5	3	52
Laona	217	96	105	Fennimore, city:			
Lincoln	29	28	18	1st ward	4	4	86
Nashville	37	44	38	2nd ward	1	9	93
Popple River	9	3	7	3rd ward	1	6	84
Ross	26	8	5	4th ward	6	9	89
Wabeno	64	28	56	Lancaster, city:			
Crandon, city:				1st ward	3	2	155
1st ward	23	41	37	2nd ward	6	5	236
2nd ward	11	4	5	3rd ward	4	5	369
3rd ward	31	25	50	4th ward	7	17	245
4th ward	9	24	20	Platteville, city:			
5th ward	26	9	43	1st ward	4	14	230
Total	757	477	525	2nd ward	16	9	310
GRANT CO.				3rd ward	5	13	223
Beetown	11	3	141	4th ward	4	10	113
Bloomington	10	2	78	Total	289	302	6,196
Boscobel	1	0	30	GREEN CO.			
Cassville	2	1	68	Adams	3	8	41
Castle Rock	8	5	73	Albany	0	1	35
Clifton	2	6	62	Brooklyn	1	9	21
Ellenboro	1	3	48	Cadiz	4	7	67
Fennimore	5	15	85	Clarno	0	0	160
Glen Haven	16	3	99	Decatur	1	5	48
Harrison	1	2	47	Exeter	11	12	9
Hazel Green	1	0	72	Jefferson	2	8	256
Hickory Grove	4	5	62	Jordan	0	3	69
Jamestown	7	1	133	Monroe	3	0	94
Liberty	3	4	140	Mt. Pleasant	1	9	65
Lima	2	0	46	New Glarus	3	14	51
Little Grant	0	0	63	Spring Grove	0	4	85
Marion	0	3	22	Sylvester	0	1	100
Millville	0	0	23	Washington	0	0	66
Mt. Hope	4	4	59	York	0	8	46
Mt. Ida	1	2	59	Albany, vil.	4	6	78
Muscoda	3	7	45	Belleville, vil.	1	6	4
North Lancaster	4	0	102	Brooklyn, vil.	5	11	32
Paris	0	2	76	Brownstown, vil.	3	1	46
Patch Grove	8	2	41	Monticello, vil.	7	7	176
Platteville	4	0	76	New Glarus, vil.	5	25	147
Potosi	0	2	111	Brodhead, city:			
				1st ward	12	12	141
				2nd ward	4	9	162

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
GREEN CO.—Cont.				IRON CO.—Cont.			
Monroe, city:				Kimball	12	28	26
1st ward	14	12	643	Knight	25	55	11
2nd ward	11	6	589	Mercer	32	46	165
3rd ward	4	9	302	Omaha	13	35	33
4th ward	8	6	383	Pence	22	41	12
Total	107	199	3,916	Saxon	21	15	25
GREEN LAKE CO.				Sherman	10	12	42
Berlin	4	6	76	Hurley, city:			
Brooklyn	2	1	219	1st ward	44	42	79
Green Lake	1	4	76	2nd ward	40	50	62
Kingston	6	1	61	3rd ward	18	37	67
Mackford	1	2	57	4th ward	33	32	59
Manchester	1	3	62	5th ward	22	14	10
Marquette	1	2	43	6th ward	30	26	10
Princeton	2	7	149	Montreal, city:			
St. Marie	5	3	31	1st ward	31	37	16
Seneca	5	6	37	2nd ward	25	34	13
Green Lake, vil.	5	6	224	3rd ward	23	31	21
Kingston, vil.	4	6	54	4th ward	20	25	7
Markesan, vil.	7	14	203	Total	467	603	688
Berlin, city:				JACKSON CO.			
1st ward	11	17	156	Adams	27	36	61
2nd ward	9	14	179	Albion	33	81	48
3rd ward	7	15	145	Alma	18	30	36
4th ward	8	4	108	Bear Bluff	1	0	9
5th ward	8	8	87	Brockway	24	56	49
Princeton, city:				City Point	10	13	6
1st ward	8	2	166	Cleveland	11	26	14
2nd ward	6	9	114	Curran	22	60	7
3rd ward	5	5	76	Franklin	18	65	19
Total	106	133	2,323	Garden Valley	9	30	38
IOWA CO.				Garfield	17	32	19
Arena	19	20	64	Hixton	13	22	31
Brigham	12	25	61	Irving	36	73	57
Clyde	22	31	22	Knapp	7	6	13
Dodgeville	22	29	84	Komensky	1	8	9
Eden	1	2	84	Manchester	20	19	22
Highland	24	22	83	Melrose	12	19	26
Linden	3	7	75	Millston	6	13	17
Mifflin	3	5	79	North Bend	11	27	34
Mineral Point	15	7	79	Northfield	25	119	20
Moscow	14	31	44	Springfield	7	57	17
Pulaski	6	14	28	Alma Center, vil.	14	18	69
Ridgeway	14	30	35	Hixton, vil.	2	27	27
Waldwick	20	16	64	Melrose, vil.	9	20	63
Wyoming	5	8	43	Merrillan, vil.	15	34	53
Arena, vil.	2	10	83	Taylor, vil.	5	24	36
Avoca, vil.	6	16	48	Black River Falls, city:			
Barneveld, vil.	4	17	78	1st ward	31	46	160
Cobb, vil.	2	2	65	2nd ward	15	58	105
Highland, vil.	15	14	146	3rd ward	22	28	35
Hollandale, vil.	13	19	28	4th ward	27	66	72
Linden, vil.	1	2	35	Total	468	1,123	1,172
Livingston, vil.	0	0	1	JEFFERSON CO.			
Rewey, vil.	1	3	34	Aztalan	14	28	48
Ridgeway, vil.	28	14	50	Cold Spring	7	12	21
Dodgeville, city:				Concord	6	8	53
1st ward	9	11	93	Farmington	12	39	28
2nd ward	12	18	201	Hebron	9	18	61
3rd ward	15	16	144	Ixonia	5	10	95
Mineral Point, city:				Jefferson	9	35	124
1st ward	28	9	110	Koshkonong	17	31	93
2nd ward	9	12	121	Lake Mills	10	24	73
3rd ward	8	3	25	Milford	7	17	53
4th ward	8	7	50	Oakland	15	66	89
Total	340	420	2,157	Palmyra	8	13	55
IRON CO.				Sullivan	7	8	72
Anderson	15	13	9	Sumner	7	17	45
Carey	19	24	8	Waterloo	4	22	17
Gurney	12	6	13	Watertown	8	33	62
				Johnson Creek, vil.	17	21	88
				Palmyra, vil.	6	11	147

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

685

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.				KENOSHA CO.			
Sullivan, vil.	3	7	60	Brighton	8	10	21
Waterloo, vil.	24	135	198	Bristol	32	24	167
Fort Atkinson, city:				Paris	16	9	62
1st ward	7	18	113	Pleasant Prairie:			
2nd ward	8	15	167	1st pct.	171	193	303
3rd ward	8	11	95	2nd pct.	144	165	141
4th ward	5	22	84	Randall	10	7	42
5th ward	5	25	87	Salem:			
6th ward	7	25	109	1st pct.	67	33	186
7th ward	11	26	110	2nd pct.	29	21	112
8th ward	16	34	155	Somers:			
Jefferson, city:				1st pct.	100	165	239
1st ward	13	25	128	2nd pct.	55	95	94
2nd ward	4	22	95	Wheatland	18	10	44
3rd ward	19	28	183	Silver Lake, vil.	20	15	83
4th ward	17	17	104	Twin Lakes, vil.	14	11	134
Lake Mills, city:				Kenosha, city:			
1st ward	19	15	82	1st ward, 1st pct.	114	194	124
2nd ward	4	11	51	1st ward, 2nd pct.	229	448	216
3rd ward	17	41	113	2nd ward, 1st pct.	117	198	87
Watertown, city:				2nd ward, 2nd pct.	101	154	102
1st ward	12	16	64	3rd ward, 1st pct.	96	107	88
2nd ward	23	12	63	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	78	76	131
3rd ward	13	30	67	4th ward, 1st pct.	97	78	183
4th ward	20	25	55	4th ward, 2nd pct.	74	94	168
5th ward	16	76	87	5th ward, 1st pct.	39	43	276
6th ward	7	19	84	5th ward, 2nd pct.	68	61	392
7th ward	4	11	77	6th ward, 1st pct.	99	109	177
8th ward	7	19	84	6th ward, 2nd pct.	135	168	288
9th ward	4	11	77	7th ward, 1st pct.	139	141	58
10th ward	10	24	133	7th ward, 2nd pct.	82	122	140
11th ward	22	53	139	8th ward, 1st pct.	94	111	88
12th ward	11	23	46	8th ward, 2nd pct.	101	155	95
Total	493	1,156	3,973	9th ward, 1st pct.	101	154	78
				9th ward, 2nd pct.	80	190	50
JUNEAU CO.				10th ward, 1st pct.	125	181	53
Armenia	4	14	17	10th ward, 2nd pct.	87	239	48
Clearfield	0	2	50	11th ward, 1st pct.	133	243	72
Cutler	5	2	24	11th ward, 2nd pct.	183	225	78
Finley	2	9	6	12th ward, 1st pct.	152	222	40
Fountain	6	7	84	12th ward, 2nd pct.	111	140	58
Germantown	3	0	23	13th ward, 1st pct.	78	128	110
Kildare	8	5	50	13th ward, 2nd pct.	80	115	91
Kingston	2	2	14	14th ward, 1st pct.	116	98	133
Lemonweir	4	12	199	14th ward, 2nd pct.	100	133	268
Lindina	7	5	189	15th ward, 1st pct.	144	258	401
Lisbon	3	1	87	15th ward, 2nd pct.	227	301	280
Lyndon	9	9	33	16th ward, 1st pct.	60	127	147
Marion	2	3	29	16th ward, 2nd pct.	82	121	110
Necedah	10	8	56	17th ward, 1st pct.	99	176	94
Orange	3	1	48	17th ward, 2nd pct.	148	267	188
Plymouth	22	9	82	18th ward, 1st pct.	149	233	338
Seven Mile Creek	4	4	76	18th ward, 2nd pct.	184	198	176
Summit	9	2	84	Total	4,786	6,766	7,054
Wonewoc	18	15	111				
Camp Douglas, vil.	16	14	105	KEWAUNEE CO.			
Hustler, vil.	4	0	81	Ahnapee	4	19	50
Lyndon Station, vil.	11	3	108	Carlton	29	64	64
Necedah, vil.	7	15	109	Casco	13	40	58
Union Center, vil.	6	3	63	Franklin	20	32	50
Wonewoc, vil.	16	16	221	Lincoln	5	18	80
Elroy, city:				Luxemburg	4	24	54
1st ward	4	6	76	Montpelier	9	36	74
2nd ward	6	4	47	Pierce	10	15	39
3rd ward	18	14	69	Red River	12	30	22
4th ward	5	4	73	West Kewaunee	33	106	63
Mauston, city:				Casco, vil.	11	22	36
1st ward	4	8	193	Luxemburg, vil.	2	11	61
2nd ward	3	4	112	Algoma, city	44	157	470
3rd ward	5	14	343	Kewaunee, city	92	213	298
4th ward	4	6	214	Total	288	787	1,419
New Lisbon, city:							
1st ward	2	2	30	LA CROSSE CO.			
2nd ward	0	1	54	Bangor	2	14	70
3rd ward	0	2	25	Barre	1	20	60
4th ward	2	3	60				
Total	234	229	3,245				

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.				LANGLADE CO.			
Burns	5	19	99	Ackley	32	47	36
Campbell	29	102	89	Ainsworth	2	3	32
Farmington	9	29	118	Antigo	39	84	115
Greenfield	4	14	106	Elcho	14	23	100
Hamilton	4	21	120	Evergreen	12	23	9
Holland	1	8	79	Langlade	6	24	27
Medary	9	42	136	Neva	30	66	58
Onalaska	4	33	176	Norwood	19	42	51
Shelby	31	123	303	Parrish	4	3	4
Washington	14	43	52	Peck	27	43	25
Bangor, vil.	2	32	227	Polar	14	52	36
Holmen, vil.	2	7	134	Price	9	18	43
Rockland, vil.	5	9	35	Rolling	15	41	47
West Salem, vil.	13	29	313	Summit	7	10	20
Onalaska, city:				Upham	13	21	32
1st ward	5	10	39	Vilas	16	10	19
2nd ward	9	34	122	Wolf River	16	31	26
3rd ward	3	51	88	White Lake, vil.	6	33	26
La Crosse, city:				Antigo, city:			
1st ward	17	60	182	1st ward	25	52	219
2nd ward	5	34	93	2nd ward	49	115	195
3rd ward	27	90	127	3rd ward	63	109	160
4th ward	26	56	238	4th ward	62	150	160
5th ward	37	82	78	5th ward	30	91	126
6th ward	20	54	336	6th ward, 1st pct.	46	70	107
7th ward	40	124	518	6th ward, 2nd pct.	48	118	194
8th ward	48	194	545	Total	604	1,279	1,867
9th ward	28	80	188				
10th ward	22	169	260	LINCOLN CO.			
11th ward	20	107	340	Birch	6	20	27
12th ward	9	15	33	Bradley	8	23	51
13th ward	4	64	115	Corning	11	22	51
14th ward	22	95	782	Harding	3	16	14
15th ward	29	85	104	Harrison	5	6	31
16th ward	32	60	661	King	2	4	23
17th ward	11	67	304	Merrill	26	51	59
18th ward	25	98	156	Pine River	14	16	51
19th ward	16	62	131	Rock Falls	2	9	14
20th ward	66	299	300	Russell	6	17	38
21st ward	89	347	545	Schley	5	25	31
Total	745	2,882	8,400	Scott	14	52	62
				Skanawan	5	10	10
LAFAYETTE CO.				Somo	4	6	19
Argyle	6	9	34	Tomahawk	1	3	17
Belmont	3	4	29	Wilson	5	7	16
Benton	5	1	117	Merrill, city:			
Blanchard	8	18	17	1st ward	32	51	232
Darlington	10	6	130	2nd ward	14	25	184
Elk Grove	2	2	57	3rd ward	14	52	181
Fayette	4	9	77	4th ward	9	44	110
Gratiot	6	8	79	5th ward	15	39	153
Kendall	9	0	35	6th ward	29	56	154
Lamont	2	4	64	7th ward	70	204	294
Monticello	1	0	54	8th ward	26	37	85
New Diggings	6	2	98	Tomahawk, city:			
Seymour	4	1	64	1st ward	4	10	27
Shullsburg	5	0	43	2nd ward	7	22	35
Wayne	17	11	67	3rd ward	20	19	72
White Oak Springs	0	2	28	4th ward	12	32	107
Willow Springs	10	3	144	Total	369	878	2,148
Wiota	10	10	153				
Argyle, vil.	12	17	131	MANITOWOC CO.			
Belmont, vil.	4	3	81	Cato	9	53	99
Benton, vil.	8	8	154	Centerville	10	39	112
Blanchardville, vil.	8	33	105	Cooperstown	10	30	52
Gratiot, vil.	2	3	45	Eaton	29	15	72
South Wayne, vil.	5	7	108	Franklin	11	30	46
Darlington, city:				Gibson	11	24	50
1st ward	6	4	238	Kossuth	19	50	75
2nd ward	17	7	314	Liberty	23	22	86
Shullsburg, city:				Manitowoc	8	24	53
1st ward	15	4	85	Manitowoc Rapids	16	44	101
2nd ward	16	0	75	Maple Grove	15	9	42
Total	201	176	2,626	Meeme	16	35	110

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.				MARATHON CO.—Cont.			
Mishicot	5	26	53	Rietbrock	13	35	12
Newton	9	63	192	Ringle	12	27	17
Rockland	5	10	76	Spencer	9	24	14
Schleswig	12	25	78	Stettin:			
Two Creeks	6	16	40	1st pct.	9	20	16
Two Rivers	26	106	125	2nd pct.	5	26	91
Mishicot, vil.	5	31	62	3rd pct.	26	83	46
Reedsville, vil.	7	18	60	Texas	16	69	50
Valders, vil.	7	23	91	Wausau	18	65	43
Kiel, city:				Weston	39	92	42
1st ward	16	22	280	Wien	4	13	29
2nd ward	9	33	212	Abbotsford, vil.	4	4	4
3rd ward	3	17	83	Athens, vil.	7	26	93
Manitowoc, city:				Brokaw, vil.	10	40	17
1st ward	19	65	141	Edgar, vil.	18	42	69
2nd ward	22	79	290	Elderon, vil.	2	8	21
3rd ward	40	168	210	Fenwood, vil.	1	1	15
4th ward	30	92	182	Hatley, vil.	4	6	14
5th ward	31	207	261	Marathon, vil.	15	53	69
6th ward	16	87	298	Rothschild, vil.	52	142	106
7th ward	77	322	198	Spencer, vil.	7	12	63
8th ward	25	78	343	Stratford, vil.	15	17	76
9th ward	25	96	140	Unity, vil.	3	4	34
10th ward	25	121	280	Colby, city	5	2	10
11th ward	46	182	292	Mosinee, city:			
12th ward	29	112	260	1st ward	9	5	54
13th ward	49	235	179	2nd ward	5	11	42
14th ward	43	186	258	3rd ward	11	11	28
Two Rivers, city:				4th ward	6	22	25
1st ward	35	82	127	Schofield, city:			
2nd ward	42	99	122	1st ward	12	24	26
3rd ward	16	75	287	2nd ward	11	24	27
4th ward	29	88	184	3rd ward	17	34	20
5th ward	44	90	126	4th ward	5	34	13
6th ward	38	102	96	Wausau, city:			
7th ward	42	90	135	1st ward, 1st pct.	14	61	238
8th ward	27	87	81	1st ward, 2nd pct.	35	67	268
Total	1,037	3,508	6,740	2nd ward, 1st pct.	34	56	225
				2nd ward, 2nd pct.	47	106	191
				2nd ward, 3rd pct.	28	65	168
				3rd ward, 1st pct.	19	70	122
				3rd ward, 2nd pct.	20	78	215
				3rd ward, 3rd pct.	29	65	128
				4th ward, 1st pct.	22	74	195
				4th ward, 2nd pct.	24	22	227
				4th ward, 3rd pct.	36	46	198
				5th ward, 1st pct.	55	155	188
				5th ward, 2nd pct.	43	94	103
				5th ward, 3rd pct.	6	20	122
				6th ward, 1st pct.	18	98	25
				6th ward, 2nd pct.	26	134	87
				6th ward, 3rd pct.	30	90	123
				7th ward, 1st pct.	51	127	109
				7th ward, 2nd pct.	40	131	157
				8th ward, 1st pct.	29	76	165
				8th ward, 2nd pct.	27	112	203
				9th ward, 1st pct.	24	119	96
				9th ward, 2nd pct.	31	115	111
				9th ward, 3rd pct.	19	80	55
				Total	1,496	3,993	5,860
MARATHON CO.				MARINETTE CO.			
Bergen	19	22	2	Amberg	7	15	49
Berlin	10	17	29	Athelstane	2	5	18
Bern	5	15	23	Beaver	13	10	37
Bevent	35	38	12	Beecher	5	12	11
Brighton	2	12	41	Dunbar	4	4	22
Cassel	11	40	12	Goodman	25	37	33
Cleveland	18	20	35	Grover	3	15	49
Day	2	13	50	Lake	4	21	48
Easton	4	45	37	Middle Inlet	4	7	34
Eau Pleine	10	11	56	Niagara	12	23	31
Elderon	7	16	14	Pembin	33	16	33
Emmet	24	63	31	Peshtigo	12	29	137
Frankfort	20	17	15	Porterfield	8	19	45
Franzen	11	20	10	Pound	11	23	32
Green Valley	4	7	17				
Guenther	11	11	7				
Halsey	5	27	12				
Hamburg	6	11	30				
Harrison	4	15	14				
Hewitt	8	22	17				
Holton	6	21	27				
Hull	3	28	38				
Johnson	5	12	30				
Knowlton	17	33	25				
Kronenwetter	47	76	34				
Maine	22	51	42				
Marathon	14	30	64				
McMillan	8	22	50				
Mosinee	15	38	20				
Norrie	0	11	29				
Plover	8	16	27				
Reid	11	42	9				
Rib Falls	5	14	13				
Rib Mountain:							
1st pct.	25	73	46				
2nd pct.	17	47	37				

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
MARINETTE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Silver Cliff	1	11	17	Oak Creek:			
Stephenson	7	40	108	1st pct.	16	57	33
Wagner	11	18	27	2nd pct.	26	83	27
Wausaukee	5	17	25	3rd pct.	32	43	42
Coleman, vil.	16	20	68	4th pct.	13	23	31
Niagara, vil.	54	53	84	5th pct.	27	37	10
Pound, vil.	8	6	31	6th pct.	13	21	39
Wausaukee, vil.	15	23	44	7th pct.	16	14	20
Marinette, city:				Wauwatosa:			
1st ward, 1st pct.	11	24	72	1st pct.	27	71	88
1st ward, 2nd pct.	11	32	55	2nd pct.	25	60	44
2nd ward, 1st pct.	11	27	87	7th pct.	4	22	8
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	5	35	189	9th pct.	38	143	87
3rd ward, 1st pct.	10	27	225	Bayside, vil.:			
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	46	22	203	1st pct.	23	21	221
4th ward, 1st pct.	11	31	161	Fox Point, vil.:			
4th ward, 2nd pct.	9	34	134	1st pct.	47	30	342
5th ward, 1st pct.	12	43	275	2nd pct.	47	31	314
5th ward, 2nd pct.	12	46	164	Greendale, vil.:			
Peshtigo, city:				1st pct.	68	158	103
1st ward	8	6	39	Hales Corners, vil.:			
2nd ward	1	16	51	1st pct.	40	49	135
3rd ward	2	6	43	River Hills, vil.:			
Total	409	773	2,681	1st pct.	19	11	182
MARQUETTE CO.				Shorewood, vil.:			
Buffalo	4	1	73	1st pct.	80	66	401
Crystal Lake	6	1	35	2nd pct.	70	63	323
Douglas	57	3	78	3rd pct.	69	34	334
Harris	5	1	82	4th pct.	81	75	446
Mecan	1	7	51	5th pct.	108	85	511
Montello	2	3	95	West Milwaukee, vil.			
Moundville	0	3	49	1st pct.	44	55	62
Neshkoro	0	3	14	2nd pct.	49	72	64
Newton	2	13	34	3rd pct.	46	60	64
Oxford	0	2	44	4th pct.	36	54	67
Packwaukee	9	7	120	5th pct.	54	86	98
Shields	0	12	78	6th pct.	26	43	9
Springfield	1	7	40	Whitefish Bay, vil.:			
Westfield	5	18	54	1st pct.	56	44	404
Endeavor, vil.	0	5	55	2nd pct.	38	37	346
Neshkoro, vil.	6	13	84	3rd pct.	61	39	406
Oxford, vil.	9	17	80	4th pct.	70	53	299
Westfield, vil.	4	24	215	5th pct.	29	33	157
Montello, city:				6th pct.	43	49	202
1st ward	6	1	108	7th pct.	68	65	347
2nd ward	1	1	73	Cudahy, city:			
3rd ward	3	2	82	1st ward, 1st pct.	106	263	129
4th ward	2	3	105	2nd ward, 1st pct.	110	274	207
Total	123	147	1,649	3rd ward, 1st pct.	98	301	96
MILWAUKEE CO.				4th ward, 1st pct.	78	150	66
Franklin:				5th ward, 1st pct.	35	158	53
1st pct.	33	90	80	Glendale, city:			
2nd pct.	49	60	57	1st ward, 1st pct.	43	63	81
3rd pct.	39	36	36	2nd ward, 1st pct.	26	41	108
Granville:				2nd ward, 2nd pct.	46	43	112
1st pct.	28	48	81	2nd ward, 3rd pct.	19	28	133
2nd pct.	34	67	181	2nd ward, 4th pct.	14	16	65
3rd pct.	26	48	47	Milwaukee, city:			
5th pct.	43	67	81	1st ward, 1st pct.	71	93	75
6th pct.	72	108	66	1st ward, 2nd pct.	62	89	69
7th pct.	45	67	77	1st ward, 3rd pct.	68	94	71
Greenfield:				1st ward, 4th pct.	49	88	68
1st pct.	27	70	69	1st ward, 5th pct.	50	109	82
2nd pct.	41	91	84	1st ward, 6th pct.	40	53	90
3rd pct.	43	109	75	1st ward, 7th pct.	40	74	62
4th pct.	16	45	78	1st ward, 8th pct.	30	39	88
5th pct.	45	64	68	1st ward, 9th pct.	27	23	112
6th pct.	44	157	67	1st ward, 10th pct.	28	41	78
7th pct.	53	114	138	1st ward, 11th pct.	34	55	79
8th pct.	26	50	38	1st ward, 12th pct.	33	41	95
Milwaukee:				1st ward, 13th pct.	42	46	51
1st pct.	5	9	22	1st ward, 14th pct.	37	80	55
				1st ward, 15th pct.	57	70	83
				1st ward, 16th pct.	28	61	89
				1st ward, 17th pct.	36	63	78
				1st ward, 18th pct.	44	62	53

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.				Milwaukee, city.—Cont.			
1st ward, 19th pct.	29	58	56	4th ward, 20th pct.	62	94	31
1st ward, 20th pct.	46	48	82	4th ward, 21st pct.	14	25	12
1st ward, 21st pct.	36	67	61	4th ward, 22nd pct.	30	40	27
1st ward, 22nd pct.	31	75	80	5th ward, 1st pct.	55	110	65
1st ward, 23rd pct.	37	79	42	5th ward, 2nd pct.	43	64	110
1st ward, 24th pct.	51	79	62	5th ward, 3rd pct.	46	56	120
1st ward, 25th pct.	51	58	45	5th ward, 4th pct.	32	61	125
1st ward, 26th pct.	35	53	88	5th ward, 5th pct.	39	65	148
1st ward, 27th pct.	41	67	54	5th ward, 6th pct.	55	55	127
1st ward, 28th pct.	34	76	39	5th ward, 7th pct.	39	57	67
1st ward, 29th pct.	30	55	83	5th ward, 8th pct.	23	45	60
1st ward, 30th pct.	37	62	108	5th ward, 9th pct.	22	76	96
2nd ward, 1st pct.	36	64	29	5th ward, 10th pct.	37	50	86
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	43	73	23	5th ward, 11th pct.	47	51	69
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	44	86	12	5th ward, 12th pct.	50	52	117
2nd ward, 4th pct.	41	64	16	5th ward, 13th pct.	43	73	71
2nd ward, 5th pct.	55	53	36	5th ward, 14th pct.	48	64	65
2nd ward, 6th pct.	32	50	45	5th ward, 15th pct.	45	73	137
2nd ward, 7th pct.	41	87	45	5th ward, 16th pct.	22	47	123
2nd ward, 8th pct.	41	103	68	5th ward, 17th pct.	36	63	118
2nd ward, 9th pct.	84	60	27	5th ward, 18th pct.	24	40	119
2nd ward, 10th pct.	48	64	35	5th ward, 19th pct.	31	58	133
2nd ward, 11th pct.	42	79	33	5th ward, 20th pct.	28	48	137
2nd ward, 12th pct.	58	57	28	5th ward, 21st pct.	39	72	143
2nd ward, 13th pct.	53	72	45	5th ward, 22nd pct.	43	40	127
2nd ward, 14th pct.	11	22	5	5th ward, 23rd pct.	45	63	149
2nd ward, 15th pct.	39	65	38	5th ward, 24th pct.	46	64	60
2nd ward, 16th pct.	46	57	42	5th ward, 25th pct.	47	65	80
2nd ward, 17th pct.	48	72	70	5th ward, 26th pct.	41	51	93
3rd ward, 1st pct.	24	15	142	5th ward, 27th pct.	52	67	66
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	56	73	90	5th ward, 28th pct.	31	66	111
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	67	49	65	5th ward, 29th pct.	31	34	70
3rd ward, 4th pct.	52	60	134	5th ward, 30th pct.	43	49	148
3rd ward, 5th pct.	34	56	68	5th ward, 31st pct.	36	30	140
3rd ward, 6th pct.	55	108	26	5th ward, 32nd pct.	22	36	140
3rd ward, 7th pct.	125	172	22	6th ward, 1st pct.	69	99	25
3rd ward, 8th pct.	66	117	19	6th ward, 2nd pct.	27	37	38
3rd ward, 9th pct.	48	41	97	6th ward, 3rd pct.	37	46	32
3rd ward, 10th pct.	21	47	39	6th ward, 4th pct.	40	42	48
3rd ward, 11th pct.	94	120	32	6th ward, 5th pct.	47	52	23
3rd ward, 12th pct.	68	94	50	6th ward, 6th pct.	71	45	30
3rd ward, 13th pct.	65	107	24	6th ward, 7th pct.	63	62	20
3rd ward, 14th pct.	36	49	42	6th ward, 8th pct.	61	51	35
3rd ward, 15th pct.	50	60	64	6th ward, 9th pct.	47	59	37
3rd ward, 16th pct.	58	78	54	6th ward, 10th pct.	44	73	43
3rd ward, 17th pct.	60	67	73	6th ward, 11th pct.	59	39	42
3rd ward, 18th pct.	28	22	88	6th ward, 12th pct.	47	64	33
3rd ward, 19th pct.	36	42	48	6th ward, 13th pct.	67	39	42
3rd ward, 20th pct.	32	33	124	6th ward, 14th pct.	51	49	13
3rd ward, 21st pct.	57	44	97	6th ward, 15th pct.	69	59	31
3rd ward, 22nd pct.	56	59	58	6th ward, 16th pct.	65	54	21
3rd ward, 23rd pct.	63	42	31	6th ward, 17th pct.	39	37	33
3rd ward, 24th pct.	33	51	127	6th ward, 18th pct.	42	60	30
3rd ward, 25th pct.	48	37	89	6th ward, 19th pct.	66	50	22
3rd ward, 26th pct.	49	57	53	6th ward, 20th pct.	30	41	15
3rd ward, 27th pct.	105	68	29	6th ward, 21st pct.	34	43	10
4th ward, 1st pct.	58	38	44	7th ward, 1st pct.	39	68	78
4th ward, 2nd pct.	34	43	21	7th ward, 2nd pct.	52	87	56
4th ward, 3rd pct.	30	37	24	7th ward, 3rd pct.	43	78	67
4th ward, 4th pct.	52	50	68	7th ward, 4th pct.	46	55	54
4th ward, 5th pct.	74	65	50	7th ward, 5th pct.	58	87	47
4th ward, 6th pct.	61	42	54	7th ward, 6th pct.	61	80	41
4th ward, 7th pct.	65	64	52	7th ward, 7th pct.	42	80	51
4th ward, 8th pct.	75	43	55	7th ward, 8th pct.	68	63	69
4th ward, 9th pct.	48	39	35	7th ward, 9th pct.	35	60	57
4th ward, 10th pct.	95	69	31	7th ward, 10th pct.	56	71	43
4th ward, 11th pct.	53	29	72	7th ward, 11th pct.	45	64	36
4th ward, 12th pct.	48	37	39	7th ward, 12th pct.	49	72	82
4th ward, 13th pct.	57	56	62	7th ward, 13th pct.	34	59	63
4th ward, 14th pct.	46	35	55	7th ward, 14th pct.	52	74	66
4th ward, 15th pct.	62	53	29	7th ward, 15th pct.	40	62	56
4th ward, 16th pct.	51	37	90	7th ward, 16th pct.	41	73	42
4th ward, 17th pct.	49	58	41	7th ward, 17th pct.	49	71	37
4th ward, 18th pct.	61	32	74	7th ward, 18th pct.	50	57	55
4th ward, 19th pct.	68	55	51	7th ward, 19th pct.	34	47	42

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Milwaukee, city,—Cont.				Milwaukee, city,—Cont.			
7th ward, 20th pct.	48	84	80	10th ward, 5th pct.	38	76	58
7th ward, 21st pct.	53	68	74	10th ward, 6th pct.	42	71	55
7th ward, 22nd pct.	59	63	48	10th ward, 7th pct.	61	79	64
7th ward, 23rd pct.	64	66	60	10th ward, 8th pct.	39	73	66
7th ward, 24th pct.	55	65	33	10th ward, 9th pct.	33	63	65
7th ward, 25th pct.	43	68	46	10th ward, 10th pct.	40	85	85
8th ward, 1st pct.	47	75	63	10th ward, 11th pct.	66	66	12
8th ward, 2nd pct.	54	86	40	10th ward, 12th pct.	46	53	42
8th ward, 3rd pct.	52	101	53	10th ward, 13th pct.	46	49	56
8th ward, 4th pct.	61	83	57	10th ward, 14th pct.	27	53	58
8th ward, 5th pct.	58	87	83	10th ward, 15th pct.	22	52	88
8th ward, 6th pct.	36	63	72	10th ward, 16th pct.	34	39	38
8th ward, 7th pct.	48	74	95	10th ward, 17th pct.	54	33	68
8th ward, 8th pct.	53	81	55	10th ward, 18th pct.	53	44	47
8th ward, 9th pct.	37	91	34	10th ward, 19th pct.	45	38	44
8th ward, 10th pct.	62	71	47	10th ward, 20th pct.	33	50	62
8th ward, 11th pct.	58	79	96	10th ward, 21st pct.	32	43	58
8th ward, 12th pct.	51	85	68	10th ward, 22nd pct.	39	38	89
8th ward, 13th pct.	63	111	36	10th ward, 23rd pct.	51	40	84
8th ward, 14th pct.	93	134	40	10th ward, 24th pct.	34	36	60
8th ward, 15th pct.	63	124	46	11th ward, 1st pct.	53	95	63
8th ward, 16th pct.	53	29	275	11th ward, 2nd pct.	51	111	38
8th ward, 17th pct.	46	86	98	11th ward, 3rd pct.	71	176	24
8th ward, 18th pct.	48	100	35	11th ward, 4th pct.	68	123	20
8th ward, 19th pct.	48	88	30	11th ward, 5th pct.	44	126	12
8th ward, 20th pct.	100	159	23	11th ward, 6th pct.	33	108	55
8th ward, 21st pct.	70	138	34	11th ward, 7th pct.	53	137	80
8th ward, 22nd pct.	37	77	76	11th ward, 8th pct.	44	103	60
8th ward, 23rd pct.	63	133	28	11th ward, 9th pct.	52	127	60
8th ward, 24th pct.	66	134	28	11th ward, 10th pct.	70	107	23
8th ward, 25th pct.	65	123	40	11th ward, 11th pct.	57	118	68
8th ward, 26th pct.	42	92	68	11th ward, 12th pct.	41	111	81
9th ward, 1st pct.	37	75	67	11th ward, 13th pct.	48	128	31
9th ward, 2nd pct.	47	61	46	11th ward, 14th pct.	31	104	91
9th ward, 3rd pct.	49	65	66	11th ward, 15th pct.	38	91	19
9th ward, 4th pct.	57	75	43	11th ward, 16th pct.	60	138	34
9th ward, 5th pct.	44	68	46	11th ward, 17th pct.	53	102	46
9th ward, 6th pct.	57	58	88	11th ward, 18th pct.	48	143	56
9th ward, 7th pct.	36	57	116	11th ward, 19th pct.	48	84	111
9th ward, 8th pct.	34	49	76	11th ward, 20th pct.	43	103	61
9th ward, 9th pct.	50	81	96	11th ward, 21st pct.	54	103	95
9th ward, 10th pct.	55	111	63	11th ward, 22nd pct.	82	106	108
9th ward, 11th pct.	29	61	48	11th ward, 23rd pct.	38	72	85
9th ward, 12th pct.	65	52	46	11th ward, 24th pct.	44	90	60
9th ward, 13th pct.	77	67	33	11th ward, 25th pct.	45	146	107
9th ward, 14th pct.	46	71	47	11th ward, 26th pct.	29	97	27
9th ward, 15th pct.	36	80	55	11th ward, 27th pct.	48	86	77
9th ward, 16th pct.	46	95	65	11th ward, 28th pct.	53	131	80
9th ward, 17th pct.	62	80	42	11th ward, 29th pct.	51	122	68
9th ward, 18th pct.	17	54	22	11th ward, 30th pct.	61	193	34
9th ward, 19th pct.	47	72	56	11th ward, 31st pct.	66	188	44
9th ward, 20th pct.	32	74	34	11th ward, 32nd pct.	47	132	23
9th ward, 21st pct.	51	71	76	11th ward, 33rd pct.	35	75	39
9th ward, 22nd pct.	59	60	64	11th ward, 34th pct.	30	87	24
9th ward, 23rd pct.	45	68	86	12th ward, 1st pct.	61	102	35
9th ward, 24th pct.	44	75	66	12th ward, 2nd pct.	59	100	27
9th ward, 25th pct.	60	78	38	12th ward, 3rd pct.	49	87	48
9th ward, 26th pct.	45	83	67	12th ward, 4th pct.	51	79	24
9th ward, 27th pct.	53	68	95	12th ward, 5th pct.	54	80	47
9th ward, 28th pct.	52	47	86	12th ward, 6th pct.	36	89	29
9th ward, 29th pct.	28	79	65	12th ward, 7th pct.	43	96	52
9th ward, 30th pct.	29	52	88	12th ward, 8th pct.	61	110	55
9th ward, 31st pct.	70	62	49	12th ward, 9th pct.	56	117	49
9th ward, 32nd pct.	56	68	122	12th ward, 10th pct.	35	94	38
9th ward, 33rd pct.	42	59	99	12th ward, 11th pct.	49	89	45
9th ward, 34th pct.	56	72	81	12th ward, 12th pct.	34	116	18
9th ward, 35th pct.	52	63	94	12th ward, 13th pct.	48	96	28
9th ward, 36th pct.	44	57	91	12th ward, 14th pct.	62	101	53
9th ward, 37th pct.	44	57	82	12th ward, 15th pct.	36	122	35
9th ward, 38th pct.	58	74	84	12th ward, 16th pct.	41	92	30
9th ward, 39th pct.	35	81	67	12th ward, 17th pct.	65	115	28
10th ward, 1st pct.	53	87	50	12th ward, 18th pct.	71	101	36
10th ward, 2nd pct.	30	93	44	12th ward, 19th pct.	48	117	33
10th ward, 3rd pct.	48	61	45	12th ward, 20th pct.	58	147	20
10th ward, 4th pct.	53	67	49	12th ward, 21st pct.	56	123	38

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Milwaukee, city,—Cont.				Milwaukee, city,—Cont.			
12th ward, 22nd pct.	52	119	24	15th ward, 23rd pct.	28	66	104
12th ward, 23rd pct.	54	127	29	15th ward, 24th pct.	29	59	114
12th ward, 24th pct.	54	117	39	15th ward, 25th pct.	32	53	155
13th ward, 1st pct.	57	65	92	15th ward, 26th pct.	44	62	95
13th ward, 2nd pct.	39	88	94	15th ward, 27th pct.	49	44	137
13th ward, 3rd pct.	46	63	48	15th ward, 28th pct.	32	42	174
13th ward, 4th pct.	26	53	46	15th ward, 29th pct.	25	51	170
13th ward, 5th pct.	51	63	30	15th ward, 30th pct.	32	49	113
13th ward, 6th pct.	41	85	73	15th ward, 31st pct.	32	42	78
13th ward, 7th pct.	83	88	76	15th ward, 32nd pct.	44	69	85
13th ward, 8th pct.	35	91	64	15th ward, 33rd pct.	35	70	76
13th ward, 9th pct.	46	93	45	15th ward, 34th pct.	42	70	91
13th ward, 10th pct.	44	89	68	15th ward, 35th pct.	45	58	128
13th ward, 11th pct.	46	90	29	15th ward, 36th pct.	33	80	73
13th ward, 12th pct.	57	76	54	15th ward, 37th pct.	32	76	73
13th ward, 13th pct.	47	72	52	15th ward, 38th pct.	39	49	61
13th ward, 14th pct.	49	106	67	15th ward, 39th pct.	38	60	120
13th ward, 15th pct.	56	67	47	15th ward, 40th pct.	21	37	114
13th ward, 16th pct.	57	76	52	15th ward, 41st pct.	35	41	135
13th ward, 17th pct.	49	75	84	15th ward, 42nd pct.	28	47	86
13th ward, 18th pct.	59	64	45	15th ward, 43rd pct.	50	46	119
13th ward, 19th pct.	43	72	38	15th ward, 44th pct.	49	14	149
13th ward, 20th pct.	52	80	40	16th ward, 1st pct.	37	61	78
13th ward, 21st pct.	48	61	35	16th ward, 2nd pct.	46	53	98
13th ward, 22nd pct.	69	80	42	16th ward, 3rd pct.	36	33	132
13th ward, 23rd pct.	43	75	38	16th ward, 4th pct.	45	30	137
14th ward, 1st pct.	52	121	28	16th ward, 5th pct.	56	32	128
14th ward, 2nd pct.	72	141	42	16th ward, 6th pct.	56	63	86
14th ward, 3rd pct.	58	134	44	16th ward, 7th pct.	66	76	91
14th ward, 4th pct.	65	122	52	16th ward, 8th pct.	39	64	103
14th ward, 5th pct.	63	146	27	16th ward, 9th pct.	54	43	107
14th ward, 6th pct.	48	156	12	16th ward, 10th pct.	51	52	130
14th ward, 7th pct.	79	154	28	16th ward, 11th pct.	32	39	137
14th ward, 8th pct.	58	129	30	16th ward, 12th pct.	47	36	79
14th ward, 9th pct.	45	158	21	16th ward, 13th pct.	35	61	89
14th ward, 10th pct.	50	162	17	16th ward, 14th pct.	42	70	71
14th ward, 11th pct.	48	170	24	16th ward, 15th pct.	37	47	71
14th ward, 12th pct.	53	138	19	16th ward, 16th pct.	49	43	93
14th ward, 13th pct.	57	159	18	16th ward, 17th pct.	43	43	119
14th ward, 14th pct.	68	136	23	16th ward, 18th pct.	29	29	126
14th ward, 15th pct.	53	163	23	16th ward, 19th pct.	59	59	67
14th ward, 16th pct.	60	184	19	16th ward, 20-A pct.	55	30	92
14th ward, 17th pct.	42	169	32	16th ward, 20-B pct.	62	21	96
14th ward, 18th pct.	53	148	41	16th ward, 21st pct.	31	104	52
14th ward, 19th pct.	57	159	49	16th ward, 22nd pct.	65	108	34
14th ward, 20th pct.	38	184	46	16th ward, 23rd pct.	67	94	47
14th ward, 21st pct.	43	133	30	16th ward, 24th pct.	37	90	33
14th ward, 22nd pct.	30	175	61	16th ward, 25th pct.	53	79	82
14th ward, 23rd pct.	69	167	28	16th ward, 26th pct.	53	107	45
14th ward, 24th pct.	70	141	52	16th ward, 27th pct.	50	60	62
14th ward, 25th pct.	55	179	96	16th ward, 28th pct.	64	102	53
14th ward, 26th pct.	74	172	27	16th ward, 29th pct.	31	55	78
14th ward, 27th pct.	56	164	33	16th ward, 30th pct.	32	29	120
15th ward, 1st pct.	51	92	72	17th ward, 1st pct.	25	106	47
15th ward, 2nd pct.	32	53	112	17th ward, 2nd pct.	37	93	35
15th ward, 3rd pct.	42	68	100	17th ward, 3rd pct.	38	91	70
15th ward, 4th pct.	31	53	115	17th ward, 4th pct.	35	73	40
15th ward, 5th pct.	29	38	116	17th ward, 5th pct.	33	94	66
15th ward, 6th pct.	34	62	100	17th ward, 6th pct.	44	88	63
15th ward, 7th pct.	28	66	92	17th ward, 7th pct.	31	73	70
15th ward, 8th pct.	33	65	114	17th ward, 8th pct.	35	98	98
15th ward, 9th pct.	54	108	101	17th ward, 9th pct.	31	114	55
15th ward, 10th pct.	41	64	73	17th ward, 10th pct.	34	65	107
15th ward, 11th pct.	47	60	100	17th ward, 11th pct.	26	56	129
15th ward, 12th pct.	42	63	133	17th ward, 12th pct.	17	77	83
15th ward, 13th pct.	40	51	133	17th ward, 13th pct.	43	67	76
15th ward, 14th pct.	20	38	98	17th ward, 14th pct.	44	108	70
15th ward, 15th pct.	56	49	139	17th ward, 15th pct.	37	64	123
15th ward, 16th pct.	36	52	104	17th ward, 16th pct.	36	77	111
15th ward, 17th pct.	25	47	127	17th ward, 17th pct.	35	76	65
15th ward, 18th pct.	44	78	119	17th ward, 18th pct.	26	47	136
15th ward, 19th pct.	40	52	108	17th ward, 19th pct.	49	68	121
15th ward, 20th pct.	49	43	118	17th ward, 20th pct.	30	70	92
15th ward, 21st pct.	45	40	149	17th ward, 21st pct.	39	99	51
15th ward, 22nd pct.	30	52	110	17th ward, 22nd pct.	25	78	107

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.				Wauwatosa, city.—Cont.			
17th ward, 23rd pct.	46	112	86	5th ward, 2nd pct.	45	38	172
17th ward, 24th pct.	37	96	56	5th ward, 3rd pct.	29	41	193
17th ward, 25th pct.	41	104	80	5th ward, 4th pct.	22	25	140
17th ward, 26th pct.	53	167	71	6th ward, 1st pct.	31	15	325
17th ward, 27th pct.	51	151	37	6th ward, 2nd pct.	40	33	381
17th ward, 28th pct.	55	177	69	6th ward, 3rd pct.	49	32	243
17th ward, 29th pct.	48	126	82	7th ward, 1st pct.	50	102	146
17th ward, 29th pct.	31	89	80	7th ward, 2nd pct.	23	36	165
17th ward, 30th pct.	29	23	173	7th ward, 3rd pct.	21	30	142
18th ward, 1st pct.	17	22	133	8th ward, 1st pct.	15	16	108
18th ward, 2nd pct.	49	44	69	8th ward, 2nd pct.	36	55	119
18th ward, 3rd pct.	82	63	80	West Allis, city:			
18th ward, 4th pct.	81	116	46	1st ward, 1st pct.	103	130	69
18th ward, 5th pct.	38	27	195	1st ward, 2nd pct.	83	106	41
18th ward, 6th pct.	28	58	83	1st ward, 3rd pct.	92	114	95
18th ward, 7th pct.	84	99	59	1st ward, 4th pct.	113	155	53
18th ward, 8th pct.	55	95	36	1st ward, 5th pct.	79	90	57
18th ward, 9th pct.	36	24	202	1st ward, 6th pct.	97	92	48
18th ward, 10th pct.	18	22	184	1st ward, 7th pct.	78	122	93
18th ward, 11th pct.	36	38	146	1st ward, 8th pct.	81	130	63
18th ward, 12th pct.	34	35	129	2nd ward, 1st pct.	65	72	90
18th ward, 13th pct.	53	45	89	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	64	57	118
18th ward, 14th pct.	70	107	31	2nd ward, 3rd pct.	99	88	60
18th ward, 15th pct.	66	80	48	3rd ward, 1st pct.	46	64	134
18th ward, 16th pct.	37	40	160	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	73	101	202
18th ward, 17th pct.	38	43	95	3rd ward, 3rd pct.	61	118	100
18th ward, 18th pct.	73	99	54	3rd ward, 4th pct.	81	124	63
18th ward, 19th pct.	58	69	48	3rd ward, 5th pct.	60	92	72
18th ward, 20th pct.	29	14	150	3rd ward, 6th pct.	37	64	39
18th ward, 21st pct.	25	27	95	3rd ward, 7th pct.	71	87	47
18th ward, 22nd pct.	31	31	100	3rd ward, 8th pct.	74	114	42
18th ward, 23rd pct.	54	31	101	4th ward, 1st pct.	97	117	63
18th ward, 24th pct.	55	46	61	4th ward, 2nd pct.	98	120	81
18th ward, 25th pct.	66	89	47	4th ward, 3rd pct.	79	84	107
18th ward, 26th pct.	29	26	130	4th ward, 4th pct.	84	93	113
18th ward, 27th pct.	42	33	80	4th ward, 5th pct.	75	102	99
18th ward, 28th pct.	83	104	25	4th ward, 6th pct.	53	121	106
18th ward, 29th pct.	80	87	36	4th ward, 7th pct.	72	171	196
18th ward, 30th pct.	55	58	30	4th ward, 8th pct.	131	162	115
18th ward, 31st pct.	33	87	48	5th ward, 1st pct.	81	148	68
19th ward, 1st pct.	26	107	53	5th ward, 2nd pct.	33	45	61
19th ward, 2nd pct.	49	120	45	5th ward, 3rd pct.	47	91	49
19th ward, 3rd pct.	26	81	56	Total 30,728 49,547 53,133			
19th ward, 4th pct.	31	89	34	MONROE CO.			
19th ward, 5th pct.	38	76	51	Adrian	6	4	14
19th ward, 6th pct.	28	96	42	Angelo	1	13	66
19th ward, 7th pct.	22	70	33	Byron	6	10	17
19th ward, 8th pct.	31	97	47	Clifton	16	10	46
19th ward, 9th pct.	68	187	87	Glendale	7	10	36
St. Francis, city:	55	207	49	Grant	3	2	18
1st ward, 1st pct.	65	153	219	Greenfield	6	4	51
2nd ward, 1st pct.	55	133	251	Jefferson	12	27	30
3rd ward, 1st pct.	30	86	156	La Fayette	3	3	17
South Milwaukee, city:	56	117	137	La Grange	13	6	52
1st ward, 1st pct.	48	134	119	Leon	9	13	58
1st ward, 2nd pct.	96	234	70	Lincoln	14	13	79
2nd ward, 1st pct.	81	222	100	Little Falls	8	28	65
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	67	212	68	New Lyme	2	1	14
3rd ward, 1st pct.	40	26	277	Oakdale	8	17	42
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	36	35	240	Portland	17	31	61
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	34	52	178	Ridgeville	9	5	55
3rd ward, 4th pct.	25	13	291	Scott	1	1	11
2nd ward, 1st pct.	32	14	327	Sheldon	4	6	53
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	24	30	229	Sparta	13	22	103
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	21	30	281	Tomah	6	8	48
3rd ward, 1st pct.	42	55	360	Wellington	6	1	32
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	47	39	370	Wells	12	7	29
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	35	66	302	Wilton	32	11	25
4th ward, 1st pct.	50	55	147	Cashton, vil.	32	28	95
4th ward, 2nd pct.	40	29	149	Kendall, vil.	6	2	44
4th ward, 3rd pct.	27	37	242	Melvin, vil.	15	11	10
5th ward, 1st pct.	39	29	216	Norwalk, vil.	6	7	78
				Wilton, vil.	7	4	40

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
MONROE CO.—Cont.				ONEIDA CO.—Cont.			
Wyeville, vil.	4	0	8	Pine Lake	24	45	87
Sparta, city:				Schoepke	3	16	51
1st ward	16	10	255	Stella	9	3	14
2nd ward	13	24	198	Sugar Camp	12	24	45
3rd ward	14	17	194	Three Lakes	11	12	168
4th ward	26	21	202	Woodboro	8	8	31
Tomah, city:				Woodruff	10	5	98
1st ward	12	9	102	Rhineland, city:			
2nd ward	26	22	114	1st ward	12	34	114
3rd ward	29	28	114	2nd ward	24	18	129
4th ward	21	13	64	3rd ward	16	51	75
Total	421	449	2,540	4th ward	6	12	183
				5th ward	3	18	197
				6th ward	7	21	107
				7th ward	11	14	194
				8th ward	22	71	151
				Total	268	488	2,470
OCONTO CO.				OUTAGAMIE CO.			
Abrams	2	21	49	Black Creek	4	10	67
Armstrong	9	17	83	Bovina	3	8	53
Bagley	3	14	12	Buchanan	7	24	103
Brazeau	7	28	37	Center	5	10	155
Breed	8	9	33	Cicero	1	20	88
Chase	10	27	29	Dale	2	3	147
Doty	4	27	17	Deer Creek	0	2	82
Gillett	4	8	99	Ellington	2	4	204
How	9	6	65	Freedom	5	17	128
Lena	24	28	38	Grand Chute:			
Little River	20	37	90	1st pct.	12	24	257
Little Suamico	11	22	93	2nd pct.	5	15	212
Maple Valley	1	9	112	Greenville	5	8	176
Morgan	8	27	29	Hortonia	0	5	72
Oconto	23	56	109	Kaukauna	7	8	27
Oconto Falls	15	23	78	Liberty	1	1	32
Pensaukee	4	19	84	Maine	4	11	42
Riverview	6	10	25	Maple Creek	0	7	60
Spruce	15	35	89	Oneida	11	22	71
Stiles	21	38	64	Osborn	1	2	82
Townsend	14	18	52	Seymour	7	7	101
Underhill	11	14	65	Vandenbroek	8	13	47
Wheeler	23	14	66	Bear Creek, vil.	1	4	99
Lena, vil.	11	21	62	Black Creek, vil.	4	14	155
Suring, vil.	10	10	120	Combined Locks, vil.	9	15	72
Gillett, city:				Hortonville, vil.	1	13	186
1st ward	7	7	79	Kimberly, vil.	48	157	383
2nd ward	1	4	67	Little Chute, vil.	46	68	516
3rd ward	2	2	55	Schiocton, vil.	2	9	123
Oconto Falls, city:				Appleton, city:			
1st ward	4	10	51	1st ward	8	22	267
2nd ward	6	22	129	2nd ward	18	16	442
3rd ward	10	12	113	3rd ward	4	16	195
Oconto, city:				4th ward	14	34	689
1st ward	2	11	112	5th ward	8	15	352
2nd ward	5	13	61	6th ward	10	37	702
3rd ward	8	21	48	7th ward	10	20	356
4th ward	7	13	93	8th ward	10	4	228
5th ward	9	10	134	9th ward	12	14	317
6th ward	8	17	81	10th ward	16	17	439
7th ward	4	13	117	11th ward	13	28	454
8th ward	4	10	111	12th ward	11	34	748
9th ward	5	21	50	13th ward	11	35	450
10th ward	9	15	63	14th ward	9	9	399
Total	364	739	2,964	15th ward	8	13	341
				16th ward	10	24	616
				17th ward	5	19	318
				18th ward	12	23	302
				19th ward	7	18	197
				20th ward	3	18	236
ONEIDA CO.				Kaukauna, city:			
Cassian	7	5	25	1st ward	31	68	306
Crescent	12	16	42	2nd ward	40	70	297
Enterprise	2	9	26	3rd ward	45	64	300
Hazelhurst	10	10	35	4th ward	20	38	169
Lake Tomahawk	3	4	51	5th ward	4	24	40
Little Rice	0	0	14				
Lynne	7	12	10				
Minocqua	18	24	370				
Monico	1	3	18				
Newbold	9	11	53				
Nokomis	2	4	41				
Pelican	16	37	128				
Piehl	3	1	16				

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.				PIERCE CO.—Cont.			
New London, city:				Maiden Rock, vil.	9	3	49
3rd ward	5	22	114	Plum City, vil.	8	8	55
Seymour, city:				Spring Valley, vil.	9	26	144
1st ward	3	5	249	Prescott, city:			
2nd ward	3	12	148	1st ward	26	26	51
Total	551	1,220	13,411	2nd ward	7	15	37
OZAUKEE CO.				3rd ward	12	30	62
Belgium	29	36	128	River Falls, city:			
Cedarburg	15	29	210	2nd election dist.	44	54	600
Fredonia	8	23	117	Total	481	631	2,678
Grafton	15	29	136	POLK CO.			
Mequon:				Alden	15	21	31
1st pct.	17	35	258	Apple River	18	10	23
2nd pct.	26	54	243	Balsam Lake	13	14	18
Port Washington	13	21	87	Beaver	25	21	17
Saukville	7	16	113	Black Brook	32	10	14
Belgium, vil.	12	22	61	Bone Lake	33	25	0
Fredonia, vil.	9	25	83	Clam Falls	25	16	21
Grafton, vil.	22	53	256	Clayton	26	11	19
Saukville, vil.	12	26	121	Clear Lake	45	24	16
Thiensville, vil.	24	38	222	Eureka	21	9	17
Cedarburg, city:				Farmington	8	9	38
1st ward	7	21	231	Garfield	24	11	23
2nd ward	11	22	135	Georgetown	19	8	6
3rd ward	15	26	205	Johnstown	13	12	10
Port Washington, city:				Laketown	19	8	17
1st ward	27	54	194	Lincoln	35	10	20
2nd ward	15	39	115	Lorain	12	13	19
3rd ward	10	15	82	Luck	17	10	15
4th ward	15	24	52	McKinley	18	21	22
5th ward	11	31	103	Milltown	24	12	15
6th ward	17	65	214	Osceola	16	10	27
Total	337	704	3,366	St. Croix Falls	17	5	25
PEPIN CO.				Sterling	11	6	12
Albany	26	9	6	West Sweden	31	13	21
Durand	4	9	28	Balsam Lake, vil.	12	13	89
Frankfort	6	10	14	Centuria, vil.	11	3	60
Lima	16	15	13	Clayton, vil.	4	1	18
Pepin	27	28	22	Clear Lake, vil.	15	17	62
Stockholm	11	0	24	Dresser, vil.	12	3	48
Waterville	7	5	41	Frederic, vil.	21	7	69
Waubeek	11	1	8	Luck, vil.	26	9	82
Pepin, vil.	16	7	47	Milltown, vil.	5	10	42
Stockholm, vil.	5	1	31	Osceola, vil.	15	12	85
Durand, city:				St. Croix Falls, vil.	10	5	86
1st ward	8	1	44	Amery, city:			
2nd ward	18	6	96	1st ward	38	8	159
3rd ward	13	10	104	2nd ward	24	15	99
Total	168	102	478	Total	710	412	1,345
PIERCE CO.				PORTAGE CO.			
Clifton	20	29	33	Alban	35	35	7
Diamond Bluff	15	9	24	Almond	3	10	20
Ellsworth	18	21	160	Amherst	23	39	15
El Paso	20	15	70	Belmont	8	13	25
Gilman	26	30	70	Buena Vista	15	27	39
Harland	13	27	88	Carson	23	53	18
Isabelle	4	0	20	Cawson	30	26	2
Maiden Rock	5	16	56	Dewey	30	23	2
Martell	18	56	126	Eau Pleine	16	28	28
Oak Grove	34	29	30	Grant	8	31	8
River Falls	21	37	65	Hull	65	134	30
Rock Elm	19	13	45	Lanark	13	14	28
Salem	10	11	61	Linwood	22	43	10
Spring Lake	15	41	28	New Hope	13	39	19
Trenton	12	15	83	Pine Grove	4	32	19
Trimbelle	25	35	124	Plover	41	125	46
Union	22	15	72	Sharon	165	106	12
Bay City, vil.	7	3	46	Stockton	95	77	12
Ellsworth, vil.	28	29	402	Almond, vil.	1	8	42
Elmwood, vil.	34	38	77	Amherst, vil.	4	26	64
				Amherst Junction, vil. ..	6	18	15
				Junction City, vil.	16	36	10
				Nelsonville, vil.	2	7	30

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
RICHLAND CO.—Cont.				RUSK CO.			
Richland Center, city,—Cont.				Atlanta	17	6	51
5th ward	14	9	119	Big Bend	15	5	31
6th ward	12	11	108	Big Falls	3	0	21
7th ward	8	10	111	Cedar Rapids	0	2	15
8th ward	4	3	107	Dewey	2	6	43
Total	415	393	2,477	Flambeau	17	13	88
ROCK CO.				Grant	18	19	107
Avon	3	5	18	Grow	16	15	48
Beloit:				Hawkins	9	7	10
1st pct.	18	33	273	Hubbard	8	7	19
2nd pct.	19	32	186	Lawrence	5	3	19
Bradford	3	5	63	Marshall	14	24	40
Center	7	4	70	Murry	5	6	35
Clinton	4	4	57	Richland	6	8	14
Fullon	18	29	130	Rusk	17	21	24
Harmony	16	16	154	South Fork	16	7	9
Janesville	15	9	130	Strickland	32	8	28
Johnstown	7	8	50	Stubbs	23	7	80
La Prairie	0	0	88	Thornapple	9	13	53
Limca	4	8	54	True	5	3	63
Magnolia	2	11	55	Washington	6	5	22
Milton	5	16	59	Wilkinson	1	0	8
Neward	1	6	57	Willard	3	8	35
Plymouth	8	6	95	Wilson	9	0	3
Porter	3	28	60	Bruce, vil.	6	7	119
Rock	12	7	139	Conrath, vil.	1	6	12
Spring Valley	3	7	39	Glen Flora, vil.	0	3	25
Turtle	35	18	507	Hawkins, vil.	10	14	31
Union	7	7	58	Ingram, vil.	4	2	17
Clinton, vil.	5	16	129	Sheldon, vil.	5	5	41
Footville, vil.	6	7	91	Tony, vil.	1	2	35
Milton, vil.	9	19	259	Weyerhaeuser, vil.	2	2	69
Milton Junction, vil.	13	12	119	Ladysmith, city:			
Orfordville, vil.	1	5	94	1st ward	1	4	84
Beloit, city:				2nd ward	1	1	93
1st ward	15	9	101	3rd ward	2	0	65
2nd ward	19	9	206	4th ward	6	5	121
3rd ward	31	29	194	5th ward	7	6	142
4th ward	33	30	248	6th ward	5	7	68
5th ward	23	6	230	7th ward	6	6	140
6th ward	32	14	432	Total	313	263	1,930
7th ward	20	15	431	ST. CROIX CO.			
8th ward	48	72	401	Baldwin	6	19	37
9th ward	20	15	179	Cady	3	9	38
10th ward	17	18	137	Cylon	12	29	26
11th ward	21	12	157	Eau Claire	14	19	23
12th ward	25	19	212	Emerald	22	24	14
13th ward	28	21	216	Erin Prairie	25	36	18
14th ward	43	24	277	Forest	20	27	6
15th ward	26	13	182	Glenwood	14	43	20
16th ward	22	27	302	Hammond	15	18	40
17th ward	20	35	319	Hudson	7	6	28
18th ward	38	40	331	Kinnickinnic	11	28	36
Edgerton, city	62	155	642	Pleasant Valley	2	13	11
Evansville, city	19	44	328	Richmond	19	10	36
Janesville, city:				Rush River	3	31	16
1st ward	68	76	599	Somerset	15	26	38
2nd ward	43	41	253	Springfield	24	16	34
3rd ward	13	34	205	Stanton	20	26	25
4th ward	28	36	398	Star Prairie	16	17	27
5th ward	46	74	762	St. Joseph	10	9	29
6th ward	24	36	297	Troy	17	21	37
7th ward	61	126	309	Warren	31	22	21
8th ward	39	52	180	Baldwin, vil.	18	35	175
9th ward	34	37	137	Deer Park, vil.	8	6	34
10th ward	41	38	112	Hammond, vil.	20	13	84
11th ward	59	61	140	North Hudson, vil.	29	31	44
12th ward	40	28	99	Roberts, vil.	12	10	37
13th ward	37	59	271	Somerset, vil.	9	9	65
14th ward	81	97	378	Star Prairie, vil.	5	10	37
Total	1,400	1,716	12,699	Wilson, vil.	6	4	27
				Woodville, vil.	18	9	47

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.				SAWYER CO.—Cont.			
Glenwood, city:				Radisson	5	5	43
1st ward	3	8	32	Round Lake	7	3	98
2nd ward	7	11	19	Sand Lake	6	6	85
3rd ward	8	8	39	Spider Lake	5	5	44
Hudson, city:				Weirgor	5	3	34
1st ward	36	37	82	Winter	20	21	164
2nd ward	29	30	139	Couderay, vil.	3	2	25
3rd ward	18	19	111	Exeland, vil.	3	1	38
New Richmond, city:				Radisson, vil.	7	0	38
1st ward	25	21	178	Hayward, city:			
2nd ward	32	45	222	1st ward	10	4	84
3rd ward	14	25	54	2nd ward	14	9	124
River Falls, city:				3rd ward	3	7	108
1st ward	10	9	41	4th ward	11	4	46
Total	613	789	2,033	Total	172	132	1,667
SAUK CO.				SHAWANO CO.			
Baraboo	26	15	203	Almon	2	12	18
Bear Creek	15	24	23	Angelica	12	17	32
Dellona	12	9	26	Aniwa	1	6	14
Delton	12	16	74	Bartelme	4	18	8
Excelsior	10	13	86	Belle Plaine	4	21	151
Fairfield	8	10	54	Biramwood	8	17	15
Franklin	9	22	51	Fairbanks	11	16	32
Freedom	8	6	68	Germania	1	8	27
Greenfield	8	13	74	Grant	6	13	68
Honey Creek	4	5	100	Green Valley	4	13	62
Ironton	15	18	65	Hartland	2	11	48
LaValle	31	16	40	Herman	19	23	66
Merrimac	10	7	39	Hutchins	2	11	23
Prairie du Sac	2	11	65	Lessor	2	22	33
Reedsburg	7	12	90	Maple Grove	15	38	24
Spring Green	12	10	51	Morris	12	25	25
Sumpter	29	42	107	Navarino	1	10	17
Troy	9	9	79	Pella	3	15	61
Washington	36	45	66	Red Springs	16	26	24
Westfield	13	7	102	Richmond	6	21	128
Winfield	23	8	46	Seneca	3	13	31
Woodland	10	15	37	Washington	4	6	77
Ironton, vil.	8	6	26	Waukechon	5	17	74
Lake Delton, vil.	10	4	88	Wescott	9	28	240
LaValle, vil.	24	9	88	Wittenberg	14	14	27
Lime Ridge, vil.	5	8	38	Aniwa, vil.	3	5	21
Loganville, vil.	7	11	57	Biramwood, vil.	7	8	63
Merrimac, vil.	6	10	27	Bonduel, vil.	3	7	105
North Freedom, vil.	7	8	89	Bowler, vil.	1	20	44
Plain, vil.	24	16	58	Cecil, vil.	0	10	80
Prairie du Sac, vil.	28	35	425	Eland, vil.	6	17	11
Rock Springs, vil.	10	8	61	Gresham, vil.	14	31	48
Sauk City, vil.	18	64	211	Mattoon, vil.	6	20	26
Spring Green, vil.	41	46	107	Tigerton, vil.	10	18	67
Baraboo, city:				Wittenberg, vil.	4	17	117
1st ward, 1st pct.	34	22	352	Shawano, city:			
1st ward, 2nd pct.	16	15	180	1st ward	11	22	202
2nd ward, 1st pct.	32	38	585	2nd ward	4	21	182
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	30	37	309	3rd ward	4	21	227
3rd ward	34	46	194	4th ward	2	12	157
Reedsburg, city:				5th ward	5	17	148
1st ward	25	23	247	Keshena pct.	4	1	18
2nd ward	23	29	248	Neopit pct.	3	6	30
3rd ward	26	15	230	Total	253	674	2,871
Total	717	783	5,166	SHEBOYGAN CO.			
SAWYER CO.				Greenbush	6	19	140
Bass Lake	13	12	90	Herman	8	31	263
Couderay	6	6	28	Holland	8	20	245
Draper	5	10	143	Lima	11	20	378
Edgewater	2	2	31	Lyndon	18	19	156
Hayward	25	14	165	Mitchell	11	30	47
Hunter	2	0	71	Mosel	4	9	136
Lenroot	10	8	81	Plymouth	15	16	209
Meadowbrook	2	8	30	Rhine	10	20	164
Meteor	6	1	47	Russell	2	1	49
Ojibwa	2	1	50	Scott	6	14	97

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.				TREMPEALEAU CO.—Cont.			
Sheboygan	36	125	669	Burnside	14	29	4
Sheboygan Falls	11	50	258	Caledonia	5	6	22
Sherman	8	17	89	Chimney Rock	15	11	26
Wilson	19	51	306	Dodge	19	14	13
Adell, vil.	7	11	67	Etrick	25	31	83
Cascade, vil.	6	3	97	Gale	11	33	82
Cedar Grove, vil.	3	18	232	Hale	41	101	63
Elkhart Lake, vil.	13	17	117	Lincoln	14	27	48
Glenbeulah, vil.	6	6	80	Pigeon	19	85	100
Kohler, vil.	18	17	573	Preston	17	58	72
Oostburg, vil.	2	14	238	Summer	8	32	21
Random Lake, vil.	13	15	85	Trempealeau	13	9	53
Waldo, vil.	9	10	106	Unity	22	28	22
Plymouth, city:				Eleva, vil.	12	16	49
1st ward, 1st pct.	26	43	309	Etrick, vil.	13	12	58
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	21	28	280	Strum, vil.	15	29	67
Sheboygan, city:				Trempealeau, vil.	17	4	39
1st ward, 1st pct.	33	34	801	Arcadia, city:			
1st ward, 2nd pct.	41	73	653	1st ward	9	6	38
2nd ward, 1st pct.	33	34	423	2nd ward	18	21	85
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	40	63	299	3rd ward	13	21	48
3rd ward, 1st pct.	24	50	249	Blair, city:			
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	48	78	322	1st ward	5	7	22
4th ward, 1st pct.	61	101	417	2nd ward	5	10	42
4th ward, 2nd pct.	65	109	661	3rd ward	0	0	18
5th ward, 1st pct.	61	121	556	Galesville, city:			
5th ward, 2nd pct.	80	151	767	1st ward	7	10	64
6th ward, 1st pct.	32	57	218	2nd ward	3	6	66
6th ward, 2nd pct.	63	95	357	3rd ward	3	8	69
7th ward, 1st pct.	66	136	501	Independence, city:			
7th ward, 2nd pct.	56	120	529	1st ward	5	8	18
8th ward, 1st pct.	54	93	615	2nd ward	1	7	9
8th ward, 2nd pct.	71	110	539	3rd ward	6	14	15
Sheboygan Falls, city:				4th ward	4	5	34
1st ward	30	40	437	Osseo, city:			
2nd ward	10	11	392	1st ward	12	13	32
Total	1,165	2,100	14,131	2nd ward	8	15	35
				3rd ward	4	17	27
TAYLOR CO.				Whitehall, city:			
Aurora	18	26	25	1st ward	6	10	60
Browning	6	6	57	2nd ward	2	13	137
Chelsea	5	3	83	3rd ward	8	30	99
Cleveland	8	17	37	Total	479	855	1,813
Deer Creek	4	14	70				
Ford	11	10	18	VERNON CO.			
Goodrich	9	9	31	Bergen	7	11	28
Greenwood	5	3	114	Christiana	40	58	51
Grover	3	1	33	Clinton	24	33	42
Hammel	3	24	48	Coon	28	59	40
Holway	4	14	44	Forest	19	4	35
Jump River	10	7	58	Franklin	82	67	74
Little Black	6	12	111	Genoa	16	4	36
Maplehurst	6	8	42	Greenwood	22	11	18
McKinley	9	16	33	Hamburg	6	12	42
Medford	9	26	215	Harmony	44	54	24
Molitor	4	5	30	Hillsboro	16	2	26
Pershing	6	17	21	Jefferson	44	80	56
Rib Lake	4	4	151	Kickapoo	18	18	44
Roosevelt	12	14	75	Liberty	13	20	11
Taft	10	14	29	Stark	17	11	37
Westboro	7	14	122	Sterling	35	22	53
Gilman, vil.	4	10	33	Union	19	19	15
Lublin, vil.	2	1	34	Viroqua	58	38	117
Rib Lake, vil.	7	3	269	Webster	35	30	28
Stetsonville, vil.	1	0	82	Wheatland	3	7	36
Medford, city:				Whitestown	15	24	24
1st ward	4	7	257	Chaseburg, vil.	2	5	46
2nd ward	6	10	153	Coon Valley, vil.	17	19	91
3rd ward	8	17	219	DeSoto, vil.	6	4	29
Total	191	312	2,494	Genoa, vil.	13	1	26
				La Farge, vil.	6	15	143
TREMPEALEAU CO.				Ontario, vil.	6	3	51
Albion	19	30	24	Readstown, vil.	14	5	50
Arcadia	61	79	49	Stoddard, vil.	6	14	45
				Viola, vil.	2	4	34

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
VERNON CO.—Cont.				WALWORTH CO.—Cont.			
Hillsboro, city:				Lake Geneva, city:			
1st ward	3	2	47	1st ward	12	4	194
2nd ward	10	1	52	2nd ward	8	8	103
3rd ward	5	7	53	3rd ward	5	10	108
Viroqua, city:				4th ward	2	2	71
1st ward	21	18	97	Whitewater, city:			
2nd ward	18	13	66	1st ward	20	22	128
3rd ward	45	42	206	2nd ward	11	26	197
4th ward	23	23	131	3rd ward	22	21	179
5th ward	31	28	126	4th ward	20	21	329
6th ward	25	23	100	Total	368	424	5,357
Westby, city:				WASHBURN CO.			
1st ward	11	30	83	Barronett	23	7	32
2nd ward	14	27	171	Bashaw	16	4	67
3rd ward	3	9	81	Bass Lake	8	6	15
Total	842	877	2,565	Beaver Brook	16	17	50
VILAS CO.				Birchwood	12	5	10
Arbor Vitae	10	13	74	Brooklyn	12	7	23
Boulder Junction	5	4	192	Casey	0	2	41
Cloverland	6	2	45	Chicog	7	5	10
Conover	9	16	101	Crystal	14	7	11
Flambeau	9	7	299	Evergreen	19	13	58
Land O'Lakes	2	10	82	Frog Creek	5	0	8
Lincoln	5	6	199	Gull Lake	2	8	20
Manitowish Waters	2	7	132	Long Lake	14	9	30
Phelps	14	41	153	Madge	12	14	12
Plum Lake	3	5	75	Minong	13	13	28
Presque Isle	5	6	65	Saronca	10	4	51
St. Germain	3	4	88	Spooner	10	10	52
Washington	4	11	83	Springbrook	8	0	25
Winchester	7	5	39	Stinnett	6	3	12
Eagle River, city:				Stone Lake	5	5	34
1st ward	0	0	85	Trego	5	5	47
2nd ward	1	5	111	Birchwood, vil.	15	8	52
3rd ward	2	2	104	Minong, vil.	3	2	50
4th ward	2	2	55	Shell Lake, vil.	23	20	245
Total	89	146	1,982	Spooner, city:			
WALWORTH CO.				1st ward	27	12	89
Bloomfield	34	8	172	2nd ward	17	10	88
Darien	6	5	70	3rd ward	17	8	162
Delavan	11	15	215	4th ward	17	3	83
East Troy	17	28	82	5th ward	15	7	54
Geneva	13	10	120	Total	351	214	1,459
LaFayette	6	15	70	WASHINGTON CO.			
LaGrange	6	17	76	Addison	3	24	138
Linn	7	8	126	Barton	11	13	44
Lyons	10	6	88	Erin	17	10	58
Richmond	7	12	42	Farmington	3	19	74
Sharon	4	2	37	Germantown	13	24	195
Spring Prairie	6	2	41	Hartford	15	22	86
Sugar Creek	8	6	175	Jackson	2	7	132
Troy	6	12	56	Kewaskum	5	13	44
Walworth	5	8	98	Polk	8	23	115
Whitewater	9	2	59	Richfield	4	42	128
Darien, vil.	3	3	116	Trenton	8	33	127
East Troy, vil.	9	25	122	Wayne	5	12	66
Fontana on Geneva				West Bend	5	37	140
Lake, vil.	5	5	135	Barton, vil.	6	65	96
Genoa City, vil.	5	5	83	Germantown, vil.	2	10	41
Sharon, vil.	7	7	66	Jackson, vil.	1	7	81
Walworth, vil.	3	8	238	Kewaskum, vil.	7	30	156
Williams Bay, vil.	11	14	173	Slinger, vil.	1	20	58
Delavan, city:				Hartford, city:			
1st ward	8	18	253	1st ward	11	33	72
2nd ward	12	9	211	2nd ward	10	42	76
3rd ward	26	20	327	3rd ward	16	30	82
Elkhorn, city:				4th ward	18	40	123
1st ward	8	7	141	West Bend, city:			
2nd ward	9	11	315	1st ward	6	42	142
3rd ward	7	22	341	2nd ward	13	26	153

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
WASHINGTON CO.—Cont.				WAUPACA CO.			
West Bend, city,—Cont.				Bear Creek	12	11	49
3rd ward	16	32	262	Caledonia	3	5	36
4th ward	3	28	141	Dayton	3	11	67
5th ward	11	49	234	Dupont	2	15	41
6th ward	13	43	212	Farmington:			
Total	233	776	3,276	1st pct.	1	10	68
WAUKESHA CO.				2nd pct.	13	28	184
Brookfield:				Fremont	3	0	24
1st pct.	15	39	177	Harrison	3	10	17
2nd pct.	44	90	217	Helvetia	5	10	21
3rd pct.	13	29	95	Iola	3	17	32
4th pct.	9	16	82	Larrabee	4	21	86
5th pct.	14	25	190	Lebanon	13	12	30
6th pct.	7	13	247	Lind	4	4	43
7th pct.	39	79	164	Little Wolf	4	11	64
Delafield	56	115	334	Matteson	6	14	35
Eagle	12	16	144	Mukwa	7	16	52
Genesee	37	23	233	Royalton	2	8	58
Lisbon	23	55	102	Scandinavia	0	21	44
Menomonee	54	119	197	St. Lawrence	1	4	40
Merton	27	43	206	Union	1	5	60
Mukwonago	10	49	127	Waupaca	3	17	49
Muskego:				Weyauwega	2	4	41
1st pct.	22	53	125	Wyoming	5	10	23
2nd pct.	29	97	189	Big Falls, vil.	3	2	25
New Berlin:				Embarrass, vil.	2	6	33
1st pct.	45	120	140	Fremont, vil.	4	6	59
2nd pct.	34	95	131	Iola, vil.	8	29	103
3rd pct.	29	76	134	Manawa, vil.	11	18	205
Oconomowoc:				Ogdensburg, vil.	1	3	33
1st pct.	10	24	170	Scandinavia, vil.	2	5	62
2nd pct.	28	51	133	Clintonville, city:			
Ottawa	10	14	95	1st ward	9	26	221
Pewaukee:				2nd ward	7	18	72
1st pct.	67	116	312	3rd ward	3	17	76
2nd pct.	34	56	83	4th ward	7	14	137
Summit	44	60	359	5th ward	3	10	172
Vernon	6	39	92	Marion, city:			
Waukesha	24	71	239	1st ward	1	4	38
Big Bend, vil.	15	5	85	2nd ward	0	2	28
Butler, vil.	11	33	63	3rd ward	6	7	58
Chenequa, vil.	1	2	78	New London, city:			
Dousman, vil.	7	15	78	1st ward	9	19	60
Eagle, vil.	6	9	100	2nd ward	3	6	18
Hartland, vil.	19	37	209	4th ward	8	22	135
Lac La Belle, vil.	8	1	62	5th ward	1	7	2
Lannon, vil.	15	38	30	Waupaca, city:			
Menomonee Falls, vil. ..	37	80	222	1st ward	2	13	141
Merton, vil.	9	13	63	2nd ward	5	18	232
Mukwonago, vil.	16	40	196	3rd ward	5	14	101
North Prairie, vil.	3	9	99	4th ward	4	10	233
Pewaukee, vil.	45	93	217	Weyauwega, city:			
Sussex, vil.	5	22	107	1st ward	5	6	67
Wales, vil.	4	9	43	2nd ward	2	5	50
Oconomowoc, city:				3rd ward	2	8	32
1st pct.	24	44	380	Total	213	559	3,597
2nd pct.	40	59	389	WAUSHARA CO.			
Waukesha, city:				Aurora	5	10	84
1st ward	24	52	95	Bloomfield	4	9	66
2nd ward	30	49	119	Coloma	5	15	30
3rd ward	30	51	194	Dakota	1	4	67
4th ward	21	32	134	Deerfield	3	5	62
5th ward	20	35	169	Hancock	4	6	54
6th ward	19	37	215	Leon	8	6	54
7th ward	15	26	159	Marion	4	6	97
8th ward	36	49	210	Mt. Morris	7	9	47
9th ward	27	53	400	Oasis	0	1	35
10th ward	12	34	351	Plainfield	3	14	19
11th ward	27	76	411	Poy Sippi	13	4	100
12th ward	20	58	162	Richford	9	13	45
13th ward	39	106	189	Rose	1	11	44
14th ward	41	127	265	Saxeville	4	7	52
15th ward	51	89	163	Springwater	5	4	64
Total	1,419	2,966	10,374	Warren	11	7	50
				Wautoma	2	5	90

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	District	Doyle (Dem.)	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)
WAUSHARA CO.—Cont.				WOOD CO.			
Coloma, vil.	13	5	60	Arpin	7	40	86
Hancock, vil.	2	8	82	Auburndale	5	13	39
Lohrville, vil.	3	7	18	Cameron	3	9	19
Plainfield, vil.	11	9	88	Cary	4	6	17
Redgranite, vil.	21	20	51	Cranmoor	1	2	31
Wild Rose, vil.	5	9	163	Dexter	8	8	14
Berlin, city:				Grand Rapids:			
2nd pct.	0	0	4	1st pct.	5	22	29
Wautoma, city:				2nd pct.	8	18	21
1st ward	3	6	145	3rd pct.	3	42	54
2nd ward	0	1	100	4th pct.	9	37	60
3rd ward	3	7	133	Hansen	10	17	48
Total	150	208	1,904	Hiles	1	13	14
WINNEBAGO CO.				Lincoln	7	13	40
Algoma	18	42	205	Marshfield	10	24	46
Black Wolf	10	29	162	Milladore	11	26	32
Clayton	3	9	85	Port Edward	5	19	34
Menasha	17	48	134	Remington	4	13	27
Neenah	10	34	153	Richfield	5	12	41
Nekimi	9	2	65	Rock	4	11	60
Nepeuskun	3	2	46	Rudolph	12	63	35
Omro	12	24	66	Saratoga	9	38	46
Oshkosh	41	58	220	Seneca	3	22	36
Poygan	5	6	41	Sherry	5	18	66
Rushford	0	14	200	Sigel	17	74	54
Utica	9	7	101	Wood	5	19	25
Vinland	6	21	94	Auburndale, vil.	0	6	31
Winchester	3	7	73	Biron, vil.	4	22	39
Winneconne	4	6	94	Milladore, vil.	3	4	18
Wolf River	5	1	37	Port Edwards, vil.	30	47	179
Winneconne, vil.	11	31	302	Vesper, vil.	11	14	48
Menasha, city:				Marshfield, city:			
1st ward	21	29	105	1st ward	24	34	158
2nd ward	50	80	236	2nd ward	13	18	168
3rd ward	27	48	269	3rd ward	12	21	200
4th ward, 1st pct.	40	88	111	4th ward	11	19	246
4th ward, 2nd pct.	29	85	140	5th ward	14	23	214
5th ward	14	48	139	6th ward	6	22	109
Neenah, city:				7th ward	7	14	133
1st ward, 1st pct.	23	41	520	8th ward	15	22	99
1st ward, 2nd pct.	29	48	319	9th ward	14	60	145
2nd ward	30	53	265	10th ward	13	45	200
3rd ward	10	26	117	Nekoosa, city:			
4th ward	34	97	269	1st ward	9	26	113
5th ward	19	45	370	2nd ward	3	7	83
Omro, city:				3rd ward	5	23	89
1st ward	9	11	104	4th ward	8	29	78
2nd ward	4	17	100	Pittsville, city:			
3rd ward	4	2	43	1st ward	2	4	14
Oshkosh, city:				2nd ward	0	1	17
1st ward	25	27	151	3rd ward	0	4	20
2nd ward	62	81	359	Wisconsin Rapids, city:			
3rd ward	62	54	172	1st ward	25	50	126
4th ward	66	60	276	2nd ward	18	29	120
5th ward	60	68	361	3rd ward	18	25	195
6th ward	117	227	212	4th ward	11	40	100
7th ward	45	28	285	5th ward	24	65	68
8th ward	51	37	277	6th ward	18	54	67
9th ward	108	110	361	7th ward	18	48	57
10th ward	71	87	399	8th ward	17	54	103
11th ward	66	72	620	9th ward	27	76	124
12th ward	108	119	374	10th ward	18	49	132
13th ward	101	162	260	Total	559	1,534	4,467
14th ward	42	144	347				
15th ward	58	109	355				
16th ward	53	84	182				
Total	1,604	2,578	10,196				

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, PRIMARY ELECTION
September 14, 1954*

County	Governor			Lt. Governor			
	James E. Doyle (Dem.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Walter Kohler (Rep.)	Edwin Larkin (Dem.)	Sverre Roung (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	George M. Smith (Rep.)
Adams	220	261	833	309	110	436	420
Ashland	384	789	2,225	647	437	1,127	1,153
Barron	888	1,145	2,407	1,332	480	1,639	720
Bayfield	310	307	1,529	344	219	731	843
Brown	2,240	5,778	10,232	5,354	1,849	5,601	4,830
Buffalo	423	340	1,565	527	153	1,199	426
Burnett	173	145	1,347	207	89	930	472
Calumet	269	251	2,517	320	145	1,194	1,386
Chippewa	658	1,466	3,341	1,423	528	1,973	1,427
Clark	611	1,227	2,999	1,046	602	1,643	1,480
Columbia	503	645	2,991	718	368	1,905	1,279
Crawford	611	289	2,457	539	259	1,151	1,243
Dane	8,749	10,532	11,705	10,261	7,576	8,243	4,171
Dodge	1,297	1,660	4,335	2,123	636	2,402	1,905
Door	101	337	3,658	237	163	1,627	2,197
Douglas	1,842	2,270	5,251	2,769	1,023	2,854	2,430
Dunn	555	944	2,578	882	447	1,510	1,145
Eau Claire	1,003	3,070	4,508	3,305	594	3,122	1,529
Florence	47	105	771	82	53	337	466
Fond du Lac	816	2,074	9,630	1,677	980	4,418	5,451
Forest	757	477	525	715	279	215	351
Grant	289	302	6,196	350	202	2,791	3,207
Green	107	199	3,916	148	119	1,616	2,322
Green Lake	106	133	2,323	153	67	1,321	1,097
Iowa	340	420	2,157	525	184	1,348	924
Iron	467	603	688	599	345	278	410
Jackson	468	1,133	1,172	991	460	752	421
Jefferson	493	1,156	3,973	1,051	530	2,159	1,821
Juneau	234	229	3,245	310	96	2,130	1,251
Kenosha	4,786	6,766	7,054	7,301	3,231	3,461	3,655
Kewaunee	238	787	1,419	650	289	760	728
La Crosse	745	2,882	8,400	2,401	940	4,695	4,024
Lafayette	201	176	2,626	244	106	1,438	1,296
Lanlade	604	1,279	1,867	1,115	574	918	852
Lincoln	369	878	2,148	694	418	1,026	1,216
Manitowoc	1,037	3,508	6,740	3,039	1,184	3,968	2,992
Marathon	1,496	3,993	5,860	3,590	1,614	3,043	2,998
Marinette	409	793	2,681	690	369	1,503	1,384
Marquette	123	147	1,649	180	51	821	883
Milwaukee	30,728	49,547	53,133	54,705	19,761	26,005	28,391
Monroe	421	449	2,540	593	210	1,437	1,258
Oconto	364	739	2,964	742	239	1,736	1,445
Oneida	268	488	2,470	398	290	1,286	1,351
Outagamie	551	1,220	13,411	1,046	558	7,475	6,639
Ozaukee	337	704	3,366	712	245	1,659	1,771
Pepin	168	102	478	190	61	402	88
Pierce	481	631	2,678	613	421	2,368	521
Polk	710	412	1,345	757	303	1,136	239
Portage	1,507	2,353	1,636	2,512	883	781	876
Price	322	250	2,583	383	131	1,581	1,220
Racine	2,765	6,869	10,426	5,865	3,051	5,029	5,339
Richland	415	393	2,477	527	231	1,329	1,205
Rock	1,400	1,716	12,699	1,340	1,592	6,195	6,660
Rusk	313	263	1,930	419	119	1,200	814
St. Croix	613	789	2,033	853	461	1,853	353
Sauk	717	783	5,166	1,027	345	3,204	2,131
Sawyer	172	132	1,667	193	70	1,034	637
Shawano	253	674	2,871	577	273	1,347	1,665
Sheboygan	1,165	2,100	14,131	2,152	817	7,431	7,009
Taylor	191	312	2,494	349	127	1,524	1,175
Trempealeau	479	855	1,813	832	344	1,134	643
Vernon	842	877	2,565	1,052	524	1,535	1,064
Vilas	89	146	1,982	97	114	1,103	1,011
Walworth	368	424	5,357	494	246	2,968	2,478
Washburn	351	214	1,459	356	152	971	535
Washington	233	776	3,276	612	331	1,624	1,846
Waukesha	1,419	2,966	10,374	2,900	1,269	4,971	5,620
Waupaca	213	559	3,597	470	236	1,848	1,870
Waushara	150	208	1,904	229	92	1,116	826
Winnebago	1,604	2,578	10,196	2,646	1,211	6,136	4,336
Wood	559	1,534	4,467	1,338	632	2,882	1,976
Total	85,187	141,548	331,006	145,827	63,108	180,585	159,896

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State; scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, PRIMARY ELECTION
September 14, 1954*, CONTINUED

County	Secretary of State				State Treasurer		Attorney General	
	Margue-rite R. Benson (Dem.)	Joseph J. Costello (Dem.)	Joyce M. Larkin (Rep.)	Fred R. Zimmerman (Rep.)	Oscar M. Jonas (Dem.)	Warren R. Smith (Rep.)	Frank L. Nikolay (Dem.)	Vernon L. Thomson (Rep.)
Adams	283	130	335	588	363	781	354	744
Ashland	472	580	863	1,607	949	2,041	910	1,976
Barron	1,129	653	937	1,534	1,594	2,217	1,516	2,149
Bayfield	268	296	520	1,200	490	1,448	468	1,354
Brown	3,420	3,580	4,830	6,054	6,059	9,656	6,077	9,698
Buffalo	300	360	648	1,036	598	1,447	550	1,388
Burnett	191	109	386	1,067	261	1,250	245	1,211
Calumet	200	257	978	1,720	421	2,383	414	2,289
Chippewa	891	1,042	1,650	1,895	1,678	3,151	1,647	3,046
Clark	715	918	1,340	1,904	1,474	2,796	1,642	2,661
Columbia	672	383	1,755	1,527	953	2,994	934	2,864
Crawford	454	378	1,021	1,604	704	2,201	676	2,169
Dane	11,219	6,282	7,871	4,738	15,174	10,707	14,855	11,130
Dodge	1,475	1,259	1,630	2,851	2,515	4,116	2,412	4,025
Door	209	196	1,366	2,727	355	3,467	352	3,385
Douglas	2,083	1,726	1,548	4,241	3,345	5,098	3,247	4,903
Dunn	662	628	1,141	1,685	1,144	2,369	1,114	2,306
Eau Claire	2,289	1,344	2,254	2,613	2,983	4,070	2,911	4,160
Florence	78	57	280	618	112	713	112	687
Fond du Lac ..	1,157	1,557	3,257	7,031	2,255	9,015	2,162	8,662
Forest	537	448	210	374	829	506	799	491
Grant	295	236	2,917	3,737	461	5,454	446	5,384
Green	141	128	1,507	2,768	233	3,607	234	3,425
Green Lake	114	104	1,066	1,456	186	2,085	178	2,030
Iowa	410	249	1,316	1,136	596	2,055	565	2,046
Iron	537	447	278	476	796	622	786	591
Jackson	908	453	721	569	1,263	1,098	1,211	1,068
Jefferson	882	679	1,644	2,530	1,480	3,776	1,438	3,755
Juneau	251	164	1,598	2,053	363	3,066	360	3,004
Kenosha	6,353	4,442	2,921	4,368	9,620	6,624	9,378	6,576
Kewaunee	390	525	641	914	736	1,324	712	1,283
La Crosse	1,614	1,697	3,939	5,280	2,852	7,585	2,673	7,644
Lafayette	242	98	1,224	1,750	308	2,504	286	2,465
Langlade	868	810	826	1,147	1,503	1,749	1,488	1,686
Lincoln	495	557	1,019	1,366	1,002	2,098	974	2,039
Manitowoc	2,308	1,914	3,087	4,167	3,722	6,140	3,576	5,989
Marathon	2,903	2,214	2,618	3,704	4,796	5,828	4,670	5,653
Marquette	331	777	1,450	1,588	928	2,563	923	2,558
Marquette	121	114	598	1,200	228	1,580	223	1,514
Milwaukee	39,957	35,073	21,039	34,159	68,819	49,490	65,124	49,109
Monroe	427	363	1,381	1,547	681	2,406	675	2,378
Oconto	505	481	1,543	1,845	847	2,964	821	2,846
Oneida	399	284	1,414	1,380	615	2,412	605	2,339
Outagamie	924	687	6,162	8,647	1,363	12,045	1,264	11,476
Ozaukee	574	371	1,228	2,410	856	3,165	841	3,116
Pepin	122	122	229	265	214	418	211	400
Pierce	457	586	703	2,108	961	2,527	857	2,222
Polk	729	329	455	925	968	1,257	928	1,239
Portage	1,807	1,604	957	779	2,962	1,534	2,876	1,546
Price	313	220	1,279	1,763	478	2,403	465	2,287
Racine	3,551	5,568	4,172	6,692	8,366	9,987	7,943	9,730
Richland	351	381	1,333	1,365	650	2,339	639	2,383
Rock	1,616	1,247	6,285	7,207	2,536	11,692	2,366	11,427
Rusk	306	224	922	1,239	471	1,872	462	1,824
St. Croix	585	726	702	1,406	1,152	1,868	1,088	1,822
Sauk	817	515	3,190	2,555	1,234	4,823	1,196	4,736
Sawyer	171	93	560	1,233	219	1,515	216	1,332
Shawano	443	399	1,189	1,926	736	2,803	726	2,799
Sheboygan	1,825	1,141	5,506	9,823	2,566	12,484	2,433	12,511
Taylor	244	213	1,127	1,809	403	2,383	427	2,348
Trempealeau ..	717	453	881	1,043	1,049	1,676	1,008	1,641
Vernon	1,022	586	1,130	1,687	1,386	2,444	1,306	2,421
Vilas	100	107	1,283	1,110	178	1,856	180	1,773
Walworth	451	290	2,378	3,233	673	5,137	662	5,033
Washington	277	229	487	1,121	438	1,358	404	1,275
Washington	469	453	1,385	2,229	832	3,172	806	3,100
Waukesha	2,374	1,790	4,337	6,506	3,923	9,916	3,852	9,757
Waupaca	342	346	1,908	2,027	600	3,402	574	3,327
Waushara	207	121	914	1,142	281	1,817	272	1,793
Winnebago	2,083	1,737	4,896	5,882	3,171	9,288	3,033	9,209
Wood	1,011	942	2,176	2,693	1,713	4,241	1,645	4,221
Total	113,043	95,472	147,341	208,579	186,670	308,878	179,423	303,428

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State; scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

PRIMARY ELECTION

September 14, 1954

First District

Counties	Erling Johnson (Dem.)	Edward Krenzke (Dem.)	Lawrence Smith (Rep.)
Green	143	98	3,412
Kenosha	6,047	4,521	6,898
Racine	1,822	7,582	10,081
Rock	1,843	895	11,828
Walworth	514	219	5,208
Total	10,369	13,315	37,427

Second District

Counties	Gaylord Nelson (Dem.)	Glenn Davis (Rep.)
Columbia	991	2,939
Dane	16,404	11,220
Dodge	2,494	4,163
Jefferson	1,521	3,868
Waukesha	3,976	10,099
Total	25,386	32,289

Third District

Counties	Edna Bowen (Dem.)	Joseph Seep (Dem.)	John Bosshard (Rep.)	Arthur Mockrud (Rep.)	Gardner Withrow (Rep.)
Crawford	460	384	782	481	1,413
Grant	452	111	2,591	708	3,360
Iowa	434	253	937	187	1,292
Juneau	239	165	868	671	2,206
La Crosse	1,688	1,712	4,797	1,358	3,555
Lafayette	218	112	924	193	1,834
Monroe	435	357	1,192	526	1,281
Richland	128	694	1,059	414	1,242
Sauk	410	925	1,826	622	3,206
Vernon	718	911	490	1,798	719
Total	5,182	5,624	15,466	6,958	20,108

Fourth District

County	Clement Zablocki (Dem.)	William Burke (Rep.)	Anthony Gruszka (Rep.)	Lawrence Kuehn (Rep.)	Robert Quirk (Rep.)	John Schafer (Rep.)	Paul Schmelter (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	40,543	2,348	3,939	3,076	5,359	6,881	1,245

Fifth District

County	Charles Greene (Dem.)	Henry Reuss (Dem.)	Joseph Steller (Dem.)	Charles Kersten (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	5,509	25,534	3,841	27,848

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

Sixth District

Counties	Russell Johnson (Dem.)	Lawrence Touchett (Dem.)	William Van Pelt (Rep.)
Calumet	272	170	2,271
Fond du Lac	1,857	890	9,525
Ozaukee	709	217	3,121
Sheboygan	1,859	1,060	12,783
Washington	588	314	3,119
Winnebago	2,264	1,415	9,750
Total	7,549	4,066	40,569

Seventh District

Counties	Kenneth Anderson (Dem.)	Edward Gervais (Dem.)	Kenneth Traeger (Dem.)	Melvin Laird (Rep.)
Adams	228	83	82	769
Green Lake	90	34	65	2,025
Langlade	499	1,035	264	1,755
Marathon	2,562	915	1,509	5,918
Marquette	110	53	72	1,500
Portage	2,579	634	305	1,574
Shawano	156	74	659	2,815
Waupaca	459	81	134	3,521
Waushara	184	43	79	1,815
Wood	1,087	364	404	4,445
Total	7,954	3,316	3,573	26,137

Eighth District

Counties	Jerome Reinke (Dem.)	John Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown	6,138	10,161
Door	331	3,507
Florence	109	694
Forest	865	522
Kewaunee	1,025	1,249
Manitowoc	3,579	6,418
Marinette	930	2,582
Oconto	857	2,943
Outagamie	1,427	12,925
Total	15,261	41,001

Ninth District

Counties	Lester Johnson (Dem.)	William Owen (Rep.)
Barron	1,854	2,095
Buffalo	719	1,298
Chippewa	1,962	2,902
Clark	1,781	2,549
Dunn	1,439	2,352
Eau Claire	3,811	3,845
Jackson	1,664	968
Pepin	264	373
Pierce	1,114	2,233
St. Croix	1,348	1,729
Trempealeau	1,300	1,517
Total	17,256	21,861

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

Tenth District

Counties	Roland Kannenberg (Dem.)	Basil Kennedy (Dem.)	Alvin O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland	241	938	2,202
Bayfield	216	331	1,635
Burnett	130	149	1,414
Douglas	1,161	2,470	5,132
Iron	459	569	676
Lincoln	608	498	2,114
Oneida	250	372	2,367
Polk	407	620	1,288
Price	163	338	2,846
Rusk	214	287	1,939
Sawyer	126	122	1,759
Taylor	135	295	2,631
Vilas	68	127	1,931
Washburn	185	283	1,447
Total	4,363	7,399	29,381

SPECIAL ELECTION, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 9TH DISTRICT

Primary, September 15, 1953

Counties	Lester R. Johnson (Dem.)	Kent Pillsbury (Dem.)	Dennis B. Danielson (Rep.)	Willis E. Donley (Rep.)	Mike Kruzic, Jr. (Rep.)	Arthur L. Pedruitt (Rep.)	Arthur L. Peterson (Rep.)	George Rowe (Rep.)
Barron	260	151	125	332	49	631	405	685
Buffalo	142	94	176	235	10	123	290	306
Chippewa	290	458	274	522	23	2,838	385	835
Clark	183	169	44	164	1,502	318	111	374
Dunn	283	169	234	1,135	32	346	334	1,152
Eau Claire	633	1,072	2,100	866	42	1,266	801	1,051
Jackson	1,085	96	164	120	26	252	141	253
Pepin	28	29	42	332	10	59	209	133
Pierce	125	84	42	355	47	313	1,118	333
St. Croix	205	185	76	389	29	348	515	340
Trempealeau	323	117	148	148	52	312	343	567
Total	3,557	2,624	3,425	4,598	1,822	6,806	4,652	6,029

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION

September 14, 1954

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
1st	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc	Schmitz, Richard P., Dem. Howe, Donald J., Rep. LaFond, Everett, Rep. Laun, Alfred A., Jr., Rep.	5,004 2,568 4,331 6,201
3rd	Milwaukee	Blenski, Roman, Dem. Brillowski, Arnold, Dem. Kendziorski, Casimir, Dem. Tobiasz, Raymond, Dem. Franzowski, Martin, Rep. Galbrecht, Leonard W., Rep. Nowak, Ervin, Rep.	4,473 800 7,711 1,676 789 1,430 1,357
5th	Milwaukee	Gross, Cyril, Dem. Peterson, John, Dem. Gettelman, Robert B., Rep. Johnson, George S., Rep. Lamb, Eugene, Rep. Merten, Walter L., Rep.	4,125 6,678 2,940 490 2,618 5,376
7th	Milwaukee	McParland, Leland, Dem. Breitbach, George F., Rep. Priefer, Alfred A., Rep.	10,011 4,258 1,586
9th	Milwaukee	Maier, Henry, Dem. Cuda, Pat, Rep.	5,717 153
11th	Milwaukee	Dittmer, Norman, Dem. McIntyre, Roland, Dem. Schaeffer, Frank, Jr., Dem. Zaborski, Richard, Dem. Dermody, Eugene, Rep. Klingenberg, Jess, Rep.	2,119 1,221 2,111 3,541 2,872 1,944
13th	Dodge, Washington	Bussewitz, Walter R., Dem. Panzer, Frank E., Rep.	3,391 7,211
14th (old)*	Outagamie, Shawano	Lorge, Gerald D., Rep. Pfanckuch, William S., Rep.	10,168 7,762
15th	Rock	Bort, Lee Dick, Rep. Carr, Peter P., Rep. Engebretson, Burger M., Rep. .. Slagg, Stanley W., Rep.	3,109 4,378 3,398 3,103
17th	Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette	Ternes, Louis, Dem.** James, Glenn H., Rep. Kaderly, Edward J., Rep. Olson, Melvin J., Rep. Travis, Robert S., Rep.	217 4,277 2,489 4,591 5,167
19th	Calumet, Winnebago	Pitz, Herbert G., Dem. Davis, Luther B., Rep. Draheim, William A., Rep. Hipke, Gilbert J., Rep.	4,008 1,863 8,435 3,177
21st	Racine	Stalbaum, Lynn E., Dem. Christensen, Carl C., Rep. Fox, Stephen P., Rep.	8,327 6,012 4,554
23rd	Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Evans, Edwin O., Dem. Perry, Edgar L., Dem. Rogan, Paul J., Rep.	2,074 2,265 9,039
25th	Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas	Lauri, Carl E., Dem. Polich, Charles N., Dem. Lenroot, Arthur A., Jr., Rep.	3,035 2,565 8,592

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
27th	Columbia, Crawford, Richland, Sauk	Davis, Arnold E., Dem. Miller, Jess, Rep. Satter, Rodney J., Rep.	3,562 7,090 6,998
29th	Marathon, Shawano	Dean, Robert W., Dem. Fehlhaber, Orville W., Rep. Jeske, Albert, Rep. Jones, Hugh M., Rep. Kannenber, Ernest A., Rep.	5,365 2,660 1,383 3,349 1,644
31st	Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe, Vernon	Dahl, Charles F., Dem. Leverich, J. Earl, Rep.	3,289 9,826
33rd	Jefferson, Waukesha	Daug, Palmer F., Dem. Dempsey, Chester E., Rep. Dumbeck, Frank J., Rep. Simpson, Wm. Burt, Rep.	5,382 10,007 1,965 2,261

*Election held to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Bubolz.

**Write-in candidate.

SPECIAL ELECTION*

October 5, 1954

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATOR

12th District

Counties	Total	William F. Schneider (Dem.)	Bernard J. Gehrmann (Rep.)	John P. Kaiser (Rep.)	William R. Yeschek (Rep.)
Ashland	1,341	280	907	109	45
Iron	514	184	245	13	72
Price	873	264	422	148	39
Rusk	974	196	256	495	27
Sawyer	462	103	267	78	14
Vilas	651	71	162	32	386
Total	4,815	1,098	2,259	875	583

*Election held in district as shown prior to 1951 reapportionment, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Sen. Paul J. Rogan, August 23, 1954, to become candidate for new senatorial district.

SPECIAL ELECTION*

March 8, 1955

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATOR

10th District

Counties	Wm. W. Ward (Dem.)	Selmer W. Gunderson (Rep.)	Leroy J. Hagemann (Rep.)	Robert P. Knowles (Rep.)
Buffalo	306	128	71	309
Pepin	133	88	26	145
Pierce	456	1,047	726	822
St. Croix	658	393	103	906
Total	1,553	1,636	926	2,182

*Election held in district as shown prior to 1951 reapportionment, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Sen. Warren P. Knowles.

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,
PRIMARY ELECTION**

September 14, 1954

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Juneau, Marquette	O'Connell, Phillip R., Dem.	918
	Kelley, Vincent F., Rep.	1,757
	Romell, Louis C., Rep.	2,474
	Tremain, Ben, Rep.	2,413
Ashland, Bayfield	Sullivan, Emmett D., Dem.	1,378
	Ledin, Robert N., Rep.	1,957
	Wallin, Victor C., Rep.	2,464
Barron	Mireau, George, Dem.	1,545
	Sykes, Charles H., Rep.	2,088
Brown, 1st district	Hickey, William, Dem.	1,723
	LeClaire, Glenn C., Dem.	1,109
	Duveneck, Peter F., Rep.	1,846
	Quinn, Jerome F., Rep.	2,643
Brown, 2nd district	Lynch, Robert E. Dem.	2,361
	Priewe, Emil, Rep.	3,283
Brown, 3rd district	Sweeney, William J., Dem.	1,198
	Wanish, Charles M., Dem.	632
	Larsen, Harvey, Rep.	1,122
	Seymour, Edward A., Rep.	1,276
Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	Borner, Fred E., Dem.	1,087
	Hitt, Arthur, Dem.	1,063
	Ward, Mamre H., Rep.	2,545
	White, Charles E., Rep.	2,325
Burnett, Polk	Bloom, Olof A., Dem.	1,119
	Peabody, Raymond A., Rep.	2,286
Calumet	Schwalbach, Paul L., Dem.	427
	Peters, Henry N., Rep.	2,349
Chippewa	Larson, William L., Dem.	1,219
	Shea, Joseph M., Dem.	728
	Raihle, Sylvia H., Rep.	3,156
Clark	Rosenbaum, Gus, Dem.	619
	Sorenson, Axel, Dem.	1,157
	Cook, Walter E., Rep.	2,733
Columbia	Goeres, Theodore O., Dem.	925
	Bidwell, Everett V., Rep.	2,849
Crawford, Richland	Peterson, Thorlief A., Dem.	1,354
	Kintz, Milford C., Rep.	3,753
Dane, 1st district	Bloodgood, Joseph W., Dem.	2,228
	Mohr, Chris J., Dem.	1,604
	Scheak, Donald E., Rep.	1,233
Dane, 2nd district	Nestingén, Ivan A., Dem.	3,102
	Boyle, Ted C., Rep.	684
	Harb, George H., Rep.	1,712
Dane, 3rd district	Wheeler, Floyd E., Dem.	2,895
	Jenswold, John F., Rep.	845
	Metzner, Carroll E., Rep.	3,252
Dane, 4th district	Thompson, Carl W., Dem.	3,892
	Trodahl, Wilmer E., Rep.	1,381
Dane, 5th district	Bruner, Ervin M., Dem.	2,787
	Eisner, Hermann, Rep.	1,173
	Fluckiger, John, Jr., Rep.	1,404
Dodge, 1st district	Ready, Joe, Dem.	892
	Genzmer, Elmer L., Rep.	1,376

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Dodge, 2nd district	Wells, Thomas W., Dem.	1,596
	Nitschke, Elmer C., Rep.	2,593
Door, Kewaunee	Moore, William H., Dem.	1,067
	Grass, Frank N., Rep.	2,995
	Rowe, Hallie H., Rep.	1,802
	Stangel, Julius P., Rep.	1,217
Douglas, 1st district	Peralta, Reino, Dem.	1,763
	Neimi, William, Rep.	55
Douglas, 2nd district	Archambeault, Napoleon P., Dem.	1,744
	Berryhill, Wilfred G., Rep.	749
	Hagen, Lawrence M., Rep.	1,589
	Nelson, Charles E., Rep.	938
Dunn	Gilberts, Arnold, Dem.	1,272
	Bakke, G. Helmer, Rep.	2,492
Eau Claire, 1st district	Murphy, Thomas H., Dem.	719
	Nix, Edmund A., Dem.	1,022
	Schwahn, Homs A., Dem.	246
	Kuhlman, Ray A., Rep.	2,353
Eau Claire, 2nd district	Hempelman, Robert S., Dem.	685
	Raether, Bernard H., Dem.	880
	Stelter, Otto R., Dem.	325
	Pritchard, John, Rep.	1,342
	Tumm, Henry O., Rep.	481
Florence, Forest, Langlade	Illichmann, Stephen A., Jr., Dem.	345
	Keohane, Edward J., Dem.	994
	Lauby, Alfred J., Dem.	1,058
	Underwood, Everett, Dem.	738
	Cavers, Walter D., Rep.	2,881
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Megellas, James, Dem.	1,994
	Lesselyoung, Nicholas J., Rep.	5,494
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Mieske, Harry H., Dem.	495
	Mann, Earl C., Rep.	1,928
	Schlueter, Fred W., Rep.	1,996
Grant	Brogley, Milton D., Dem.	333
	Dyb, Luther A., Dem.	159
	Loy, William A., Rep.	5,527
Green	Keegan, Harry A., Rep.	3,402
Green Lake, Waushara	Jodarski, Anthony, Dem.	421
	Belter, William N., Rep.	1,655
	Brooks, Halbert W., Rep.	984
	Losinski, Walter N., Rep.	1,054
	Poad, Clarence L., Rep.	1,257
Iowa, Lafayette	Thomas, William D., Dem.	829
	Calvert, Walter B., Rep.	2,319
	McCutchin, Robert, Rep.	980
	Petrus, John R., Rep.	1,673
	Youngblood, Henry, Rep.	673
Iron, Oneida, Vilas	Nehls, Earl A., Dem.	1,567
	Dillman, Marvin E., Rep.	2,524
	Gilley, Clarence W., Rep.	1,218
	Kern, John J., Rep.	737
	Kofford, Edward, Rep.	854
	Smith, Charles S., Rep.	586
Jackson, Trempealeau	Hardie, Keith C., Dem.	2,583
	Gilbertson, Harvey B., Rep.	1,491
	Paulson, Russell, Rep.	1,606

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued**

District	Candidates	Vote
Jefferson	Johnson, Victor R., Dem.	1,497
	Wackett, Byron F., Rep.	3,600
Kenosha, 1st district	Molinaro, George, Dem.	5,649
	Zalubowski, Albin H., Dem.	1,086
Kenosha, 2nd district	Lourigan, Joseph, Dem.	4,320
	Guttormsen, Floyd, Rep.	2,459
	Lake, Shirlee, Rep.	2,389
La Crosse, 1st district	Chojnacki, Leonard R., Dem.	1,651
	Bangsberg, Josephine M., Rep.	994
	Goerd, Charles N., Rep.	1,356
	Kidder, Joseph K., Rep.	629
	Peterson, James D., Rep.	1,981
La Crosse, 2nd district	Mulder, Leland R., Dem.	1,357
	Schaller, Robert A., Rep.	2,049
	Toepel, Eugene A., Rep.	2,272
Lincoln	Meier, Henry, Dem.	1,041
	Hinz, Emil A., Rep.	2,091
Manitowoc, 1st district	Jones, Leon H., Dem.	1,000
	Vogel, Hugo E., Dem.	1,561
	Bertler, Raymond J., Rep.	1,230
	LaCourse, Edward D., Rep.	1,786
	Stock, Walter A., Rep.	1,023
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Eis, Oscar, Dem.	1,583
	LeClair, Frank, Rep.	2,649
Marathon, 1st district	Riehle, Ben, Dem.	1,529
	Lueck, Martin C., Rep.	1,562
Marathon, 2nd district	Sorenson, James H., Dem.	3,011
	Luedtke, Paul, Rep.	3,859
Marinette	Stoveken, Neil, Dem.	956
	Sengstock, Roy H., Rep.	2,434
	Shernoff, Harry, Rep.	645
Milwaukee, 1st district	Ehr, Thomas, Dem.	308
	Hahn, Clayton, Dem.	1,034
	Mertz, Edward, Dem.	1,771
	Brilly, Rudolph, Rep.	752
	Merz, Edward, Rep.	1,451
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Simmons, LeRoy, Dem.	829
	Stewart, Walton, Dem.	983
	Wolfgang, George, Rep.	513
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Greco, Joseph, Dem.	1,169
	Hickey, Thomas, Dem.	493
	Phillips, Kenneth, Dem.	512
	Humphrey, Murray, Rep.	1,440
Milwaukee, 4th district	Murphy, Joseph, Dem.	1,783
	Smith, Daniel, Rep.	803
Milwaukee, 5th district	Murphy, Edward, Dem.	1,553
	Westphal, Charles, Dem.	1,373
	Falbe, Raleigh, Rep.	1,109
	Goggins, Jerome, Rep.	585
	Schroeder, George, Rep.	365
	Timmerman, Lawrence, Rep.	1,471
Milwaukee, 6th district	Coggs, Isaac, Dem.	1,688
	Parsons, Roosevelt, Rep.	348
Milwaukee, 7th district	Lippert, James, Dem.	1,316
	Schaller, John, Dem.	864
	Sloan, Margaret, Dem.	712
	Jaeger, Paul, Rep.	9

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued**

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 8th district	Talsky, George, Dem.	1,857*
	Guzikowski, John, Dem.	1,849*
	Dereszynski, Henry, Rep.	485
	Sweeney, Donald, Rep.	1,003
Milwaukee, 9th district	Clark, William, Dem.	1,418
	Everts, Lawrence, Dem.	876
	Schmidt, Charles, Dem.	2,038
	Ceci, Louis, Rep.	511
	Gettelman, Eugene, Rep.	1,256
	Strauss, Howard, Rep.	836
Milwaukee, 10th district	O'Connell, Michael, Dem.	1,641
	Walton, Edward, Dem.	628
	Krueger, Carl, Rep.	26
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ryczek, Ervin, Dem.	4,800
	Pierce, Stanley, Rep.	1,604
Milwaukee, 12th district	Sokolowski, George, Dem.	3,111
	Detzek, Theodore, Rep.	695
Milwaukee, 13th district	Brown, Cecil, Jr., Dem.	1,013
	Ceralo, Ted, Dem.	930
	Traut, Edward, Dem.	916
	Bruhns, Edward, Rep.	59
Milwaukee, 14th district	Nowakowski, Richard, Dem.	4,817
	Jasiorowski, Leon, Rep.	756
Milwaukee, 15th district	Knab, Thomas, Dem.	3,270
	Cavanaugh, Robert, Rep.	1,032
	Fricker, Earl, Rep.	2,738
	Thomson, Clarence, Rep.	1,166
Milwaukee, 16th district	Duffey, Thomas, Dem.	2,160
	Hammond, Albert, Dem.	669
	Brue, Erling, Rep.	417
	Green, Willie, Rep.	185
	MacMichael, Raymond, Rep.	866
	Stanton, Thomas, Rep.	1,120
Milwaukee, 17th district	Pellant, Howard, Dem.	3,469
	Coleman, Wallace, Rep.	714
	Howard, Martin, Rep.	1,753
Milwaukee, 18th district	Landowski, Ralph, Dem.	2,781
	Gross, Philip, Jr., Rep.	1,546
	Meyer, John, Rep.	1,345
Milwaukee, 19th district	Lieberman, Sidney, Dem.	1,970
	Gefke, Henry, Rep.	613
	Kasik, William, Rep.	2,982
	Schneeberg, Ervin, Rep.	2,679
Milwaukee, 20th district	Brennan, James, Dem.	1,195
	Dunphy, Ward, Rep.	1,515
	Kay, William, Rep.	627
	Klewin, Fredrick, Rep.	625
	Pommerening, Glen, Rep.	2,293
Milwaukee, 21st district	Balzer, Arthur, Dem.	1,009
	Finley, Robert, Dem.	895
	Gehrmann, Don, Rep.	222
	Hicks, Louis, Rep.	724
	Pagel, Hilbert, Rep.	461
Milwaukee, 22nd district	Huber, Robert, Dem.	3,211
	Ondrejka, Michael, Dem.	827
	Schnepf, William, Rep.	1,566

*Recount

**VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued**

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 23rd district	Brees, Charles, Dem.	452
	Hanneman, Harold, Dem.	211
	Luebke, William, Dem.	882
	Schmidt, Robert, Dem.	706
	Swendson, Alfred, Dem.	324
	Conrad, Henry, Rep.	1,246
Milwaukee, 24th district	Novocin, Victor, Dem.	489
	Sobocinski, Sherman, Dem.	1,284
	Wagner, Arthur, Dem.	1,099
	Windrow, George, Dem.	2,080
	Demet, Francis, Rep.	1,678
Monroe	Hurley, Robert F., Dem.	679
	Hall, Earl D., Rep.	1,299
	Simonson, Robert O., Rep.	1,278
	Witt, Otto F., Rep.	393
Oconto	LaFave, Reuben, Rep.	2,991
Outagamie, 1st district	Catlin, Mark, Jr., Rep.	7,560
Outagamie, 2nd district	Vanevenhoven, Robert M., Dem.	883
	Babbitt, Marvin E., Rep.	2,266
	Sullivan, William T., Rep.	2,940
Ozaukee	Bichler, Nicholas J., Dem.	928
	Grady, Warren A., Rep.	3,192
Portage	Kostuck, John T., Dem.	3,459
Price, Taylor	Biermann, Henry, Dem.	854
	Kapitz, Millard, Rep.	3,080
	Zellinger, Vincent J., Rep.	3,549
Racine, 1st district	Warren, Earl, Dem.	3,475
Racine, 2nd district	Naleid, Roy E., Dem.	3,223
	Larsen, Lawrence R., Rep.	3,497
Racine, 3rd district	Cox, Kenneth E., Dem.	875*
	Kamper, Ray S., Dem.	893*
	Matheson, Robert J., Rep.	1,803
	Rewald, Anthony B., Rep.	1,977
Rock, 1st district	Eickemeyer, T. E. H., Dem.	1,193
	Jewett, Clyde A., Rep.	4,355
Rock, 2nd district	Wikum, Arnold J., Dem.	563
	Blanchard, David J., Rep.	1,577
	Robson, William M., Rep.	948
	Whitmore, Don G., Rep.	666
Rock, 3rd district	Fries, David J., Dem.	777
	Buss, Marjorie M., Rep.	1,245
	Daly, William Horace, Rep.	465
	Jaster, Jack, Rep.	840
	Leschinsky, Wallace, Rep.	1,547
	Schultz, Herman W., Rep.	1,342
Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Krause, Anton J., Dem.	1,002
	Hutnik, Willis J., Rep.	3,317
	Rasmusen, Holger B., Rep.	2,578
St. Croix	Van Meter, John A., Dem.	1,237
	Bergeron, Wm. A., Rep.	1,887
Sauk	Head, James R., Dem.	1,176
	Stone, J. Riley, Rep.	4,574
Shawano	Fischer, Robert H., Dem.	762
	Marotz, Robert G., Rep.	2,631

*Recount

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS,
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Sheboygan, 1st district	Welsch, Clarence J., Dem.	1,724
	Nuernberg, Fred E., Rep.	6,827
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Ford, William, Dem.	788
	Buelke, George V., Rep.	601
	Gartman, Herbert R., Rep.	780
	Huibregtse, Harold F., Rep.	2,805
	Langner, Alfred P., Rep.	402
	Mooney, George L., Rep.	1,552
Vernon	Schroeder, Frederick, Rep.	434
	Henry, Otto G., Dem.	728
	Tracastad, Eldon, Dem.	942
	Fowell, Charles W., Rep.	1,017
	Fulmer, Lloyd E., Rep.	683
Walworth	Lewisohn, Bernard, Rep.	1,102
	Johnson, George A., Dem.	683
Washington	Rice, Ora R., Rep.	5,275
	Holtebeck, Theodore, Rep.	668
	Marth, Robert D., Rep.	1,207
Waukesha, 1st district	Schowalter, Elmer J., Rep.	1,941
	Kennedy, Leo L., Dem.	2,099
	Newman, Howard G., Rep.	1,552
Waukesha, 2nd district	Redford, Alvin J., Rep.	4,053
	Turner, Joseph L., Dem.	1,798
Waupaca	Ludvigsen, Alfred R., Rep.	4,408
	Borchardt, George J., Dem.	598
Winnebago, 1st district	Peterson, Richard E., Rep.	3,392
	Dennin, Stanley E., Dem.	1,331
Winnebago, 2nd district	Abraham, Harvey R., Rep.	3,814
	Brandt, Herman J., Dem.	1,105
	Anderson, Joseph H., Rep.	1,212
	Carpenter, Max, Rep.	1,010
Winnebago, 3rd district	Jackson, Van E., Rep.	886
	Hyland, J. Cyril, Dem.	949
Wood, 1st district	Cane, Arnold J., Rep.	2,961
	Zubella, John, Dem.	773
	Crawford, John S., Rep.	1,048*
	Greeneway, Dick, Rep.	563*
Wood, 2nd district	Hoere, Donald R., Rep.	1,044*
	Treutel, Arthur, Dem.	999
	Crowns, Arthur J., Rep.	943
	McLean, Thomas, Rep.	932
	Woodrich, Walter, Rep.	409

*Recount



The State Capitol is located on an isthmus of land separating Lake Mendota to the left and Lake Monona to the right. The State Office Building is the tall building on the shore of Lake Monona.

PARTIES AND ELECTIONS

THE GENERAL ELECTION

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS
November 2, 1954*

District	Wm. Proxmire (Dem.)	Walter J. Kohler (Rep.)	Arthur Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	District	Wm. Proxmire (Dem.)	Walter J. Kohler (Rep.)	Arthur Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
DAMS CO.				BARRON CO.—Cont.			
Adams	57	71	0	Maple Grove	118	197	0
Big Flats	64	37	0	Maple Plain	99	47	0
Colburn	11	21	0	Oak Grove	172	72	0
Dell Prairie	79	74	0	Prairie Farm	139	54	0
Easton	43	106	0	Prairie Lake	172	116	0
Jackson	61	77	0	Rice Lake	148	168	0
Lincoln	49	30	0	Sioux Creek	135	63	0
Leola	34	39	0	Stanfold	180	69	0
Monroe	24	52	0	Stanley	108	104	0
New Chester	63	79	0	Sumner	132	81	0
New Haven	91	117	0	Turtle Lake	113	58	0
Preston	44	54	2	Vance Creek	203	52	0
Quincy	53	45	0	Almena, vil.	57	102	0
Richfield	36	32	1	Cameron, vil.	101	212	0
Rome	33	35	0	Dallas, vil.	51	106	0
Springville	40	68	0	Haugen, vil.	34	39	0
Strong's Prairie	137	114	0	Prairie Farm, vil.	32	77	0
Friendship, vil.	116	152	0	Turtle Lake, vil.	74	141	1
Adams, city:				Barron, city	240	691	1
1st ward	147	88	0	Chetek, city	219	385	0
2nd ward	198	149	0	Cumberland, city	306	399	1
Total	1,380	1,440	3	Rice Lake, city:			
SHLAND CO.				1st ward	82	134	0
Agenda	61	44	0	2nd ward	50	127	1
Ashland	152	65	0	3rd ward	79	281	1
Chippewa	55	57	0	4th ward	191	275	0
Gingles	103	35	0	5th ward	119	167	0
Gordon	62	59	0	6th ward	98	120	0
Jacobs	179	169	0	7th ward	121	100	0
LaPointe	11	53	0	8th ward	101	137	0
Marengo	122	33	0	Total	5,245	5,874	4
Morse	96	64	0	BAYFIELD CO.			
Peeksville	34	14	0	Barksdale	103	77	0
Sanborn	52	33	1	Barnes	34	51	0
Shanagolden	44	34	0	Bayfield	50	80	0
White River	159	73	2	Bayview	64	44	1
Butternut, vil.	81	132	0	Bell	52	57	0
Ashland, city:				Cable	65	48	0
1st ward	229	176	0	Clover	85	39	1
2nd ward	238	253	1	Delta	35	23	0
3rd ward	141	385	1	Drummond	101	78	0
4th ward	118	146	0	Eileen	155	28	1
5th ward	132	239	0	Hughes	23	28	0
6th ward	196	221	0	Iron River	150	129	2
7th ward	167	42	0	Kelly	96	38	0
8th ward	191	81	0	Keystone	119	11	0
9th ward	216	52	0	Lincoln	71	33	0
10th ward	280	90	0	Mason	100	38	0
Mellen, city:				Mason	32	59	0
1st ward	150	102	0	Namekagon	31	17	0
2nd ward	61	39	0	Orienta	153	75	1
3rd ward	84	39	0	Oulu	72	41	0
Total	3,414	2,730	5	Pilsen	105	85	0
BARRON CO.				Port Wing	68	72	0
Almena	86	95	0	Pratt	35	42	0
Arland	113	81	0	Russell	55	25	0
Barron	120	186	0	Tripp	57	38	3
Bear Lake	82	44	0	Washburn	43	51	1
Cedar Lake	71	82	0	Cable, vil.	13	32	0
Chetek	120	155	0	Mason, vil.			
Clinton	158	147	0	Bayfield, city:			
Crystal Lake	154	89	0	1st ward	14	49	0
Cumberland	188	127	0	2nd ward	9	40	0
Dallas	126	79	0	3rd ward	10	67	0
Dovre	107	75	0	4th ward	8	42	0
Doyle	117	65	0	Washburn, city:			
Lakeland	129	75	0	1st ward	95	175	0
				2nd ward	41	55	1
				3rd ward	39	51	0
				4th ward	57	46	0

*All election statistics copied from files in office of Secretary of State.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.				BUFFALO CO.—Cont.			
Washburn, city,—Cont.				Canton	64	31	
5th ward	41	79	0	Cross	40	66	
6th ward	46	35	1	Dover	75	75	
Total	2,327	1,978	12	Gilmanton	98	69	
BROWN CO.				Glencoe	52	55	
Allouez:				Lincoln	79	47	
1st dist.	259	370	0	Maxville	74	33	
2nd dist.	60	216	0	Milton	25	30	
3rd dist.	173	424	0	Modena	106	84	
4th dist.	108	458	0	Mondovi	84	81	
Ashwaubenon	239	169	0	Montana	70	51	
Bellevue	177	87	0	Naples	119	75	
De Pere	135	129	0	Nelson	168	132	
Eaton	242	98	0	Waumandee	78	90	
Glenmore	171	138	0	Cochrane, vil.	31	139	
Green Bay	80	151	0	Alma, city:			
Hobart	246	210	1	1st ward	90	132	
Holland	173	142	0	2nd ward	26	60	
Howard	432	258	0	3rd ward	45	88	
Humboldt	147	119	0	Buffalo, city	41	68	
Lawrence	157	145	0	Fountain City, city:			
Morrison	121	326	0	1st ward	32	85	
New Denmark	184	219	0	2nd ward	41	109	
Pittsfield	200	128	0	Mondovi, city:			
Pleble:				1st ward	93	199	
1st dist.	136	167	0	2nd ward	83	145	
2nd dist.	240	302	1	3rd ward	55	74	
3rd dist.	168	403	1	4th ward	34	61	
4th dist.	287	296	1	Total	1,926	2,290	
Rockland	127	88	0	BURNETT CO.			
Scott	269	309	1	Anderson	48	50	
Sumico	286	227	1	Blaine	37	33	
Wrightstown	179	198	0	Daniels	95	91	
Denmark, vil.	144	268	0	Dewey	94	40	
Pulaski, vil.	242	234	0	Grantsburg	84	46	
Wrightstown, vil.	106	156	0	Jackson	30	43	
De Pere, city:				La Follette	44	56	
1st ward	291	631	0	Lincoln	26	41	
2nd ward	383	436	3	Meenon	62	104	
3rd ward	365	429	0	Oakland	87	68	
4th ward	350	248	0	Roosevelt	74	21	
Green Bay, city:				Rusk	49	29	
1st ward	205	879	0	Sand Lake	43	43	
2nd ward	535	564	0	Scott	23	43	
3rd ward	287	467	0	Siren	72	63	
4th ward	239	564	1	Swiss	83	102	
5th ward	439	451	0	Trade Lake	127	99	
6th ward	198	240	0	Union	19	49	
7th ward	301	417	1	Webb Lake	16	31	
8th ward	433	440	1	Wood River	123	118	
9th ward	305	289	2	West Marshland	23	18	
10th ward	350	253	1	Grantsburg, vil.	113	204	
11th ward	361	155	1	Siren, vil.	111	115	
12th ward	497	355	3	Webster, vil.	76	95	
13th ward	337	363	3	Total	1,559	1,602	
14th ward	345	497	1	CALUMET CO.			
15th ward	348	520	3	Brillon	71	340	
16th ward	282	488	0	Brothertown	89	252	
17th ward	347	363	0	Charlestown	120	183	
18th ward	340	214	5	Chilton	126	226	
19th ward	576	455	0	Harrison	331	368	
20th ward	554	483	0	New Holstein	141	161	
21st ward	486	498	0	Rantoul	71	243	
22nd ward	475	726	1	Stockbridge	137	198	
23rd ward	336	347	1	Woodville	90	257	
24th ward	566	625	1	Hilbert, vil.	55	204	
Total	16,009	18,832	32	Stockbridge, vil.	72	101	
BUFFALO CO.				Appleton, city:			
Alma	100	65	0	2nd pct., 12th ward ..	72	59	
Belvidere	53	70	0	Brillon, city	161	493	
Buffalo	70	76	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
CALUMET CO.—Cont.				CLARK CO.—Cont.			
Chilton, city:				Hewett	12	24	0
1st pct.	163	389	0	Hixon	194	142	0
2nd pct.	160	332	1	Hoard	142	84	0
Kiel, city:				Levis	71	69	0
1st pct.	31	35	0	Longwood	148	108	0
2nd pct.	345	403	0	Loyal	88	144	0
New Holstein, city				Lynn	85	102	0
Total	2,235	4,244	2	Mayville	144	101	0
CHIPPEWA CO.				Mead	59	41	0
Anson	163	174	0	Mentor	99	116	0
Arthur	159	58	0	Pine Valley	90	128	0
Auburn	89	38	0	Reseburg	210	95	0
Birch Creek	61	54	0	Self	32	39	0
Bloomer	108	79	1	Sherman	78	88	0
Cleveland	110	77	0	Sherwood	40	28	0
Colburn	172	42	0	Thorp	282	84	0
Cooks Valley	87	53	0	Unity	87	95	0
Delmar	198	88	0	Warner	82	154	0
Eagle Point	213	172	0	Washburn	73	37	0
Edson	149	120	1	Weston	114	108	0
Estella	78	49	0	Withee	317	54	0
Goetz	94	59	1	Worden	169	81	0
Hallie	319	158	0	York	122	152	0
Holcombe	62	102	0	Abbottsford, vil.	134	138	0
Howard	127	37	0	Curtiss, vil.	33	33	0
Lafayette	349	386	1	Dorchester, vil.	29	108	0
Ruby	124	52	0	Granton, vil.	22	95	0
Sampson	135	104	1	Unity, vil.	11	44	0
Sigel	96	51	0	Withee, vil.	73	90	0
Tilden	124	112	0	Colby, city:			
Wheaton	214	121	0	2nd ward	53	131	0
Woodmohr	110	104	0	3rd ward	26	114	0
Boy, vil.	134	115	0	Greenwood, city:			
Cadott, vil.	107	162	0	1st ward	39	63	0
Cornell, vil.	268	260	0	2nd ward	31	77	0
New Auburn, vil.	67	79	0	3rd ward	22	47	0
Bloomer, city:				4th ward	52	81	0
1st ward	90	153	1	Loyal, city:			
2nd ward	61	158	2	1st ward	28	78	0
3rd ward	65	179	0	2nd ward	36	78	0
4th ward	52	93	0	3rd ward	28	101	0
Chippewa Falls, city:				4th ward	38	89	0
1st ward	187	245	1	Neillsville, city:			
2nd ward	221	182	0	1st ward	63	122	0
3rd ward	128	129	1	2nd ward	50	158	0
4th ward	92	197	0	3rd ward	79	177	0
5th ward	186	309	0	4th ward	67	190	0
6th ward	122	115	0	5th ward	59	131	0
7th ward	168	200	0	Owen, city:			
8th ward	194	243	0	1st ward	42	58	0
9th ward	177	144	0	2nd ward	38	56	0
10th ward	252	225	1	3rd ward	44	42	0
11th ward	102	269	0	4th ward	77	75	0
Eau Claire, city:				Thorp, city:			
16th ward	124	54	0	1st ward	61	59	0
Stanley, city:				2nd ward	73	85	0
1st ward	88	140	0	3rd ward	84	101	0
2nd ward	65	93	0	4th ward	37	45	0
3rd ward	78	67	0	Total	5,142	5,593	0
4th ward	83	111	0	COLUMBIA CO.			
Total	6,452	6,212	11	Arlington	76	74	1
CLARK CO.				Caledonia	63	98	1
Beaver	129	85	0	Columbus	74	103	1
Butler	17	22	0	Courland	47	92	1
Colby	105	102	0	Dekorra	150	121	0
Dewhurst	27	20	0	Fort Winnebago	81	100	0
Eaton	95	94	0	Fountain Prairie	87	95	0
Foster	16	3	0	Hampden	116	60	1
Fremont	100	191	0	Leeds	175	69	0
Grant	120	159	0	Lewiston	66	114	0
Green Grove	148	82	0	Lodi	119	82	1
Hendren	218	75	0	Lowville	102	51	2
				Marcellon	64	139	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (ind. Soc.Lab.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.				DANE CO.			
Newport	92	57	0	Albion	364	191	1
Otsego	168	78	0	Berry	152	69	0
Pacific	44	64	0	Black Earth	50	34	1
Randolph	67	165	0	Blooming Grove			
Scott	64	103	0	1st pct.	979	450	0
Springvale	39	78	0	2nd pct.	210	54	0
West Point	90	101	0	Blue Mounds	136	50	0
Wycocena	67	108	2	Bristol	191	62	1
Arlington, vil.	49	71	0	Burke	640	250	3
Cambria, vil.	73	182	0	Christiana	296	53	0
Doylestown, vil.	64	32	0	Cottage Grove	277	64	0
Fall River, vil.	30	76	1	Cross Plains	197	40	0
Friesland, vil.	40	97	2	Dane	126	83	0
Pardeeville, vil.	142	282	0	Deerfield	187	33	0
Poynette, vil.	177	161	0	Dunkirk	362	130	0
Randolph, vil.	23	133	0	Dunn	4/1	180	0
Rio, vil.	119	173	0	Fitchburg	339	234	0
Wycocena, vil.	47	84	0	Madison	884	695	3
Columbus, city:				Mazomanie	78	57	0
1st ward	103	330	0	Medina	131	75	0
2nd ward	112	223	0	Middleton	318	252	1
3rd ward	110	253	1	Montrose	202	66	0
Lodi, city:				Oregon	125	72	1
1st ward	93	145	0	Perry	137	78	0
2nd ward	71	102	0	Pleasant Springs	267	96	0
3rd ward	86	100	0	Primrose	139	22	0
Portage, city:				Roxbury	156	47	0
1st ward	105	82	0	Rutland	221	58	0
2nd ward	218	316	0	Springdale	189	63	0
3rd ward	140	254	0	Springfield	239	128	0
4th ward	189	369	0	Sun Prairie	255	99	0
5th ward	362	542	0	Vermont	134	53	1
Wisconsin Dells, city:				Verona	163	93	0
1st ward	62	145	0	Vienna	142	62	0
2nd ward	103	180	0	Westport	144	143	0
3rd ward	81	167	0	Windsor	304	163	0
Total	4,390	6,431	15	York	96	82	0
CRAWFORD CO.				Belleville, vil.	148	143	0
Bridgeport	42	58	1	Black Earth, vil.	146	127	1
Clayton	245	225	0	Blus Mounds, vil.	45	47	0
Eastman	108	155	2	Brooklyn, vil.	20	27	0
Freeman	131	166	0	Cambridge, vil.	146	109	0
Haney	78	67	0	Cottage Grove, vil.	102	40	0
Marietta	117	94	0	Cross Plains, vil.	222	92	1
Prairie du Chien	77	83	0	Dane, vil.	57	39	0
Scott	97	76	0	Deerfield, vil.	160	140	0
Seneca	156	183	0	DeForest, vil.	201	130	1
Utica	285	152	0	Maple Bluff, vil.	104	702	0
Wauzeka	70	61	0	Marshall, vil.	101	132	0
Bell Center, vil.	16	36	0	Mazomanie, vil.	184	150	0
De Soto, vil.	9	21	0	McFarland, vil.	176	78	0
Eastman, vil.	48	99	1	Middleton, vil.	532	430	0
Ferryville, vil.	25	43	0	Monona, vil.	870	670	0
Gays Mills, vil.	134	146	0	Mt. Horeb, vil.	465	400	1
Lynxville, vil.	40	58	0	Oregon, vil.	274	189	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.	47	68	0	Rockdale, vil.	54	25	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.	80	194	0	Shorewood Hills, vil.	250	612	0
Steuben, vil.	46	52	0	Sun Prairie, vil.	597	447	0
Wauzeka, vil.	69	110	0	Verona, vil.	230	178	0
Prairie du Chien, city:				Waukechee, vil.	237	202	0
1st ward	94	183	0	Madison, city:			
2nd ward	79	236	1	1st ward, 1st pct.	321	447	1
3rd ward	75	185	0	1st ward, 2nd pct.	356	238	2
4th ward	48	74	0	2nd ward, 1st pct.	317	302	0
5th ward	75	107	0	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	749	672	3
6th ward	80	154	0	3rd ward, 1st pct.	294	202	2
7th ward	92	116	0	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	429	312	3
8th ward	106	181	0	4th ward	699	532	5
Total	2,569	3,388	5	4th ward, 2nd pct.	351	274	1
				5th ward, 1st pct.	600	354	3
				5th ward, 2nd pct.	443	294	4
				6th ward, 1st pct.	604	507	0
				6th ward, 2nd pct.			0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
DANE CO.—Cont.				DODGE CO.—Cont.			
Madison, city,—Cont.				Beaver Dam, city,—Cont.			
7th ward, 1st pct.	532	348	0	9th ward	104	254	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	886	370	2	10th ward	111	188	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	507	259	5	11th ward	135	303	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	365	325	4	12th ward	122	177	0
9th ward, 1st pct.	803	447	4	13th ward	209	365	1
9th ward, 2nd pct.	472	153	5	14th ward	212	256	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	385	719	0	Fox Lake, city:			
10th ward, 2nd pct.	409	692	4	1st ward	53	88	0
11th ward	769	886	5	2nd ward	69	84	0
12th ward	674	275	1	3rd ward	77	125	0
13th ward, 1st pct.	367	718	2	Horicon, city:			
13th ward, 2nd pct.	577	817	1	1st ward	201	161	0
14th ward	870	589	5	2nd ward	150	143	0
15th ward	730	269	0	3rd ward	181	215	0
16th ward	948	553	6	Juneau, city:			
17th ward	841	277	6	1st ward	93	138	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	288	233	1	2nd ward	82	123	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	159	53	0	3rd ward	91	139	0
19th ward	1,086	1,441	0	Mayville, city:			
20th ward	725	1,456	6	1st ward	106	239	0
Stoughton, city:				2nd ward	78	128	0
1st ward	220	154	0	3rd ward	194	316	0
2nd ward	444	108	0	Watertown, city:			
3rd ward	314	153	0	5th ward	119	134	0
4th ward	328	301	1	6th ward	116	98	0
Total	33,634	25,220	98	13th ward	179	240	0
				14th ward	104	131	0
				Waupun, city:			
				1st ward	99	243	0
				2nd ward	134	293	0
				3rd ward	50	110	0
				4th ward	116	339	0
				Total	7,168	11,429	11
DODGE CO.				DOOR CO.			
Ashippun	99	236	0	Baileys Harbor	99	170	0
Beaver Dam	140	219	0	Brussels	137	195	0
Burnett	126	141	0	Clay Banks	47	87	0
Calamus	67	132	0	Egg Harbor	115	174	0
Chester	72	99	0	Forestville	136	283	0
Clyman	86	116	0	Gardner	113	116	0
Elba	123	118	0	Gibraltar	98	134	0
Emmet	109	129	0	Jacksonport	86	129	0
Fox Lake	76	148	0	Liberty Grove	108	365	0
Herman	84	189	0	Nasewaupsee	167	241	0
Hubbard	146	89	1	Sevastopol	196	272	0
Hustisford	73	130	0	Sturgeon Bay	54	145	0
Lebanon	101	190	0	Union	118	70	0
LeRoy	108	252	0	Washington Is.	18	189	0
Lomira	86	227	1	Ephraim, vil.	21	128	0
Lomira	116	201	0	Sister Bay, vil.	51	165	0
Lowell	152	227	1	Sturgeon Bay, city:			
Oak Grove	92	111	0	1st ward	132	205	0
Portland	131	128	1	2nd ward	111	203	0
Rubicon	96	81	0	3rd ward	115	230	0
Shields	66	185	0	4th ward	95	166	0
Theresa	110	225	0	5th ward	117	265	0
Trenton	99	110	0	6th ward	99	119	0
Westford	75	123	1	7th ward	101	212	0
Williamstown	8	97	0	8th ward	110	136	0
Brownsville, vil.	21	51	0	Total	2,444	4,399	0
Clyman, vil.	81	186	0				
Hustisford, vil.	39	98	0	DOUGLAS CO.			
Iron Ridge, vil.	90	225	0	Amnicon	124	92	0
Lomira, vil.	42	66	0	Bennett	67	49	1
Lowell, vil.	59	49	0	Brule	177	55	0
Neosho, vil.	53	231	1	Cloverland	78	45	0
Randolph, vil.	48	131	0	Dairyland	49	60	0
Reeseville, vil.	55	146	1	Gordon	85	98	0
Theresa, vil.				Hawthorne	110	72	0
Beaver Dam, city:							
1st ward	154	83	0				
2nd ward	171	196	1				
3rd ward	100	91	0				
4th ward	127	163	1				
5th ward	131	154	0				
6th ward	130	160	0				
7th ward	125	195	1				
8th ward	116	271	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.				DUNN CO.—Cont.			
Highland	31	34	0	Menomonie, city,—Cont.			
Lakeside	110	78	0	4th ward	141	280	0
Maple	202	47	0	5th ward	109	319	0
Oakland	123	62	0	6th ward	116	304	0
Parkland	237	92	0	Total	3,692	4,367	1
Solon Springs	59	70	0	EAU CLAIRE CO.			
Summit	203	111	1	Bridge Creek	137	105	0
Superior	304	176	0	Brunswick	140	94	0
Wascott	61	38	0	Clear Creek	134	86	0
Lake Nebagamon, vil. ..	69	83	0	Drammen	120	65	0
Oliver, vil.	88	9	0	Fairchild	48	28	0
Poplar, vil.	69	114	0	Lincoln	137	94	0
Solon Springs, vil.	83	145	1	Ludington	132	98	0
Superior, vil.	80	42	0	Otter Creek	84	52	1
Superior, city:				Pleasant Valley	184	127	1
1st ward	505	251	0	Seymour			
2nd ward	432	328	0	1st pct.	77	31	0
3rd ward	397	328	0	2nd pct.	191	108	1
4th ward	405	483	0	3rd pct.	153	52	0
5th ward	339	97	0	Union	377	273	0
6th ward	408	79	0	Washington	384	304	0
7th ward	455	179	3	Wilson	76	38	0
8th ward	366	120	0	Fairchild, vil.	94	103	1
9th ward	352	135	1	Fall Creek, vil.	108	152	0
10th ward	451	214	1	Altoona, city:			
11th ward	395	379	0	1st ward	122	58	1
12th ward	360	324	0	2nd ward	229	133	1
13th ward	354	138	0	3rd ward	94	22	0
14th ward	344	410	0	Augusta, city:			
15th ward	371	433	0	1st ward	29	41	0
16th ward	332	252	1	2nd ward	90	138	0
17th ward	495	230	0	3rd ward	63	78	0
18th ward	392	189	0	4th ward	47	98	0
19th ward, east pct. ..	205	177	0	Eau Claire, city:			
19th ward, west pct. ..	263	169	0	1st ward	514	375	6
20th ward, east pct. ..	131	64	0	2nd ward	286	364	0
20th ward, west pct. ..	494	93	0	3rd ward	300	1,128	1
Total	10,655	6,393	9	4th ward	202	132	0
DUNN CO.				5th ward	271	435	1
Colfax	101	54	0	6th ward	422	491	2
Dunn	146	153	0	7th ward	338	315	2
Eau Galle	92	173	0	8th ward	324	183	3
Elk Mound	91	63	0	9th ward	640	482	5
Grant	91	57	0	10th ward	599	339	0
Hay River	91	72	0	11th ward	305	134	2
Lucas	85	64	0	12th ward	235	108	1
Menomonie	156	158	0	13th ward	740	823	1
New Haven	127	86	1	14th ward	479	231	2
Otter Creek	58	26	0	15th ward	206	310	2
Peru	26	27	0	Total	9,111	8,228	34
Red Cedar	177	174	0	FLORENCE CO.			
Rock Creek	116	66	0	Aurora	214	119	3
Sand Creek	141	111	0	Commonwealth	70	69	1
Sheridan	80	58	0	Fence	59	34	0
Sherman	68	79	0	Fern	32	28	1
Spring Brook	189	159	0	Florence	218	383	3
Stanton	62	110	0	Homestead	93	52	0
Tainter	107	119	0	Long Lake	38	28	1
Tiffany	120	55	0	Tipler	62	28	3
Weston	67	111	0	Total	786	741	12
Wilson	113	51	0	FOND DU LAC CO.			
Boyceville, vil.	65	172	0	Alto	36	249	0
Colfax, vil.	173	213	0	Ashford	126	247	0
Downing, vil.	28	45	0	Auburn	64	167	0
Elk Mound, vil.	80	74	0	Byron	121	202	0
Knapp, vil.	38	81	0	Calumet	104	257	0
Ridgeland, vil.	50	39	0	Eden	102	141	0
Wheeler, vil.	49	51	0	Eldorado	132	215	0
Menomonie, city:							
1st ward	249	261	0				
2nd ward	122	296	0				
3rd ward	168	206	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
OND DU LAC CO.—Cont.				FOREST CO.—Cont.			
Empire	101	231	0	Crandon, city,—Cont.			
Fond du Lac	276	466	0	3rd ward	86	133	0
Forest	78	195	0	4th ward	73	54	0
Friendship	241	291	1	5th ward	63	100	0
Lamartine	122	195	0	Total	2,055	1,320	6
Marshfield	153	391	0	GRANT CO.			
Metomen	43	162	0	Beetown	67	166	1
Oakfield	49	115	0	Bloomington	62	107	0
Osceola	93	168	0	Boscobel	27	68	0
Ripon	79	211	0	Cassville	22	55	1
Rosendale	45	140	0	Castle Rock	86	54	0
Springvale	48	163	0	Clifton	43	75	0
Taycheedah	214	396	0	Ellenboro	25	111	0
Waupun	52	170	1	Fennimore	94	109	1
Brandon, vil.	69	261	0	Glen Haven	64	126	0
Campbellsport, vil.	114	390	1	Harrison	34	90	0
Eden, vil.	44	78	0	Hazel Green	65	111	0
Fairwater, vil.	31	98	2	Hickory Grove	51	77	1
North Fond du Lac, vil.	562	241	0	Jamestown	154	149	0
Oakfield, vil.	64	224	0	Liberty	62	129	0
Rosendale, vil.	21	120	0	Lima	44	89	0
St. Cloud, vil.	48	117	0	Little Grant	27	81	1
Fond du Lac, city:				Marion	45	45	0
1st ward	169	115	2	Millville	7	44	0
2nd ward	308	177	1	Mt. Hope	39	76	0
3rd ward	249	344	1	Mt. Ida	55	82	0
4th ward	350	301	1	Muscoda	53	67	0
5th ward	247	185	0	North Lancaster	56	102	1
6th ward	263	198	0	Paris	27	99	0
7th ward	163	159	0	Patch Grove	50	58	0
8th ward	296	506	3	Platteville	37	133	0
9th ward	243	317	1	Potosi	25	167	0
10th ward	208	273	2	Smelser	36	139	0
11th ward	100	238	1	South Lancaster	45	175	0
12th ward	142	251	0	Waterloo	32	142	0
13th ward	124	242	2	Watterstown	33	47	0
14th ward	149	291	2	Wingville	40	97	0
15th ward	165	302	2	Woodman	36	49	0
16th ward	167	380	0	Wyalusing	24	96	0
17th ward	334	559	0	Bagley, vil.	26	79	0
18th ward	129	295	3	Bloomington, vil.	75	208	0
19th ward	143	339	0	Blue River, vil.	70	87	0
20th ward	244	381	2	Cassville, vil.	69	228	1
21st ward	381	659	1	Dickeyville, vil.	42	70	1
Ripon, city:				Hazel Green, vil.	60	114	0
1st ward	69	169	0	Livingston, vil.	47	125	0
2nd ward	95	387	0	Montfort, vil.	65	161	0
3rd ward	122	288	0	Mt. Hope, vil.	26	68	0
4th ward	98	375	0	Muscoda, vil.	129	186	1
Waupun, city:				Patch Grove, vil.	18	65	0
5th ward	82	102	0	Potosi, vil.	38	132	0
6th ward	151	281	0	Tennyson, vil.	20	62	0
Total	8,423	14,436	27	Woodman, vil.	12	35	0
FOREST CO.				Boscobel, city:			
Alvin	31	55	2	1st ward	113	94	1
Argonne	187	74	1	2nd ward	90	133	1
Armstrong Creek	201	28	2	3rd ward	80	78	0
Blackwell	43	10	0	4th ward	70	115	0
Caswell	35	29	0	Cuba City, city:			
Crandon	99	35	0	1st ward	30	84	0
Freedom	44	24	0	2nd ward	32	124	0
Hiles	69	62	0	3rd ward	41	49	0
Laona	446	206	1	4th ward	47	66	2
Lincoln	95	62	0	Fennimore, city:			
Lincoln	109	118	0	1st ward	46	94	0
Nashville	17	10	0	2nd ward	50	123	0
Popple River	34	31	0	3rd ward	42	119	0
Ross	35	159	0	4th ward	56	128	1
Wabeno	275			Lancaster, city:			
Crandon, city:				1st ward	52	187	2
1st ward	113	100	0	2nd ward	82	306	0
2nd ward	35	30	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.				IOWA CO.			
Lancaster, city,—Cont.				Arena	144	95	1
3rd ward	111	370	0	Brigham	138	78	0
4th ward	83	295	2	Clyde	96	40	0
Platteville, city:				Dodgeville	143	178	0
1st ward	83	366	1	Eden	38	93	0
2nd ward	114	439	0	Highland	149	151	0
3rd ward	59	363	0	Linden	65	138	0
4th ward	50	177	1	Mifflin	48	140	0
Total	3,595	8,545	20	Mineral Point	69	85	0
GREEN CO.				Moscow	181	60	0
Adams	84	62	0	Pulaski	70	68	1
Albany	32	78	1	Ridgeway	119	112	0
Brooklyn	71	67	0	Waldwick	85	50	0
Cadiz	50	114	0	Wyoming	66	50	0
Clarno	67	192	0	Arena, vil.	33	105	0
Decatur	45	63	3	Avoca, vil.	58	81	0
Exeter	130	34	0	Barneveld, vil.	102	78	0
Jefferson	63	278	0	Cobb, vil.	28	82	0
Jordan	48	85	1	Highland, vil.	90	131	0
Monroe	100	91	0	Hollandale, vil.	82	30	0
Mt. Pleasant	63	78	0	Linden, vil.	35	65	0
New Glarus	85	35	0	Livingston, vil.	1	3	0
Spring Grove	55	102	0	Rewey, vil.	28	51	0
Sylvester	72	87	0	Ridgeway, vil.	92	72	0
Washington	77	58	0	Dodgeville, city:			
York	115	64	1	1st ward	85	139	1
Albany, vil.	102	172	1	2nd ward	132	291	0
Belleville, vil.	22	8	0	3rd ward	83	200	0
Brooklyn, vil.	56	71	0	Mineral Point, city:			
Browntown, vil.	20	72	0	1st ward	79	178	0
Monticello, vil.	97	217	0	2nd ward	76	216	0
New Glarus, vil.	250	237	0	3rd ward	32	47	1
Brodhead, city:				4th ward	46	63	0
1st ward	114	252	0	Total	2,493	3,233	5
2nd ward	95	358	0	IRON CO.			
Monroe, city:				Anderson	43	16	0
1st ward	253	676	0	Carey	98	19	1
2nd ward	186	639	0	Gurney	42	19	0
3rd ward	143	365	0	Kimball	184	57	1
4th ward	153	431	0	Knight	212	32	1
Total	2,648	4,986	7	Mercer	172	260	2
GREEN LAKE CO.				Oma	122	52	0
Berlin	60	160	0	Pence	123	31	0
Brooklyn	67	330	1	Saxon	158	67	0
Green Lake	47	211	0	Sherman	43	37	0
Kingston	57	124	1	Hurley, city:			
Mackford	23	142	2	1st ward	181	143	0
Manchester	51	168	1	2nd ward	193	113	0
Marquette	45	109	0	3rd ward	143	116	2
Princeton	89	141	0	4th ward	149	100	0
St. Marie	21	51	0	5th ward	76	20	0
Seneca	50	64	1	6th ward	93	21	0
Green Lake, vil.	75	268	0	Montreal, city:			
Kingston, vil.	18	95	0	1st ward	105	36	0
Markesan, vil.	71	407	0	2nd ward	84	37	0
Berlin, city:				3rd ward	141	52	0
1st ward	123	238	1	4th ward	102	30	0
2nd ward	132	350	0	Total	2,464	1,258	7
3rd ward	116	254	0	JACKSON CO.			
4th ward	84	118	0	Adams	132	118	0
5th ward	97	149	0	Albion	202	102	0
Princeton, city:				Alma	118	108	0
1st ward	59	191	0	Bear Bluff	11	16	0
2nd ward	69	167	1	Brockway	191	110	1
3rd ward	89	101	0	City Point	69	17	0
Total	1,443	3,838	8	Cleveland	84	35	0
				Curran	132	31	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
ACKSON CO.—Cont.				JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.			
Franklin	134	58	1	Watertown, city,—Cont.			
Garden Valley	93	84	0	9th ward	64	168	0
Garfield	97	43	0	10th ward	150	370	0
Hixton	93	88	0	11th ward	238	420	0
Irving	154	89	0	12th ward	85	109	0
Knapp	20	20	0	Total	6,573	8,503	8
Komensky	33	22	0	JUNEAU CO.			
Manchester	60	59	1	Armenia	56	27	0
Melrose	67	50	0	Clearfield	21	62	0
Millston	36	29	0	Cutler	21	36	0
North Bend	71	64	1	Finley	22	7	0
Northfield	256	71	0	Fountain	99	92	0
Springfield	110	56	0	Germantown	20	26	2
Alma Center, vil.	57	134	1	Kildare	65	47	0
Hixton, vil.	63	74	0	Kingston	5	18	0
Melrose, vil.	79	159	0	Lemonweir	103	163	2
Merrillan, vil.	106	97	0	Lindina	112	185	0
Taylor, vil.	48	81	0	Lisbon	50	90	0
Black River Falls, city:				Lyndon	64	70	0
1st ward	136	258	0	Marion	31	35	0
2nd ward	119	197	0	Necedah	40	76	1
3rd ward	84	91	0	Orange	54	85	0
4th ward	220	191	3	Plymouth	111	89	0
Total	3,077	2,552	8	Seven Mile Creek	62	58	0
JEFFERSON CO.				Summit	75	85	1
Aztalan	151	123	0	Wonewoc	120	129	0
Cold Spring	80	68	0	Camp Douglas, vil.	69	122	0
Concord	89	178	0	Hustler, vil.	35	61	1
Farmington	216	94	0	Lyndon Station, vil.	86	84	1
Hebron	131	149	0	Necedah, vil.	89	122	2
Ixonia	136	250	0	Union Center, vil.	34	56	0
Jefferson	259	338	1	Wonewoc, vil.	131	236	0
Koshkonong	193	264	1	Elroy, city:			
Lake Mills	146	188	0	1st ward	64	85	0
Milford	134	147	0	2nd ward	43	72	0
Oakland	276	262	0	3rd ward	78	92	0
Palmira	75	110	0	4th ward	56	78	0
Sullivan	116	197	0	Mauston, city:			
Summer	174	75	0	1st ward	85	149	0
Watertown	63	59	0	2nd ward	46	107	1
Watertown, vil.	152	139	0	3rd ward	82	335	1
Johnson Creek, vil.	130	114	0	4th ward	63	214	2
Palmira, vil.	120	219	0	New Lisbon, city:			
Sullivan, vil.	53	93	0	1st ward	36	54	1
Waterloo, vil.	386	431	1	2nd ward	40	95	0
Fort Atkinson, city:				3rd ward	19	38	0
1st ward	82	207	1	4th ward	44	86	2
2nd ward	149	282	0	Total	2,231	3,466	17
3rd ward	106	183	0	KENOSHA CO.			
4th ward	119	149	0	Brighton	77	150	0
5th ward	127	186	0	Bristol	180	449	0
6th ward	130	190	0	Paris	113	207	0
7th ward	156	226	0	Pleasant Prairie:			
8th ward	179	278	0	1st pct.	649	594	2
Jefferson, city:				2nd pct.	537	281	2
1st ward	192	195	0	Randall	53	140	1
2nd ward	109	130	0	Salem:			
3rd ward	209	272	0	1st pct.	298	528	0
4th ward	161	122	0	2nd pct.	124	256	1
Lake Mills, city:				Somers:			
1st ward	87	192	0	1st pct.	629	566	1
2nd ward	90	153	0	2nd pct.	315	203	1
3rd ward	199	267	3	Wheatland	97	222	1
Watertown, city:				Silver Lake, vil.	105	174	0
1st ward	90	130	0	Twin Lakes, vil.	115	236	0
2nd ward	106	121	0	Kenosha, city:			
3rd ward	128	156	0	1st ward, 1st pct.	385	228	0
4th ward	151	133	1	1st ward, 2nd pct.	1,052	350	2
7th ward	292	203	0				
8th ward	94	163	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
KENOSHA CO.—Cont.				LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.			
Kenosha, city.—Cont.				Onalaska, city:			
2nd ward, 1st pct.	454	150	0	1st ward	67	47	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	376	163	0	2nd ward	186	189	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	309	154	0	3rd ward	167	181	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	243	198	0	La Crosse, city:			
4th ward, 1st pct.	274	287	2	1st ward	246	260	2
4th ward, 2nd pct.	268	257	0	2nd ward	93	107	1
5th ward, 1st pct.	129	397	0	3rd ward	289	182	2
5th ward, 2nd pct.	178	626	0	4th ward	255	309	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	353	237	0	5th ward	270	123	3
6th ward, 2nd pct.	533	390	0	6th ward	202	454	3
7th ward, 1st pct.	419	101	0	7th ward	479	754	3
7th ward, 2nd pct.	270	225	1	8th ward	765	717	4
8th ward, 1st pct.	263	142	0	9th ward	273	258	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	329	155	0	10th ward	428	348	6
9th ward, 1st pct.	245	231	0	11th ward	424	573	2
9th ward, 2nd pct.	383	100	1	12th ward	46	54	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	409	119	0	13th ward	176	174	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.	485	106	0	14th ward	360	1,039	1
11th ward, 1st pct.	514	147	1	15th ward	270	168	2
11th ward, 2nd pct.	594	125	0	16th ward	301	929	2
12th ward, 1st pct.	478	89	0	17th ward	231	377	3
12th ward, 2nd pct.	370	95	0	18th ward	335	262	1
13th ward, 1st pct.	332	176	0	19th ward	235	194	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	268	155	1	20th ward	837	450	10
14th ward, 1st pct.	303	246	0	21st ward	1,161	836	14
14th ward, 2nd pct.	353	404	0	Total			
15th ward, 1st pct.	597	590	1	10,497	12,023	64	
15th ward, 2nd pct.	792	484	0	LAFAYETTE CO.			
16th ward, 1st pct.	317	226	0	Argyle	93	40	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	327	171	0	Belmont	30	52	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	374	148	0	Benton	58	121	0
17th ward, 2nd pct.	657	307	0	Blanchard	57	21	0
18th ward, 1st pct.	655	516	1	Darlington	102	136	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	540	258	0	Elk Grove	22	81	0
Total				Fayette			
18,120	12,759	21		Gratiot	84	76	0
KEWAUNEE CO.				Kendall			
Ahnapee	128	180	1	Lamont	56	39	0
Carlton	241	187	1	Monticello	62	59	0
Casco	154	157	0	New Diggings	13	67	0
Franklin	208	126	0	Seymour	55	119	0
Lincoln	177	231	0	Shullsburg	58	91	0
Luxemburg	135	231	0	Wayne	45	82	0
Montpelier	161	274	1	White Oak Springs	63	76	0
Pierce	103	139	1	Willow Springs	12	37	0
Red River	149	101	0	Wiota	124	118	0
West Kewaunee	240	193	0	Argyle, vil.	151	139	0
Casco, vil.	98	88	1	Belmont, vil.	111	187	0
Luxemburg, vil.	74	187	0	Benton, vil.	31	126	0
Algoma, city	516	804	0	Blanchardville, vil.	105	166	0
Kewaunee, city	598	660	1	Gratiot, vil.	14	158	0
Total				South Wayne, vil.			
2,982	3,558	6		36	98	0	
LA CROSSE CO.				Darlington, city:			
Bangor	65	58	0	1st ward	110	212	0
Barre	83	73	0	2nd ward	174	259	1
Burns	91	118	0	Shullsburg, city:			
Campbell	217	168	0	1st ward	89	131	0
Farmington	137	164	0	2nd ward	105	139	0
Greenfield	101	112	0	Total			
Hamilton	90	172	0	2,104	2,976	1	
Holland	64	137	1	LANGLADE CO.			
Medary	184	201	1	Ackley	137	85	1
Onalaska	146	186	0	Ainsworth	22	53	0
Shelby	638	693	0	Antigo	270	230	0
Washington	156	65	1	Elcho	122	226	1
Bangor, vil.	149	240	0	Evergreen	107	29	0
Holmen, vil.	59	181	0	Langlade	88	92	0
Rockland, vil.	34	52	0	Neva	217	114	3
West Salem, vil.	187	418	0	Norwood	133	150	0
				Parrish	17	10	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
LANGLADE CO.—Cont.				MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.			
Peck	126	37	0	Mishicot, vil.	133	107	0
Polar	115	112	0	Reedsville, vil.	84	175	0
Price	76	61	0	Valders, vil.	95	152	0
Rolling	122	104	0	Kiel, city:			
Summit	31	46	0	1st ward	117	296	0
Upham	66	68	0	2nd ward	111	223	0
Vilas	47	42	0	3rd ward	62	93	0
Wolf River	140	66	0	Manitowoc, city:			
White Lake, vil.	93	39	0	1st ward	191	188	1
Antigo, city:				2nd ward	245	387	0
1st ward	187	312	1	3rd ward	404	309	2
2nd ward	231	312	0	4th ward	243	291	3
3rd ward	349	250	0	5th ward	497	422	3
4th ward	356	259	1	6th ward	221	424	3
5th ward	200	224	1	7th ward	774	290	4
6th ward, 1st pct.	140	207	0	8th ward	251	461	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	257	332	0	9th ward	242	237	0
Total	3,649	3,460	7	10th ward	333	400	4
				11th ward	456	426	2
				12th ward	297	411	2
				13th ward	545	277	2
				14th ward	541	337	1
LINCOLN CO.				Two Rivers, city:			
Birch	69	67	0	1st ward	244	149	0
Bradley	129	160	0	2nd ward	303	144	0
Corning	118	106	0	3rd ward	290	380	0
Harding	25	30	0	4th ward	304	252	0
Harrison	74	80	0	5th ward	259	195	0
King	34	73	0	6th ward	288	153	3
Merrill	208	156	0	7th ward	378	182	0
Pine River	162	164	0	8th ward	268	113	1
Rock Falls	47	37	1	Total	11,557	11,118	35
Russell	81	98	0	MARATHON CO.			
Schley	137	83	0	Bergen	102	24	0
Scott	149	196	0	Berlin	113	89	3
Skawanaw	37	37	0	Bern	56	58	0
Somo	28	38	0	Bevent	165	31	0
Tomahawk	21	37	0	Brighton	80	47	0
Wilson	23	26	0	Cassel	212	56	1
Merrill, city:				Cleveland	109	102	0
1st ward	233	324	0	Day	71	170	0
2nd ward	82	289	0	Easton	144	166	0
3rd ward	163	295	1	Eau Pleine	78	113	0
4th ward	173	161	1	Elderon	81	65	0
5th ward	136	192	0	Emmet	197	81	0
6th ward	221	232	0	Frankfort	106	90	0
7th ward	255	439	0	Franzen	111	47	0
8th ward	166	150	0	Green Valley	49	34	0
Tomahawk, city:				Guenther	66	20	0
1st ward	51	78	0	Halsey	117	42	1
2nd ward	82	123	0	Hamburg	80	131	0
3rd ward	114	217	0	Harrison	48	49	0
4th ward	123	278	0	Hewitt	77	33	0
Total	3,141	4,166	3	Holton	108	132	0
				Hull	134	113	0
MANITOWOC CO.				Johnson	79	96	0
Cato	256	251	0	Knowlton	171	66	0
Centerville	139	260	0	Kronenwetter	455	126	1
Cooperstown	184	172	0	Maine	246	164	0
Eaton	115	227	1	Marathon	140	127	4
Franklin	206	138	0	McMillan	130	160	0
Gibson	152	175	0	Mosinee	220	63	0
Kossuth	271	246	1	Norrie	83	91	0
Liberty	143	198	0	Plover	47	74	0
Manitowoc	124	102	0	Reid	196	13	0
Manitowoc Rapids	429	436	0	Rib Falls	93	72	0
Maple Grove	97	136	0	Rib Mountain:			
Meeme	168	234	0	1st pct.	262	120	0
Mishicot	140	167	0	2nd pct.	212	78	2
Newton	237	222	0	Rietbrock	211	56	2
Rockland	76	185	1	Ringle	136	66	0
Schleswig	134	149	1				
Two Creeks	95	80	0				
Two Rivers	415	266	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.				MARINETTE CO.—Cont.			
Spencer	83	61	1	Silver Cliff	26	31	0
Sletting:				Stephenson	295	258	1
1st pct.	130	52	1	Wagner	93	89	0
2nd pct.	154	139	1	Wausaukee	107	58	0
3rd pct.	291	108	1	Coleman, vil.	87	167	0
Texas	254	133	0	Niagara, vil.	512	298	0
Wausau	211	111	1	Pound, vil.	42	65	0
Weston	434	169	2	Wausaukee, vil.	117	112	0
Wien	99	86	0	Marinette, city:			
Abbotsford, vil.	24	38	0	1st ward, 1st pct.	185	107	0
Athens, vil.	104	189	0	1st ward, 2nd pct.	174	102	0
Brokaw, vil.	109	26	0	2nd ward, 1st pct.	166	144	0
Edgar, vil.	146	160	0	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	259	312	0
Elderon, vil.	28	54	0	3rd ward, 1st pct.	136	340	0
Fenwood, vil.	24	24	0	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	305	315	0
Hatley, vil.	53	43	0	4th ward, 1st pct.	222	225	1
Marathon, vil.	175	148	1	4th ward, 2nd pct.	216	210	0
Rothschild, vil.	448	209	8	5th ward, 1st pct.	225	416	0
Spencer, vil.	55	176	1	5th ward, 2nd pct.	279	279	0
Stratford, vil.	88	232	0	Peshigo, city:			
Unity, vil.	17	56	0	1st ward	84	116	0
Colby, city	20	45	0	2nd ward	118	171	0
Mosinee, city:				3rd ward	80	145	0
1st ward	52	110	0	Total	5,387	5,671	4
2nd ward	64	87	0	MARQUETTE CO.			
3rd ward	67	65	1	Buffalo	63	90	0
4th ward	109	77	0	Crystal Lake	16	62	0
Schofield, city:				Douglas	95	155	0
1st pct.	88	45	0	Harris	46	98	0
2nd pct.	107	45	0	Mecan	42	67	0
3rd pct.	102	56	1	Montello	62	96	0
4th pct.	120	30	1	Moundville	37	72	0
Wausau, city:				Neshkoro	42	28	0
1st ward, 1st pct.	194	404	0	Newton	34	71	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	231	455	0	Oxford	12	89	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	190	356	1	Packwaukee	95	163	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	320	292	0	Shields	48	76	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	235	251	0	Springfield	32	68	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	195	188	0	Westfield	46	86	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	232	328	0	Endeavor, vil.	35	90	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	184	203	0	Neshkoro, vil.	56	123	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	206	293	0	Oxford, vil.	69	128	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	80	310	0	Westfield, vil.	99	304	3
4th ward, 3rd pct.	186	274	0	Montello, city:			
5th ward, 1st pct.	456	290	2	1st ward	35	116	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	281	178	2	2nd ward	26	77	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	60	186	0	3rd ward	32	74	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	219	63	1	4th ward	39	92	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	283	158	0	Total	1,062	2,225	4
6th ward, 3rd pct.	270	211	0	MILWAUKEE CO.			
7th ward, 1st pct.	344	218	0	Franklin:			
7th ward, 2nd pct.	333	262	0	1st pct.	275	224	2
8th ward, 1st pct.	243	254	1	2nd pct.	252	252	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	297	299	2	3rd pct.	139	104	3
9th ward, 1st pct.	288	165	1	Granville:			
9th ward, 2nd pct.	314	181	0	1st pct.	206	252	0
9th ward, 3rd pct.	206	113	1	2nd pct.	278	350	0
Total	14,488	11,771	45	3rd pct.	228	122	0
MARINETTE CO.				5th pct.	314	268	0
Amberg	107	112	0	6th pct.	440	255	2
Athelstane	31	77	0	7th pct.	392	269	1
Beaver	128	130	1	Greenfield:			
Beecher	62	42	0	1st pct.	238	183	2
Dunbar	33	62	0	2nd pct.	281	158	1
Goodman	172	113	0	3rd pct.	367	216	0
Grover	117	226	1	4th pct.	183	230	0
Lake	131	111	0	5th pct.	210	154	2
Middle Inlet	64	86	0	6th pct.	430	158	1
Niagara	101	53	0	7th pct.	340	266	0
Pembine	119	110	0	8th pct.	149	105	1
Peshigo	280	307	0				
Porterfield	165	142	0				
Pound	149	140	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Milwaukee:				Milwaukee, city,—Cont.			
1st pct.	30	33	0	1st ward, 16th pct.	199	268	0
Oak Creek:				1st ward, 17th pct.	197	196	2
1st pct.	175	98	0	1st ward, 18th pct.	211	174	1
2nd pct.	212	111	1	1st ward, 19th pct.	231	166	0
3rd pct.	165	98	0	1st ward, 20th pct.	195	218	1
4th pct.	119	108	0	1st ward, 21st pct.	217	229	2
5th pct.	151	20	0	1st ward, 22nd pct.	220	220	0
6th pct.	114	99	0	1st ward, 23rd pct.	265	131	1
7th pct.	71	50	0	1st ward, 24th pct.	273	144	1
Wauwatosa:				1st ward, 25th pct.	230	144	1
1st pct.	318	301	1	1st ward, 26th pct.	219	201	0
2nd pct.	182	116	0	1st ward, 27th pct.	255	138	1
3rd pct.	58	17	0	1st ward, 28th pct.	231	149	0
9th pct.	451	297	0	1st ward, 29th pct.	217	200	1
Bayside, vil.:				1st ward, 30th pct.	199	278	1
1st pct.	85	457	0	2nd ward, 1st pct.	250	55	4
Fox Point, vil.:				2nd ward, 2nd pct.	243	50	1
1st pct.	199	751	4	2nd ward, 3rd pct.	242	30	0
2nd pct.	210	748	4	2nd ward, 4th pct.	240	35	0
Greendale, vil.:				2nd ward, 5th pct.	232	82	0
1st pct.	534	293	7	2nd ward, 6th pct.	195	108	2
Hales Corners, vil.:				2nd ward, 7th pct.	293	104	0
1st pct.	197	429	0	2nd ward, 8th pct.	270	123	3
River Hills, vil.:				2nd ward, 9th pct.	353	68	1
1st pct.	65	364	0	2nd ward, 10th pct.	230	72	0
Shorewood, vil.:				2nd ward, 11th pct.	243	62	2
1st pct.	351	986	0	2nd ward, 12th pct.	237	87	1
2nd pct.	302	839	2	2nd ward, 13th pct.	235	111	0
3rd pct.	327	844	2	2nd ward, 14th pct.	296	60	2
4th pct.	392	1,168	6	2nd ward, 15th pct.	239	88	3
5th pct.	528	1,281	3	2nd ward, 16th pct.	236	157	2
West Milwaukee, vil.:				3rd ward, 1st pct.	71	284	0
1st pct.	237	125	1	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	168	202	0
2nd pct.	192	153	2	3rd ward, 3rd pct.	218	144	1
3rd pct.	216	199	0	3rd ward, 4th pct.	187	347	0
4th pct.	192	202	1	3rd ward, 5th pct.	144	175	0
5th pct.	240	225	0	3rd ward, 6th pct.	291	88	1
6th pct.	151	45	1	3rd ward, 7th pct.	424	65	1
Whitefish Bay, vil.:				3rd ward, 8th pct.	289	105	0
1st pct.	277	970	1	3rd ward, 9th pct.	110	227	0
2nd pct.	277	881	3	3rd ward, 10th pct.	142	149	0
3rd pct.	258	1,049	2	3rd ward, 11th pct.	291	127	1
4th pct.	359	848	1	3rd ward, 12th pct.	217	153	0
5th pct.	236	493	0	3rd ward, 13th pct.	277	76	1
6th pct.	203	589	1	3rd ward, 14th pct.	160	127	2
7th pct.	394	949	2	3rd ward, 15th pct.	177	165	0
Cudahy, city:				3rd ward, 16th pct.	223	114	0
1st ward	715	356	7	3rd ward, 17th pct.	218	168	1
2nd ward	772	495	10	3rd ward, 18th pct.	96	231	1
3rd ward	802	233	10	3rd ward, 19th pct.	144	150	0
4th ward	644	166	7	3rd ward, 20th pct.	121	330	0
5th ward	381	133	1	3rd ward, 21st pct.	154	252	0
Glendale, city:				3rd ward, 22nd pct.	166	132	1
1st ward, 1st pct.	256	231	1	3rd ward, 23rd pct.	194	75	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	171	300	0	3rd ward, 24th pct.	151	275	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	221	280	0	3rd ward, 25th pct.	167	193	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	117	324	0	3rd ward, 26th pct.	173	136	1
2nd ward, 4th pct.	91	182	0	3rd ward, 27th pct.	226	93	1
Milwaukee, city:				4th ward, 1st pct.	171	92	1
1st ward, 1st pct.	371	227	1	4th ward, 2nd pct.	171	71	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	265	154	0	4th ward, 3rd pct.	162	75	1
1st ward, 3rd pct.	258	190	3	4th ward, 4th pct.	184	154	1
1st ward, 4th pct.	260	169	1	4th ward, 5th pct.	239	111	4
1st ward, 5th pct.	321	171	0	4th ward, 6th pct.	170	149	0
1st ward, 6th pct.	230	211	0	4th ward, 7th pct.	263	149	0
1st ward, 7th pct.	221	135	2	4th ward, 8th pct.	180	190	0
1st ward, 8th pct.	171	223	0	4th ward, 9th pct.	182	112	0
1st ward, 9th pct.	140	311	0	4th ward, 10th pct.	265	94	0
1st ward, 10th pct.	178	253	0	4th ward, 11th pct.	164	186	0
1st ward, 11th pct.	200	224	1	4th ward, 12th pct.	167	130	0
1st ward, 12th pct.	176	256	0	4th ward, 13th pct.	197	158	0
1st ward, 13th pct.	228	164	0	4th ward, 14th pct.	169	200	0
1st ward, 14th pct.	241	140	0	4th ward, 15th pct.	236	101	0
1st ward, 15th pct.	241	202	1	4th ward, 16th pct.	226	197	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Milwaukee, city,—Cont.				Milwaukee, city,—Cont.			
4th ward, 17th pct.	195	109	0	7th ward, 16th pct.	221	140	4
4th ward, 18th pct.	187	168	0	7th ward, 17th pct.	236	137	2
4th ward, 19th pct.	263	98	0	7th ward, 18th pct.	223	148	0
4th ward, 20th pct.	272	75	1	7th ward, 19th pct.	190	127	0
4th ward, 21st pct.	74	17	0	7th ward, 20th pct.	258	169	2
4th ward, 22nd pct.	143	77	0	7th ward, 21st pct.	226	129	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	279	129	0	7th ward, 22nd pct.	225	194	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	213	193	0	7th ward, 23rd pct.	245	138	3
5th ward, 3rd pct.	202	254	1	7th ward, 24th pct.	215	69	0
5th ward, 4th pct.	194	250	1	7th ward, 25th pct.	195	119	0
5th ward, 5th pct.	162	294	0	8th ward, 1st pct.	245	152	2
5th ward, 6th pct.	238	258	1	8th ward, 2nd pct.	252	127	0
5th ward, 7th pct.	213	190	0	8th ward, 3rd pct.	259	138	6
5th ward, 8th pct.	229	139	0	8th ward, 4th pct.	284	139	0
5th ward, 9th pct.	238	181	0	8th ward, 5th pct.	250	190	1
5th ward, 10th pct.	222	225	0	8th ward, 6th pct.	193	185	1
5th ward, 11th pct.	187	179	0	8th ward, 7th pct.	261	200	3
5th ward, 12th pct.	183	277	0	8th ward, 8th pct.	271	122	2
5th ward, 13th pct.	238	139	0	8th ward, 9th pct.	273	109	3
5th ward, 14th pct.	257	161	0	8th ward, 10th pct.	254	108	0
5th ward, 15th pct.	315	225	0	8th ward, 11th pct.	238	212	4
5th ward, 16th pct.	177	240	0	8th ward, 12th pct.	237	173	0
5th ward, 17th pct.	159	224	0	8th ward, 13th pct.	313	106	0
5th ward, 18th pct.	113	247	1	8th ward, 14th pct.	355	106	0
5th ward, 19th pct.	178	241	2	8th ward, 15th pct.	298	138	1
5th ward, 20th pct.	201	236	0	8th ward, 16th pct.	128	319	0
5th ward, 21st pct.	212	222	0	8th ward, 17th pct.	260	167	0
5th ward, 22nd pct.	212	268	0	8th ward, 18th pct.	256	110	6
5th ward, 23rd pct.	228	282	0	8th ward, 19th pct.	301	88	0
5th ward, 24th pct.	210	139	0	8th ward, 20th pct.	375	80	0
5th ward, 25th pct.	198	177	0	8th ward, 21st pct.	362	87	0
5th ward, 26th pct.	180	170	0	8th ward, 22nd pct.	231	168	0
5th ward, 27th pct.	234	150	5	8th ward, 23rd pct.	354	61	0
5th ward, 28th pct.	172	225	0	8th ward, 24th pct.	364	90	3
5th ward, 29th pct.	187	154	0	8th ward, 25th pct.	301	115	0
5th ward, 30th pct.	190	276	0	8th ward, 26th pct.	230	158	2
5th ward, 31st pct.	117	291	0	9th ward, 1st pct.	238	150	0
5th ward, 32nd pct.	146	261	0	9th ward, 2nd pct.	259	156	0
6th ward, 1st pct.	345	57	2	9th ward, 3rd pct.	258	141	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	196	109	2	9th ward, 4th pct.	258	107	0
6th ward, 3rd pct.	197	116	0	9th ward, 5th pct.	242	88	0
6th ward, 4th pct.	203	100	2	9th ward, 6th pct.	249	210	2
6th ward, 5th pct.	253	58	1	9th ward, 7th pct.	203	195	1
6th ward, 6th pct.	282	70	1	9th ward, 8th pct.	180	206	0
6th ward, 7th pct.	275	32	3	9th ward, 9th pct.	246	181	1
6th ward, 8th pct.	243	88	0	9th ward, 10th pct.	315	168	0
6th ward, 9th pct.	228	97	0	9th ward, 11th pct.	202	114	0
6th ward, 10th pct.	243	119	2	9th ward, 12th pct.	301	140	1
6th ward, 11th pct.	192	89	0	9th ward, 13th pct.	366	147	0
6th ward, 12th pct.	221	74	0	9th ward, 14th pct.	256	132	1
6th ward, 13th pct.	278	65	0	9th ward, 15th pct.	252	115	2
6th ward, 14th pct.	264	35	1	9th ward, 16th pct.	292	159	2
6th ward, 15th pct.	270	54	2	9th ward, 17th pct.	308	132	0
6th ward, 16th pct.	270	72	2	9th ward, 18th pct.	183	103	0
6th ward, 17th pct.	186	97	1	9th ward, 19th pct.	252	124	0
6th ward, 18th pct.	219	99	3	9th ward, 20th pct.	257	111	1
6th ward, 19th pct.	248	48	0	9th ward, 21st pct.	267	173	0
6th ward, 20th pct.	193	48	3	9th ward, 22nd pct.	256	184	0
6th ward, 21st pct.	246	29	1	9th ward, 23rd pct.	239	217	1
7th ward, 1st pct.	227	158	3	9th ward, 24th pct.	267	173	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	264	169	3	9th ward, 25th pct.	306	118	1
7th ward, 3rd pct.	227	232	3	9th ward, 26th pct.	253	171	0
7th ward, 4th pct.	221	204	3	9th ward, 27th pct.	264	234	0
7th ward, 5th pct.	289	171	3	9th ward, 28th pct.	227	229	4
7th ward, 6th pct.	253	164	3	9th ward, 29th pct.	238	213	0
7th ward, 7th pct.	260	146	2	9th ward, 30th pct.	200	250	1
7th ward, 8th pct.	228	201	1	9th ward, 31st pct.	245	128	0
7th ward, 9th pct.	225	149	3	9th ward, 32nd pct.	204	246	0
7th ward, 10th pct.	266	120	0	9th ward, 33rd pct.	187	276	0
7th ward, 11th pct.	220	150	3	9th ward, 34th pct.	262	160	1
7th ward, 12th pct.	247	168	3	9th ward, 35th pct.	227	226	2
7th ward, 13th pct.	191	186	0	9th ward, 36th pct.	212	224	1
7th ward, 14th pct.	207	137	0	9th ward, 37th pct.	211	238	0
7th ward, 15th pct.	238	105	3	9th ward, 38th pct.	225	195	2

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.				Milwaukee, city.—Cont.			
9th ward, 39th pct.	246	171	0	12th ward, 16th pct.	245	109	0
10th ward, 1st pct.	235	119	3	12th ward, 17th pct.	348	67	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.	236	133	0	12th ward, 18th pct.	295	84	1
10th ward, 3rd pct.	225	134	3	12th ward, 19th pct.	297	74	0
10th ward, 4th pct.	242	116	1	12th ward, 20th pct.	340	64	0
10th ward, 5th pct.	255	155	2	12th ward, 21st pct.	299	82	1
10th ward, 6th pct.	246	128	0	12th ward, 22nd pct.	332	76	0
10th ward, 7th pct.	254	169	0	12th ward, 23rd pct.	298	78	0
10th ward, 8th pct.	251	143	0	12th ward, 24th pct.	276	80	0
10th ward, 9th pct.	191	179	0	13th ward, 1st pct.	257	202	1
10th ward, 10th pct.	226	164	0	13th ward, 2nd pct.	236	187	1
10th ward, 11th pct.	250	74	0	13th ward, 3rd pct.	219	159	1
10th ward, 12th pct.	208	127	0	13th ward, 4th pct.	210	145	1
10th ward, 13th pct.	209	132	3	13th ward, 5th pct.	267	145	2
10th ward, 14th pct.	179	156	0	13th ward, 6th pct.	258	193	0
10th ward, 15th pct.	147	182	0	13th ward, 7th pct.	323	178	2
10th ward, 16th pct.	181	100	1	13th ward, 8th pct.	282	166	0
10th ward, 17th pct.	144	215	2	13th ward, 9th pct.	276	131	1
10th ward, 18th pct.	170	130	0	13th ward, 10th pct.	228	147	3
10th ward, 19th pct.	171	134	2	13th ward, 11th pct.	248	102	1
10th ward, 20th pct.	150	140	3	13th ward, 12th pct.	269	110	0
10th ward, 21st pct.	170	149	0	13th ward, 13th pct.	261	133	1
10th ward, 22nd pct.	163	192	4	13th ward, 14th pct.	268	150	1
10th ward, 23rd pct.	168	213	1	13th ward, 15th pct.	242	133	0
10th ward, 24th pct.	164	154	1	13th ward, 16th pct.	287	140	1
11th ward, 1st pct.	280	146	3	13th ward, 17th pct.	201	184	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	290	118	0	13th ward, 18th pct.	237	113	1
11th ward, 3rd pct.	420	61	0	13th ward, 19th pct.	273	78	4
11th ward, 4th pct.	335	93	0	13th ward, 20th pct.	265	119	2
11th ward, 5th pct.	316	74	2	13th ward, 21st pct.	242	96	0
11th ward, 6th pct.	258	139	1	13th ward, 22nd pct.	262	142	3
11th ward, 7th pct.	280	186	0	13th ward, 23rd pct.	282	115	3
11th ward, 8th pct.	248	147	1	14th ward, 1st pct.	327	58	0
11th ward, 9th pct.	321	156	0	14th ward, 2nd pct.	347	114	0
11th ward, 10th pct.	363	83	0	14th ward, 3rd pct.	317	104	0
11th ward, 11th pct.	264	163	3	14th ward, 4th pct.	361	82	0
11th ward, 12th pct.	282	197	1	14th ward, 5th pct.	350	62	1
11th ward, 13th pct.	326	79	1	14th ward, 6th pct.	373	50	1
11th ward, 14th pct.	296	212	1	14th ward, 7th pct.	395	86	0
11th ward, 15th pct.	292	73	0	14th ward, 8th pct.	302	78	0
11th ward, 16th pct.	309	100	0	14th ward, 9th pct.	352	55	0
11th ward, 17th pct.	288	96	0	14th ward, 10th pct.	371	47	1
11th ward, 18th pct.	380	145	0	14th ward, 11th pct.	382	55	0
11th ward, 19th pct.	302	251	1	14th ward, 12th pct.	349	55	0
11th ward, 20th pct.	281	182	0	14th ward, 13th pct.	385	53	0
11th ward, 21st pct.	287	236	0	14th ward, 14th pct.	354	70	3
11th ward, 22nd pct.	285	254	2	14th ward, 15th pct.	349	75	2
11th ward, 23rd pct.	230	224	0	14th ward, 16th pct.	380	72	0
11th ward, 24th pct.	262	149	1	14th ward, 17th pct.	337	83	2
11th ward, 25th pct.	325	194	0	14th ward, 18th pct.	332	89	0
11th ward, 26th pct.	259	73	2	14th ward, 19th pct.	358	90	0
11th ward, 27th pct.	239	202	3	14th ward, 20th pct.	375	102	0
11th ward, 28th pct.	379	197	3	14th ward, 21st pct.	371	95	0
11th ward, 29th pct.	355	182	0	14th ward, 22nd pct.	374	142	0
11th ward, 30th pct.	436	104	2	14th ward, 23rd pct.	362	79	0
11th ward, 31st pct.	505	151	2	14th ward, 24th pct.	332	142	0
11th ward, 32nd pct.	337	92	2	14th ward, 25th pct.	406	212	1
11th ward, 33rd pct.	259	133	0	14th ward, 26th pct.	414	89	0
11th ward, 34th pct.	215	82	1	14th ward, 27th pct.	378	87	1
12th ward, 1st pct.	280	88	2	15th ward, 1st pct.	294	165	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	281	50	3	15th ward, 2nd pct.	226	239	0
12th ward, 3rd pct.	268	89	0	15th ward, 3rd pct.	247	244	2
12th ward, 4th pct.	239	61	1	15th ward, 4th pct.	212	253	0
12th ward, 5th pct.	235	120	2	15th ward, 5th pct.	201	276	0
12th ward, 6th pct.	251	76	1	15th ward, 6th pct.	213	270	0
12th ward, 7th pct.	269	106	0	15th ward, 7th pct.	178	222	4
12th ward, 8th pct.	301	107	5	15th ward, 8th pct.	204	263	1
12th ward, 9th pct.	262	113	1	15th ward, 9th pct.	336	232	3
12th ward, 10th pct.	248	96	1	15th ward, 10th pct.	258	189	1
12th ward, 11th pct.	258	112	0	15th ward, 11th pct.	249	184	0
12th ward, 12th pct.	296	51	0	15th ward, 12th pct.	234	256	1
12th ward, 13th pct.	281	71	0	15th ward, 13th pct.	217	293	0
12th ward, 14th pct.	283	118	1	15th ward, 14th pct.	195	239	1
12th ward, 15th pct.	305	90	0	15th ward, 15th pct.	212	295	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.				Milwaukee, city.—Cont.			
15th ward, 16th pct.	227	197	0	17th ward, 15th pct.	215	234	1
15th ward, 17th pct.	172	267	0	17th ward, 16th pct.	224	218	0
15th ward, 18th pct.	234	254	1	17th ward, 17th pct.	249	135	0
15th ward, 19th pct.	215	222	0	17th ward, 18th pct.	143	333	0
15th ward, 20th pct.	201	220	0	17th ward, 19th pct.	232	208	0
15th ward, 21st pct.	187	267	1	17th ward, 20th pct.	178	223	2
15th ward, 22nd pct.	210	215	0	17th ward, 21st pct.	280	151	0
15th ward, 23rd pct.	234	233	0	17th ward, 22nd pct.	219	247	1
15th ward, 24th pct.	188	258	1	17th ward, 23rd pct.	296	186	1
15th ward, 25th pct.	215	342	1	17th ward, 24th pct.	295	149	1
15th ward, 26th pct.	219	243	1	17th ward, 25th pct.	285	167	0
15th ward, 27th pct.	194	281	2	17th ward, 26th pct.	413	139	0
15th ward, 28th pct.	131	400	0	17th ward, 27th pct.	375	102	0
15th ward, 29th pct.	156	343	0	17th ward, 28th pct.	402	162	1
15th ward, 30th pct.	216	248	3	17th ward, 29th pct.	335	177	3
15th ward, 31st pct.	159	222	0	17th ward, 30th pct.	239	195	2
15th ward, 32nd pct.	271	223	0	18th ward, 1st pct.	103	337	0
15th ward, 33rd pct.	255	205	0	18th ward, 2nd pct.	111	293	0
15th ward, 34th pct.	270	204	1	18th ward, 3rd pct.	200	210	2
15th ward, 35th pct.	221	250	0	18th ward, 4th pct.	256	197	0
15th ward, 36th pct.	274	149	0	18th ward, 5th pct.	337	110	1
15th ward, 37th pct.	247	141	1	18th ward, 6th pct.	103	459	0
15th ward, 38th pct.	180	166	0	18th ward, 7th pct.	207	207	1
15th ward, 39th pct.	237	224	0	18th ward, 8th pct.	305	142	0
15th ward, 40th pct.	168	268	1	18th ward, 9th pct.	319	122	2
15th ward, 41st pct.	171	299	0	18th ward, 10th pct.	107	407	0
15th ward, 42nd pct.	159	230	2	18th ward, 11th pct.	105	363	0
15th ward, 43rd pct.	188	221	1	18th ward, 12th pct.	125	314	1
15th ward, 44th pct.	119	294	0	18th ward, 13th pct.	166	309	0
16th ward, 1st pct.	214	178	0	18th ward, 14th pct.	167	225	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.	195	200	1	18th ward, 15th pct.	337	74	2
16th ward, 3rd pct.	135	290	1	18th ward, 16th pct.	296	112	0
16th ward, 4th pct.	118	326	0	18th ward, 17th pct.	134	300	0
16th ward, 5th pct.	195	329	0	18th ward, 18th pct.	186	223	0
16th ward, 6th pct.	198	231	2	18th ward, 19th pct.	311	119	0
16th ward, 7th pct.	240	182	0	18th ward, 20th pct.	259	134	0
16th ward, 8th pct.	194	239	0	18th ward, 21st pct.	76	368	0
16th ward, 9th pct.	183	283	1	18th ward, 22nd pct.	132	235	0
16th ward, 10th pct.	212	256	0	18th ward, 23rd pct.	123	249	1
16th ward, 11th pct.	152	326	0	18th ward, 24th pct.	175	237	0
16th ward, 12th pct.	179	247	0	18th ward, 25th pct.	184	167	0
16th ward, 13th pct.	217	226	1	18th ward, 26th pct.	356	106	0
16th ward, 14th pct.	236	191	1	18th ward, 27th pct.	126	307	0
16th ward, 15th pct.	165	166	1	18th ward, 28th pct.	176	200	0
16th ward, 16th pct.	166	226	3	18th ward, 29th pct.	342	85	0
16th ward, 17th pct.	203	264	0	18th ward, 30th pct.	317	99	2
16th ward, 18th pct.	124	315	1	18th ward, 31st pct.	266	111	1
16th ward, 19th pct.	227	196	1	19th ward, 1st pct.	270	132	0
16th ward, 20-A pct.	150	154	0	19th ward, 2nd pct.	299	113	2
16th ward, 20-B pct.	129	165	1	19th ward, 3rd pct.	355	97	1
16th ward, 21st pct.	274	129	0	19th ward, 4th pct.	251	190	2
16th ward, 22nd pct.	338	127	1	19th ward, 5th pct.	271	140	1
16th ward, 23rd pct.	277	168	0	19th ward, 6th pct.	251	175	0
16th ward, 24th pct.	307	108	1	19th ward, 7th pct.	244	105	0
16th ward, 25th pct.	265	196	0	19th ward, 8th pct.	249	114	0
16th ward, 26th pct.	313	104	2	19th ward, 9th pct.	311	122	0
16th ward, 27th pct.	251	178	0	St. Francis, city:			
16th ward, 28th pct.	296	138	1	1st ward, 1st pct.	515	225	1
16th ward, 29th pct.	179	213	0	2nd ward, 1st pct.	518	166	3
16th ward, 30th pct.	148	247	1	3rd ward, 1st pct.	431	426	0
17th ward, 1st pct.	278	107	1	South Milwaukee, city:			
17th ward, 2nd pct.	263	101	1	1st ward, 1st pct.	378	506	2
17th ward, 3rd pct.	261	162	0	1st ward, 2nd pct.	244	292	2
17th ward, 4th pct.	223	98	0	2nd ward, 1st pct.	337	334	7
17th ward, 5th pct.	251	142	0	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	444	299	5
17th ward, 6th pct.	260	141	1	3rd ward, 1st pct.	698	207	7
17th ward, 7th pct.	275	157	0	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	595	266	1
17th ward, 8th pct.	251	213	0	4th ward, 1st pct.	578	174	7
17th ward, 9th pct.	289	154	1	Wauwatosa, city:			
17th ward, 10th pct.	196	227	1	1st ward, 1st pct.	135	581	0
17th ward, 11th pct.	180	261	1	1st ward, 2nd pct.	208	529	0
17th ward, 12th pct.	182	181	2	1st ward, 3rd pct.	184	429	0
17th ward, 13th pct.	235	189	0	1st ward, 4th pct.	85	595	0
17th ward, 14th pct.	308	134	0	2nd ward, 1st pct.	112	604	1

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc. Lab.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.				MONROE CO.—Cont.			
Wauwatosa, city,—Cont.				Sheldon	61	92	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	126	526	0	Sparta	125	174	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	211	706	2	Tomah	71	128	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	185	714	1	Wellington	77	64	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	149	763	0	Wells	59	37	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	267	629	3	Wilton	81	37	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	247	357	5	Cashton, vil.	141	183	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	161	403	1	Kendall, vil.	67	95	0
4th ward, 3rd pct.	213	566	1	Melvina, vil.	35	21	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	189	546	1	Norwalk, vil.	49	128	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.	165	453	0	Wilton, vil.	45	113	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	186	487	0	Wyeville, vil.	24	14	1
5th ward, 4th pct.	140	379	1	Sparta, city:			
6th ward, 1st pct.	86	778	0	1st ward	123	377	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.	138	836	1	2nd ward	169	267	0
6th ward, 3rd pct.	178	607	0	3rd ward	143	255	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	336	329	2	4th ward	200	279	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.	166	372	2	Tomah, city:			
7th ward, 3rd pct.	129	300	0	1st ward	77	201	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	94	290	1	2nd ward	176	285	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	267	323	0	3rd ward	185	316	0
West Allis, city:				4th ward	174	187	0
1st ward, 1st pct.	516	188	2	Total	3,530	4,603	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	388	107	2	OCONTO CO.			
1st ward, 3rd pct.	441	246	3	Abrams	85	139	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	484	165	3	Armstrong	81	101	0
1st ward, 5th pct.	364	186	4	Bagley	39	28	0
1st ward, 6th pct.	405	142	1	Brazeau	116	110	0
1st ward, 7th pct.	350	310	4	Breed	63	64	1
1st ward, 8th pct.	504	222	0	Chase	172	77	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	326	234	5	Doty	33	24	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	276	263	1	Gillett	80	193	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	362	174	5	How	74	130	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	214	308	3	Lena	157	91	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	223	362	7	Little River	134	166	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	439	311	4	Little Suamico	157	119	0
3rd ward, 4th pct.	487	234	4	Maple Valley	81	156	0
3rd ward, 5th pct.	381	200	2	Morgan	117	81	1
3rd ward, 6th pct.	236	119	3	Oconto	177	145	0
3rd ward, 7th pct.	359	194	1	Oconto Falls	114	131	0
3rd ward, 8th pct.	404	147	4	Pensaukee	105	160	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	438	160	6	Riverview	35	45	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	442	224	1	Spruce	182	96	0
4th ward, 3rd pct.	333	238	0	Stiles	144	125	1
4th ward, 4th pct.	393	290	1	Townsend	62	89	0
4th ward, 5th pct.	403	307	1	Underhill	61	110	1
4th ward, 6th pct.	369	256	1	Wheeler	60	95	0
4th ward, 7th pct.	525	470	1	Lena, vil.	87	100	1
4th ward, 8th pct.	603	338	0	Suring, vil.	60	149	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	437	185	2	Gillett, city:			
5th ward, 2nd pct.	179	181	0	1st ward	65	124	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.	248	145	0	2nd ward	37	132	0
Total	162,858	129,318	631	3rd ward	21	104	0
MONROE CO.				Oconto Falls, city:			
Adrian	59	39	0	1st ward	63	111	1
Angelo	78	110	0	2nd ward	74	231	0
Byron	72	56	0	3rd ward	104	182	0
Clifton	90	98	0	Oconto, city:			
Glendale	118	64	0	1st ward	93	125	0
Grant	18	38	0	2nd ward	83	63	0
Greenfield	54	63	0	3rd ward	108	51	0
Jefferson	131	61	0	4th ward	79	107	0
La Fayette	20	32	0	5th ward	83	154	0
La Grange	123	164	0	6th ward	73	86	0
Leon	108	89	0	7th ward	90	138	0
Lincoln	100	147	0	8th ward	77	145	0
Little Falls	125	96	0	9th ward	122	39	0
New Lyme	14	28	0	10th ward	107	79	0
Oakdale	122	65	0	South Branch	21	11	0
Portland	130	84	0	Total	3,776	4,606	7
Ridgeville	80	100	0				
Scott	6	16	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
ONEIDA CO.				OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.			
Cassian	40	48	0	Appleton, city,—Cont.			
Crescent	137	79	0	13th ward	291	491	2
Enterprise	22	53	0	14th ward	95	447	2
Hazelhurst	34	61	0	15th ward	105	424	1
Lake Tomahawk	44	86	0	16th ward	244	699	2
Little Rice	13	24	0	17th ward	140	363	1
Lynne	42	17	0	18th ward	154	301	1
Minocqua	195	517	0	19th ward	149	179	2
Monico	67	33	0	20th ward	156	307	2
Newbold	128	91	0	Kaukauna, city:			
Nokomis	33	80	0	1st ward	313	383	0
Pelican	331	249	0	2nd ward	314	408	2
Piehl	23	10	0	3rd ward	343	342	1
Pine Lake	247	147	1	4th ward	205	221	1
Schoepke	60	84	0	5th ward	102	65	1
Stella	58	25	0	New London, city:			
Sugar Camp	119	75	1	3rd ward	129	281	0
Three Lakes	96	302	0	Seymour, city:			
Woodboro	42	49	0	1st ward	61	359	1
Woodruff	104	183	0	2nd ward	58	212	0
Rhineland, city:				Total	8,826	16,565	45
1st ward	246	191	0	OZAUKEE CO.			
2nd ward	198	135	0	Belgium	255	252	0
3rd ward	161	91	0	Cedarburg	143	428	0
4th ward	79	268	1	Fredonia	126	232	0
5th ward	122	277	0	Grafton	177	247	0
6th ward	123	140	0	Mequon:			
7th ward	171	263	1	1st pct.	198	486	3
8th ward	331	188	0	2nd pct.	305	499	0
Total	3,266	3,766	4	Port Washington	197	145	1
OUTAGAMIE CO.				Saukville	136	203	0
Black Creek	75	123	1	Belgium, vil.	74	114	0
Bovina	48	96	0	Fredonia, vil.	334	389	3
Buchanan	197	164	0	Grafton, vil.	157	134	0
Center	107	233	2	Saukville, vil.	188	334	1
Cicero	119	174	0	Thiensville, vil.			
Dale	50	263	1	Cedarburg, city:			
Deer Creek	70	105	0	1st ward	139	428	0
Ellington	97	229	0	2nd ward	136	207	0
Freedom	206	204	0	3rd ward	148	294	0
Grand Chute:				Port Washington, city:			
1st pct.	195	273	0	1st ward	263	263	0
2nd pct.	117	251	2	2nd ward	198	161	0
Greenville	94	236	1	3rd ward	105	106	0
Hortonia	46	138	0	4th ward	101	83	0
Kaukauna	97	57	0	5th ward	133	132	2
Liberty	31	56	0	6th ward	274	283	2
Maine	50	73	0	Total	3,930	5,557	12
Maple Creek	59	112	2	PEPIN CO.			
Oneida	188	156	1	Albany	110	36	0
Osborn	48	137	0	Durand	44	56	0
Seymour	85	185	3	Frankfort	54	53	0
Vandenbroek	118	70	1	Lima	106	55	0
Bear Creek, vil.	59	102	0	Pepin	103	112	0
Black Creek, vil.	64	205	0	Stockholm	14	46	0
Combined Locks, vil.	136	58	1	Waterville	90	142	0
Hortonville, vil.	67	260	0	Waubeek	24	17	0
Kimberly, vil.	777	398	0	Pepin, vil.	78	131	0
Little Chute, vil.	678	557	0	Stockholm, vil.	12	53	0
Shiocton, vil.	74	156	0	Durand, city:			
Appleton, city:				1st ward	58	78	0
1st ward	106	322	0	2nd ward	81	204	0
2nd ward	150	605	0	3rd ward	61	158	2
3rd ward	110	203	0	Total	835	1,141	2
4th ward	235	841	1	PIERCE CO.			
5th ward	123	381	1	Clifton	91	64	0
6th ward	262	829	0	Diamond Bluff	69	33	0
7th ward	152	379	3	Ellsworth	140	250	0
8th ward	97	278	1	El Paso	98	115	0
9th ward	128	329	1	Gilman	166	141	2
10th ward	152	493	1				
11th ward	152	541	1				
12th ward	348	811	2				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
PIERCE CO.—Cont.				PORTAGE CO.—Cont.			
Hartland	101	155	0	Carson	225	99	0
Isabelle	16	32	0	Dewey	196	13	0
Maiden Rock	73	139	0	Eau Pleine	130	131	0
Martell	144	155	2	Grant	108	80	0
Oak Grove	82	72	0	Hull	483	107	3
River Falls	145	108	1	Lanark	72	102	0
Rock Elm	76	113	0	Linwood	124	72	0
Salem	52	118	0	New Hope	151	75	0
Spring Lake	102	77	2	Pine Grove	121	75	1
Trenton	115	159	0	Plover	355	165	1
Trimbelle	204	149	0	Sharon	534	37	1
Union	72	148	0	Stockton	416	62	0
Bay City, vil.	33	60	0	Almond, vil.	29	164	0
Ellsworth, vil.	192	499	1	Amherst, vil.	77	199	0
Elmwood, vil.	94	176	0	Amherst Junction, vil. ..	36	31	0
Maiden Rock, vil.	34	73	0	Junction City, vil.	91	46	0
Plum City, vil.	33	101	0	Nelsonville, vil.	15	75	0
Spring Valley, vil.	82	265	0	Park Ridge, vil.	46	119	0
Prescott, city:				Rosholt, vil.	108	123	1
1st ward	87	95	0	Whiting, vil.	189	146	1
2nd ward	65	68	1	Stevens Point, city:			
3rd ward	73	98	0	1st ward	166	235	0
River Falls, city:				2nd ward, 1st pct.	142	311	0
2nd Elec. Dist.	448	900	0	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	217	213	0
Total	2,827	4,363	9	3rd ward	336	473	1
				4th ward, 1st pct.	311	124	0
				4th ward, 2nd pct.	482	80	0
				5th ward	367	350	0
				6th ward	351	198	2
				7th ward	484	196	0
				8th ward, 1st pct.	295	208	0
				8th ward, 2nd pct.	197	242	0
				9th ward	204	100	0
				Total	7,605	5,168	11
POLK CO.				PRICE CO.			
Alden	148	160	0	Catawba	90	52	0
Apple River	122	77	1	Eisenstein	151	77	2
Balsam Lake	93	69	0	Elk	174	107	0
Beaver	107	60	0	Emery	102	65	0
Black Brook	132	70	0	Field	140	145	0
Bone Lake	135	21	0	Fifield	113	49	3
Clam Falls	116	75	1	Flambeau	58	20	1
Clayton	135	44	0	Georgetown	43	60	0
Clear Lake	151	104	1	Hackett	71	42	1
Eureka	114	125	0	Harmony	64	32	0
Farmington	56	143	0	Hill	101	42	0
Garfield	133	96	0	Kennan	160	55	0
Georgetown	104	33	0	Knox	210	145	5
Johnstown	76	29	0	Lake	196	189	0
Laketown	141	79	1	Ogema	87	109	2
Lincoln	155	82	2	Prentice	60	108	1
Lorain	65	36	0	Spirit	285	199	3
Luck	107	70	0	Worcester	55	43	0
McKinley	82	38	0	Catawba, vil.	38	39	0
Milltown	137	87	0	Kennan, vil.	64	120	0
Osceola	83	99	0	Prentice, vil.			
St. Croix Falls	93	93	0	1st ward	141	158	0
Sterling	50	63	0	2nd ward	60	66	0
West Sweden	116	96	2	3rd ward	135	176	1
Balsam Lake, vil.	81	160	0	4th ward	128	103	0
Centuria, vil.	53	142	0	Phillips, city:			
Clayton, vil.	46	46	0	1st ward	111	172	0
Clear Lake, vil.	107	169	0	2nd ward	70	155	0
Dresser, vil.	44	91	0	3rd ward	95	164	0
Frederic, vil.	88	233	0	Total	3,002	2,692	19
Luck, vil.	107	183	0				
Milltown, vil.	71	130	0	RACINE CO.			
Osceola, vil.	89	187	0	Burlington	255	497	3
St. Croix Falls, vil.	92	305	0	Caledonia:			
Amery, city:				1st pct.	345	326	0
1st ward	87	232	0	2nd pct.	559	281	1
2nd ward	100	174	0				
Total	3,616	3,901	8				
PORTAGE CO.							
Alban	179	63	0				
Almond	38	117	0				
Amherst	153	116	0				
Belmont	63	65	0				
Buena Vista	114	141	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
RACINE CO.—Cont.				RICHLAND CO.—Cont.			
Dover	199	284	0	Ithaca	117	130	0
Mt. Pleasant:			0	Marshall	73	135	0
1st pct.	1,088	1,136	4	Orion	82	128	0
2nd pct.	563	166	0	Richland	172	273	0
Norway:			0	Richwood	121	86	0
1st pct.	144	186	1	Rockbridge	113	148	0
2nd pct.	230	157	0	Sylvan	88	118	1
Raymond	282	289	0	Wesford	217	63	0
Rochester	66	124	0	Willow	83	116	0
Waterford	286	261	2	Boaz, vil.	40	28	1
Yorkville	204	288	0	Cazenovia, vil.	70	87	0
North Bay, vil.	10	122	0	Lone Rock, vil.	104	76	0
Rochester, vil.	48	109	0	Viola, vil.	40	131	0
Sturtevant, vil.	227	130	0	Yuba, vil.	39	16	0
Union Grove, vil.	137	394	1	Richland Center, city:			
Waterford, vil.	144	287	0	1st ward	51	176	0
Wind Point, vil.	61	119	0	2nd ward	73	245	0
Burlington, city:			0	3rd ward	60	194	0
1st ward	78	128	0	4th ward	70	269	2
2nd ward	159	446	0	5th ward	91	177	0
3rd ward	211	485	1	6th ward	75	130	0
4th ward	141	283	0	7th ward	71	161	0
Racine, city:			0	8th ward	60	176	0
1st ward	143	113	0	Total	2,603	3,949	6
2nd ward, 1st pct.	186	385	0	ROCK CO.			
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	149	357	0	Avon	64	68	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	283	241	0	Beloit:			
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	275	282	0	1st pct.	334	330	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	368	362	0	2nd pct.	297	298	3
4th ward, 1st pct.	487	178	1	Bradford	57	143	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.	399	202	3	Center	80	124	0
5th ward, 1st pct.	319	78	0	Clinton	76	162	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.	317	91	1	Fulton	219	195	0
6th ward	477	161	0	Harmony	202	252	0
7th ward, 1st pct.	691	1,038	0	Janesville	135	218	3
7th ward, 2nd pct.	505	284	0	Johnstown	80	120	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.	510	246	2	La Prairie	43	173	0
8th ward, 1st pct.	369	252	0	Lima	94	157	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.	314	344	2	Magnolia	84	108	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.	299	194	0	Milton	151	202	0
8th ward, 4th pct.	250	223	0	Newark	72	128	1
9th ward, 1st pct.	597	285	0	Plymouth	97	168	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.	533	170	2	Porter	155	112	1
10th ward, 1st pct.	373	146	0	Rock	155	169	2
10th ward, 2nd pct.	319	126	0	Spring Valley	56	91	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	324	386	0	Turtle	293	573	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	444	250	1	Union	95	109	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	374	828	0	Clinton, vil.	139	324	0
12th ward, 2nd pct.	314	398	2	Footville, vil.	68	154	1
12th ward, 3rd pct.	360	474	0	Milton, vil.	122	401	0
12th ward, 4th pct.	232	384	0	Milton Junction, vil.	111	236	0
12th ward, 5th pct.	429	445	1	Orfordville, vil.	77	166	0
13th ward, 6th pct.	533	219	0	Beloit, city:			
13th ward, 1st pct.	412	249	0	1st ward	89	117	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.	636	410	1	2nd ward	137	234	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.	528	256	1	3rd ward	237	177	0
13th ward, 4th pct.	1,097	738	1	4th ward	291	288	0
13th ward, 5th pct.	215	70	0	5th ward	124	238	2
14th ward, 1st pct.	541	125	0	6th ward	154	462	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	384	367	1	7th ward	159	462	1
15th ward, 1st pct.	806	521	1	8th ward	412	479	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.	510	340	0	9th ward	164	224	1
15th ward, 3rd pct.	503	216	0	10th ward	118	129	1
15th ward, 4th pct.	392	226	0	11th ward	147	173	1
Total	22,634	19,158	34	12th ward	185	204	1
RICHLAND CO.				13th ward	209	246	4
Akan	114	83	0	14th ward	239	335	0
Bloom	107	150	0	15th ward	159	225	0
Buena Vista	136	211	1	16th ward	254	350	0
Dayton	103	108	0	17th ward	247	402	1
Eagle	84	115	0	18th ward	293	360	1
Forest	42	110	1	Edgerton, city	640	747	0
Henrietta	107	109	0	Evansville, city	333	564	0

THE GENERAL ELECTION

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.				ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.			
Janesville, city:				Pleasant Valley	56	40	0
1st ward	457	782	3	Richmond	117	80	0
2nd ward	239	328	3	Rush River	68	57	0
3rd ward	142	234	3	Somerset	98	143	0
4th ward	149	460	1	Springfield	122	103	0
5th ward	320	918	1	Stanton	113	72	0
6th ward	223	379	3	Star Prairie	105	88	0
7th ward	463	341	3	St. Joseph	113	121	0
8th ward	240	253	2	Troy	110	108	1
9th ward	238	155	6	Warren	95	55	0
10th ward	197	164	1	Baldwin, vil.	174	299	0
11th ward	290	117	0	Deer Park, vil.	32	49	0
12th ward	179	123	4	Hammond, vil.	85	147	0
13th ward	282	312	2	North Hudson, vil.	213	99	0
14th ward	476	470	4	Roberts, vil.	41	75	0
Total	11,852	16,633	60	Somerset, vil.	83	119	1
				Star Prairie, vil.	38	72	0
				Wilson, vil.	28	37	0
				Woodville, vil.	69	102	0
				Glenwood, city:			
RUSK CO.				1st ward	33	69	0
Atlanta	103	93	2	2nd ward	41	57	0
Big Bend	62	67	0	3rd ward	49	91	0
Big Falls	29	28	0	Hudson, city:			
Cedar Rapids	11	10	0	1st ward	170	281	1
Dewey	70	39	0	2nd ward	192	317	0
Flambeau	129	114	4	3rd ward	174	259	0
Grant	139	139	0	New Richmond, city:			
Grow	84	66	0	1st ward	148	255	0
Hawkins	46	21	0	2nd ward	209	352	0
Hubbard	37	18	0	3rd ward	101	88	0
Lawrence	45	15	0	River Falls, city:			
Marshall	143	55	0	1st ward	66	110	0
Murry	50	65	0	Total	4,148	4,700	4
Richland	45	23	0				
Rusk	106	23	1	SAUK CO.			
South Fork	66	11	0	Baraboo	192	293	1
Strickland	125	21	0	Bear Creek	107	49	0
Stubbs	103	110	0	Dellona	79	50	1
Thornapple	88	67	0	Delton	99	164	1
True	57	71	0	Excelsior	61	100	0
Washington	39	44	0	Franklin	90	67	1
Wilkinson	9	10	1	Freedom	140	78	0
Willard	86	31	0	Greenfield	56	96	0
Wilson	17	10	0	Honey Creek	61	98	0
Bruce, vil.	90	170	0	Ironton	85	131	2
Conrath, vil.	17	29	0	LaValle	120	94	0
Glen Flora, vil.	11	27	0	Merrimac	114	71	0
Hawkins, vil.	76	58	1	Prairie du Sac	53	50	0
Ingram, vil.	22	22	0	Reedsburg	50	83	1
Sheldon, vil.	50	51	0	Spring Green	129	134	0
Tony, vil.	28	37	0	Sumpier	69	62	0
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	49	70	1	Troy	205	177	0
Ladysmith, city:				Washington	106	139	0
1st ward	36	80	0	Westfield	150	144	0
2nd ward	44	96	0	Winfield	104	115	0
3rd ward	35	79	0	Woodland	101	55	0
4th ward	91	140	1	Wronon, vil.	90	80	0
5th ward	86	169	0	Lake Delton, vil.	30	54	0
6th ward	65	93	0	LaValle, vil.	52	153	0
7th ward	59	175	0	Lime Ridge, vil.	81	70	0
Total	2,448	2,447	11	Loganville, vil.	14	72	0
				Merrimac, vil.	36	54	1
ST. CROIX CO.				North Freedom, vil.	57	131	0
Baldwin	91	140	0	Plain, vil.	80	101	0
Cady	94	112	0	Prairie du Sac, vil.	141	467	1
Cylon	100	78	0	Rock Springs, vil.	49	91	1
Eau Claire	110	107	0	Sauk City, vil.	287	306	1
Emerald	135	51	0	Spring Green, vil.	167	232	0
Erin Prairie	134	47	0	Baraboo, city:			
Forest	129	59	0	1st ward, 1st pct.	204	450	1
Glenwood	176	77	1	1st ward, 2nd pct.	123	232	0
Hammond	86	122	0				
Hudson	70	71	0				
Kinnickinnic	80	91	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
SAUK CO.—Cont.				SHAWANO CO.—Cont.			
Baraboo, city,—Cont.				Shawano, city:			
2nd ward, 1st pct.	233	633	1	1st ward	142	353	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	176	429	0	2nd ward	105	331	1
3rd ward	260	232	0	3rd ward	131	409	0
Reedsburg, city:				4th ward	78	234	0
1st ward	174	327	1	5th ward	160	243	0
2nd ward	188	335	0	Keshena, pct.	38	95	0
3rd ward	153	278	0	Neopit, pct.	66	144	0
Total	4,816	7,065	12	Total	3,634	6,566	8
SAWYER CO.				SHEBOYGAN CO.			
Bass Lake	125	99	0	Greenbush	94	243	2
Couderay	54	46	0	Herman	226	546	0
Draper	84	126	0	Holland	167	606	0
Edgewater	36	66	0	Lima	193	619	0
Hayward	152	218	0	Lyndon	92	270	0
Hunter	18	56	0	Mitchell	133	99	2
Lenroot	94	97	0	Mosel	129	216	0
Meadowbrook	32	51	0	Plymouth	165	357	1
Meteor	31	45	0	Rhine	140	228	0
Ojibwa	38	47	0	Russell	53	84	0
Radisson	46	73	0	Scott	101	237	1
Round Lake	63	111	0	Sheboygan	1,081	854	1
Sand Lake	68	133	0	Sheboygan Falls	255	437	0
Spider Lake	25	89	1	Sherman	135	206	1
Weirgor	51	65	0	Wilson	405	416	0
Winter	207	190	1	Adel, vil.	50	115	1
Couderay, vil.	36	21	0	Cascade, vil.	71	149	1
Exeland, vil.	37	55	0	Cedar Grove, vil.	108	417	0
Radisson, vil.	20	50	0	Elkhart Lake, vil.	93	193	5
Hayward, city:				Kohler, vil.	46	124	0
1st ward	71	110	0	Glenbeulah, vil.	169	737	6
2nd ward	66	138	0	Oostburg, vil.	54	441	0
3rd ward	57	140	0	Random Lake, vil.	95	200	0
4th ward	28	52	0	Waldo, vil.	35	149	0
Total	1,439	2,078	2	Plymouth, city:			
SHAWANO CO.				1st ward, 1st pct.	269	562	0
Almon	86	73	0	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	286	510	5
Angelica	197	131	0	Sheboygan, city:			
Aniwa	32	48	0	1st ward, 1st pct.	253	972	3
Bartelme	70	29	0	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	436	777	5
Belle Plaine	119	271	1	2nd ward, 1st pct.	292	523	2
Biramwood	76	55	0	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	415	382	5
Fairbanks	84	90	0	3rd ward, 1st pct.	345	265	6
Germania	43	56	0	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	542	318	13
Grant	82	206	0	4th ward, 1st pct.	740	364	7
Green Valley	108	198	0	4th ward, 2nd pct.	748	689	9
Hartland	61	153	0	5th ward, 1st pct.	776	550	14
Herman	83	201	0	5th ward, 2nd pct.	1,129	776	15
Hutchins	54	84	0	6th ward, 1st pct.	396	195	3
Lessor	111	141	1	6th ward, 2nd pct.	519	335	12
Maple Grove	242	117	0	7th ward, 1st pct.	862	530	8
Morris	38	88	0	7th ward, 2nd pct.	772	558	10
Navarino	36	63	0	8th ward, 1st pct.	606	731	5
Pella	49	186	0	8th ward, 2nd pct.	644	585	9
Red Springs	81	77	0	Sheboygan Falls, city:			
Richmond	125	233	0	1st ward	455	494	1
Seneca	56	115	1	2nd ward	246	453	0
Washington	55	149	0	Total	14,821	18,512	153
Waukechon	110	145	0	TAYLOR CO.			
Wescott	223	362	0	Aurora	121	40	0
Wittenberg	91	132	0	Browning	106	50	1
Aniwa, vil.	17	51	2	Chelsea	65	76	0
Biramwood, vil.	40	169	0	Cleveland	78	29	0
Bonduel, vil.	38	280	0	Deer Creek	111	73	0
Bowler, vil.	47	78	0	Ford	62	17	0
Cecil, vil.	53	94	0	Goodrich	71	31	1
Eland, vil.	44	43	0	Greenwood	89	64	0
Gresham, vil.	68	111	0	Grover	42	34	0
Mattoon, vil.	71	75	1	Hammel	106	34	0
Tigerton, vil.	80	179	0	Holway	104	53	0
Wittenberg, vil.	95	275	1	Jump River	84	60	2

THE GENERAL ELECTION

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
AYLOR CO.—Cont.				VERNON CO.—Cont.			
Little Black	141	110	1	Franklin	248	152	0
Maplehurst	72	41	0	Genoa	47	83	0
McKinley	92	63	0	Greenwood	99	52	0
Medford	191	238	0	Hamburg	68	81	1
Molitor	26	22	1	Harmony	175	58	1
Pershing	69	36	1	Hillsboro	109	58	0
Rib Lake	129	81	0	Jefferson	255	102	1
Roosevelt	186	28	0	Kickapoo	84	82	0
Taft	104	31	0	Liberty	56	18	0
Westboro	145	123	1	Stark	93	67	0
Gilman, vil.	67	42	0	Sterling	127	123	0
Lublin, vil.	55	25	0	Union	96	27	0
Rib Lake, vil. ...	86	194	2	Viroqua	268	177	0
Stetsonville, vil.	24	85	0	Webster	161	58	0
Medford, city:				Webster	27	82	0
1st ward	79	293	1	Whiteland	105	63	0
2nd ward	92	171	0	Whitestown	25	64	0
3rd ward	116	240	0	Chaseburg, vil. ...	91	124	0
Total	2,713	2,399	11	Coon Valley, vil. ...	31	45	0
				De Soto, vil.	36	69	0
				Genoa, vil.	94	176	0
				La Farge, vil.	42	105	0
				Ontario, vil.	79	81	0
TREMPEALEAU CO.				Readstown, vil. ...	65	75	0
Albion	119	67	0	Stoddard, vil.	22	59	0
Arcadia	450	121	0	Viola, vil.			
Burnside	159	15	0	Hillsboro, city:			
Caledonia	30	36	0	1st ward	23	94	0
Chimney Rock	94	51	0	2nd ward	56	103	0
Dodge	161	26	0	3rd ward	76	111	0
Ettrick	179	178	0	Viroqua, city:			
Gale	157	168	2	1st ward	95	125	0
Hale	325	128	0	2nd ward	82	110	0
Lincoln	123	61	0	3rd ward	182	259	0
Pigeon	218	156	0	4th ward	103	190	0
Preston	229	153	0	5th ward	126	177	0
Summer	109	74	0	6th ward	113	131	0
Trempealeau	108	172	0	Westby, city:			
Unity	123	53	0	1st ward	97	96	0
Eleva, vil.	82	110	0	2nd ward	115	177	0
Ettrick, vil.	76	114	0	3rd ward	57	71	0
Strum, vil.	131	105	0	Total	4,337	4,099	3
Trempealeau, vil.	90	112	1				
Arcadia, city:				VILAS CO.			
1st ward	58	96	0	Arbor Vitae	91	135	0
2nd ward	159	187	0	Boulder Junction	59	167	0
3rd ward	129	110	0	Cloverland	51	54	2
Blair, city:				Conover	101	139	0
1st ward	24	54	0	Flambeau	132	366	0
2nd ward	49	103	0	Land O'Lakes	80	136	0
3rd ward	43	58	0	Lincoln	153	267	1
Galesville, city:				Manitowish Waters	40	157	0
1st ward	52	111	1	Phelps	298	214	0
2nd ward	38	128	0	Plum Lake	44	118	0
3rd ward	30	107	0	Presque Isle	87	56	0
Independence, city:				St. Germain	59	143	0
1st ward	47	27	0	Washington	68	139	0
2nd ward	41	27	0	Winchester	50	47	0
3rd ward	43	24	0	Eagle River, city:			
4th ward	46	41	0	1st ward	17	101	1
Osseo, city:				2nd ward	63	112	0
1st ward	71	120	0	3rd ward	32	131	0
2nd ward	59	95	0	4th ward	32	82	0
3rd ward	53	78	0	Total	1,457	2,564	4
Whitehall, city:							
1st ward	58	82	1	WALWORTH CO.			
2nd ward	52	184	0	Bloomfield	157	296	0
3rd ward	80	148	0	Darien	60	161	0
Total	4,095	3,680	5	Delavan	252	462	3
				East Troy	268	261	0
				Geneva	134	307	0
VERNON CO.				LaFayette	80	134	1
Bergen	84	53	0	LaGrange	85	191	1
Christiana	227	66	0	Linn	82	350	0
Clinton	165	88	0				
Coon	174	68	0				
Forest	59	99	0				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
WALWORTH CO.—Cont.				WASHINGTON CO.—Cont.			
Lyons	130	239	0	Farmington	103	211	0
Richmond	89	113	0	Germantown	216	431	0
Sharon	74	171	0	Hartford	170	239	0
Sugar Prairie	83	172	0	Jackson	84	220	0
Sugar Creek	133	244	1	Kawaskum	55	149	0
Troy	118	176	0	Polk	125	240	0
Walworth	64	197	0	Richfield	263	357	0
Whitewater	67	122	1	Trenton	156	310	0
Darien, vil.	71	182	0	Wayne	93	161	0
East Troy, vil. ..	150	303	0	West Bend	186	325	0
Fontana on Geneva				Barton, vil.	175	189	0
Lake, vil.	52	289	0	Germantown, vil.	33	96	0
Genoa City, vil.	61	221	2	Jackson, vil.	31	95	0
Sharon, vil.	88	221	0	Kewaskum, vil.	128	311	0
Walworth, vil.	101	378	0	Slinger, vil.	86	172	0
Williams Bay, vil.	146	388	0	Hartford, city:			
Delavan, city:				1st ward	169	295	0
1st ward	165	364	0	2nd ward	173	184	0
2nd ward	203	285	0	3rd ward	167	212	0
3rd ward	214	435	0	4th ward	217	309	0
Elkhorn, city:				West Bend, city:			
1st ward	73	159	0	1st ward	122	234	0
2nd ward	138	291	0	2nd ward	119	205	0
3rd ward	129	348	2	3rd ward	118	380	0
Lake Geneva, city:				4th ward	106	202	0
1st ward	97	379	0	5th ward	201	421	0
2nd ward	79	235	1	6th ward	154	346	0
3rd ward	96	278	1				
4th ward	40	197	0	Total	3,804	6,924	0
Whitewater, city:							
1st ward	130	171	0	WAUKESHA CO.			
2nd ward	116	255	0	Brookfield:			
3rd ward	175	250	0	1st pct.	228	446	0
4th ward	139	397	0	2nd pct.	419	547	1
Total	4,339	9,622	13	3rd pct.	139	216	1
				4th pct.	75	138	0
WASHBURN CO.				5th pct.	123	640	0
Barronett	88	32	0	6th pct.	101	510	0
Bashaw	79	94	0	7th pct.	396	457	1
Bass Lake	38	30	0	Delafield	643	834	0
Beaver Brook	86	68	0	Eagle	122	177	0
Birchwood	30	34	0	Genesee	254	406	0
Brooklyn	39	34	0	Lisbon	244	313	1
Casey	12	52	0	Menomonee	580	625	2
Chicog	18	22	0	Merton	367	483	1
Crystal	52	13	0	Mukwonago	215	260	0
Evergreen	89	76	0	Muskego:			
Frog Creek	14	18	0	1st pct.	476	488	0
Gull Lake	20	28	0	2nd pct.	491	411	0
Long Lake	83	49	0	New Berlin:			
Madge	54	26	0	1st pct.	542	488	1
Minong	48	44	0	2nd pct.	390	272	0
Sarona	61	62	0	3rd pct.	300	314	1
Spooner	41	60	0	Oconomowoc:			
Springbrook	41	51	0	1st pct.	203	442	2
Stinnett	26	36	0	2nd pct.	257	275	0
Stone Lake	26	59	0	Ottawa	120	175	0
Trego	84	65	0	Pewaukee:			
Birchwood, vil. ..	75	114	0	1st pct.	604	596	4
Minong, vil.	44	75	0	2nd pct.	277	164	0
Shell Lake, vil. ..	138	267	0	Summit	362	737	2
Spooner, city:				Vernon	201	233	0
1st ward	97	112	0	Waukesha	336	531	3
2nd ward	99	94	0	Big Ben, vil.	87	168	0
3rd ward	113	163	1	Butler, vil.	208	154	0
4th ward	100	105	1	Chenequa, vil.	23	161	0
5th ward	73	65	0	Dousman, vil.	58	124	0
Total	1,768	1,948	2	Eagle, vil.	85	131	0
				Hartland, vil.	204	411	0
WASHINGTON CO.				Lac La Belle, vil.	21	95	0
Addison	135	345	0	Lannon, vil.	114	79	0
Barton	103	147	0	Menomonee Falls, vil. ..	447	689	0
Erin	116	138	0	Merton, vil.	52	102	0
				Mukwonago, vil.	207	374	0
				North Prairie, vil.	51	135	0

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.				WAUPACA CO.—Cont.			
Pewaukee, vil.	354	457	2	Waupaca, city,—Cont.			
Sussex, vil.	131	178	0	2nd ward	115	377	0
Wales, vil.	33	68	0	3rd ward	85	169	0
Oconomowoc, city:				4th ward	69	283	0
1st pct.	259	665	0	Weyauwega, city:			
2nd pct.	310	670	0	1st ward	30	149	0
Waukesha, city:				2nd ward	37	137	0
1st ward	264	126	0	3rd ward	21	75	0
2nd ward	237	119	0	Total	3,266	8,185	5
3rd ward	284	246	0	WAUSHARA CO.			
4th ward	153	174	0	Aurora	71	141	3
5th ward	205	253	0	Bloomfield	43	161	0
6th ward	208	327	0	Coloma	39	66	0
7th ward	116	259	1	Dakota	30	114	1
8th ward	212	285	0	Deerfield	28	107	0
9th ward	265	576	0	Hancock	40	81	0
10th ward	163	535	0	Leon	42	105	0
11th ward	297	530	0	Marion	51	203	0
12th ward	244	239	0	Mt. Morris	51	124	0
13th ward	468	276	1	Oasis	40	58	0
14th ward	427	364	1	Plainfield	70	54	0
15th ward	344	210	1	Poy Sippi	60	224	0
Total	15,001	20,358	26	Richford	40	66	1
WAUPACA CO.				Rose	48	95	0
Beaer Creek	60	196	0	Saxeville	40	113	0
Caledonia	20	146	0	Springwater	37	105	1
Dayton	74	149	0	Warren	73	96	0
Dupont	53	172	0	Wautoma	57	146	0
Farmington:				Coloma, vil.	49	116	0
1st pct.	55	129	0	Hancock, vil.	39	122	1
2nd pct.	124	313	1	Lohrville, vil.	30	29	0
Fremont	38	78	0	Plainfield, vil.	44	191	1
Harrison	103	45	0	Redgranite, vil.	118	102	0
Helvetia	50	70	0	Wild Rose, vil.	62	244	0
Iola	92	100	0	Berlin, city:			
Larabee	133	253	0	2nd Pct., 2nd ward ...	4	10	0
Lebanon	87	118	0	Wautoma, city:			
Lind	57	110	0	1st ward	34	171	2
Little Wolf	80	169	0	2nd ward	18	145	0
Matteson	77	105	0	3rd ward	47	197	0
Mukwa	84	159	0	Total	1,305	3,386	10
Royalton	54	159	1	WINNEBAGO CO.			
Scandinavia	73	105	0	Algoma	203	396	1
St. Lawrence	76	91	0	Black Wolf	145	324	0
Union	50	197	0	Clayton	97	192	1
Waupaca	71	111	0	Menasha	275	413	0
Weyauwega	19	103	1	Neenah	102	358	0
Wyoming	49	40	0	Nekimi	79	170	0
Big Falls, vil.	20	48	0	Nepesuskun	32	114	0
Embarrass, vil.	31	81	0	Omro	94	183	0
Fremont, vil.	21	149	0	Oshkosh	357	460	3
Iola, vil.	115	260	1	Poygan	64	89	0
Manawa, vil.	90	297	0	Rushford	70	294	0
Ogdensburg, vil.	14	69	0	Utica	45	231	0
Scandinavia, vil.	41	102	0	Vinland	95	210	0
Clintonville, city:				Winchester	81	167	0
1st ward	100	413	0	Winneconne	65	179	0
2nd ward	78	148	0	Wolf River	35	115	0
3rd ward	104	191	0	Winneconne, vil.	94	309	0
4th ward	110	318	0	Menasha, city:			
5th ward	76	304	0	1st ward	211	260	0
Marion, city:				2nd ward	434	469	0
1st ward	8	134	0	3rd ward	208	520	0
2nd ward	26	100	0	4th ward, 1st pct.	357	219	1
3rd ward	38	156	0	4th ward, 2nd pct.	441	345	0
New London, city:				5th ward	277	304	0
1st ward	96	252	0	Neenah, city:			
2nd ward	53	64	0	1st ward, 1st pct.	205	937	0
4th ward	144	437	0	1st ward, 2nd pct.	227	553	0
5th ward	79	118	0	2nd ward	222	462	0
Waupaca, city:							
1st ward	86	236	1				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)	District	Proxmire (Dem.)	Kohler (Rep.)	Wepfer (Ind. Soc.Lab.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.				WOOD CO.—Cont.			
Neenah, city,—Cont.				Richfield	90	116	2
3rd ward	146	226	0	Rock	66	113	0
4th ward	378	543	0	Rudolph	222	117	0
5th ward	212	664	1	Saratoga	178	118	1
Omro, city:				Seneca	69	68	0
1st ward	38	145	0	Sherry	87	101	0
2nd ward	58	167	0	Sigel	220	125	0
3rd ward	33	74	0	Wood	79	71	0
Oshkosh, city:				Auburndale, vil.	22	81	0
1st ward	106	214	0	Biron, vil.	114	88	0
2nd ward	295	581	2	Milladore, vil.	24	49	0
3rd ward	287	309	0	Port Edwards, vil.	216	310	0
4th ward	276	532	3	Vesper, vil.	46	96	0
5th ward	329	680	3	Marshfield, city:			
6th ward	607	342	3	1st ward	156	266	0
7th ward	151	439	1	2nd ward	121	256	2
8th ward	353	428	0	3rd ward	135	264	2
9th ward	461	617	2	4th ward	89	373	1
10th ward	358	697	4	5th ward	170	336	0
11th ward	359	1,002	1	6th ward	91	220	0
12th ward	502	625	1	7th ward	64	204	0
13th ward	554	464	3	8th ward	135	163	0
14th ward	427	547	8	9th ward	193	274	1
15th ward	357	580	2	10th ward	191	304	2
16th ward	368	279	3	Nekoosa, city:			
Total	11,170	18,428	26	1st ward	120	125	0
				2nd ward	43	83	0
WOOD CO.				3rd ward	113	127	1
Arpin	158	183	0	4th ward	140	93	0
Auburndale	85	105	0	Pittsville, city:			
Cameron	30	57	0	1st ward	27	53	0
Cary	48	40	0	2nd ward	13	33	0
Cranmoor	10	51	0	3rd ward	27	34	0
Dexter	33	43	0	Wisconsin Rapids, city:			
Grand Rapids:				1st ward	224	274	0
1st pct.	124	100	0	2nd ward	107	232	1
2nd pct.	113	106	1	3rd ward	122	349	0
3rd pct.	185	144	0	4th ward	134	200	1
4th pct.	191	140	0	5th ward	315	184	2
Hansen	94	96	3	6th ward	184	136	2
Hiles	44	9	0	7th ward	187	131	1
Lincoln	109	164	0	8th ward	219	224	1
Marshfield	125	127	1	9th ward	320	296	1
Milladore	96	94	0	10th ward	223	270	0
Port Edwards	105	54	1	Total	6,899	8,522	28
Remington	53	52	0				

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1954

Counties	Governor			Lieutenant Governor		Secretary of State		State Treasurer		Attorney General	
	William Proxmire Dem.	Walter J. Kohler Rep.	Arthur Wepfer Ind. Soc. Lab.	Edwin Larkin Dem.	Warren P. Knowles Rep.	Marguerite R. Benson Dem.	Fred R. Zimmerman Rep.	Oscar M. Jonas Dem.	Warren R. Smith Rep.	Frank L. Nikolay Dem.	Vernon W. Thomson Rep.
Adams	1,380	1,440	3	1,245	1,416	1,122	1,598	1,093	1,565	1,121	1,516
Ashland	3,414	2,730	5	3,157	2,718	2,755	3,147	2,731	3,008	2,815	2,883
Barron	5,245	5,874	4	5,024	5,832	4,643	6,298	4,594	6,186	4,605	6,129
Bayfield	2,327	1,978		2,142	1,969	1,831	2,234	1,959	2,149	1,945	2,082
Brown	16,009	18,832	32	15,095	18,965	13,370	21,046	12,739	20,976	12,943	20,486
Buffalo	1,926	2,290		1,945	2,167	1,651	2,463	1,665	2,395	1,632	2,371
Burnett	1,559	1,602	3	1,478	1,619	1,332	1,781	1,358	1,704	1,344	1,657
Calumet	2,235	4,244	2	1,997	4,241	1,818	4,496	1,603	4,558	1,644	4,457
Chippewa	6,452	6,212	11	6,245	6,143	5,925	6,535	5,676	6,661	5,740	6,488
Clark	5,142	5,593		4,993	5,491	4,505	6,060	4,358	5,893	5,529	4,989
Columbia	4,390	6,431	15	4,159	6,513	4,121	6,568	3,916	6,794	3,798	6,826
Crawford	2,569	3,388	5	2,398	3,289	2,398	3,397	2,173	3,492	2,169	3,501
Dane	33,634	25,220	98	33,083	24,950	33,579	24,597	30,604	27,290	30,912	27,203
Dodge	7,168	11,429	11	6,777	11,425	6,418	11,915	6,012	12,104	6,001	11,971
Door	2,444	4,999		2,113	4,578	1,833	4,939	1,827	4,866	1,791	4,802
Douglas	10,655	6,393	9	10,007	6,345	7,882	8,657	8,615	7,772	8,659	7,148
Dunn	3,692	4,367	1	3,500	4,302	3,243	4,647	3,234	4,455	3,197	4,447
Eau Claire	9,111	8,228	34	8,978	8,058	8,012	8,906	7,995	8,801	7,938	8,817
Florence	786	741	12	707	743	638	829	659	774	656	757
Fond du Lac	8,423	14,436	27	7,549	14,631	7,001	15,308	6,602	15,519	6,614	15,342
Forest	2,055	1,320	6	1,812	1,294	1,658	1,490	1,692	1,389	1,679	1,352
Grant	3,595	8,545	20	3,337	7,938	3,405	8,240	2,721	8,555	2,713	8,639
Green	2,648	4,986	7	2,302	5,035	2,224	5,211	1,910	5,418	1,895	5,336
Green Lake	1,443	3,838	8	1,302	3,844	1,301	3,881	1,171	3,968	1,172	3,945
Iowa	2,493	3,233	5	2,327	3,286	2,262	3,343	2,100	3,468	2,057	3,512
Iron	2,464	1,258	7	2,329	1,141	2,210	1,318	2,189	1,247	2,229	1,212
Jackson	3,077	2,552	8	2,906	2,442	2,709	2,690	2,587	2,641	2,586	2,575
Jefferson	6,573	8,503	8	6,320	8,534	5,863	9,068	5,629	9,169	5,516	9,189
Juneau	2,231	3,466	17	2,026	3,474	1,917	3,653	1,721	3,705	1,718	3,669
Kenosha	18,120	12,759	21	17,477	12,594	15,471	14,879	15,887	13,962	15,776	13,702
Kewaunee	2,982	3,558	6	2,574	3,596	2,138	4,159	2,031	4,107	2,057	3,957
La Crosse	10,497	12,023	64	9,917	12,078	8,992	13,083	9,148	12,758	9,240	12,577
Lafayette	2,104	2,976	1	2,015	2,989	1,852	3,141	1,786	3,154	1,744	3,182
Langlade	3,649	3,460	7	3,399	3,416	3,098	3,778	3,001	3,765	3,032	3,677
Lincoln	3,141	4,166	3	2,937	4,210	2,622	4,590	2,488	4,622	2,508	4,555
Manitowoc	11,557	11,118	35	11,038	11,067	10,064	12,157	10,064	11,909	9,940	11,899
Marathon	14,488	11,771	45	13,605	11,898	11,750	14,036	12,631	12,904	12,840	12,521

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1954—Continued

Counties	Governor			Lieutenant Governor		Secretary of State		State Treasurer		Attorney General	
	William Proxmire Dem.	Walter J. Kohler Rep.	Arthur Wepfer Ind. Soc. Lab.	Edwin Larkin Dem.	Warren P. Knowles Rep.	Marguerite R. Benson Dem.	Fred R. Zimmerman Rep.	Oscar M. Jonas Dem.	Warren R. Smith Rep.	Frank L. Nikolay Dem.	Vernon W. Thomson Rep.
Marinette	5,387	5,671	4	5,050	5,792	4,745	6,100	4,542	6,185	4,485	6,190
Marquette	1,062	2,225	4	914	2,234	883	2,313	788	2,370	879	2,287
Milwaukee	162,858	129,318	631	159,747	127,119	152,290	134,561	154,106	131,791	148,493	135,935
Monroe	3,530	4,603	3	3,295	4,626	3,122	4,842	2,857	4,988	2,853	4,958
Oconto	3,776	4,606	7	3,350	4,716	3,067	5,089	2,879	5,214	2,916	5,088
Oneida	3,266	3,766	4	3,039	3,811	2,910	3,981	2,747	4,059	2,760	3,983
Ouagamee	8,826	16,565	45	7,735	16,945	7,579	17,251	6,708	17,925	6,650	17,846
Ozaukee	3,930	5,557	12	3,542	5,407	3,172	6,035	3,091	5,954	3,068	5,840
Pepin	835	1,141	2	777	1,151	754	1,168	720	1,187	723	1,172
Pierce	2,827	4,363	9	2,621	4,502	2,570	4,501	2,612	4,376	2,602	4,279
Polk	3,616	3,901	8	3,483	3,943	3,299	4,096	3,356	3,976	3,295	3,946
Portage	7,605	5,168	11	7,387	4,953	7,335	5,125	6,883	5,377	6,921	5,360
Price	3,002	2,692	19	2,783	2,695	2,613	2,924	2,520	2,879	2,438	2,879
Racine	22,634	19,158	34	21,889	19,100	20,229	21,183	20,855	20,259	19,997	20,511
Richland	2,603	3,949	6	2,401	3,940	2,367	4,052	2,187	4,124	2,405	4,051
Rock	11,852	16,633	60	10,956	16,671	10,545	17,221	9,979	17,627	9,801	17,601
Rusk	2,448	2,447	11	2,327	2,395	2,150	2,600	2,135	2,535	2,139	2,500
St. Croix	4,148	4,700	4	3,798	5,005	3,647	5,057	3,844	4,757	3,737	4,781
Sauk	4,816	7,065	12	4,498	7,127	4,615	7,104	4,064	7,648	3,980	7,618
Sawyer	1,439	2,078	2	1,330	2,018	1,183	2,188	1,178	2,139	1,176	2,068
Shawano	3,634	6,566	8	3,390	6,587	3,184	6,856	3,103	6,865	3,116	6,809
Sheboygan	14,821	18,512	153	14,134	17,885	13,223	18,984	12,974	18,844	12,966	18,669
Taylor	2,713	2,399	11	2,562	2,432	2,309	2,636	2,344	2,602	2,667	2,304
Trempealeau	4,095	3,680	5	3,862	3,606	3,582	3,964	3,572	3,830	3,531	3,818
Vernon	4,337	4,099	3	4,124	4,084	3,630	4,642	3,701	4,456	3,744	4,421
Vilas	1,457	2,564	4	1,250	2,540	1,264	2,565	1,191	2,566	1,208	2,512
Walworth	4,339	9,622	13	4,047	9,648	3,918	9,825	3,775	9,835	3,778	9,917
Washburn	1,768	1,948	2	1,621	1,966	1,488	2,145	1,468	2,115	1,485	2,014
Washington	3,804	6,924		3,523	7,016	3,456	7,117	3,188	7,345	3,111	7,327
Waukesha	15,001	20,358	26	14,359	20,420	14,168	20,628	13,376	21,265	13,049	21,444
Waupaca	3,266	8,185	5	3,037	8,238	2,907	8,380	2,740	8,506	2,720	8,448
Waushara	1,305	3,366	10	1,188	3,387	1,094	3,488	1,052	3,509	1,061	3,495
Winnebago	11,170	18,428	26	10,397	18,628	10,147	18,938	9,601	19,311	9,504	19,318
Wood	6,899	8,522	28	6,394	8,702	5,852	9,332	5,822	9,231	5,967	9,067
Total	560,747	596,158	1,722	535,025	593,520	502,910	631,034	494,027	629,453	489,180	627,827

THE GENERAL ELECTION

747

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

November 2, 1954

FIRST DISTRICT

Counties	Edward A. Krenzke (Dem.)	Lawrence H. Smith (Rep.)
Green	2,084	5,316
Kenosha	16,350	13,654
Racine	22,083	19,417
Rock	10,462	17,306
Walworth	3,885	9,869
Total	54,864	65,562

SECOND DISTRICT

Counties	Gaylord A. Nelson (Dem.)	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)
Columbia	4,110	6,672
Dane	33,379	25,217
Dodge	6,277	12,119
Jefferson	5,892	9,142
Waukesha	13,791	21,310
Total	63,449	74,460

THIRD DISTRICT

Counties	Joseph A. Seep (Dem.)	Gardner R. Withrow (Rep.)
Crawford	2,407	3,465
Grant	2,941	8,784
Iowa	2,191	3,434
Juneau	1,765	3,812
La Crosse	9,466	12,830
Lafayette	1,851	3,154
Monroe	3,005	4,989
Richland	2,764	3,750
Sauk	4,069	7,593
Vernon	3,916	4,417
Total	34,375	56,228

FOURTH DISTRICT

Counties	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	John C. Schafer (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	100,120	40,723
Total	100,120	40,723

FIFTH DISTRICT

Counties	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Charles J. Kersten (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	77,208	70,565
Total	77,208	70,565

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

SIXTH DISTRICT

Counties	Russell S. Johnson (Dem.)	William K. Van Pelt (Rep.)
Calumet	1,792	4,437
Fond du Lac	7,772	14,793
Ozaukee	3,422	5,614
Sheboygan	14,833	17,570
Washington	3,330	7,199
Winnebago	10,042	19,040
Total	41,191	68,653

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Kenneth E. Anderson (Dem.)	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.)
Adams	1,150	1,506
Green Lake	1,199	3,936
Langlade	3,172	3,659
Marathon	12,651	13,147
Marquette	852	2,287
Portage	7,389	5,216
Shawano	3,247	6,814
Waupaca	2,950	8,364
Waushara	1,157	3,421
Wood	6,061	9,231
Total	39,828	57,581

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Counties	Jerome J. Reinke (Dem.)	John W. Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown	12,938	21,635
Door	1,923	4,874
Florence	680	762
Forest	1,670	1,443
Kewaunee	3,418	3,092
Manitowoc	9,856	12,300
Marinette	4,525	6,348
Oconto	3,096	5,098
Outagamie	6,931	18,036
Total	45,037	73,588

NINTH DISTRICT

Counties	Lester R. Johnson (Dem.)	William E. Owen (Rep.)
Barron	5,716	5,251
Buffalo	2,324	1,866
Chippewa	6,865	5,660
Clark	5,866	4,732
Dunn	4,058	3,987
Eau Claire	9,808	7,417
Jackson	3,748	1,324
Pepin	967	987
Pierce	3,488	3,642
St. Croix	4,939	3,783
Trempealeau	4,706	2,985
Total	52,485	42,234

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued

TENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Basil G. Kennedy (Dem.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland	3,082	3,083
Bayfield	1,743	2,550
Burnett	1,089	2,019
Douglas	8,029	8,807
Iron	2,017	1,729
Lincoln	2,304	4,993
Oneida	2,738	4,195
Polk	2,890	4,566
Price	2,026	3,724
Rusk	1,830	2,966
Sawyer	939	2,542
Taylor	2,093	2,957
Vilas	1,195	2,731
Washburn	1,244	2,463
Total	33,219	49,325

**SPECIAL ELECTION FOR
MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 9TH DISTRICT
October 13, 1953**

Counties	Lester R. Johnson (Dem.)	Arthur L. Padrutt (Rep.)
Barron	2,327	2,150
Buffalo	1,238	919
Chippewa	4,346	3,457
Clark	2,173	2,382
Dunn	2,421	1,665
Eau Claire	6,610	4,369
Jackson	2,540	1,407
Peplin	422	430
Pierce	1,497	1,432
St. Croix	1,815	1,537
Trempealeau	2,463	1,379
Total	27,852	21,127

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS, 1952-1954

District	Counties	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
1952					
2	Brown, Oconto	Leo P. O'Brien, Rep.	32,341	Harold A. Lytje, 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	Allen 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. Krielkamp, Dem.	9,063
20	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Louis H. Prange, Rep.	29,627	William Claerbout, 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. Padruitt, 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. Schlabbach, Rep.	30,398	Harold P. Havenor, Dem.	15,540
1954					
1	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc	Alfred A. Laun, Jr., Rep.	19,519	Richard P. Schmitz, Dem.	15,521
3	Part of Milwaukee	Casimir Kendzioriski, Dem.	27,797	Leonard W. Galbrecht, Rep.	7,040
5	Part of Milwaukee	Walter L. Merien, Rep.	24,646	John E. Pederson, Dem.	24,197
7	Part of Milwaukee	Leland S. McFarland, Dem.	23,493	George F. Breitbach, Rep.	14,432
9	Part of Milwaukee	Henry W. Maier, Dem.	14,692	Pat R. Cuda, Rep.	804
11	Part of Milwaukee	Richard J. Zaborski, Dem.	17,903	Eugene T. Dermody, Rep.	11,730
12	*Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	Bernard J. Gehrmann, Rep.	14,821	William F. Schneider, Dem.	11,346
13	Dodge, Washington	Frank E. Panzer, Rep.	18,724	Walter R. Bussewitz, Dem.	10,030
14	*Outagamie, Shawano	Gerald D. Lorge, Rep.	26,093		
15	Rock	Peter P. Carr, Rep.	19,402		
17	Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette	Robert S. Travis, Rep.	22,414		
19	Calumet, Winnebago	William A. Draheim, Rep.	22,738	Herbert G. Pitz, Dem.	12,614
21	Racine	Lynn E. Staibaum, Dem.	22,892	Carl C. Christensen, Rep.	18,273
23	Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Paul J. Rogan, Rep.	18,407	Edgar L. Perry, Dem.	14,050
25	Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas	Carl E. Lauri, Dem.	13,557	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr., Rep.	13,091
27	Columbia, Crawford, Richland, Sauk	Jess Miller, Rep.	21,005	Arnold E. Davis, Dem.	13,109
29	Marathon, Shawano	Hugh M. Jones, Rep.	18,144	Robert W. Dean, Dem.	17,013
				Orville Fehlhaber, Ind.***	146
31	Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe, Vernon	J. Earl Leverich, Rep.	15,953	Charles F. Dahl, Dem.	11,799
33	Jefferson, Waukesha	Chester E. Dempsey, Rep.	28,927	Palmer F. Daugs, Dem.	20,730

*Election held in district as shown prior to 1951 reapportionment, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Sen. Paul J. Rogan.
 **Election held in district as shown prior to 1951 reapportionment, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Sen. Gordon A. Bubolz.
 ***Write-in candidate.

298

SPECIAL ELECTION*

April 5, 1955

VOTE FOR STATE SENATOR

10th District

Counties	Wm. W. Ward (Dem.)	Robert P. Knowles (Rep.)
Buffalo	1,334	1,576
Pepin	940	1,055
Pierce	2,569	3,180
St. Croix	3,563	2,868
Total	8,406	8,679

*Election held in district as shown prior to 1951 reapportionment to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Sen. Warren P. Knowles.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 2, 1954

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
Adams, Juneau, Marquette	Louis C. Romell, Rep.	6,850	Phillip R. O'Connell, Dem.	3,302
			Vincent F. Kelley, Ind.	1,323
Ashland, Bayfield	Victor C. Wallin, Rep.	5,452	Emmett D. Sullivan, Dem.	4,624
Barron	Charles H. Sykes, Rep.	5,732	George Mireau, Dem.	5,202
Brown, 1st district	Jerome F. Quinn, Rep.	6,305	William E. Hickey, Dem.	5,203
Brown, 2nd district	Robert E. Lynch, Dem.	6,512	Emil Priewe, Rep.	5,599
Brown, 3rd district*	Edward A. Seymour, Rep.	5,366	William J. Sweeney, Dem.	5,320
Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	Mamre H. Ward, Rep.	7,106	Fred E. Borner, Dem.	5,925
Calumet	Raymond A. Peabody, Rep.	5,519	Clef A. Bloom, Dem.	4,848
Chippewa	Henry M. Peters, Rep.	4,275	Paul L. Schwalbach, Dem.	1,974
Clark	Sylvia H. Raihle, Rep.	6,492	William L. Larson, Dem.	5,963
Columbia	Walter E. Cook, Rep.	5,369	Axel Sorensen, Dem.	4,960
Crawford, Richland	Everett V. Bidwell, Rep.	6,831	Theodore O. Goeres, Dem.	3,879
Dane, 1st district	Milford C. Kintz, Rep.	6,771	Thorlief A. Peterson, Dem.	5,349
Dane, 2nd district	Joseph W. Bloodgood, Dem.	6,564	Donald E. Scheck, Rep.	2,803
Dane, 3rd district	Ivan A. Nestingen, Dem.	6,019	George H. Harb, Rep.	4,434
Dane, 4th district	Carroll E. Metzner, Rep.	6,759	Floyd E. Wheeler, Dem.	5,781
Dane, 5th district	Carl W. Thompson, Dem.	9,309	Wilmer E. Trodahl, Rep.	4,038
Dodge, 1st district	Ervin M. Bruner, Dem.	7,174	John Fluckiger, Jr., Rep.	5,353
Dodge, 2nd district	Elmer L. Genzmer, Rep.	4,906	Joseph Ready, Dem.	2,731
Door, Kewaunee	Elmer C. Nitschke, Rep.	6,214	Thomas W. Wells, Dem.	4,436
Douglas, 1st district	Frank N. Graass, Rep.	8,735	William H. Moore, Dem.	4,403
Douglas, 2nd district	Reino A. Perala, Dem.	5,647		
Dunn	Lawrence M. Hagen, Rep.	4,672	Napoleon P. Archambeault, Dem.	4,310
Eau Claire, 1st district	G. Helmer Bakke, Rep.	4,539	Arnold Gilberts, Dem.	3,354
Eau Claire, 2nd district	Ray A. Kuhlman, Rep.	4,685	Edmund A. Nix, Dem.	4,412
Florence, Forest, Langlade	Bernard H. Baether, Dem.	4,113	John Pritchard, Rep.	3,724
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Alfred J. Lauby, Dem.	5,980	Walter D. Cavers, Rep.	5,534
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Nicholas J. Lesselyoung, Rep.	6,700	James Megellas, Dem.	5,899
Grant	Fred W. Schlueter, Rep.	7,231	Harry H. Mieske, Dem.	2,707
Green	William A. Loy, Rep.	8,738	Milton D. Brogley, Dem.	2,814
Green Lake, Waushara	Harry A. Keegan, Rep.	6,148		
	William N. Belter, Rep.	5,102	Anthony Jodarski, Dem.	1,918
Iowa, Lafayette	Walter B. Calvert, Rep.	6,830	Clarence L. Poad, Ind.	2,872
Iron, Oneida, Vilas	Marvin E. Dillman, Rep.	7,735	William D. Thomas, Dem.	3,761
Jackson, Trempealeau	Keith C. Hardie, Dem.	7,549	Earl A. Nehls, Dem.	6,488
Jefferson	Byron F. Wackett, Rep.	8,488	Russell Paulson, Rep.	5,454
Kenosha, 1st district	George Molinaro, Dem.	10,369	Victor R. Johnson, Dem.	6,413
Kenosha, 2nd district	Joseph Lourigan, Dem.	8,773		
La Crosse, 1st district	James D. Peterson, Rep.	6,215	Floyd Guttormsen, Rep.	7,974
La Crosse, 2nd district	Eugene A. Toepel, Rep.	5,910	Leonard R. Chojnacki, Dem.	5,089
			Leland E. Mulder, Dem.	4,961

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
Lincoln	Emil A. Hinz, Rep.	4,441	Henry Meier, Dem.	2,794
Manitowoc, 1st district	Hugo E. Vogel, Dem.	6,008	Edward D. La Course, Rep.	5,495
Manitowoc, 2nd district*	Frank LeClair, Rep.	5,402	Oscar Eis, Dem.	5,321
Marathon, 1st district	Ben Reihle, Dem.	5,646	Martin C. Lueck, Rep.	5,145
Marathon, 2nd district	Paul A. Luedtke, Rep.	7,928	James H. Sorenson, Dem.	6,830
Marinette	Roy H. Sengstock, Rep.	6,381	Neil Stoveken, Dem.	4,599
Milwaukee, 1st district	Edward F. Mertz, Dem.	6,756	Edward J. Merz, Rep.	5,658
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Walton B. Stewart, Dem.	3,851	Albert Stergar, Ind.	29
			George E. Wolfram, Rep.	1,230
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Joseph A. Greco, Dem.	5,529	Murray Humphrey, Rep.	3,956
Milwaukee, 4th district	Joseph P. Murphy, Dem.	4,671	Jess F. Klingenberg, Rep.	2,031
Milwaukee, 5th district	Lawrence W. Timmerman, Rep.	6,996	Edward D. Murphy, Dem.	6,165
Milwaukee, 6th district	Isaac N. Coggs, Dem.	4,928	Roosevelt Parsons, Rep.	1,186
Milwaukee, 7th district	James G. Lippert, Dem.	6,247	Paul O. Jaeger, Rep.	649
Milwaukee, 8th district*	George J. Talsky, Dem.	7,419	Donald R. Sweeney, Rep.	3,042
Milwaukee, 9th district	Charles J. Schmidt, Dem.	9,436	Eugene Gettelman, Rep.	6,582
Milwaukee, 10th district	Michael F. O'Connell, Dem.	5,290	Carl H. Krueger, Rep.	433
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ervin J. Ryczek, Dem.	10,776	Stanley A. Pierce, Rep.	3,836
Milwaukee, 12th district	George Sokolowski, Dem.	7,130	Theodore Detzek, Rep.	1,507
Milwaukee, 13th district	Cecil B. Brown, Jr., Dem.	4,400	Ted J. Ceralo, Ind.	1,937
			Edward F. Bruhns, Rep.	608
Milwaukee, 14th district	Richard B. Nowakowski, Dem.	10,217	Leon C. Jasiorkowski, Rep.	1,690
Milwaukee, 15th district	Earle W. Fricker, Rep.	10,827	Thomas Edward Knab, Dem.	8,819
Milwaukee, 16th district	Thomas J. Duffey, Dem.	7,032	Thomas H. Stanton, Rep.	5,684
Milwaukee, 17th district	Howard F. Peilant, Dem.	7,345	Martin F. Howard, Rep.	5,566
Milwaukee, 18th district	Ralph J. Landowski, Dem.	6,607	Phillip W. Gross, Jr., Rep.	6,293
Milwaukee, 19th district	William R. Kasik, Rep.	15,686	Sidney Lieberman, Dem.	6,778
Milwaukee, 20th district	Glen E. Pommerening, Rep.	10,019	James B. Brennan, Dem.	4,345
Milwaukee, 21st district	Arthur J. Balzer, Dem.	4,382	Robert Finley, Ind.	291
			Louis Hicks, Rep.	3,266
			Don A. Gehrman**	951
Milwaukee, 22nd district	Robert T. Huber, Dem.	10,131	William R. Schnepf, Rep.	4,002
Milwaukee, 23rd district	William Luebke, Dem.	5,830	Henry Conrad, Rep.	3,746
Milwaukee, 24th district	George C. Windrow, Dem.	9,925	Francis J. Demet, Rep.	5,395
Monroe	Earl D. Hall, Rep.	4,936	Robert F. Hurley, Dem.	3,082
Oconto	Reuben LaFave, Rep.	5,913		
Outagamie, 1st district	Mark Catlin, Jr., Rep.	10,691		
Outagamie, 2nd district	William T. Sullivan, Rep.	6,783	Robert M. Vanevenhoven, Dem.	4,498
Ozaukee	Warren A. Grady, Rep.	5,115	Nicholas J. Bichler, Dem.	4,220
Portage	John T. Kostuck, Dem.	9,161		
Price, Taylor	Vincent J. Zellinger, Rep.	5,801	Henry Biermann, Dem.	4,840
Racine, 1st district	Earl Warren, Dem.	9,730		

THE GENERAL ELECTION

723

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
Racine, 2nd district	Roy E. Naleid, Dem.	8,499	Lawrence R. Larsen, Rep.	6,765
Racine, 3rd district	Anthony B. Rewald, Rep.	6,310	Ray S. Kamper, Dem.	5,418
Rock, 1st district	Clyde A. Jewett, Rep.	6,622	T. E. H. Eickemeyer, Dem.	3,976
Rock, 2nd district	David J. Blanchard, Rep.	4,944	Arnold J. Wikum, Dem.	2,780
Rock, 3rd district	Wallace Leschinsky, Rep.	4,447	David J. Fries, Dem.	3,060
			Herman W. Schultz, Ind.	1,993
Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Willis J. Hutnik, Rep.	7,421	Anton J. Krause, Dem.	4,254
St. Croix	William A. Bergeron, Rep.	4,553	John A. Van Meter, Dem.	4,171
Sauk	J. Riley Stone, Rep.	7,374	James R. Head, Dem.	4,341
Shawano	Robert G. Marotz, Rep.	6,619	Robert H. Fischer, Dem.	3,472
Sheboygan, 1st district	Fred E. Nuernberg, Rep.	8,860	Clarence J. Welsch, Dem.	6,721
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Harold F. Huibregtse, Rep.	9,764	William Ford, Dem.	5,124
Vernon*	Bernard Lewison, Rep.	3,915	Eldon Traastad, Dem.	3,911
			Charles W. Fowell, Ind.	464
Walworth	Ora R. Rice, Rep.	9,998	George A. Johnson, Dem.	3,707
Washington	Elmer J. Schowalter, Rep.	8,144	Edwin Junk, Dem.	331
Waukesha, 1st district	Alvin Redford, Rep.	9,652	Leo L. Kennedy, Dem.	7,206
Waukesha, 2nd district	Alfred R. Ludvigsen, Rep.	11,334	Joseph L. Turner, Dem.	6,477
Waupaca	Richard E. Peterson, Rep.	8,377	George J. Borchardt, Dem.	2,944
Winnebago, 1st district	Harvey R. Abraham, Rep.	7,078	Stanley E. Dennin, Dem.	3,242
Winnebago, 2nd district	Joseph H. Anderson, Rep.	5,590	Herman J. Brandt, Dem.	3,280
Winnebago, 3rd district	Arnold J. Cane, Rep.	6,443	J. Cyril Hyland, Dem.	3,403
Wood, 1st district	John S. Crawford, Rep.	4,695	John Zubella, Dem.	2,739
Wood, 2nd district	Arthur J. Crowns, Jr., Rep.	4,417	Arthur H. Treutel, Dem.	3,396

*Recount

**Write-in candidate

PARTIES AND ELECTIONS

**THE JUDICIAL AND
NONPARTISAN ELECTIONS**

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

March 9, 1954, Primary Election

April 6, 1954

Counties	Dieterich	Stearns	Steinle
Adams	70	45	199
Ashland	180	91	396
Barron	266	214	465
Bayfield	163	99	316
Brown	5,434	3,298	7,609
Buffalo	123	68	255
Burnett	94	79	150
Calumet	142	57	304
Chippewa	350	179	552
Clark	272	130	712
Columbia	354	161	654
Crawford	177	110	319
Dane	1,348	976	4,142
Dodge	528	140	1,341
Door	105	94	373
Douglas	767	372	679
Dunn	224	147	337
Eau Claire	273	205	640
Florence	41	30	142
Fond du Lac	591	329	1,525
Forest	51	54	224
Grant	355	176	699
Green	173	83	354
Green Lake	110	59	367
Iowa	146	114	353
Iron	136	59	138
Jackson	167	59	232
Jefferson	265	152	948
Juneau	139	95	398
Kenosha	2,990	1,324	2,513
Kewaunee	105	76	271
La Crosse	476	280	1,649
Lafayette	135	115	268
Langlade	137	94	197
Lincoln	261	153	382
Manitowoc	818	468	1,464
Marathon	3,170	1,737	5,510
Marinette	256	187	578
Marquette	88	37	238
Milwaukee	13,933	9,563	59,006
Monroe	168	97	506
Oconto	204	139	541
Oneida	154	98	530
Outagamie	780	503	1,740
Ozaukee	122	47	271
Pepin	43	36	176
Pierce	130	84	321
Polk	153	130	330
Portage	319	161	634
Price	165	50	299
Racine	1,105	671	2,560
Richland	125	89	279
Rock	532	269	1,253
Rusk	146	100	285
St. Croix	207	149	392
Sauk	253	122	520
Sawyer	100	67	200
Shawano	206	155	496
Sheboygan	3,979	1,009	4,772
Taylor	172	116	310
Trempealeau	162	117	323
Vernon	135	108	366
Vilas	94	63	252
Walworth	216	131	767
Washburn	147	80	196
Washington	2,218	599	3,806
Waukesha	634	336	2,549
Waupaca	219	153	631
Waushara	144	54	231
Winnebago	767	505	1,577
Wood	457	187	1,163
Total	49,669	28,134	125,530

Counties	William H. Dieterich	Roland J. Steinle
Adams	630	728
Ashland	685	809
Barron	2,268	2,386
Bayfield	649	921
Brown	3,143	6,502
Buffalo	907	890
Burnett	359	385
Calumet	696	802
Chippewa	2,313	2,885
Clark	1,735	2,749
Columbia	1,886	2,594
Crawford	1,583	1,553
Dane	6,117	7,872
Dodge	4,256	4,901
Door	433	1,031
Douglas	4,727	3,245
Dunn	1,711	1,415
Eau Claire	2,830	2,903
Florence	95	187
Fond du Lac	2,029	3,741
Forest	141	264
Grant	2,735	3,352
Green	1,292	1,912
Green Lake	661	1,384
Iowa	982	1,105
Iron	535	602
Jackson	2,033	3,663
Jefferson	1,003	1,660
Juneau	807	5,839
Kenosha	844	1,719
Kewaunee	5,157	8,326
La Crosse	1,013	877
Lafayette	556	588
Langlade	2,030	2,403
Lincoln	4,442	4,250
Manitowoc	6,916	8,501
Marathon	2,450	3,645
Marinette	376	405
Marquette	49,784	105,524
Milwaukee	1,622	2,072
Monroe	1,361	2,456
Oconto	1,456	1,607
Oneida	6,117	7,795
Outagamie	1,432	3,456
Ozaukee	304	439
Pepin	1,364	1,046
Pierce	881	1,003
Portage	1,640	2,143
Price	656	1,043
Racine	4,971	7,295
Richland	618	687
Rock	4,670	6,639
Rusk	1,072	836
St. Croix	2,591	1,763
Sauk	2,087	1,883
Sawyer	327	389
Shawano	1,398	2,170
Sheboygan	6,130	7,996
Taylor	664	738
Trempealeau	715	1,202
Vernon	1,514	1,829
Vilas	279	561
Walworth	2,614	4,482
Washburn	671	642
Washington	2,879	3,848
Waukesha	3,822	9,286
Waupaca	2,519	2,845
Waushara	343	579
Winnebago	8,498	8,549
Wood	4,243	4,848
Total	200,224	297,369

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
April 5, 1955

Counties	Grover L. Broadfoot	Counties	Grover L. Broadfoot
Adams	1,582	Marquette	5,104
Ashland	3,525	Marquette	1,326
Barron	4,703	Milwaukee	108,826
Bayfield	2,048	Monroe	3,477
Brown	24,473	Oconto	3,813
Buffalo	2,445	Oneida	4,679
Burnett	1,519	Outagamie	10,472
Calumet	2,757	Ozaukee	4,368
Chippewa	6,387	Pepin	1,358
Clark	3,973	Pierce	3,172
Columbia	4,958	Polk	3,089
Crawford	2,456	Portage	6,844
Dane	30,827	Price	2,505
Dodge	6,835	Racine	21,992
Door	3,110	Richland	2,004
Douglas	10,545	Rock	10,050
Dunn	4,015	Rusk	1,943
Eau Claire	5,402	St. Croix	3,123
Florence	720	Sauk	4,664
Fond du Lac	10,463	Sawyer	2,174
Forest	1,872	Shawano	3,922
Grant	3,864	Sheboygan	16,715
Green	4,710	Taylor	2,056
Green Lake	2,572	Trempealeau	3,377
Iowa	3,485	Vernon	2,794
Iron	1,048	Vilas	2,326
Jackson	2,015	Walworth	8,410
Jefferson	6,498	Walburn	1,608
Juneau	2,526	Washington	4,582
Kenosha	15,808	Waukesha	16,272
Kewaunee	2,209	Waupaca	3,932
La Crosse	13,683	Waushara	2,424
La Fayette	3,012	Winnebago	18,070
Langlade	3,348	Wood	7,574
Lincoln	3,503		
Manitowoc	10,604		
Marathon	7,409		
		Total	520,554

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 6, 1954

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Third Branch

County	Myron L. Gordon	Elmer W. Roller
Milwaukee	98,900	55,837

Seventh Branch

County	Ronald A. Drechsler
Milwaukee	132,542

Tenth Branch

County	Roman R. Blenski	Harvey L. Neelen
Milwaukee	29,976	124,296

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	James P. Cullen	Richard W. Orton
Dawford	2,699	1,189
Grant	2,299	5,326
Owa	768	1,515
afayette	716	1,493
ichland	504	891
Total	6,986	10,414

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Lincoln Neprud
La Crosse	12,416
Monroe	3,354
Trempealeau	1,893
Vernon	3,674
Total	21,337

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Carl H. Daley
Barron	4,199
Burnett	727
Douglas	7,432
Polk	1,751
Washburn	1,265
Total	15,374

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Harry S. Fox
Green	2,765
Jefferson	4,894
Rock	10,998
Total	18,657

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 5, 1955

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	M. Eugene Baker	Philip B. Morrissy
Kenosha	17,744	4,651
Walworth	3,940	6,553
Total	21,684	11,204

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Eighth Branch

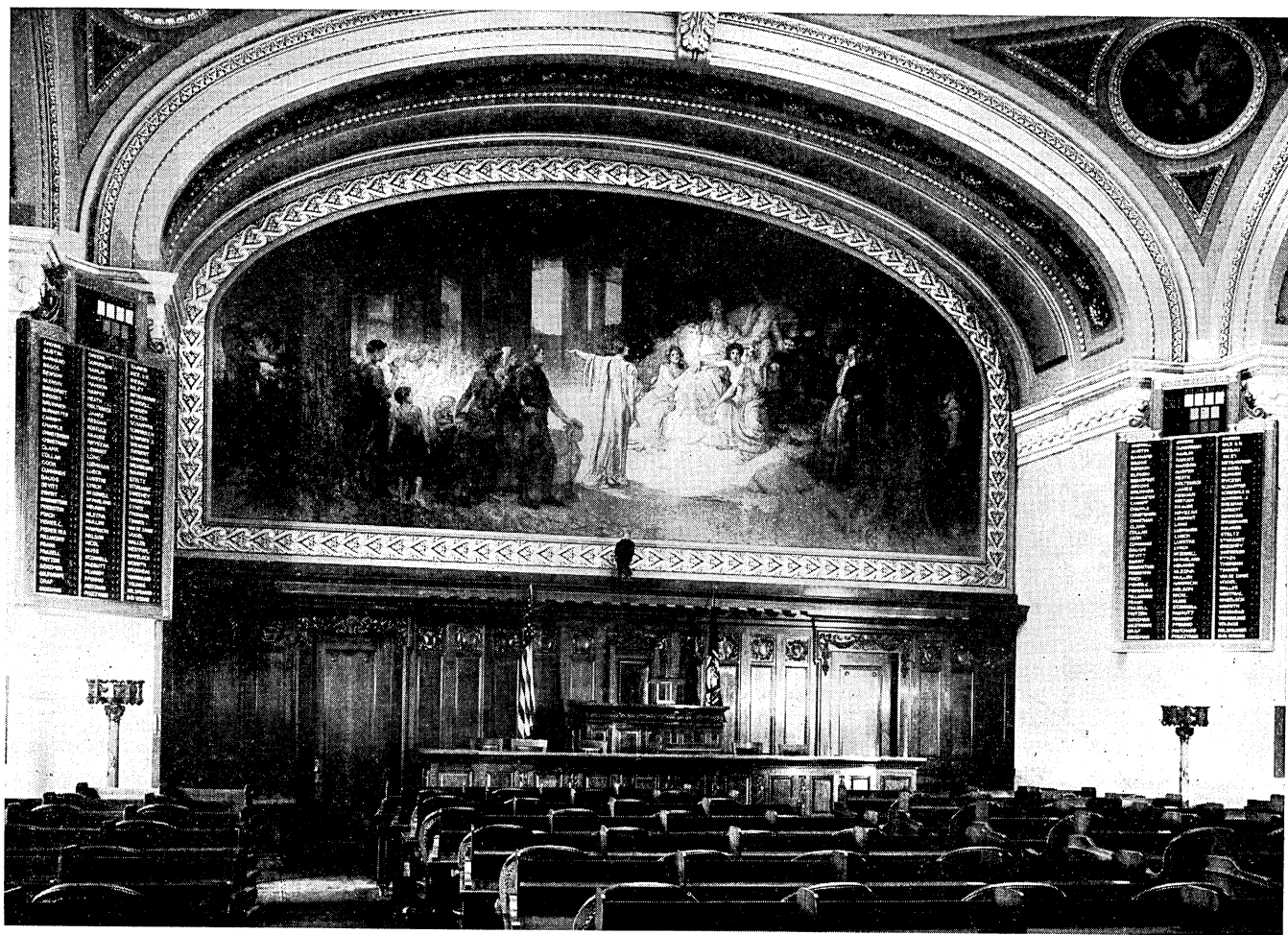
County	Wm. I. O'Neill
Milwaukee	110,497
Total	110,497

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Second Branch

County	Herman W. Sachtjen
Dane	33,981
Total	33,981

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Edward M. Duquaine
Brown	26,171
Door	3,399
Kewaunee	2,386
Total	31,956



The Assembly Chamber, which houses the 100 members of the lower house of the legislature. To the right and left may be seen the boards of the electric roll call machine, the first of its kind in the nation.

PARTIES AND ELECTIONS
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
AND REFERENDUM

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
April 5, 1955

Counties	School Debt Limitation Jt. Res. 12, 1955		Judicial Retirement Jt. Res. 14, 1955	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	962	996	1,373	670
Ashland	2,576	2,004	3,031	1,544
Barron	3,094	2,008	3,362	1,744
Bayfield	1,348	1,130	1,547	867
Brown	14,692	11,243	18,387	8,230
Buffalo	1,254	871	1,389	652
Burnett	975	763	1,090	560
Calumet	1,658	1,397	1,989	1,032
Chippewa	3,716	3,364	4,745	2,497
Clark	2,432	2,397	3,048	1,655
Columbia	3,743	2,169	3,969	1,888
Crawford	1,633	1,442	1,975	1,242
Dane	22,284	8,420	22,352	8,948
Dodge	4,107	3,346	4,850	2,710
Door	1,853	1,691	2,243	1,312
Douglas	6,534	4,526	8,066	3,389
Dunn	2,841	1,986	2,862	1,569
Eau Claire	3,308	2,072	3,873	1,530
Florence	579	425	643	304
Fond du Lac	4,169	4,229	5,480	3,116
Forest	1,142	893	1,429	695
Grant	2,527	2,330	2,888	1,852
Green	2,958	2,062	3,384	1,795
Green Lake	1,577	1,511	1,923	1,162
Iowa	2,092	2,112	2,460	1,577
Iron	607	499	731	378
Jackson	1,087	1,166	1,432	766
Jefferson	3,975	2,725	4,474	2,643
Juneau	1,555	1,150	1,773	868
Kenosha	8,934	9,707	12,113	6,785
Kewaunee	1,201	1,397	1,675	967
La Crosse	6,293	5,975	8,898	3,981
Lafayette	2,004	1,534	2,303	1,236
Langlade	2,093	1,539	2,609	1,191
Lincoln	2,258	1,749	2,787	1,237
Manitowoc	6,180	5,250	7,476	4,054
Marathon	4,571	4,619	5,449	3,066
Marquette	2,811	2,427	3,551	1,814
Marquette	832	787	972	584
Milwaukee	69,437	37,908	81,951	28,646
Monroe	2,336	1,865	2,812	1,301
Oconto	2,303	1,936	2,782	1,498
Oneida	3,424	1,963	3,754	1,335
Outagamie	5,346	4,204	7,161	2,923
Ozaukee	3,466	2,030	3,781	1,673
Pepin	771	681	925	495
Pierce	2,456	1,546	2,747	1,200
Polk	2,069	1,331	2,274	1,096
Portage	3,288	3,896	4,393	3,049
Price	1,822	1,443	2,223	1,071
Racine	14,213	10,907	17,714	8,346
Richland	1,045	1,261	1,399	835
Rock	6,744	4,123	7,513	3,520
Rusk	1,637	897	1,307	1,116
St. Croix	2,713	1,889	2,972	1,626
Sauk	3,176	2,145	3,825	1,614
Sawyer	1,428	991	1,561	848
Shawano	2,268	2,391	3,001	1,741
Sheboygan	9,445	8,000	11,555	6,615
Taylor	1,266	1,067	1,510	858
Trempealeau	2,004	1,742	2,334	1,321
Vernon	1,700	1,405	1,951	1,284
Vilas	1,482	1,004	1,741	752
Walworth	5,556	2,917	6,033	2,933
Washburn	1,115	727	1,155	567
Washington	3,053	2,216	3,578	1,815
Waushara	10,603	6,500	12,294	5,136
Waupaca	2,231	2,224	2,631	1,660
Waupaca	1,307	1,260	1,662	860
Waushara	7,596	7,112	10,673	4,807
Winnebago	4,621	3,159	5,500	2,558
Wood				
Total	320,376	228,641	381,214	177,929

REFERENDUM QUESTIONS, NOV. 2, 1954

Counties	Eligibility to Vote for President and Vice President Ch. 76, 1953		State-wide-Educational Television Jt. Res. 66, 1953	
	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	1,400	1,050		
Ashland	2,973	2,242	986	1,541
Barron	5,117	3,902	2,063	3,134
Bayfield	1,991	1,562	3,702	5,610
Brown	15,218	14,714	1,716	2,039
Buffalo	1,828	1,645	6,951	24,922
Burnett	1,480	1,076	1,368	2,283
Calumet	2,831	2,616	1,115	1,475
Chippewa	5,711	5,100	1,695	3,466
Clark	4,593	4,180	3,205	8,160
Columbia	5,357	3,900	2,369	7,079
Crawford	2,628	2,264	3,543	6,183
Dane	34,151	17,169	1,604	3,553
Dodge	9,098	7,411	27,329	25,508
Door	2,832	2,510	4,166	12,677
Douglas	8,286	5,812	1,885	4,145
Dunn	3,064	3,247	6,531	8,358
Eau Claire	6,668	5,803	2,205	4,452
Florence	733	542	3,853	9,393
Fond du Lac	9,212	7,742	421	974
Forest	1,440	1,163	4,820	13,078
Grant	5,161	4,648	910	1,814
Green	3,483	3,037	3,755	6,720
Green Lake	2,395	2,107	2,081	4,829
Iowa	2,527	2,204	1,271	3,261
Iron	1,765	1,092	1,757	3,261
Jackson	2,233	2,161	1,240	1,345
Jefferson	6,986	5,839	1,580	3,174
Juneau	2,543	2,171	3,968	9,101
Kenosha	12,856	13,578	1,853	3,094
Kewaunee	2,501	3,135	6,905	20,614
La Crosse	9,668	8,071	1,095	4,803
Lafayette	2,097	2,080	4,884	14,478
Langlade	3,201	3,099	1,543	2,738
Lincoln	3,290	3,055	1,507	4,874
Manitowoc	9,593	9,308	1,898	5,008
Marathon	10,810	11,738	3,580	16,200
Marinette	5,457	3,958	6,047	17,463
Marquette	1,469	1,229	2,911	6,583
Milwaukee	156,785	94,819	901	1,865
Monroe	3,968	2,911	82,146	174,573
Oconto	3,367	3,273	2,827	4,549
Oneida	3,601	2,470	1,877	5,482
Outagamie	10,112	8,765	2,233	4,006
Ozaukee	4,742	3,334	4,916	15,909
Pepin	784	837	2,639	5,604
Pierce	3,140	2,340	449	1,280
Polk	3,937	2,285	1,814	3,791
Portage	5,036	5,571	2,726	3,614
Price	2,782	2,120	1,955	9,556
Racine	18,874	16,556	1,842	3,195
Richland	2,851	2,648	8,303	28,841
Rock	13,264	9,890	1,821	3,948
Rusk	2,560	1,600	5,748	18,436
St. Croix	4,044	2,983	1,260	2,943
Sauk	5,359	4,191	2,838	4,342
Sawyer	1,734	1,120	4,062	6,536
Shawano	3,975	4,690	1,159	1,681
Sheboygan	14,040	10,071	1,581	7,903
Taylor	2,462	1,828	7,138	18,372
Trempealeau	3,245	2,919	1,445	3,080
Vernon	3,495	3,280	2,373	4,091
Vilas	1,949	1,320	2,395	4,872
Walworth	6,588	5,005	1,154	2,250
Washburn	1,869	1,255	4,549	7,686
Washington	5,163	4,023	1,593	1,659
Waukesha	19,779	11,674	2,616	6,844
Waupaca	4,837	4,616	9,961	22,448
Waushara	1,935	1,867	2,231	8,015
Winnebago	12,310	10,552	1,162	2,842
Wood	6,823	5,807	5,100	19,564
Total	550,056	414,680	308,385	697,262

ADDENDA

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY VOTE, April 3, 1956*

Delegates-at-Large

Democrat:	Estes Kefauver	330,665
Republican:	John Chapple	18,743
	Dwight D. Eisenhower	437,089

District Delegates

Cong. Dist.	<i>Democrat</i>	Kefauver	Chapple	<i>Republican</i>	Eisenhower
1	31,298	1,605	44,317		
2	39,796	1,701	53,416		
3	19,346	1,124	27,523		
4	62,436	3,507	68,145		
5	56,952	3,467	79,521		
6	27,626	1,627	43,437		
7	20,807	1,334	31,218		
8	24,428	2,158	40,601		
9	24,185	965	26,852		
10	23,791	1,255	22,059		

JUDICIAL PRIMARY ELECTION, March 6, 1956

Supreme Court

William H. Dieterich	68,288	;	Thomas E. Fairchild	250,442
			Clair L. Finch	30,244

Circuit Courts

2nd, 5th branch	9th, 1st branch
John E. Krueger	42,343
Max Raskin	53,742
Elmer W. Roller	56,506
Robert P. Russell	44,599
8th	Arthur B. Barber
William E. McEwen	2,631
Ira O. Slocumb	2,288
Kenneth L. Swanson	1,741
Robert G. Varnum	3,078
	Richard W. Bardwell
	5,786
	Wm. R. Curkeet, Jr.
	791
	Jack R. DeWitt
	4,158
	Norris E. Maloney
	5,458
	Douglas Nelson
	4,297
	Edwin M. Wilkie
	6,964

Municipal Court

Kenosha, 2nd	
John V. Evans	2,721
Joseph B. Molinaro	4,653
	James T. Parmelee
	2,352
	Urban J. Zievers
	3,244

*From official records in the Office of Secretary of State.

JUDICIAL ELECTION, April 3, 1956**Supreme Court; Term Expires January 1967**

William H. Dieterich 165,953 Thomas E. Fairchild 574,429

Circuit Courts; Term Expires January 1963

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Vote</i>
2nd, 5th branch	Max Raskin	123,461
	Elmer W. Roller	145,809
3rd	Helmuth F. Arps	18,828
	Herbert A. Bunde	18,706
7th	Wm. E. McEwen	8,759
	Robert G. Varnum	9,978
8th	Richard W. Bardwell	23,854
	Edwin Wilkie	20,657
9th, 1st branch		

Dane County Superior Court

Roy H. Proctor 37,200

County Courts; Term Expires January 1963

Racine: Oscar M. Edwards 13,221; Francis H. Wendt 14,042

Municipal Courts

	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Vote</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
Barron 1st	John P. Santerre	3,929	May 1960
Bayfield	John F. Shykes	1,518	May 1960
Brown	Raymond J. Rahr	19,007	May 1962
Kenosha, 1st	Harvey V. Carlson	16,153	Jan. 1961
	Joseph B. Molinaro	9,875	
Kenosha, 2nd	Urban J. Zievers	10,172	Jan. 1960
	Howard J. DuRocher	23,670	Jan. 1963
Racine	Clarence F. Whiffen	13,520	June 1962
Sheboygan	Otto G. Ansoerge	136	May 1960
Winnebago	Julius B. Holtz	22	

Constitutional Amendments Voted on April 3, 1956

	<i>Vote For</i>	<i>Vote Against</i>
Teacher's retirement benefits	365,560	255,284
Dedication of land	376,692	193,544
Removing limitation on terms of sheriffs	269,722	328,603
Railroad passes for public use	188,715	380,207

APPOINTMENTS, APRIL 9 — MAY 10, 1956

Agriculture, Department of: Advisory Committee on Frozen Food Locker Plants and Processors — Elmer S. Fechner, Marvin Howitt, Erwin Lutzow, for terms ending April 23, 1958.

Dental Examiners, Board of: Dr. Stephen S. Donovan, reappointed for term ending May 2, 1961.

Legislature: Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems — Arthur L. Padrutt appointed to succeed Frederick N. MacMillin, resigned, for term ending April 1, 1959.

Library Commission, Free: S. Janice Kee, appointed Secretary to succeed Elizabeth Burr, Acting Secretary, beginning September 1, 1956.

Pharmacy, Board of: Sylvester H. Dretzka, reappointed for term ending April 12, 1961.

University of Wisconsin Board of Regents: Charles D. Gelatt, reappointed for term ending May 1, 1965.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR
FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES
(ADDITION TO LIST ON PAGES 275-77)**

**Atomic Energy, Interdepartmental Study Committee on State
Regulation of the Use of**

Members: George Hanson, State Geologist; William L. Lea, State Board of Health; Lawrence Motl, Conservation Department engineer; O. J. Muegge, State Sanitary Engineer; Warren Oakey, Chief Engineer, Public Service Commission; Roger Ostrem, Director of Safety and Sanitation, Industrial Commission; Ralph Purucker, Public Service Commission; Warren Resh, assistant Attorney General; Edward Samp, Director of Securities Department; John E. Willard, Chemistry Department, University of Wisconsin; Harvey E. Wirth, State Board of Health; Theodore Wisniewski, Director, Committee on Water Pollution.

Since the various state agencies are with increasing frequency becoming involved in matters relating to the development and use of atomic energy; in order to keep abreast of developments in the field; and to coordinate the activities of the various state departments, the Governor on March 29, 1956 created this committee to serve in an advisory capacity to state agencies.

**Elimination of Litter Along Wisconsin Highways, Governor's
Committee For**

Members: John R. Frederick, Madison, *chairman*; Neil M. Conway, Wausau; Mrs. V. H. Cubela, Hillsboro; Mrs. Leland B. Dix, Wilmot; Prof. F. H. Elwell, University of Wisconsin; Mrs. M. W. Fenske, Milwaukee; Mrs. H. N. Fischer, West Bend; Harry H. Ginzl, Manitowoc; Walter Goldsworthy, Three Lakes; Mrs. Arnold H. Klentz, West Allis; Walter M. Lindeman, Janesville; Mary McDonald, Black River Falls; William McIlquham, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. Ray Martens, Merrill; Harold O'Connor, Fort Atkinson; Irvin J. Ott, Milwaukee; Margaret Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay; Al Rice, La Crosse; Richard Schober, Oshkosh; Marie Swallow, Stevens Point; Melvin F. Waldin, Milwaukee.

Steering Committee: Cliff Hutchinson, State Highway Commission; Tom Kelly, Milwaukee; Mrs. John Krueger, Milwaukee; Russ J. Neugebauer, Conservation Commission; Pearl Pohl, Oshkosh; Mrs. Max Sulewski, Milwaukee.

On April 4, 1956 Governor Kohler announced the appointment of a permanent committee of 21 citizens to plan and administer a state-wide program to eliminate the litter along Wisconsin highways. Al-

though locally-sponsored movements are already underway in certain areas of the state the Governor deems it advisable to establish a state-wide campaign that will reach every county in Wisconsin and which will revive and maintain the priceless natural beauty along our highways.

The steering committee made preliminary arrangements and will serve in an advisory committee until the permanent committee becomes established after which the former will disband.

**Physically Handicapped, Governor's Committee
for the Employment of**

Revised List of Members as of April 1956

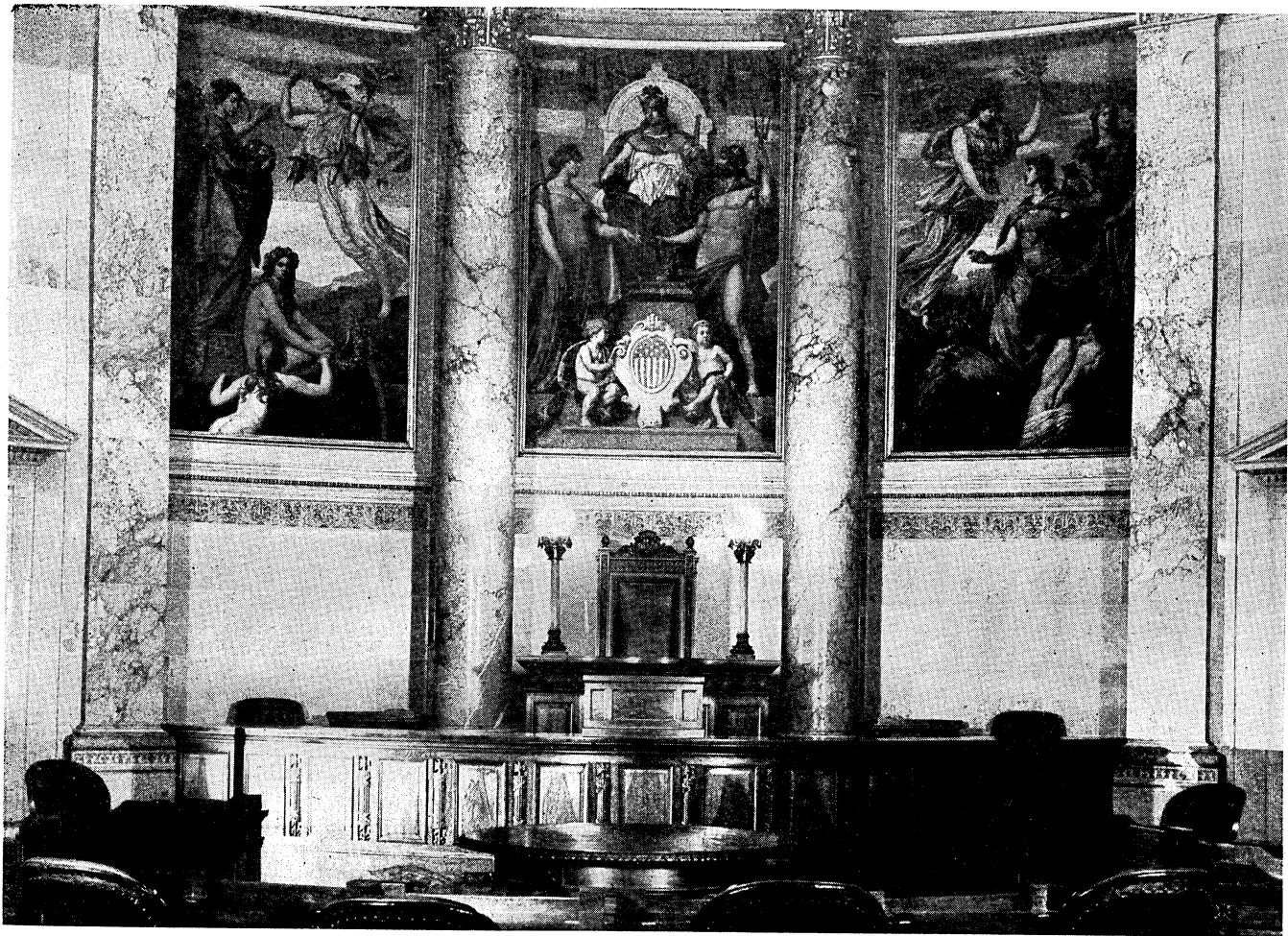
Members: Robert W. Hanson, Milwaukee, *chairman*; Ralph O'Connor, Madison, *1st vice chairman*; L. A. Mingenbach, Stevens Point, *2nd vice chairman*; A. L. Beier, Madison, *secretary*; Stuart H. Becker, Madison; Sid Bliss, Janesville; Ellsworth S. Coe, Whitewater; Thomas J. Doran, Madison; Robert A. Ewens, Milwaukee; Fred C. Freund, Fond du Lac; K. W. Haagensen, Milwaukee; George A. Haberman, Milwaukee; Frank A. Hausheer, Madison; Robert P. Hogg, Milwaukee; Robert W. Horgen, Madison; Mrs. Marie Hoyer, Oshkosh; E. A. Johnson, Eau Claire; C. W. Kammeier, Milwaukee; John A. Kubiak, Madison; Ben E. Kuechle, Wausau; Arthur W. Laage, Beloit; Mrs. Max Lavine, Superior; David J. Lippert, Madison; Ray B. Mac Arthur, Milwaukee; E. B. McCaffery, Racine; W. F. McCormick, Wausau; J. Donald McMurray, Racine; Willett S. Main, Milwaukee; C. L. Mandelert, Chippewa Falls; George E. Nash, Milwaukee; Harry A. Nelson, Milwaukee; John Oster, Jr., Milwaukee; Dan Parker, Janesville; Ray Piaskoski, Milwaukee; A. T. Rose, Madison; Chas. M. Schultz, Milwaukee; Edward D. Schwade, Milwaukee; Wm. H. Siemering, Madison; Palmer Sondreal, Amery; Kenneth L. Svee, Madison; Milo K. Swanton, Madison; Arthur F. Trebilcock, Milwaukee; H. C. Weinlick, Madison.

Refugee Program, Governor's Committee on the

Members: A. T. Rose, director, Wisconsin State Employment Service, *chairman*; Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton, director, Governor's Commission on Human Rights, Madison; Dr. Walter H. Beck, Lutheran Welfare Society, Madison; Mrs. Stanley Brown, United Church Women of Wisconsin, Elm Grove; Ellis H. Dana, Wisconsin Council of Churches, Madison; Claude F. Eames, publisher "The Independent", Elkhorn; George W. Hall, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Milwaukee; Sharon L. Hatch, International Institute of Milwaukee County, Milwaukee; Harley I. Hicks, John I. Mahn Co., Dodgeville; E. G. Jones, Belle City Malleable Iron Co., Racine; William Kasakaitas, Wisconsin Farm Bureau, Madison; Thomas J. Lucas, Sr., Division of Public Assistance, Madison; Charles A. O'Neill, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Milwaukee; Sverre Roang, attorney, Edgerton; Rabbi Manfred

Swarsensky, Madison; L. A. Stohl, Wisconsin Porcelain Co., Sun Prairie; Theodore Walton, Wisconsin State Grange, Janesville; Homer Williams, Wern Farms, Waukesha.

This committee was created by Governor Kohler on April 12, 1956. The committee is to organize a program to encourage and facilitate the sponsorship of refugees by Wisconsin citizens. The primary objective of the committee is to stimulate interest in giving assurance to enable deserving foreign workers to enter the country for employment in occupations that are in short supply. To date, requests for over 2,500 persons from foreign countries have been processed by the State Employment Service and religious organizations in the state. These people are assured homes and jobs in Wisconsin.



The Senate Chamber, a circular room which houses the 33 members of the upper house of the legislature.

INDEX

**For spring election results, recent changes in
public officials, and additional information
see Addenda, pp. 765-769**

	PAGES		PAGES
Abraham, Harvey R.	66	members, <i>see</i> 1915 Blue Book, 264-315,	
Academy of sciences and arts	517	502-539; 1927 Blue Book, 645-649,	
Accidents, industrial	396	651-652; 1935 Blue Book, 263-266;	
Accidents, traffic	427-428, 570-571	1944 Blue Book, 187-190	
Accountancy, board of	264, 509	sergeants at arms, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 260;	
Addenda	765-769	1944 Blue Book, 191	
Adjutant general	264, 430	speakers, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 258;	
Administrative code	465	1944 Blue Book, 190	
Administrative rules committee	302-303	Assemblymen	35-68
Adult education	496-506	vote, general election	752-754
Advertising, state regulation of,		vote, primary election	710-715
article on	183-193	Associations, state-wide	624-647
Advertising expenditures committee	264, 307	Athletic commission	265, 317
Advisory committees	521-525, 766	Atomic energy committee	767
Aeronautics commission	264, 307-310	Attorney general, U. S.	543
Agricultural associations	629-632	Attorney general, Wisconsin	5, 6, 258-259, 264
Agricultural education	503-504	vote, general election	745-746
Agricultural experiment association	515	vote, primary election	703
Agricultural experiment stations	487	Attorneys, admission to bar	511
Agricultural rank of Wisconsin	557	Attorneys general, Wisconsin, 1848-1943,	
Agricultural statistics	310, 312, 557, 558	<i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 165; 1944 Blue Book, 163	
manufactured dairy products	560-563	Audit, department of	265, 318-319
Agriculture, articles on		Automobile accidents	427-428, 570-571
Alice in dairyland	101-104	Automobile dealers, licensing	422
dairy plant security program	83-89	Automobile financial responsibility law	424-425
grasslands farming	90-94	Automobile licenses	421-422, 569, 579
in previous Blue Books	218	Aviation	308-310
seeds, weeds, fertilizers	95-99	taxation	310, 579
Agriculture department	264, 310-316, 766	Bakke, G. Helmer	42
Agriculture, legislative council committee	295	Balzer, Arthur J.	57
Agriculture, vocational	503-504	Bang's disease	313
Airports	308-309	Banking department	265, 319, 322
Alice in dairyland, article on	101-104	Banking review board	265, 319, 320
American history research center	387	Bankruptcy, referees in	546
Anderson, Arvid, article by	136-140	Banks	319-322
Anderson, Joseph H.	67	Banks, branch, legislative council	
Animal disease laboratory	310, 313	committee	296
article on	105-106	Banks, state, article on	178-182
Animal health	105-106, 310, 312-313	Bar commissioners	511
Annotations, Wisconsin	465	Barbers examining board	364, 369
Anti-freeze solutions	98, 316	Basic sciences board of examiners	265, 511
Anti-trust prosecution	259	Beauty parlor examining board	364, 369
Appointments by governor	264-274, 766-767	Bees	316
Apprenticeship	393-394	Beier, A. L., article by	129-135
Appropriations, <i>see</i> State finance		Belter, William N.	45
Archeological society	359	Bergeron, William A.	63
Architect, state	510	Beverage tax	482-483, 579
Architects and engineers	613	Bice, Raymond C.	33
Area, counties	613	Bidwell, Everett V.	38
Area, Wisconsin, in acres, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book,		Bill drafting	419
672-680; in square miles, <i>see</i> 1944 Blue		Birth records and statistics	363, 367, 554, 555
Book, 365		Blanchard, David J.	62
Armory Board	264, 317	Blind	453, 454, 585-588
Articles in previous Blue Books	218-220	workshop for	300, 446, 454
Arts commission	267, 361	Bloodgood, Joseph W.	39
Assembly		Blue Book	417, 419, 457
chief clerk	68, 281	Boiler inspection	397
committees	287-289	Bonds, official state, committee on	322
districts, population	285	Boundary survey commission	323
employees	291	Bounties, wild animal	590
map of districts	284	Boxing supervision	317
members	35-68	Bridges, legislative committees on	
officers	68	Minnesota Wisconsin toll-free	289
sergeant at arms	68, 281	Point Bluff dedication	290
speaker	59, 281	Broadfoot, Grover L.	7, 8, 530
Assembly, 1848-1943, lists		Brown, Cecil B., Jr.	54
chief clerks, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 259;		Brown, Timothy	7, 8, 530
1944 Blue Book, 190			

PAGES	PAGES		
Brucellosis	313	Committees, governor's	275-277, 767-769
Bruner, Ervin M.	40	Committees, legislative	287-290
Budget and accounts, department of ...	265, 323-327	Committees, legislative council	295-301
Building and loan associations	466-467	Communicable diseases	364, 370
Building code	398	Community employment development, article on	168-173
Building commission, state	265, 327-328	Congressional districts, Wis. map	545
Building inspection	398-399	population	545
article on	174-177	Congressmen, Wisconsin	14-19, 544
Busby, Allen J.	25	vote, general election	747-749
Business and Wisconsin government, article on	69-217	vote, primary election	704-706
Business establishments	564-565	vote, special election	749
Business opportunity brokers	513-514	vote, special primary	706
Byrnes, John W.	17, 18, 544	Congressmen, Wisconsin, list of 1848-1943, see 1944 Blue Book, 354-356	
Cabinet, U. S.	543	Conservation commission	266, 335-352
Calvert, Walter B.	45	Conservation legislative council committee	296
Camp Douglas	428	Conservation statistics	590
Camp McCoy reactivation committee	301	Conservation wardens	349
Camp Williams	428	Constitution, Wisconsin	223-244
Cancer	364, 372	amendments	246-249, 763, 766
Cane, Arnold J.	67	Constitutional departments	253-263
Canvassers, board of	328	Constitutional officers, biographies	4-6
Carr, Peter P.	27	Constitutional officers, lists of 1836-1943, see 1935 Blue Book, 163-165; 1944 Blue Book, 162-163	
Catlin, Mark S., Jr.	59, 281	Consulates, foreign, in Wisconsin	550
Central state hospital	446, 450, 589	Consumer credit	320-321
Cheese makers association	515	Consumer credit review board	266, 319, 321
Chief clerks, assembly and senate	34, 68, 281	Cook, Walter E.	38
Chief clerks, 1848-1943 lists, see 1935 Blue Book, 259; 1944 Blue Book, 190		Cooperative poultry association	516-517
Child center, Wisconsin	446, 449	Cooperatives, taxation of	479, 480, 579
Children		Coroners	617
adoption	449	Corporations, incorporation of	257
aid to dependent	452-453, 585-588	Corrections division	445, 449-450
delinquent	448-450	Cosmeticians, licensing	363, 369
governor's committee on	275	Cosmetology examining board	364, 369
health of	374-376	Counties, area and population	613
Indian	448	County board chairmen	614
institutions for	446, 449-450	number of members	613
labor of	401-404	County courts	534-535
welfare	448-449	board of county judges	534-535
Children and youth division	445, 448-449	judges	615, 766
Children's court, Milwaukee county	535, 538	County employes pensions	438, 461-464
Chiropractic board of examiners	265, 511	County seats	613
Cigarette tax	482-483, 579	County officers	614-617
Circuit courts	531-534	board chairman	614
clerks	616	clerk	614
Circuit judges, U. S.	544	clerk of court	616
Circuit judges, Wisconsin	531-534	coroner	617
board of	534	district attorney	615
vote for	759, 765, 766	judge	615, 766
Cities, Wisconsin	604-607	register of deeds	616
government, type of	604-607	sheriff	616
incorporation date	604-607	superintendent of schools	615
pension system	438, 461-464	supervisors, number of	613
population	604-607	surveyor	617
Civil court, Milwaukee county	535, 537	treasurer	614
Civil defense	265, 328-334	Court commissioners, U. S.	546
Civil service	433-437	Court commissioners, Wisconsin	539
advisory committee	265	Courts, U. S.	544
merit award board	270, 433, 437	circuit court of appeals	544
Claims against the state	334-335	district courts in Wisconsin	546
Claims commissions	265, 334-335	supreme court	544
Clark, William W.	30	Courts, Wisconsin	527-540
Clerks, county	614	Crawford, John S.	67
Clerks of court	616	Credit union review board	266, 319, 322
Coggs, Isaac N.	52	Credit unions	322
Collection agencies	321	Crime laboratory, state	266, 352-355
Collective bargaining	356-359	Criminal court judges board	537
article on	136-140	Crop reporting service	310, 312
Colleges, private, enrollment	573	Crowns, Arthur J., Jr.	68
Colleges, state	471-474	Currie, George R.	7, 9, 530
enrollment	572-573	Dairy and food control laboratory	310, 314
Commercial education	501-502	Dairy and food division	310, 313-314
Commissioners of public lands	263	Dairy inspection	313-314
Committee on advertising expenditures	264, 307	Dairy plant security program	83-89, 314
Committee on official state bonds	322	Dairy prices committee	289
Committee on public records	387-388		
Committees, advisory	521-525, 766		

PAGES

Dairy products, manufactured 560-563
 Damon, Harold E. 34
 Dams 508-509
 Dane county superior court 535, 766
 Davis, Glenn R. 14, 15, 544
 Deaf, school for 260
 Deaf association 515-516
 Deaths, records and statistics 363, 367, 554, 555
 Debt, public, in Wisconsin 582
 Delegates at large, presidential preference
 primary 765
 Delinquent children 448-450
 Democratic party, state 663-670
 Dempsey, Chester E. 33
 Dental examiners board 266, 512, 766
 Dental health education 363, 367
 Departmental research, division 255, 256, 266
 Diagnostic center 446, 451, 589
 Dillman, Marvin E. 46
 Disabled, see Handicapped, physically
 Diseases, communicable 364, 370
 District attorneys 615
 District court, Milwaukee county 535, 537
 District courts, U. S. in Wisconsin 546
 Divorces 363, 367, 554
 Domestic relations court, Milwaukee 539
 Douglas county superior court 535
 Downing, Philip 32
 Drawn, William A. 29
 Driver education 427
 Driver's license 423-425, 579
 Duffey, Thomas J. 55
 Dunn, Jerry, article by 163-167

 Economic practices division 310, 314-315
 Education study committee 270, 296
 Educational advisory committee,
 governor's 266, 355
 Educational associations 632-635
 Election returns, canvass of 328
 Election statistics, constitutional
 amendments 763, 766
 Election statistics, general 717-754
 assemblymen 752-754
 attorney general 745-746
 congressman, special election 749
 congressmen 747-749
 governor, by counties 745-746
 governor, by precincts 719-744
 governor, 1848-1954 598-599
 lieutenant governor 745-746
 presidential, 1932-1952 600
 secretary of state 745-746
 senator, state, special election 751
 senators, state 750
 state treasurer 745-746
 Election statistics, judicial 755-759, 765-766
 circuit judges 759, 765, 766
 supreme court justices 757-758, 765, 766
 Election statistics, presidential 600, 765
 Election statistics, primary 675-715
 assemblymen 710-715
 attorney general 703
 congressman, special election 706
 congressmen 704-706
 governor, by counties 702
 governor, by precincts 677-701
 lieutenant governor 702
 presidential 765
 secretary of state 703
 senator, state, special election 709
 senators, state 707-708
 state treasurer 703
 Election statistics, referendum 764
 Elections, proportion voting for governor 599
 Elective state officers, lists of 1836-1943, see 1935 Blue Book, 163-165; 1944 Blue Book, 162-163

PAGES

Electric utilities taxation 479-480, 579
 Electrical standards laboratory,
 article on 214-217
 Elevator inspection 399
 Embalmers examining committee 364, 369
 Emergency board 356
 Employes, Wisconsin nonagricultural 559, 566
 Employment agencies, private 403-404
 Employment in state agencies 518-520
 Employment peace act 356-357
 Employment relations board 266, 356-359
 article on 136-140
 Employment service 393, 394-395
 article on 129-135
 Engineer, state 359, 360
 Engineering bureau 267, 359-361
 Engineers and architects board 510
 Estates tax, see Inheritance tax
 Examining boards 509-514
 Executive department 255-257

 Factory inspection 399
 Fair employment 393, 395-396
 advisory committee 267
 Fair trade practices 314
 Fairchild, Edward T. 7, 8, 530
 Fairs, county and state 310, 315
 Families, size of Wisconsin 553
 Farms, data on 558
 Federal agencies in Wisconsin 547-550
 Federal aids in Wisconsin 583-584
 Federal government 541-550
 Feed and fertilizer control 96-97, 310, 316
 Finance, state, see State finance
 Fine arts commission 267, 361
 Fire association schools 296
 Fire marshal 408, 410-411
 Fire prevention 400
 Fishing 345-349, 590
 Food inspection 328
 article on 163-167
 Food standards advisory committee 267, 314
 Foods, pure, article on 163-167
 Foreign type cheese makers' society 515
 Forest fires 340-341, 590
 Forestry 336-343, 549
 Forests, state 342, 593-595
 Forsyth, D. D., article by 595-100
 Franke, Harry E., Jr. 24
 Free library commission 269, 416-419, 766
 Fricker, Earle W. 55
 Frozen food locker plants committee 766
 Fulbright scholarships committee 275
 Funeral directors examining committee 364, 369

 Gambling law enforcement 483
 Game 343-345, 590
 Gasoline tax 482, 579
 Gehl, Edward J. 7, 9, 530
 Gehrman, Bernard J. 26
 General election, see Election statistics,
 general
 Genzmer, Elmer L. 41
 Geographic board, state 361-362
 Gift tax 480-481, 579
 Government operations committee 300
 Governmental labor relations committee 296-297
 Governor 3, 4, 255-256, 264
 appointments 264-274
 birthplace, term, death, burial place 597
 vote, general election, by counties 745-746
 vote, general election, by precincts 719-744
 vote, primary election, by counties 702
 vote, primary election, by precincts 677-701
 votes for, 1848-1954 598-599
 Governors, lists of, see 1935 Blue Book, 163;
 1944 Blue Book, 162; 1954 Blue Book, 534
 Governor's commission on human rights 268, 389-392
 Governor's committees 275-277, 767-769

PAGES	PAGES		
Graass, Frank N.	41	Interstate Indian council	269, 412
Grady, Warren A.	59	Interstate library administrator	269
Grain and warehouse commission	267, 362	Investment board	269, 412-414
Grand army home for veterans	493, 494	Jackson, Claire, article by	95-100
study committee	300-301	Jewett, Clyde A.	61
Grasslands, development of, article on	90-94	Johnson, Lester R.	17, 19, 544
Great Lakes compact commission	267, 362-363	Joint boundary survey commission	323
Great Lakes port committee	297	Jones, Hugh M.	32
Greco, Joseph A.	51	Judges, board of circuit	534
Griem, C. L., articles by	107-112, 124-128	Judges, board of county	534-535
Griem, W. B., article by	95-100	Judges of criminal courts, board	537
Hagen, Lawrence M.	42	Judges of juvenile courts, board	538
Hall, Earl D.	58	Judges, U. S.	544, 546
Handicapped, physically	453, 504-506, 585-588	Judges, Wisconsin	530-536
article on	124-128	circuit	531-533, 765, 766
governor's committee	277, 768	county	615, 766
Harbor traffic, Wisconsin	596	municipal	536, 765, 766
Hardie, Keith C.	46	supreme court	530, 765, 766
Health, board of	267, 363-378	votes for	755-759, 765-766
Health, maternal and child	364, 374-376	Judgment debtor relief commission	414-415
Health officer, state and district	363, 365	Judicial council	269, 539-540
Heart diseases	364, 371	Judicial elections, <i>see</i> Election statistics,	
Henkel, Eugene, article by	194-200	judicial	
Higher education coordinating		Judicial retirement constitutional amendment	763
committee	267, 378-379	Judiciary, legislative council committee	298
Highway accidents	427-428, 570-571	Judiciary, state	527-540
Highway commission	268, 379-385	Junior historians	388
article on	146-154	Justice courts	538
Highways	379-385, 567-568	Justices of the peace	538
article on	146-154	Justices, supreme court, U. S.	544
legislative council committee	297	Justices, supreme court, Wisconsin	7-8, 530
litter on, committee	767-768	votes for	757-758
Hinz, Emil A.	48	Juvenile courts	538
Historians, junior	388	board of judges	538
Historical markers	385, 591-592	Juvenile delinquency	448-450
Historical society	385-389	Kasik, William R.	56
History, articles in previous Blue Books	219	Keegan, Harry A.	45
Holly, A. A., article by	168-173	Kellman, Norris J.	68
Home for women, Wisconsin	446, 449-450, 589	Kendziorski, Casimir	23
Horticultural society	516	Kepler, Kathleen, article by	183-193
Hospitals	363, 365, 368-369	Kintz, Milford C.	39
advisory council	364, 368	Knowles, Robert P.	26
Hotel inspection	364, 369-370	Knowles, Warren P.	4, 5
Hours of labor	402	Kohler, Walter J.	3, 4
House of representatives, U. S.		Kostuck, John T.	60
<i>see</i> Congressmen, Wisconsin		Kuhlman, Ray	43
Huber, Robert T.	57	Labor, <i>see</i> Employment relations board	
Huibregtse, Harold F.	64	Industrial commission	
Human rights commission	268, 389-392	Labor relations, article on	136-140
Hutnik, Willis J.	62	Laboratories, state	
Hygiene laboratory	366-367, 392, 486	animal disease	105-106
Imprisonment, wrongful	407	crime	266, 352-355
Income payments, per capita	564	electrical standards	214-217
Income tax	481-482, 579	hygiene	366-367, 392
Indian children	448	LaFave, Reuben	58
Indian committees, Menominee	276, 298-299	Laird, Melvin R.	17, 18, 544
Indian council, interstate	269, 412	Lake Tomahawk state camp	364, 371
Industrial commission	268, 393-406	Land surveyors	510
Industrial development, article on	168-173	Landowski, Ralph J.	56
Industrial development division	255, 256-257, 269	Larsen, Lawrence R.	34
advisory committee	257, 268	Larson, A. W., article by	201-203
Industrial education, <i>see</i> Vocational schools		Lauby, Alfred J.	43
Industrial hygiene	364, 378	Laun, Alfred A., Jr.	23
Industrial employes and values	566	Lauri, Carl E., Jr.	31
Inheritance tax	480-481, 579	Law library	415-416
Innocent persons relief commission	407	LeClair, Frank	49
Insect and plant diseases	310, 316, 338	Legislative council	294-302
Institute of technology	471, 474, 572	Legislative reference library	417, 418-419
Institution standards committee	269	Legislation	279-294
Institutions	446, 449, 589	articles in previous Blue Books	219
committee on standards	269	assemblymen	35-68
costs committee	297-298	chief clerks	34, 68, 281
visiting committee	303	committees	287-290
Insurance department	269, 407-411	employes	290-291
Internal revenue director, Wisconsin	546	legislators' personal data	602
Interstate compact parolee administrator	269	maps	283, 284
Interstate cooperation commission	269, 411-412		

	PAGES
officers	34, 68, 281
political composition, 1885-1955	601
population of districts	283, 285
president, and president pro tem, senate	281
publications	281
representatives of the press and radio	293-294
senatorial districts population	283
senators	23-33
sergeants at arms	34, 68, 281
sessions, length of	292-293
speaker	59, 281
Legislature 1848-1943	
chief clerks, lists of, see 1935 Blue Book, 259; 1944 Blue Book, 190	
members, lists of, see 1915 Blue Book, 253-315, 488-539; 1927 Blue Book, 643-652; 1935 Blue Book, 261-266; 1944 Blue Book, 186-190	
presidents, lists of, see Lieutenant governors, 1935 Blue Book, 163; 1944 Blue Book, 162	
sergeants at arms, lists of, see 1935 Blue Book, 260; 1944 Blue Book, 191	
speakers, lists of, see 1935 Blue Book, 258; 1944 Blue Book, 190	
Leschinsky, Wallace	62
Lesselyoung, Nicholas J.	44
Levee maintenance, Wisconsin river	437
Leverich, J. Earl	33
Lewison, Bernard	64
Libraries, public	417-418
Library commission	269, 416-419, 766
Library compact administrator	269
Library, historical	386-387
Library, state	415-416
Library, traveling	417-418
Licensing boards	509-514
Licensing by the state, article on	155-162
Lieutenant governor	4, 5, 255, 256, 264
vote, general election	745-746
vote, primary election	702
Lieutenant governors, lists of 1848-1943, see 1935 Blue Book, 163; 1944 Blue Book, 162	
Lippert, James G.	52
Liquor tax	482-483, 579
Litter on highways, committee	767-768
Livestock breeders association	516
Livestock sanitation	312-313
Loan associations regulation	466-467
Locker plants committee	766
Lorge, Gerald D.	27
Lourigan, Joseph	47
Loy, William A.	44
Ludvigsen, Alfred R.	66
Luebke, William	57
Luedtke, Paul A.	49
Lynch, Robert E.	36
McCarthy, Joseph R.	12, 13, 543
McParland, Leland S.	25
Magazines, Wisconsin, list of	648-659
Maier, Henry W.	25
Maps	
assembly districts	284
congressional districts	545
state senatorial districts	283
Markets division	310, 315-316
Marotz, Robert G.	63
Marriage records and statistics	363, 367, 554
Martin, John E.	7, 8, 530
Mass transportation commission	277
Maternal and child health	374-376
May, Arthur L.	68
Medical examiners board	269-270, 512
Medical grievance committee	419
Memorial hall	493, 496
Mendota state hospital	446, 450, 589
Menominee Indian committees	276, 298-299

	PAGES
Mental health commission, interdepartmental	420
Mental hygiene	376, 445, 450-451, 504, 505-506
Merit award board	270, 433, 437
Merten, Walter L.	24
Mertz, Edward F.	50
Metzner, Carroll E.	40
Migratory labor committee	276
Miller, Jess	31
Milwaukee county courts	535
Minimum wage	402-403, 404-405
Mining and quarrying safety	400-401
Mining trade school	471, 474, 572
Molinaro, George	47
Motor carriers	426, 439-444
articles on	194-203
Motor fuel tax	482, 579
Motor vehicle accidents	427-428
Motor vehicle department	270, 420-428, 370-371
Motor vehicle laws committee	299
Motor vehicle registration	421-422, 569, 579
Municipal courts and judges	536-537, 765, 766
Municipal pensions	437-438, 461-464
Municipalities, see Cities	
Murphy, Joseph P.	51
Museums	387, 388, 493, 496
Naleid, Roy E.	61
National guard	428-430
armories for	317
Natural resources committee	431
Nelson, Gaylord A.	31
Nelson, Harry A., article by	113-117
Nestingen, Ivan A.	39
Newspapers, Wisconsin, list reporters at legislature	648-659 293-294
Nitschke, Elmer C.	41
Normal schools, county, enrollment	572
Normal schools, state, see State colleges	
Northern colony and training school ..	446, 450, 589
Northern great lakes area council ..	276-277
Nowakowski, Richard B.	54
Nuernberg, Fred E.	64
Nuesse, William E., article by	178-182
Nurses department	270, 431-435
Nurses, public health	364, 377
Nursing homes	364, 368-369
Nutrition	364, 375-376
O'Brien, Leo P.	23
O'Connell, Michael F.	53
Oil inspection	482
O'Konski, Alvin E.	17, 19, 544
Old age assistance	452-453, 585-588
O'Leary, H. J., article by	204-208
Oleomargarine tax	579
Optometry board of examiners	270, 512-513
Organizations of Wisconsin, state-wide ..	624-647
Ostrem, Roger, article by	174-177
Padrutt, Arthur L.	32
Panzer, Frank E.	27
Parent, Robert J., article by	214-217
Parks, state	341-342, 595-595
Parochial school enrollment	574
Parole and probation	445, 450, 589
Parole interstate administrator	269
Party platforms, state	661-673
Peabody, Raymond A.	37
Pellant, Howard F.	55
Pensions	437-438, 461-464
blind	453
firemen and policemen	461-464
judges	529-530, 763
old age	453
public employes	437-438, 461-464
teachers	483-484
Perala, Reino A.	42
Personal property tax	477-478
Personnel bureau	270, 433-437

	PAGES
merit award board	270, 433, 437
Pests, insect and plant	316, 338
Peters, Henry M.	37
Peterson, James D. H.	47
Peterson, Richard E.	66
Petroleum inspection	482
Pharmacy board	270, 513, 767
Physically handicapped committee	277, 768
Physically handicapped rehabilitation	453, 504-506, 585-588, 768
Physicians' licenses	512
medical grievance committee	419
Planning division	360-361
Plant industry division	310, 316
Platforms, state party	661-672
Plumber examiners board	364
Plumbing	364, 372-373
Police justice courts	538
Police pensions	461-464
Polio inoculation legislative committee	290
Pommerening, Glen E.	56
Pope, E. P., article by	105-106
Population, Wisconsin	553
assembly districts	285
cities	604-607
congressional districts	545
counties	613
national origins	556
senatorial districts	283
villages	607-612
Wis. families, Wisconsin	553
Portage levee commission	270, 437
Porter, Foster B.	28
Post offices, Wisconsin	618-623
Poultry improvement	316
Poultry improvement association	516-517
Powers, Richard, articles by	83-94
Poynette game farm	345
Practical nurses	431-433
Prange, Louis H.	29
President of senate	3, 4, 255, 256, 264
President pro tem of senate	27
President, U. S.	543
cabinet	543
votes, 1932-1952	600
Presidential preference primary, see Election statistics, primary	
Presidential voter's eligibility referendum	764
Presidents of senate, lists of 1848-1943; see Lieutenant governors, 1935 Blue Book, 163; 1944 Blue Book, 162	
Primary election, see Election statistics, primary	
Printing, state	456, 457
Prison, state	446, 449-450
Property tax	477-478, 579, 581
Property valuation committee	300
Psychiatric institute	486
Public accountants	509
Public assistance	445, 452-454, 585-588
Public education study committee	270, 296
Public employes social security	437-438
Public health nurses	364, 377
Public instruction, state superintendent of, see Superintendent of public instruction	
Public lands commissioners	263
Public officials and employes associations ...	635-638
Public records committee	387-388
Public service commission	271, 439-444
Public utilities	439-444
rate regulation, article on	204-208
taxation	478-480, 579
Public welfare department	271, 444-456
Publications, Wisconsin	648-659
Purchases bureau	271, 456-458
Quinn, Jerome	36
Race prejudice	389-392, 395-396

	PAGES
Radio and television stations	458-460, 603
Radio council	271, 458-460
Raether, Bernard H.	38
Raihle, Sylvia H.	43
Railroads	442-443
taxation	478-480, 579
Rausenbush, Paul A., article by	118-123
Real estate brokers board	271, 513-514
Records, committee on public	387-388
Recreation data	590
Redford, Alvin J.	65
Reese, Willard T., article by	101-104
Referenda elections	250-251, 764
Reformatory, state	446, 449, 589
committee on location of	271, 302
Refugee committee	768-769
Registers of deeds	616
Relief, public	452-453, 585-588
Rendering plants regulation	364, 373-374
Representatives, U. S. from Wisconsin, see Congressmen, Wisconsin	
Republican party, state	671-673
Restaurant inspection	364, 369-370
Retirement fund, Wisconsin	271, 461-464
Retirement systems joint committee 272, 303-304, 766	
Retirement systems study commission	271-272, 301-302
Retirement, public employes	437-438, 461-464
judges	529-530
teachers	483-484
Reuss, Henry S.	15, 16, 544
Revenue sources committee	272, 302
Revisor of statutes	464-466
Rewald, Anthony B.	61
Rice, Ora R.	65
Riehle, Ben	49
Rindt, Kenneth E., article by	168-173
Rogan, Paul J.	30
Roads	379-385, 567-568
article on	146-154
littering, committee	767-768
Romell, Louis C.	35
Ryczek, Ervin J.	53
Safety, industrial	396-397
St. Lawrence waterway	362-363
Sales finance companies	321
Samp, Edward J., article by	141-145
Samuels, Warren J., article by	71-82
Sanitary engineering	364, 372-373
Sanatorium, Wisconsin state	364, 371
Savings and loan department	272, 466-467
advisory committee	272, 466-467
Schlueter, Fred W.	44
Schmidt, Charles J.	53
Schmidt, William A.	24
Schwalter, Elmer J.	65
School debt constitutional amendment	763
School for boys	446, 449-450
School for deaf	260
School for girls	446, 449-450
School for visually handicapped	260
School health	260, 263, 375
Schools	260-263
aids and expenditures	575-577
enrollment	572-574
institute of technology	471, 474, 572
state colleges	272, 378-379, 471-474, 572
Stout college	471, 473, 574
superintendent, state	5, 6, 260-263
superintendents, county	615
university	273, 378-379, 485-493, 572
vocational	496-506, 574
Sciences, arts, letters academy	517
Scientific areas board	467-468
Secretaries of state, Wisconsin, lists of 1848-1943, see 1935 Blue Book, 164; 1944 Blue Book, 162	
Secretary of state, Wisconsin	4, 5, 257-258, 264

	PAGES		PAGES
vote, general election	745-746	state aids	580
vote, primary election	703	taxes	476-483, 579, 581
Securities department	272, 468-469	State government	
article on	141-145	administrative branch	305-525
Securities, sale of, article on	141-145	constitutional departments	253-277
Seed and weed control	95-96, 316	executive branch	253-277
Senate		judicial branch	527-540
chief clerk	34, 281	legislative branch	279-304
committees	287-288	State hygiene laboratory	366-367, 392
employees	290	State institutions	446, 449-450, 589
map and population of districts	283	visiting committee	303
members	23-33	State library	415-416
officers	34, 281	State monuments and memorials	591-592
president and president pro tem	281	State officers, elective and appointive	264-274
sergeant at arms	34, 281	bonds	322
Senate, Wisconsin 1848-1943		vote, general election	745-746
chief clerks, lists of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue		vote, primary election	702-703
Book, 259; 1944 Blue Book, 190		State officers, elective, lists of, 1848-1943,	
members, lists of, <i>see</i> 1915 Blue Book,		<i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 163-165; 1944 Blue	
253-256, 488-501; 1927 Blue Book,		Book, 162-163	
643-644, 650; 1935 Blue Book, 261-262;		State prison	446, 449-450, 589
1944 Blue Book, 186-187		State reformatory	446, 449-450
presidents, lists of, <i>see</i> Lieutenant		committee on location	271, 302
governors, 1935 Blue Book, 163; 1944		State sanitary engineer	364, 372-373
Blue Book, 162		State superintendent of public instruction	
sergeants at arms, lists of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue		<i>see</i> Superintendent of public instruction	
Book, 260; 1944 Blue Book, 191		State traffic patrol	425-427
Senators, state	23-33	State treasurer	5, 6, 258, 264
vote, general election	750	vote, general election	745-746
vote, primary election	707-708	vote, primary election	703
vote, special elections	709, 751	State treasurers, lists of, 1848-1944,	
Senators, U. S. Wisconsin	11-13, 543	<i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 164; 1944 Blue	
1848-1943, <i>see</i> 1944 Blue Book, 354		Book, 162	
Sengstock, Roy H.	50	Statutes, revisor of	464-466
Sergeants at arms	34, 68	Statutes, Wisconsin	464-466
Sergeants at arms, lists of, 1848-1943,		Steinle, Roland J.	7, 9, 530
<i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 260; 1944 Blue		Steuber, William F., article by	146-154
Book, 191		Stewart, Walton B.	50
Session laws	281, 464	Stocks and bonds regulation, article on	468-469
Sewage disposal	377	Stone, J. Riley	63
Seymour, Edward A.	36	Stout state college	471, 473, 572
Sheriffs	616	Street trades	402
Slaughterhouses, regulating	364, 373-374	Strikes, industrial	139-140, 356-359
Small claims courts	536-537	Sullivan, William T.	59
Small loan companies	320-321	Superintendent of public	
Smith, Lawrence H.	14, 15, 544	instruction	5, 6, 260-263, 264
Smith, Warren R.	5, 6, 258, 264	Superintendents of public instruction,	
Social security aids	452-453, 585-588	1848-1943, lists of, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book,	
Social security, public employes	437-438	165; 1944 Blue Book, 163	
Societies, state-aided	514-517	Superintendents of schools, county	615
Societies, state-wide	624-647	Supreme court, U. S.	544
Soil conservation committee	272, 469-470	Supreme court, Wisconsin	530-531
Sokolowski, George	54	vote for justices	757-758, 765, 766
Southern colony and training school ..	446, 450, 589	Supreme court, Wisconsin, lists of	
Speaker of assembly	59, 281	justices, 1848-1943, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book,	
Speaker of assembly, lists of, 1848-1943,		408-409; 1944 Blue Book, 325	
<i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 258; 1944 Blue		Supreme court justices	
Book, 190		biographies	8-9
Special articles in previous Blue Books	218-220	Surveyors, county	617
Stalbaum, Lynn E.	29	Sykes, Charles H.	35
Standards for consumers, article on	95-100	Talsky, George J.	52
State advertising	101-104, 351	Tax appeals board	273, 475
State capitol maintenance	359	Tax study committee	302
State colleges	272, 471-474	Taxation department	273, 476-483
coordinating committee	378-379	Taxation, legislative council committees	302
State employes	433-437	Taxes	
bonds	322	aircraft; air carriers	310, 479-480, 579
number by departments	518-520	beverage and cigarette	482-483, 579
pensions	461-464	gasoline	482, 579
social security	437-438	income	481-482, 579
State fair	310, 315	inheritance	480-481, 579
State finance		liquor	482-483, 579
appropriations, expenditures, revenue	578	property	477-478, 579
audit department	265, 318-319	public utilities	478-480, 579
budget	323-327	Teachers certificates	261-262
debt, state	582	Teachers colleges, <i>see</i> State colleges	
emergency board	356	Teachers retirement board	273, 483-484
federal aids	583-584	Technology institute	471, 474

	PAGES		PAGES
Telephones, taxation	479-480	Veterinary examiners board	310, 313
Television stations	458-460, 603	Villages, Wisconsin	607-612
Television, educational, referendum	764	Visiting committee, legislative	303
32nd division history commission	273, 484	Visually handicapped school	260
Thompson, Carl W.	40	Vital statistics	363, 367, 554, 555
Thomson, Vernon W.	5, 6, 258, 264	Vocational education board	274, 496-506
Timmerman, Lawrence W.	51	Vocational schools	496-506
Toepel, Eugene A.	48	article on	107-112
Toepel, M. G., article by	155-162	enrollment	574
Toll road commission	485	Vogel, Hugo E.	48
Trade and industrial education	500-501	Wackett, Byron F.	46
Trade and professional organizations	638-646	Wages	402-403, 404-405
Traffic accidents, <i>see</i> Motor vehicle accidents		Walling, Vic C.	35
Traffic patrol, state	425-426	Ward, Mamre H.	37
Training citizens to earn a living, article on	107-112	Warehouses, grain	362
Transportation commission	277	Warren, Earl	60
Traveling library	417-418	Watchmaking board of examiners	274, 514
Travis, Robert	28	Water pollution	364, 374, 506-508
Treasurer, state	5, 6, 258, 264	Water pollution committee	506-508
vote, general election	745-746	article on	209-213
vote, primary election	703	Water regulatory board	508-509
Treasurers, county	614	Water supplies	377
Treasurers, state, lists of, 1848-1943, <i>see</i> 1935 Blue Book, 164; 1944 Blue Book, 162		Watson, George E.	5, 6, 260
Trinke, William F.	30	Weed control	96, 316
Trucks, <i>see</i> Motor carriers		Weights and measures	99-100, 310, 314
Tuberculosis	364, 370-371	Well drilling	364, 373
Turnpike commission	273, 485	WHA	459
Unemployment compensation	393, 405-406	Wiley, Alexander	11, 12, 543
article on	118-123	Windrow, George C.	58
tax	579	Winnebago state hospital	446, 450, 589
Uniform laws, commissioners of	465-466	Wisconsin association of the deaf	515-516
U. S. agencies in Wisconsin	547-550	Wisconsin child center	446, 449, 589
U. S. attorney	546	Wisconsin constitution	223-244
U. S. president	543	amendments	246-249, 763, 766
vote, Wisconsin, 1932-1954	600, 765	Wisconsin home for women	446, 449-450, 589
U. S. senators from Wisconsin	11-13, 543	Wisconsin horticultural society	516
University, Wisconsin	273, 485-493, 767	Wisconsin livestock breeders association	516
coordinating committee	378-379	Wisconsin reformatory	446, 449-450, 589
enrollment	572	Wisconsin river levees	437
Urban transportation commission	277	Wisconsin school for boys	446, 449-450, 589
Van De Zande, Alfred	28	Wisconsin school for girls	446, 449-450, 589
Van Pelt, William K.	16, 17, 544	Wisconsin state government and business, article on	69-217
Veneral disease	364, 371	Wisconsin state prison	446, 449-450, 589
Veterans	493-496, 504	Wise, Mrs. Glenn M.	4, 5, 257, 264
benefits disbursed	581	Wisniewski, T. F., article by	209-213
educational advisory committee	355	Withrow, Gardner R.	14, 15, 544
home, G. A.	493, 495	Women, labor of	393, 401-404
home, study committee	300-301	Workmen's compensation	393, 406
organizations	646-647	article on	113-117
Veterans' affairs department	273, 493-496	Zablocki, Clement J.	15, 16, 544
		Zaborski, Richard J.	26
		Zellinger, Vincent J.	60

WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK
1958

RBW7
B62
DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION 1958
C.2

DATE

ISSUED TO

WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK
1958

RBW7
B62
DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION 1958
C.2

AGRICULTURAL
LIBRARY

989038459848a



89038459848