
**Executive and Administrative
Branches of the State
Government**

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS*

August 1, 1933

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor.....	Albert G. Schmedeman.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1935 ..	\$6,000
Lieutenant Governor...	Thos. J. O'Malley ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1935 ..	1,000
Secretary of State.....	Theodore Dammann ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1935 ..	5,000
Attorney General.....	James E. Finnegan ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1935 ..	5,000
State Treasurer.....	Robert K. Henry ..	Jefferson ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1935 ..	5,000
Supt. Public Instruction	John Callahan.....	Madison ..	1st Mon. July 1933 ..	5,000

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary (1)
Accountancy, Board of.....	Lloyd L. Birkett.....	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1933.....	\$10 per day
	Archie W. Kimball ..	Madison ..	June 25, 1934.....	\$10 per day
	Clarence Lichtfeldt ..	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1935.....	\$10 per day
Adjutant General.....	Ralph M. Immell ..	Blair.....	Indefinite.....	\$5,000
Agriculture and Markets(2).....	Wm. F. Renk(2).....	Sun Prairie ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1933 ..	\$5,000
	Charles L. Hill.....	Rosendale ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1935 ..	\$5,000
	J. D. Beck.....	Viroqua.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1937 ..	\$5,000
Annuity and In- vestment Board (2)(3)	John H. Puelicher ..	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1935.....	\$25 per day
	Grace B. Ogden.....	La Crosse ..	March 1, 1935.....	\$25 per day
	John Thiel.....	Mayville.....	March 1, 1937.....	\$25 per day
	Adolph Schmitz.....	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1939.....	\$25 per day
Athletic Commission...	W. P. Hart.....	Eau Claire ..	August 20, 1935.....	\$5 per day
	Victor H. Manhardt ..	Milwaukee ..	August 20, 1936.....	\$5 per day
	Frank J. Rojacki.....	Milwaukee ..	August 20, 1937.....	\$5 per day
Banking Commission(2)	Stanley N. Schafer ..	Madison ..	April 1, 1937.....	\$5,000
	Peter A. Cleary.....	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1939.....	\$5,000
	Appointment still to be made.....		April 1, 1935.....	\$5,000
Banking Review Board(2).....	H. A. Von Oven.....	Beloit.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1934 ..	\$15 per day
	Charles J. Kuehnmuench ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1935 ..	\$15 per day
	John King (4).....	Marathon ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1936 ..	\$15 per day
	F. J. Schreiner.....	Ft. Atkinson..	1st Mon. Jan. 1937 ..	\$15 per day
	Leo T. Crowley.....	Madison ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1938 ..	\$15 per day
Building and Loan Ad- visory Committee (in Banking Dept.)(2).....	Fred Schulz.....	Racine.....	1st Mon. July 1934 ..	Expenses
	Fred M. Krueck.....	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1935 ..	Expenses
	Paul M. Berndt.....	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1935 ..	Expenses
	A. F. Wanta.....	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1936 ..	Expenses
	Barney A. L. Czerwinski ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1936 ..	Expenses
	F. E. Bachhuber.....	Wausau.....	1st Mon. July 1937 ..	Expenses
	J. M. Crowley.....	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1937 ..	Expenses

* See end of table for notes.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary (1)
Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners(?)	Prof. Robert N. Bauer	Milwaukee	April 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Prof. F. M. Guyer	Madison	April 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Prof. W. H. Barber	Ripon	April 1, 1939	\$10 per day
Board of Control(?)	George B. Harris	Waukesha	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$5,000
	John Hannan	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Mrs. Katherine Sullivan	Kaukauna	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$5,000
Budget Director(?)	James B. Borden	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Chicago Centennial of Progress Com. (2)	Gustave A. Dick	Milwaukee	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Mrs. Esther Haas	Madison	Life of Commission	Expenses
	George A. Nelson	Milltown	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Paul Hemmy	Juneau	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Wm. C. Thompson	Racine	Life of Commission	Expenses
	John L. Barchard	Milwaukee	Life of Commission	Expenses
Chiropractic Examiners(?)	Frederick G. Lundy	La Crosse	April 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	A. T. Week	Madison	April 1, 1937	\$10 per day
	Patrick Murphy	Green Bay	April 1, 1939	\$10 per day
Conservation Commission(?)	T. J. Kerner	Manitowish	July 27, 1935	Expenses
	Louis M. Hobbins	Madison	July 27, 1935	Expenses
	Ralph M. Immell	Madison	July 27, 1937	Expenses
	Robert B. Goodman	Marinette	July 27, 1937	Expenses
	James Corcoran	Webster	July 27, 1939	Expenses
	Nelson Le Claire	Two Rivers	July 27, 1939	Expenses
Dental Examiners, Board of	Dr. W. J. McFarlane	Tomahawk	May 2, 1934	\$10 per day
	Dr. W. W. Wick	Sheboygan	May 2, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. S. F. Donovan	Tomah	May 2, 1936	\$10 per day
	Wm. Housman, Sr.	West Bend	May 2, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. C. J. Bauman	Milwaukee	May 2, 1938	\$10 per day
Engineer, State	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Executive Department	Theodore G. Lewis	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
	James Ward Rector	Madison	Indefinite	\$2,400
	John H. Casey	Milwaukee	For legislative session	\$300 per mo.
Governor's Military Staff	Col. Leo T. Crowley	Madison	Term of Governor	
	Col. George F. O'Connell	Madison	Term of Governor	
	Col. Philip J. Zink	Beaver Dam	Term of Governor	
	Col. John V. Derner	Green Bay	Term of Governor	
	Col. Chas. E. Broughton	Sheboygan	Term of Governor	
	Col. John Cudahy	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Col. Julius W. Jamieson	Pardeeville	Term of Governor	
	Col. Louis D. Sumner	Madison	Term of Governor	
	Col. Gustave Pabst, Jr.	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Col. Frank P. Krukar	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Col. Frederick Lenfesty	De Pere	Term of Governor	
	Col. Jos. W. Davies	Washington, D. C.	Term of Governor	
	Col. Henry C. Baker	Racine	Term of Governor	
	Col. E. B. Burczyk	St. Francis	Term of Governor	
	Col. L. B. Von Spach	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Col. C. Jos. Snyder	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Major Theodore G. Lewis	Madison	Term of Governor	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary (1)
Governor's Military Staff (cont.)-----	Major Frank J. Prohaska	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Major Louis Dieden	Milwaukee	Term of Governor	
	Capt. James H. McGillan	Green Bay	Term of Governor	
	Capt. Pat Engelbreth	Madison	Term of Governor	
	Capt. Roy Westbury	Madison	Term of Governor	
Executive Council-----	Leo T. Crowley	Madison	Term of Governor	Expenses
	5 appointments still to be made		Term of Governor	Expenses
Grain & Warehouse Commission-----	W. R. McCabe	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	\$3,600
	Charles W. Peacock	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$3,600
	C. J. McRae	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	\$3,600
Health, Board of (2)-----	Dr. Stephen Cahana	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	\$10 per day
	Dr. H. A. Ainsworth	Birchwood	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Gustave Windesheim	Kenosha	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	\$10 per day
	Dr. C. A. Harper	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Dr. Mina B. Glasier	Bloomington	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	\$10 per day
	Dr. W. D. Stovall	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$10 per day
	Dr. J. J. Seelman	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	\$10 per day
Highway Commission (2)	Fred Russell	Superior	March 1, 1935	\$5,000
	Thomas J. Pattison	Durand	March 1, 1937	\$5,000
	Wm. E. O'Brien	Kenosha	March 1, 1939	\$5,000
Industrial Commission (2)-----	Voyta Wrabetz	Madison	June 30, 1935	\$5,000
	Peter A. Napieciniski	Milwaukee	June 30, 1937	\$5,000
	Harry McLogan	Milwaukee	June 30, 1939	\$5,000
Inspection, Bureau of (in Treasury Dept.) State Chief Inspector	Adam Port	Horicon	May 1, 1937	\$4,000
Insurance, Com. of (2)	Harry Mortensen	New Lisbon	June 30, 1937	\$5,000
Library Commission, Free (3)	Anita Koenen	Milwaukee	June 1, 1936	Expenses
	J. D. Millar	Menomonie	June 1, 1936	Expenses
Library Certification Board, Public (3)	Margaret Bigbert	Berlin	January, 1934	Expenses
	Helen Mathews	De Pere	January, 1936	Expenses
	Vacancy		January, 1935	Expenses
Medical Examiners-----	Dr. A. J. Gates	Tigerton	July 1, 1933	\$10 per day
	Dr. Wilbur N. Linn	Oshkosh	July 1, 1933	\$10 per day
	Dr. E. C. Murphy	Eau Claire	July 1, 1933	\$10 per day
	Dr. T. J. Sheehy	Tomah	July 1, 1933	\$10 per day
	Dr. J. E. Guy	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. A. D. Galloway	Barron	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Henry T. Graumling	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Robt. E. Flynn	La Crosse	July 1, 1935	\$10 per day
Memorial Hall, Custodian of-----	E. B. Heimstreet	Lake Mills	May 1, 1937	\$1,500
Mining School Board (3)	John Beck (3)	Benton	July 1, 1928	None
	Charles W. Stoops (3)	Platteville	July 1, 1931	None
Normal School Regents (2)-----	Edward J. Dempsey	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	Expenses
	J. H. Grimm	River Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	Expenses
	W. E. Atwell	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses
	Jerome Baker	Whitewater	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses
	Robert E. Curran	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary ⁽¹⁾
Normal School Regents (cont.)	Mrs. Jessie E. Crownhart	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Mrs. Anna B. Cunningham	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Joseph A. Padway	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	A. W. Zeratsky	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
	Archie V. Hurst	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
Optometry, Board of Examiners	Emanuel D. Newman	Kenosha	August 9, 1934	\$10 per day
	C. F. Behnke	Oshkosh	August 9, 1935	\$10 per day
	Dr. Wm. Leissing	Milwaukee	August 9, 1936	\$10 per day
	Dr. H. C. Rood	De Pere	August 9, 1937	\$10 per day
	Dr. T. O. F. Randolph	Burlington	August 9, 1938	\$10 per day
Pharmacy, Board of	Edwin Boberg	Eau Claire	April 12, 1934	\$5 per day
	Oscar Rennebohm	Madison	April 12, 1935	\$5 per day
	B. J. Kremer	Fond du Lac	April 12, 1936	\$5 per day
	H. G. Ruenzel	Milwaukee	April 12, 1937	\$5 per day
	Edith Schmitz	Platteville	April 12, 1938	\$5 per day
Portage Levee Commission	A. J. Dempsey	Portage	Life of Commission	
	G. C. Gault	Portage	Life of Commission	
	Frank Kaiser	Portage	Life of Commission	
Personnel, Bureau of ⁽²⁾	Janet Syverson	Tomah	July 1, 1935	\$25 per day
	John Campbell	Dodgeville	July 1, 1937	\$25 per day
	Adolph J. Bieberstein	Madison	July 1, 1939	\$25 per day
Director of Purchases	F. X. Ritger	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Public Service Commission ⁽²⁾	Andrew R. McDonald	Kaukauna	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$5,000
	Theodore Kronshage	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$5,000
	Fred S. Hunt	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$5,000
Real Estate Brokers' Board ⁽²⁾	E. H. Grootemaat	Milwaukee	July 12, 1935	\$10 per day
	Wm. P. Gumm	Milwaukee	July 12, 1937	\$10 per day
	Harry B. Haley	Madison	July 12, 1939	\$10 per day
Soldiers Rehabilitation Board ⁽²⁾	Dr. W. S. Middleton	Madison	Feb. 2, 1937	Expenses
Tax Commission ⁽²⁾	Charles D. Rosa	Madison	1st Mon. May 1935	\$5,000
	Alvin M. Johnson	Hayward	1st Mon. May 1937	\$5,000
	Wm. J. Conway	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. May 1941	\$5,000
Utility Corporation ⁽²⁾	J. H. Wallis	Rice Lake	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	\$25 per day
	Richard P. Murray	Marinette	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	\$25 per day
	A. C. Wolfe	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$25 per day
	Henry Traxler	Janesville	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	\$25 per day
	A. S. Horn	Cedarburg	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	\$25 per day
University Regents ⁽²⁾	August C. Backus ⁽²⁾	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1933	Expenses
	Mrs. Meta Berger	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	Expenses
	George W. Mead	Wis. Rapids	1st Mon. Feb. 1934	Expenses
	Peter Eimon	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses
	Arthur H. Sholts	Oregon	1st Mon. Feb. 1935	Expenses
	Fred H. Clausen	Horicon	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Carl Drexler	Menasha	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Herman W. Ullsperger	Sturgeon Bay	1st Mon. Feb. 1936	Expenses
	Dr. Gunner Gundersen	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Harold M. Wilkie	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Robert Baker, Jr.	Kenosha	1st Mon. Feb. 1937	Expenses
	Rev. E. M. Christopherson	Pigeon Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
	Mrs. Clara T. Runge	Baraboo	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses
Daniel H. Grady	Portage	1st Mon. Feb. 1938	Expenses	
Mrs. Jessie Coombs	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	Expenses	

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary ⁽¹⁾
University Board of Visitors ⁽²⁾	Dr. W. W. Kelly	Green Bay	July 1, 1934	None
	Mrs. Annette Roberts	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	None
	Dr. E. L. Schraeder	Shawano	1st Mon. July 1936	None
	Carl J. Hesgard	Orfordville	1st Mon. July 1937	None
Veterans Home, Wisconsin, Bd. of Mgrs. ⁽²⁾	E. B. Heimstreet	Lake Mills	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
	Mrs. M. L. Luch-singer	Monroe	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
	M. O. Rockwell	Pleasant Pr.	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
	George L. Thomas	Milwaukee	Sept. 19, 1935	Expenses
Vocational Education, Board of ⁽²⁾	H. W. Griswold	West Salem	July 1, 1935	\$100 per yr.
	Louis Holthusen	Green Bay	July 1, 1935	\$100 per yr.
	Harold S. Falk	Milwaukee	July 1, 1935	\$100 per yr.
	John Wickstrand	Superior	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	J. E. Leverick	Sparta	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	E. W. Schultz	Sheboygan	July 1, 1937	\$100 per yr.
	Edwin Roll	Eau Claire	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
	Peter T. Schoemann	Milwaukee	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
	Jessel S. Whyte	Kenosha	July 1, 1939	\$100 per yr.
Waterways Commission, Wis. Deep ⁽²⁾	Wm. George Bruce	Milwaukee	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern	Madison	Life of Commission	Expenses

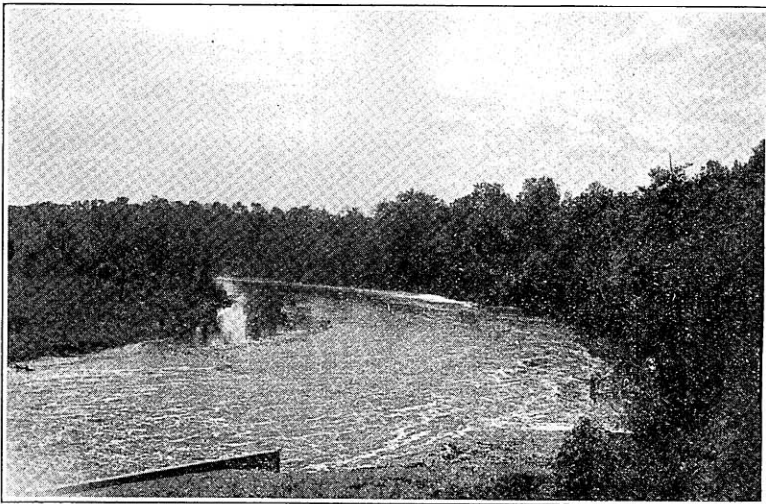
(1) The salary rates given are those prescribed in the statutes and take no account of waivers.

(2) Appointments to these departments require confirmation by the senate; other appointments are made by the governor alone. Persons appointed to positions not requiring confirmation and those appointed to positions requiring confirmation but who have not been confirmed may be removed by the governor at pleasure; officers whose appointments have been confirmed may be removed only for cause.

(3) Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

(4) Appointment has not been confirmed and the appointee is subject to removal by the governor at pleasure.

(5) Besides the members appointed by the governor listed here, these boards have one or more other (usually *ex officio*) members. For a complete list of the members of these boards consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.



The Chippewa River above Ojibwa.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

THE GOVERNOR

ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN (Dem.) was born at Madison on November 25, 1864. After graduating from public school and the Northwestern Business College, he became one of Madison's principal merchants, for many years being proprietor of a men's clothing store on the Square. In 1913 he was appointed Minister to Norway by President Woodrow Wilson and administered this office during the years of the World War, representing the United States at the International Conference on Spitzbergen. Returning to the United States, he became mayor of the City of Madison in 1926, and resigned this office to become Governor of Wisconsin on the first of January, 1933.

Residence: Madison.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

THOMAS J. O'MALLEY (Dem.) was born at Menasha, where he was educated in parochial and public school. He has engaged in several occupations, including those of hotel clerk, news agent, freight brakeman, passenger brakeman, freight conductor, and passenger conductor. He is the first workingman to have held state office in Wisconsin, having been employed as passenger conductor on the Chicago and North Western Railroad when chosen for the office of Lieutenant Governor in the autumn of 1932. Mr. O'Malley has served as legislative representative and chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Residence: 1322 N. 14th St., Milwaukee.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THEODORE DAMMANN (Rep.) was born on November 4, 1869, at Milwaukee, the son of the Reverend William Dammann, pioneer Lutheran pastor of that city. Mr. Dammann received his early education in the public and parochial schools and later attended Concordia College, Milwaukee. He was a merchant in that city for twenty years, and has long been active in educational, civic, and charitable organizations. He has been president since 1911 of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, in Milwaukee; for thirty-two years, a member of A Capella Chorus, serving nine years as president; and since 1916 has been president of the Lutheran Home for the Aged at Wauwatosa. For three consecutive terms (1912-1919), he was treasurer of Milwaukee County. He was a La Follette delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920 and treasurer of the Milwaukee County Republican Committee, 1920-1924. He was elected Secretary of State in November, 1926, and was reelected in 1928, 1930, and 1932, being in the last election of state officers the only Republican elected.

Residence: Route 9, Station F, Milwaukee.

THE STATE TREASURER

ROBERT K. HENRY (Dem.) was born on February 9, 1890, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. After his graduation from Jefferson High School in 1910, he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he studied during the next two years. Mr. Henry assisted in the installation of a uniform system of accounting in the Jefferson Water & Light Company, a system which later came to be demanded of all municipally owned utilities in the state. For five successive terms Mr. Henry was elected clerk



Governor Albert G. Schmedeman.

of the city of Jefferson. For the past eleven years he has been active in the Jefferson County Bank, of which he is the cashier. In July, 1928, Mr. Henry was appointed special deputy commissioner by the state commissioner of banking to liquidate the affairs of the Rome State Bank, which had closed. For the past ten years Mr. Henry has been an active member of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, having served one year as its treasurer. In June 1932, he was elected president of the Jefferson County Bankers' Association. He was elected State Treasurer of Wisconsin in 1932.

Residence: Jefferson.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JAMES E. FINNEGAN (Dem.) was born on November 26, 1892, in Milwaukee, where he has resided all his life. He first attended the Gesu (parochial) School, from which he graduated in 1908, and later, West Division High School and the School of Law, Marquette University, graduating in 1913 and 1916. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1918. From 1913 to 1925, Mr. Finnegan was record clerk of the Milwaukee County Court; from 1916 to 1923, Americanization instructor in the Milwaukee public evening schools. Previous to his election as Attorney General in 1932, he had held no public office.

Residence: 1316 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN was elected to his present position in April, 1921, and was reelected in 1925 and 1929 without opposition and in 1933 by a large majority. He was born at Goldens Bridge, Westchester County, New York, December 16, 1865, and came with his family to Prescott, Pierce County, Wisconsin, in 1869. Here he spent his boyhood and received his education, which, supplemented by private study, made him the recipient of an unlimited state certificate in 1894. After teaching rural school and serving as school principal for several years, he was elected city superintendent of schools at Menasha, a position he retained for seventeen years. In 1918, he was elected state director of vocational education, in which capacity he served until he assumed his present office. During Mr. Callahan's long career as teacher in the public schools of the state, he has served in numerous educational capacities, among them conductor of teachers' institutes and summer schools, president of Northwest Teachers Association in 1900, president of the Northeast Teachers Association in 1908, president of the State Teachers Association in 1913, and for many years a member of the Teachers Legislative Committee.

Residence: 1441 Mound St., Madison.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STATE OFFICERS

Governors

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN			
Henry Dodge, Dem.	Dodgeville	1836	1841
James Duane Doty, Whig	Neenah	1841	1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, Dem.	Fond du Lac	1844	1845
Henry Dodge, Dem.	Dodgeville	1845	1848
STATE OF WISCONSIN			
Nelson Dewey, Dem.	Lancaster	1848	1852
Leonard J. Farwell, Whig	Madison	1852	1854
William A. Barstow, Dem.	Waukesha	1854	1856
Arthur McArthur, Dem.	Milwaukee	1856	1856
Coles Bashford, Rep.	Oshkosh	1856	1858
Alex W. Randall, Rep.	Waukesha	1858	1862
Louis P. Harvey, Rep.	Shopiere	1862	1862
Edward Salomon, Rep.	Milwaukee	1862	1864
James T. Lewis, Rep.	Madison	1864	1866
Lucius Fairchild, Rep.	Madison	1866	1872
C. C. Washburn, Rep.	La Crosse	1872	1874
William R. Taylor, Dem.	Cottage Grove	1874	1876
Harrison Ludington, Rep.	Milwaukee	1876	1878
William E. Smith, Rep.	Milwaukee	1878	1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk, Rep.	Viroqua	1882	1889
William D. Hoard, Rep.	Fort Atkinson	1889	1891
George W. Peck, Dem.	Milwaukee	1891	1895
William H. Upham, Rep.	Marshfield	1895	1897
Edward Schofield, Rep.	Oconto	1897	1901
Robert M. La Follette, Rep.	Madison	1901	1906
James O. Davidson, Rep.	Soldiers Grove	1906	1911
Francis E. McGovern, Rep.	Milwaukee	1911	1915
Emanuel L. Philipp, Rep.	Milwaukee	1915	1921
John J. Blaine, Rep.	Boscobel	1921	1927
Fred R. Zimmerman, Rep.	Milwaukee	1927	1929
Walter J. Kohler, Rep.	Kohler	1929	1931
Philip F. La Follette, Rep.	Madison	1931	1933
Albert G. Schmedeman, Dem.	Madison	1933	---

Lieutenant Governors

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
John E. Holmes, Dem.	Jefferson	1848	1850
Samuel W. Beal, Dem.	Taycheedah	1850	1852
Timothy Burns, Dem.	La Crosse	1852	1854
James T. Lewis, Rep.	Columbus	1854	1856
Arthur McArthur, Dem.	Milwaukee	1856	1858
E. D. Campbell, Dem.	Milwaukee	1858	1860
Butler G. Noble, Rep.	Whitewater	1860	1862
Edward Salomon, Rep.	Milwaukee	1862	1862
Wyman Spooner, Rep.	Elkhorn	1863	1870
Thaddeus C. Pound, Rep.	Chippewa Falls	1870	1872
Milton H. Petit, Rep.	Kenosha	1872	1873
Charles D. Parker, Dem.	Pleasant Valley	1874	1878
James M. Bingham, Rep.	Chippewa Falls	1878	1882
Sam S. Fifield, Rep.	Ashland	1882	1887
George W. Ryland, Rep.	Lancaster	1887	1891
Charles Jonas, Dem.	Racine	1891	1895
Emil Baensch, Rep.	Manitowoc	1895	1899
Jesse Stone, Rep.	Watertown	1899	1903
James O. Davidson, Rep.	Soldiers Grove	1903	1906
William D. Connor, Rep.	Marshfield	1907	1909
John Strange, Rep.	Marshfield	1909	1911
Thomas Morris, Rep.	La Crosse	1911	1915
Edward F. Dithmar, Rep.	Baraboo	1915	1921
George F. Comings, Rep.	Eau Claire	1921	1925
Henry A. Huber, Rep.	Stoughton	1925	1933
Thomas J. O'Malley, Dem.	Milwaukee	1933	---

Secretaries of State

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
Thomas McHugh, Dem.	Delavan	1848	1850
William E. Barstow, Dem.	Vaukesa	1850	1852
C. D. Robinson, Dem.	Green Bay	1852	1854
Alex. T. Gray, Dem.	Janesville	1854	1856
David W. Jones, Dem.	Belmont	1856	1860
Lewis F. Harvey, Rep.	Shopiere	1860	1862
James T. Lewis, Rep.	Columbus	1862	1864
Lucius Fairchild, Rep.	Madison	1864	1866
Thomas S. Allen, Rep.	Mineral Point	1866	1870
Llewelyn Breesse, Rep.	Portage	1870	1874
Peter Doyle, Dem.	Prairie du Chien	1874	1878
Hans B. Warner, Rep.	Ellsworth	1878	1882
Ernst G. Timme, Rep.	Kenosha	1882	1891
Thomas J. Cunningham, Dem.	Chippewa Falls	1891	1895
Henry Casson, Rep.	Viroqua	1895	1899
William H. Froehlich, Rep.	Jackson	1899	1903
Walter L. Houser, Rep.	Mondovi	1903	1907
James A. Frear, Rep.	Hudson	1907	1913
John S. Donald, Rep.	Mt. Horeb	1913	1917
Merlin Hull, Rep.	Black River Falls	1917	1921
Elmer S. Hall, Rep.	Green Bay	1921	1923
Fred R. Zimmermar, Rep.	Milwaukee	1923	1927
Theodore Dammann, Rep.	Milwaukee	1927	----

Treasurers

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
Jarius C. Fairchild, Dem.	Madison	1848	1852
Edward H. Jansson, Dem.	Cedarburg	1852	1856
Charles Kuehn, Dem.	Manitowoc	1856	1858
Samuel D. Hastings, Rep.	Trempealeau	1858	1866
William E. Smith, Rep.	Fox Lake	1866	1870
Henry Baetz, Rep.	Manitowoc	1870	1874
Ferdinand Kuehn, Dem.	Milwaukee	1874	1878
Richard Guenther, Rep.	Oshkosh	1878	1882
Edward McPetridge, Rep.	Beaver Dam	1882	1887
Henry B. Harshaw, Rep.	Oshkosh	1887	1891
John Hunner, Dem.	Eau Claire	1891	1895
Sewell A. Peterson, Rep.	Rice Lake	1895	1899
James O. Davidson, Rep.	Soldiers Grove	1899	1903
John J. Kempf, Rep.	Milwaukee	1903	1904
Thomas M. Purtell, Rep.	Cumberland	1904	1905
John J. Kempf, Rep.	Milwaukee	1905	1907
Andrew H. Dahl, Rep.	Westby	1907	1913
Henry Johnson, Rep.	Suring	1913	1923
Solomon Levitan, Rep.	Madison	1923	1933
Robert K. Henry, Dem.	Jefferson	1933	----

Attorneys General

Name and Party	Residence	From	To
James S. Brown, Dem.	Milwaukee	1848	1850
S. Park Coon, Dem.	Milwaukee	1850	1852
Experience Estabrook, Dem.	Geneva	1852	1854
George B. Smith, Dem.	Madison	1854	1856
William R. Smith, Dem.	Mineral Point	1856	1858
Gabriel Bouck, Dem.	Oshkosh	1858	1860
James H. Howe, Rep.	Green Bay	1860	1862
Winfield Smith, Rep.	Milwaukee	1862	1866
Charles R. Gill, Rep.	Watertown	1866	1870
Stephen Ba low, Rep.	Dellona	1870	1874
A. Scott Sloan, Rep.	Beaver Dam	1874	1878
Alexander Wilson, Rep.	Mineral Point	1878	1882
Leander F. Frisbie, Rep.	West Bend	1882	1887
Charles E. Estabrook, Rep.	Manitowoc	1887	1891
James L. O'Connor, Dem.	Madison	1891	1895
William H. Mylrea, Rep.	Wausau	1895	1899
Emmet R. Hicks, Rep.	Oshkosh	1899	1903
L. M. Sturdevant, Rep.	Neillsville	1903	1907
Frank L. Gilbert, Rep.	Madison	1907	1911
Levi H. Bancroft, Rep.	Richland Center	1911	1913
Walter C. Owen, Rep.	Maiden Rock	1913	1918
Spencer Haven, Rep.	Hudson	1918	1919
John J. Blaine, Rep.	Boscobel	1919	1921
William J. Morgan, Rep.	Milwaukee	1921	1923
Herman L. Ekern, Rep.	Madison	1923	1927
John W. Reynolds, Rep.	Green Bay	1927	1933
James E. Finnegan, Dem.	Milwaukee	1933	---

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Name	Residence	From	To
Eleazer Root	Waukesha	1849	1852
Azel P. Ladd	Shullsburg	1852	1854
Hiram A. Wright	Prairie du Chien	1854	1855
A. Constantine Barry	Racine	1855	1858
Lyman C. Draper	Madison	1858	1860
Josiah L. Pickard	Platteville	1860	1864
John G. McMinn	Racine	1864	1868
Alexander J. Craig	Madison	1868	1870
Samuel Fallows	Milwaukee	1870	1874
Edward Searling	Milton	1874	1878
William C. Whitford	Milton	1878	1882
Robert Graham	Oshkosh	1882	1887
Jesse B. Thayer	River Falls	1887	1891
Oliver E. Wells	Appleton	1891	1895
John Q. Emery	Albion	1895	1899
Lorenzo D. Harvey	Milwaukee	1899	1903
Charles P. Cary	Delavan	1903	1921
John Callahan	Menasha	1921	---

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN.

Lieutenant Governor: THOMAS J. O'MALLEY.

Private Secretary: THEODORE G. LEWIS.

Executive Clerk: JAMES WARD RECTOR.

Executive Counsel: JOHN H. CASEY.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, Oct., 1932: 9.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32 (exclusive of the executive council): \$29,220.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$20,000 per year; executive counsel, \$300 per month in legislative sessions; contingent fund, \$2,000 per year; pardon proceedings and investigations of charges against county officers, sum sufficient; industrial code administration, \$10,000 and receipts.

Publications: No regular publications; governor's messages printed in pamphlet form when delivered and also in the legislative journals; report on pardons made biennially to legislature and printed in journals.

The governor is the principal executive officer of the state and also has an important part in legislation. He is elected by the people for a two year term at the general election in November in each even-numbered year and takes office on the first Monday in January of the succeeding odd-numbered year.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the governor "to faithfully execute the laws of the state and to maintain and defend its sovereignty and jurisdiction". He is the commander-in-chief of the militia, all of whose officers he appoints. He has exclusive power to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations for criminal offenses, and passes upon applications for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses in other states. He appoints the principal officers of nearly all state departments (some of them subject to approval by the senate). These he can also remove—those appointed subject to confirmation by the senate, after hearing and for cause only, and those appointed without confirmation, at his will. He receives the resignations of state officers and fills vacancies. He also may

remove county officers after a hearing, for misconduct in office, and he fills all vacancies occurring in county offices for any reason.

The governor has extensive, but by no means complete, control over the expenditures of state departments. Under the existing budget system, he recommends to the legislature what appropriations should be made to each state department and is responsible for presenting a balanced state budget. After the budget act is passed the governor may veto any item included therein. Appropriations made by the legislature are in most instances subject to release by the director of the budget, who is an appointee of the governor, removable at pleasure. The governor himself must approve all land purchases and all building and highway contracts. The governor is the chairman of the emergency board and controls when its meetings shall be held, and for most of its actions his approval and that of one other member is necessary.

Under the Constitution the governor is an important part of the legislative machinery of the state. He is charged with the duty of making recommendations to each legislature upon changes in law that he deems necessary, which duty he discharges through a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the legislature and special messages from time to time. The Constitution further provides that every bill passed by the legislature must go to the governor for his approval or veto. A bill disapproved by the governor becomes a law only if passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in each house—an unusual occurrence.

Extensive new duties were imposed upon the governor by the 1933 legislature in relation to economic recovery. The governor was directed to cooperate with the federal government in carrying out the several acts of Congress for agricultural and industrial recovery and authorized to designate state departments, officers and employes to act as his agents in carrying out such policy; also, to create committees of representative citizens to advise and assist the national government and to secure for this state and its citizens all benefits obtainable under these acts. (For a list of such committees set up prior to August 1, 1933, see pages 387-88.) In another act the governor is vested with power to approve and enforce codes of fair competition affecting intrastate commerce which are to have the same effect as the industrial codes affecting interstate commerce approved by the president under the national industrial recovery act. In short, the governor is given emergency powers in dealing with the economic depression within the state paralleling those conferred by congress on the president, but the governor is directed to exercise these powers in cooperation with the federal government; to the end of making a united drive for economic recovery.

The lieutenant governor acts as governor when the governor is incapacitated or leaves the state, and succeeds the governor if he dies or resigns. His other constitutional duty is to preside over the senate during legislative sessions, with a vote only in case of a tie.



(1) Thomas J. O'Malley, Lieutenant Governor; (2) Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State; (3) Robert K. Henry, State Treasurer; (4) James E. Finnegan, Attorney General; (5) John Callahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: THEODORE DAMMANN.

Assistant Secretary of State: R. L. SIEBECKER.

Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk: C. A. NICKERSON.

Director Auto License Division: A. C. HARTMAN.

Corporation Clerk: J. R. EDWARDS.

Supervisor Records and Elections: GEORGE BROWN.

Offices: General Office, State Capitol; Auto License Division, 16 East Doty Street, Madison.

Total Personnel, October, 1932: 293 permanent and 3 part time employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: Administration of motor vehicle registration and drivers' license laws, \$710,974; all other departments, \$74,352.

Receipts, fiscal year, 1931-32: motor vehicle fees, \$10,698,905. Other Receipts, \$107,748.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$55,000 per year; motor vehicle registration and drivers' licenses, sum sufficient; election manuals and notices, \$5,000 in 1933-34, and \$4,500 in 1934-35.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election laws; Election manual; Corporation laws; Automobile laws.

Under the constitution the secretary of state has two principal functions: (1) keeping the state's records and conducting its official correspondence and (2) serving as the state's auditor. All laws, appointments, oaths of office, and similar official records are filed with and preserved by the secretary of state, and certified copies thereof are furnished by him upon payment of prescribed fees. The secretary of state passes upon the validity of all claims against the state and any of its departments. He keeps the state's books and accounts and draws all warrants for payments from the state treasury.

Besides these constitutional duties, numerous others have been imposed upon the department by law. The most extensive of these is the administration of the motor vehicle registration, certificate of title, and drivers' license laws. The auto license division of the state department is the largest unit among the administrative departments of the state government outside of the highway commission. A total of 704,054 motor vehicle licenses were issued in the calendar year 1932 and above \$10,000,000 was collected for the state through this source. Certificates of title are issued for all motor vehicles and records are kept of all transfers. Stolen cars are reported to the department and in turn reported by it to police departments, both in and out of the state. More than a million drivers' licenses

are in force and revocations of these licenses for serious violations of the traffic laws are being made daily upon the recommendations of courts.

Another important statutory duty of the department is the administration of the corporation laws. All domestic corporations must procure charters from the secretary of state and foreign corporations licenses to do business in the state, and all corporations operating in the state must file annual reports.

The secretary of state, further, is the central election officer of the state. All nomination papers for offices in which the district is larger than a single county are filed with the department, which prepares all notices and ballot forms required for primaries and elections in such districts, and makes all the tabulations for the official canvass of the returns.

Other important duties of the department of state include the issuance and recording of city and village charters, the commissioning of notaries public, and the licensing of collection agencies and private detective agencies.

STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: ROBERT K. HENRY.

Assistant State Treasurer: G. F. ZWICKY.

Chief Accountant: ARTHUR PUGH.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 31 regular and 7 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$73,692. Receipts: Gasoline tax, \$16,493,733; other receipts, \$1,924.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: General administration, \$40,000 per year; collection of gasoline tax, \$50,355 per year.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The state treasurer performs the duties implied by the title of his office. He has custody of all state funds, receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and issues checks in payment of all claims. He holds all securities owned by any state fund and collects the interest thereon. He deposits the cash paid into the treasury in banks designated by the board of deposits and draws upon them in making payments. He settles with the county treasurers for the state's share of the property and income taxes and the offsetting aids paid by the state to the counties. He collects directly the special property taxes paid by the railroads, public utilities, and telephone companies and receives weekly (daily in the case of the motor vehicle fees) from each state department all moneys which were paid to it in taxes or fees.

An important statutory duty of the department is the administration and collection of the gasoline tax. This involves a checking of the returns of all oil companies and an examination of their books and records. It also entails passing upon and paying all claims for refunds on account of gasoline not used on the highways. The gasoline tax is the most productive of all state taxes, producing in 1932 above \$16,500,000 of revenue, exclusive of \$1,285,434 paid in refunds.

The state treasurer also collects the one dollar per barrel tax on fermented malt beverages and light wines imposed in 1933. This tax is payable on all such beverages consumed within the state and is collected through stamps sold by the treasurer and usually placed on the keg or other container by the brewer or bottler. In excess of \$1,000,000 is expected to be realized from this tax in its first year of operation.

(For the newly created state inspection bureau in the treasury department, see page 337.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

Deputy Attorney General: JOSEPH G. HIRSCHBERG.

Assistant Attorneys General: JOSEPH E. MESSERSCHMIDT; MORTIMER LEVITAN; FRED C. SIEBOLD; FRANK W. KUEHL; HERBERT H. NAUJOKS; A. T. TORGE (*Examiner for the Annuity and Investment Board*); R. M. ORCHARD (*Counsel for the Department of Agriculture and Markets*).

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 23 permanent and 2 temporary employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$92,143. Receipts: \$1,170.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: General administration, \$53,500 per year; workmen's compensation cases, \$6,000 per year; special counsel, legal expenses and work done for the teachers' retirement fund, sum sufficient.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (monthly in pamphlet form and annually in bound report).

The attorney general is the law officer of the state. He represents the state in all actions in the supreme court in which the state is a party, including all appeals in criminal cases from convictions in trial courts. When instructed to do so by the governor or the legislature, the attorney general also represents the state in other courts, including the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts. He also represents the industrial commission, railroad commission, tax commission, highway commission and all other administrative departments which have order-making powers in all appeals from commission decisions.

Another important duty is the rendering of opinions on questions of law to state officers and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers may request opinions from the attorney general upon any legal questions which confront them, as may also the 71 district attorneys of the state. The opinions of the attorney general are given in writing, and while not having the force of court decisions are, to all practical intents and purposes, binding upon the state officers until the courts render a contrary decision.

In addition, the department does a large amount of other legal work. The attorney general drafts practically all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments and approves the form of bonds required under state statutes. He examines the titles to property upon which loans are made from state funds and passes upon the form of the mortgages, bonds and other instruments for which these loans are secured. A special statutory duty is the examination of all county and municipal bond issues as to legal form and content.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: JOHN CALLAHAN.

Assistant State Superintendent: O. H. PLENZKE.

Second Assistant State Superintendent: C. L. HARPER.

Supervisors of rural schools: GEORGE S. DICK, J. F. SHAW.

Supervisors of elementary schools: LEAVELVA BRADBURY, MAYBELL G. BUSH, DELIA E. KIBBE.

Supervisors of state graded schools: GEORGE H. DREWRY, GEORGE H. LANDGRAF, A. A. THOMSON.

Supervisors of high schools: J. T. GILES, H. W. SCHMIDT, J. F. WADDELL.

Supervisor of physically disabled children: MRS. MARGUERITE LISON INGRAM.

Supervisor of deaf and blind and those having defective speech: LAVILLA A. WARD.

Supervisor of school libraries: M. H. JACKSON.

Director of Statistics and Research: CHARLES E. LIMP.

Physiotherapist: FLORENCE L. PHENIX.

Clinical Psychologist: HENRIETTA V. RACE.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 37 permanent and 2 temporary employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$139,684. Receipts, \$10,284.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$112,000 per year; teachers' institutes and reading circles, \$2,000 per year.

Publications: Biennial Reports; School laws; School directory (annual); Arbor and Bird Day Annual; Memorial Day Annual; Manuals of teaching; List of books for school libraries (biennial); Price lists of textbooks; Reading circle annual; Plans and specifications for schoolhouses; Special research studies on various subjects.

The Department of Public Instruction has general supervision of all elementary and secondary public schools of the state and also of special education for handicapped children. Its head is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is a constitutional officer elected by the people for a four year term. Under an amendment to the Constitution in 1902 this election occurs in the spring and is on a nonpartisan basis.

The supervision of the elementary and secondary public schools is carried out through visits to these schools and advice and assistance to teachers and school boards. The department also prepares manuals for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools. It renders special assistance in the selection and purchase of books for school libraries and prepares courses of reading for children in the public schools who join the Wisconsin State Reading Circle, upon completion of which they are issued special diplomas. No new high school districts may be formed without the approval of the state superintendent, and plans for all school buildings must be submitted to the department.

The state superintendent apportions all state aids for education, totalling in the current fiscal year more than \$7,000,000. Annual reports are made by all school districts and cities conducting any public schools and these statistics are compiled and published in the biennial reports of the state superintendent. The total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools is above 825,000, and their expenditures in the last fiscal year exceeded \$22,500,000.

The department supervises the teachers' institutes and county normal schools for the training of rural teachers. The courses, teachers, and salaries in these schools are all subject to the approval of the superintendent. The department also issues state teachers' certificates, which permit the holders to teach anywhere in the state, while certificates issued by the county superintendents of schools are good only within their respective counties.

Special aid and supervision is given to classes for handicapped children, conducted principally in the cities. These include deaf, blind, crippled and mentally retarded children. The department assists in the organization of such classes, approves courses and teachers, and makes mental and other tests of the retarded children.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

THEODORE DAMMANN, *Chairman*; ROBERT K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

A. D. CAMPBELL, *Chief Clerk*.

Office: State Capitol.

Total Personnel, Oct., 1932: 4 permanent, 1 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$13,348.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Administration, \$7,500 per year.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the constitution. This department is headed by the commissioners of 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, of which there are four: the common school fund, the normal school fund, the university fund, and the agricultural college fund. These funds at one time owned millions of acres of land but now have only a little more than 200,000 acres left, all of which are uncultivated lands. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total about \$13,000,000. These are loaned to school districts and municipalities, with the former having the preference.



Tree-bordered Lake Mendota, Madison.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS

Commissioners: C. L. HILL, *chairman*; W. F. RENK; J. D. BECK.

Secretary: O. J. THOMPSON.

Livestock Sanitation: Dr. W. N. WISNICKY, *director*.

Markets:

Cooperative Marketing: W. L. WITTE, *chief*; R. M. ORCHARD, *counsel*; WILLIAM KIRSCH, *senior statistician*.

Standardization: HOWARD C. KING, poultry and eggs; A. W. POMERENING, fruits and vegetables; J. W. MOORE, dairy products.

Radio News: F. R. CALVERT.

Trade Practices: F. A. STATEN, *senior investigator*.

Agricultural Statistics: WALTER H. EBLING, *agricultural statistician*.

Dairy and Food Division: HARRY KLUETER, *chief*; GEORGE WARNER, *chief inspector weights and measures*.

Insects and Plant Diseases: E. L. CHAMBERS, *state entomologist*.

Fairs and State Development: RALPH AMMON, *chief*.

Feed and Fertilizer Inspection: WALTER B. GRIEM, *director*.

Seed and Weed Control: A. L. STONE, *director*.

Horse Breeding and Dog Licenses: O. J. THOMPSON, *director*.

State Humane Work: GEORGE F. COMINGS, *state humane agent*.

Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at the University of Wisconsin; state fair grounds at West Allis.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 207 permanent, 91 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: State fair: operation \$256,073, capital \$10,756, maintenance \$20,005; bovine tuberculosis eradication, \$317,284; all other expenditures, \$479,201.

Receipts, fiscal year 1931-32: State fair, \$185,765; all other receipts, \$196,107.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, nominally \$493,815 per year, but this appropriation has been reduced 25% by the emergency board, making the amount available \$370,361 per year; bovine tuberculosis eradication, \$120,000 in 1933-34 and \$180,000 in 1934-35; state fair: \$25,000 per year plus receipts for operation; \$10,000 per year for maintenance, \$4,000 per year for concessions; oleomargarine law enforcement, \$3,000 per year; grasshopper and army worm eradication, \$10,000 in 1933-34;

dog licenses, necessary expenditures, from receipts; licensing of fruit and vegetable graders, receipts; deputy treasury agents, 10% of collections as salary.

Publications: Biennial reports; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued monthly in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (annual statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics (annual); State Fair Premium List (annual); Reprint of various laws administered by department.

Since 1929 all activities of a regulatory character relating to agriculture have been centralized in the department of agriculture and markets, while the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has charge of all work done in agricultural research and education.

The department of agriculture and markets was a consolidation of four independent departments: the department of agriculture, the department of markets, the dairy and food commission, and the treasury agent. Of these, the department of agriculture was itself a consolidation in 1915 of six prior departments. The first independent agricultural department created in this state was that of the state veterinarian in 1885, followed by the dairy and food commission in 1889.

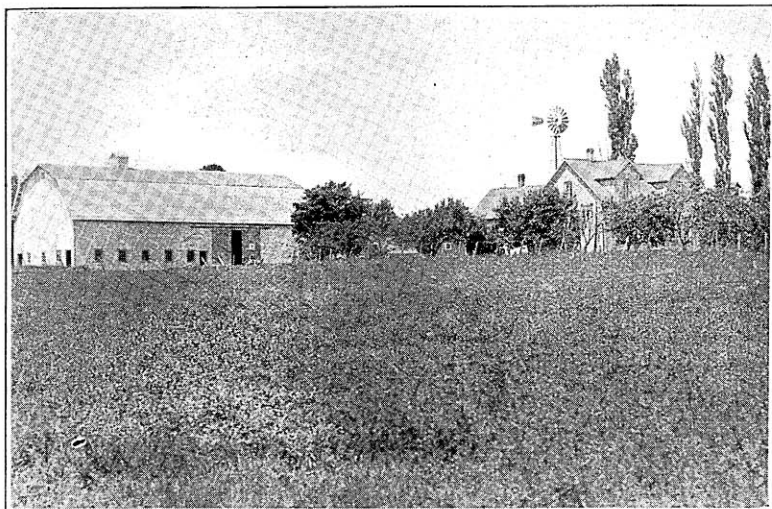
Marketing Activities

Assistance to farmers in their marketing problems is the most recent of the major activities of the state government in the field of agriculture, dating back only to 1919 when the division of markets was established, but now receiving more attention than any other function of the department of agriculture and markets. The work in this field includes the organization of cooperative marketing associations and assistance to cooperatives in many different respects, the establishment and enforcement of grades and standards for agricultural products, and the dissemination of market information. The department also enforces the general fair trade practices statute, the fraudulent advertising law, the trading stamp law, the bonded warehouse law, and the 1933 act relating to the establishment of market milk prices.

Cooperative associations have been recognized and protected by law since 1913 and, at least since 1921, it has been the definite policy of this state to give active assistance to the cooperatives. Since 1929 the law has specifically made it a duty of the department of agriculture and markets to organize cooperatives. The department aids cooperatives after they are organized through installing accounting systems, auditing cooperative accounts, giving free legal advice, and in numerous other ways—always at the request of the cooperatives and, in the case of accounting services, at their expense. Closely related to these duties is the licensing and inspection of bonded warehouses, which enable cooperatives to get loans on products stored in

these warehouses, from which they can make payments to producers prior to the sale of these products.

In the last year a major concern of the department has been the milk price. Through conferences between producers and distributors, some increases in prices were secured, but the legislature of 1933 deemed it advisable to vest the department with power to fix the price of market milk, both to producers and consumers, in all cities which require milk to be pasteurized within the county. At present this applies to Milwaukee, Racine, Madison, and Kenosha, but additional cities may hereafter come under this law. Under another 1933 act, the department has authority to require the licensing of all milk dealers.



A Typical Wisconsin Farm Scene.
(Washington Island)

Still another marketing service to farmers is the dissemination of information regarding farm prices. This is done through daily mail bulletins, newspaper market reports, and radio market news broadcasts. The last have been a daily feature from the state owned radio station WLBL at Stevens Point. Contemplated discontinuance of the federal leased market wire circuit and shortage of funds, however, will probably compel discontinuance of this service in the near future.

The establishment and enforcement of grades for farm and dairy products has the same general purpose of helping the farmers get a better price for their products. In this field the department has order-making powers similar to those of other regulatory commissions. Grades have been established for potatoes, cabbage, onions,

apples, cherries, honey, maple syrup, tobacco, various kinds of cheese, canned peas and other canned vegetables, and, on a voluntary basis, for eggs and baby chicks. These grades conform with all federal requirements governing shipments in interstate commerce. Grading is not compulsory, but when products are sold by grade they must conform to the standards prescribed by the department. To enforce these standards inspections are made at shipping points, dealers in fruits and vegetables are licensed, and chicken hatcheries are supervised. The actual grading is, for most products, done by graders employed and paid by the shippers, but licensed and supervised by the department.

In the field of general trade practices, the department enforces the fraudulent advertising and unfair trade practices statutes. These are functions similar to those performed by the federal trade commission, except that the latter deals with interstate commerce and the department of agriculture and markets with intrastate commerce. Orders are issued, after investigations and hearings, requiring the correction of unfair practices, and assistance is given in working out codes of fair competition.

Live Stock Sanitation

Of the activities of the department concerned with production, rather than marketing, the most extensive is the work of bovine tuberculosis eradication, in which the state has been interested since 1911, but which has been carried on extensively only since 1920. On the first tests in many counties five or more per cent of all cattle reacted positively and were slaughtered (in one county nearly forty per cent). Through repeated tests, however, this disease (which is transmissible to man through both milk and beef) has been reduced so that on January 1, 1932, the entire state was accorded the status of a modified accredited area by the United States Department of Agriculture—which means that in every county less than one-half of one per cent of all cattle are infected. To keep the state clear, however, retests are constantly being made, and animals found to be infected are condemned and slaughtered, and the farmers partially indemnified.

Besides bovine tuberculosis, the department gives attention to avian tuberculosis, Bang's disease, bovine mastitis, hog cholera, scabies, rabies, glanders, and anthrax. Avian tuberculosis infects about twenty per cent of all hogs and an even larger percentage of the flocks of chickens in the state. Measures of control, along lines similar to those used in the elimination of bovine tuberculosis, have been commenced within the last two years. Bang's disease (contagious abortion) is a dangerous cattle disease, fortunately not transmissible to human beings. Control is effected principally through educational efforts and tests made through the department's veterinary control laboratory. Hog cholera is combated through vaccines sold at cost by the university, and other diseases principally through quarantines when outbreaks occur.

Dairy and Food Division

Through this division the department enforces all of Wisconsin's laws relating to dairying, pure food, weights and measures, and peddlers' licenses.

The primary purpose of the dairy laws is to maintain the high reputation of Wisconsin dairy products, which has made this the first of all dairy states. All of Wisconsin's 3,600 cheese factories, creameries, condenseries and receiving stations are licensed annually, as are buttermakers and cheesemakers. Periodic inspections are made of all dairy manufacturing plants as well as city and village milk supplies and farm dairies, this being the work of fifteen district dairy inspectors. Inspections are made to insure sanitary conditions in production and manufacture, to prevent adulteration of milk and milk products, and to protect producers in such matters as the accuracy of butter fat tests and the weighing of milk and cream. Besides periodic inspections, special inspections are made upon complaint and when deemed necessary by the department.

The department also enforces all laws governing the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products. Filled milk and filled cheese are prohibited; skim milk cheese and oleomargarine may be sold only if appropriately labeled, and oleomargarine is further subject to a retail tax of ten cents per pound and all dealers must be licensed. Standards for all dairy products are prescribed in the statutes and imitation or misbranding is severely penalized.

This division also enforces the pure food law, which is similar to the federal pure food law but applies in intrastate commerce. All of the common foods and drugs are defined in the statutes and products may not be sold under a misleading name. To prevent this the department collects samples through its food inspectors and analyzes these in its chemical laboratory, which is housed in a university building. The department licenses bakeries and confectioneries, cold storage warehouses, canning factories, and bottling plants. It inspects these establishments and also groceries, meat markets, and drug stores, to insure the sanitary handling of food products and to prevent adulteration and misbranding.

The enforcement of the weights and measures laws is another duty inherited from the former dairy and food commission. The department has custody of the official standards of weights and measures of the state and checks the standards used by city sealers with these official state standards. It directly inspects and tests all weighing and measuring apparatus in commercial use outside of cities having five thousand or more population, which have their own city sealers. Defective apparatus may be condemned or required to be repaired. Deliberate fraud is prosecuted.

As successor to the treasury agent, this division enforces the peddlers' license law. Peddlers and transient merchants are required to have a state license, in addition to which cities, towns, and villages may also license them. These licenses are issued and the fees col-

lected through local part-time deputies known as treasury agents, who receive as compensation ten per cent of the amounts they collect.

Fairs and Development

An important duty of the department of agriculture and markets is the conduct of the state fair. The state fair grounds are located in the City of West Allis and the state fair is held annually for one week in late August or early September. The Wisconsin state fair is an enterprise costing around a quarter million dollars per year, but the larger part of the expenses are covered by receipts. The primary purpose of the fair is to encourage high quality production of agricultural products and live stock.

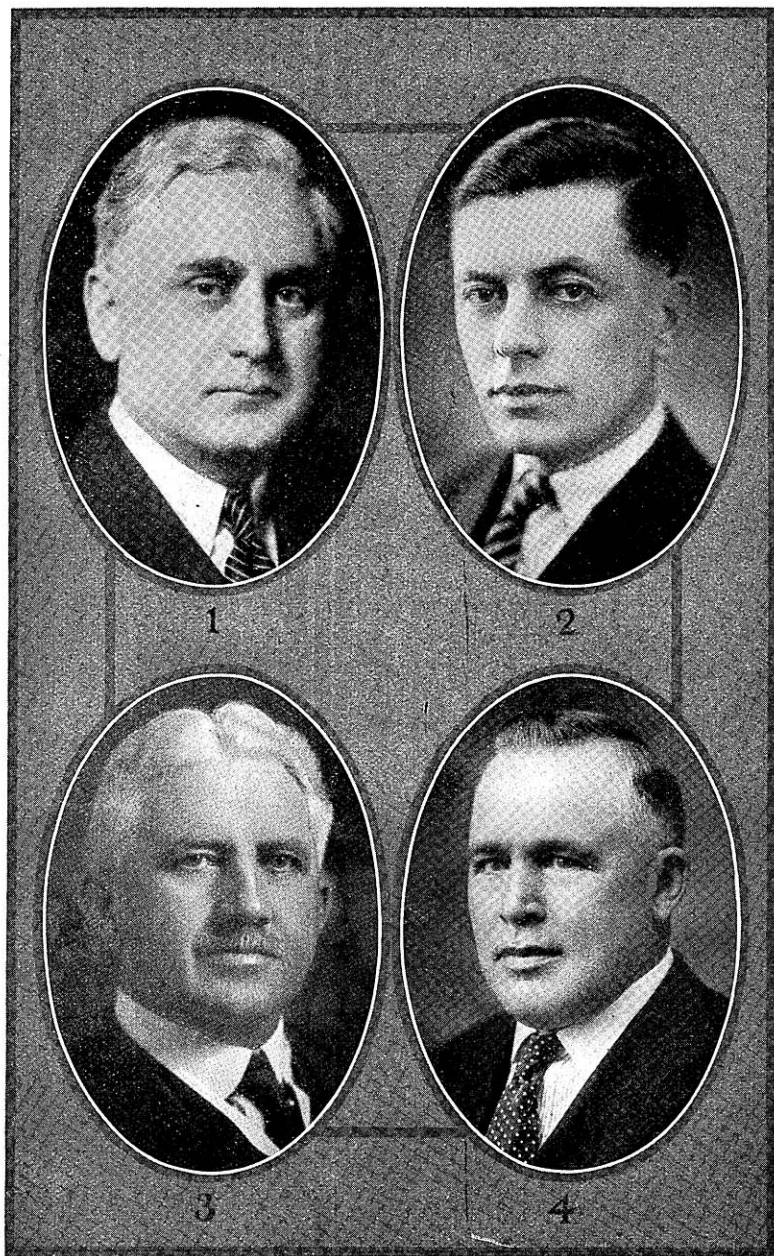
The department supervises all county fairs and distributes the state aid payable to the county agricultural societies which conduct these fairs. This aid was formerly \$300,000 per year, but was reduced by the 1933 legislature to \$134,000. The aid goes to reimburse the associations for a part of the premiums paid for agricultural and related exhibits and the department must approve the premium lists in advance and audit the claims. In 1932, 74 county fairs were conducted in the state, all of them in late summer or early fall.

The state for many years maintained an independent immigration department, which in 1915 was absorbed in the consolidated department of agriculture. For some years thereafter the bringing of settlers into northern Wisconsin was one of the major functions of the department. Since 1923, this work has been confined to answering inquiries to protect prospective settlers from being swindled. Major attention is now given to detailed land economic inventories which have been made of various northern counties to determine the best uses to which all lands therein can be put.

Other Divisions

The insect and plant diseases division is concerned with combating plant and insect diseases which have gained a foothold in this state and keeping other diseases out of Wisconsin through quarantine measures. Its work includes, among other duties, the inspection and certification of nurseries, barberry eradication, tobacco wildfire control, white pine blister control, rust control, the inspection of apiaries, potato spraying demonstrations, San Jose scale spraying, cranberry insect and disease control, and, in recent years, quarantine and control measures to keep the corn borer out of Wisconsin and the eradication of grasshoppers and army worms.

The seed and weed inspection division enforces the state seed law and has general supervision of the administration of the weed laws, the direct responsibility for which rests upon local officials. Under the seed law, all seeds must be properly labeled to show the percentage of seeds that will germinate and strict limits are placed upon the weed seeds and other foreign materials that may be contained



(1) Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Executive Council, the Banking Review Board, and the President's Emergency Reemployment Campaign Committee of Wisconsin; (2) Theodore G. Lewis, Private Secretary to the Governor; (3) William J. Conway, Chairman of the Tax Commission; (4) Andrew R. McDonald, Member of the Public Service Commission.

therein. The noxious weed law requires the extermination of specified weeds that are particularly harmful and provides that when the owners of property do not remove these weeds the weed commissioners shall do so at the expense of these owners. The state department endeavors to create public sentiment favorable to the eradication of weeds and tries to stimulate the weed commissioners to do their duty.

The federal fertilizer division enforces the state laws relating to the sale of commercial feeds and commercial fertilizers. This is carried out through the establishment of standards of purity and quality, the inspection of milks, and the gathering and analyses of samples of feeds and fertilizers sold at retail.

The horse breeding and dog licensing division registers pure-bred stallions and supervises the administration of the dog license law. This is a statute under which all dogs must be licensed annually and the license moneys used to indemnify the owners of sheep killed by dogs. These licenses are issued locally and each county has its own dog license fund, but general supervision rests with the department of agriculture and markets.

This department also administers the veterinarians license law. This work is done through a board of veterinary examiners, composed of three members who are appointed especially for each examination by the commissioners of the department of agriculture and markets.

The state humane agent prior to 1929 occupied a quasi-independent position, but is now an integral part of the department of agriculture and markets. His duties in this field consist of promoting county humane societies and working in conjunction with them to insure the humane treatment of animals at all times.

The agricultural statistics division is maintained cooperatively with the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This division collects monthly reports and estimates of all farm crops, live stock movements, farm prices, and similar data, through several thousand volunteer crop reporters in all parts of the state. In addition, production statistics are collected by the local tax assessors and reported by them to the department of agriculture and markets. The statistics gathered through these sources, together with data furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, are utilized for a comprehensive annual statistical and graphical survey of Wisconsin agriculture and for monthly crop reports, which give current information upon agriculture and live stock production and prices, together with probable trends. Plus these reports, the dairy and food division publishes an annual report giving statistics on the output and value of all dairy products.

ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

Members of Annuity and Investment Board: JOHN H. PUELICHER, *chairman*; JOHN CALLAHAN; GRACE B. OGDEN; ADOLPH SCHMITZ; JOHN A. THIEL.

Public School Retirement Board: FRANK CONVERSE, *chairman*; WILLIAM T. DARLING; EDITH MCEACHRON; GEORGE O. SAVAGE; MARY M. EVANS.

Normal School Retirement Board: J. E. MERRILL, *chairman*; E. T. SMITH; MRS. H. A. SEVERY; W. H. WILLIAMS; W. S. WATSON.

University Retirement Board: E. B. SKINNER, *chairman*; M. H. INGRAHAM; RAY A. BROWN; PHILIP G. FOX; NOBLE CLARK.

Director of Investments: ALBERT TRATHEN.

Actuary: C. E. BROOK.

Chief Real Estate Evaluator: O. G. REWEY.

Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October, 1932: 22 permanent, 3 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$64,772.

Appropriations: Administration of retirement law, \$35,000 per year from the retirement fund; Investment of funds, \$50,000 per year from funds invested.

Publications: Teachers' retirement law.

The annuity and investment board has two principal functions, the administration of the teachers' retirement fund and the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over twenty-five years of age except those in the city of Milwaukee, which has its own retirement system, and to certain of the older University professors who are under the non-contributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. All teachers subject to the law have 5% of their salaries deducted and paid over to the retirement fund. These contributions are matched by the state on a basis which gives added allowances for length of service and a relatively large contribution for the less highly paid teachers. Plus this, the state contributes a sum sufficient to give teachers credit on their pensions for teaching service before 1921, when the present law was enacted. The source of these state contributions is a surtax on incomes above \$3,000, which is imposed at one-sixth the normal rates.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members either of the public school retirement association, the normal school retirement association, or the University retirement association. Each of these associations has an elective board composed of five members, one of whom is elected each year by the members of the association. The duties of these retirement boards are essentially advisory and all of their acts are subject to review by the annuity and retirement

board. This board keeps individual accounts with all teachers, with a separate record of the members' and the state's deposits. Interest is credited to each of these accounts annually at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all of the money which they have deposited, with the interest earnings thereon, at any time subsequent to six months after withdrawal. The state's deposits to their credit cannot be withdrawn until the teacher reaches the age of fifty years, after which they may be withdrawn as an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are in all instances determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both their own and the state's deposits. About 11,000 teachers are subject to the retirement law and the total reserve funds accumulated by the system amount, in round numbers, to \$23,000,000.

The other duty of the annuity board is the investment of all non-operating funds of the state except the school funds which the constitution places under the control of the commissioners of public lands. By far the largest of these is the teachers' retirement fund, but the board also invests six other funds. In investing these funds, preference must be given to Wisconsin real estate mortgage loans and to loans to cooperative societies. Before any mortgage loans are made, the property is examined by evaluators in the employ of the board, and no loans are made in excess of 50% of the appraised value. All farm mortgage loans are made on the amortization plan, under which the borrower annually repays a part of the principal, in addition to the interest due.

This board dates back to 1911, when the first teachers' retirement law was passed. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the annuity board reorganized. In 1929 the board was again reorganized and its name changed to the annuity and investment board. At that time also, the investment of all loan funds of the state was centralized in this board, which previously had only administered and invested the teachers' retirement fund.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commissioners: VICTOR H. MANHARDT, *Chairman*; W. P. HART;
FRANK J. ROGACKI.

Secretary: ALBERT L. GOETTER.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee.

Personnel, October, 1932: 1 permanent and 17 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32, \$12,647. *Receipts:* \$17,398.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$6,500 per year.

Publications: Biennial Report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The athletic commission, organized in 1913, controls and supervises all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin other than boxing

in colleges and universities. This includes both amateur and professional bouts. It has adopted rules and regulations to govern all boxing contests. It licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must have its sanction, and at every boxing exhibition it has an official representative to see that all rules and regulations are observed. Through license fees and a tax of 5% on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state, the department is more than self supporting.

BANKING COMMISSION

Commissioners: MILO C. HAGAN, *chairman*; STANLEY N. SCHAFER; PETER A. CLEARY.

Banking Review Board Members: LEO T. CROWLEY, *chairman*; CHARLES J. KUEHNMUENCH; H. A. VAN OVEN; JOHN KING; (one vacancy).

Secretary: M. C. HAGAN.

Building and Loan Advisory Committee: A. F. WANTA, *chairman*; F. E. BACHHUBER; PAUL M. BERNDT; J. M. CROWLEY; BARNEY A. L. CZERWINSKI; FRED M. KRUECK; FRED SCHULZ.

Chief Examiner: (Vacancy, August 1, 1933).

Liquidation Division: H. F. IBACH, *director*.

Stabilization Division: GEORGE O'F. POUNDSTONE, *director*.

Scrip Division: THOMAS HERRIED, *director*.

Building and Loan Division: CLYDE P. DIGGLES, *supervisor*.

Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October 1932: 58 permanent, 4 occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$185,923. *Receipts:* \$142,297.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$185,000 per year, plus moneys received in reimbursement of expenses incurred by the department in stabilizing and liquidating banks and building and loan associations and in making audits of banks before stabilization agreements are approved; also fees collected from small loan companies and discount companies; credit unions, \$2,500 per year, to be available only if the appropriation for general administration is not sufficient to defray all expenses of the department; issuance of scrip, balance of \$25,000 appropriation made for this purpose in 1933-34 and a sum sufficient to reimburse a proportionate part of the payments made by banks for scrip, in the event that the scrip is called for redemption prior to July 1, 1934.

Publications: Annual report on condition of banks; Annual report on building and loan associations; Annual report on credit unions (provided for in 1933); Banking laws.

The state constitution as adopted in 1848 prohibited the legislature from chartering any bank, but this provision was amended in 1852 to permit banking under general laws adopted by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature. At that time the office of bank controller was created, which was filled by election of the people. This office was abolished in 1870 and the duties of the controller transferred to the secretary of state. In 1895 a banking commissioner was provided for as a subordinate of the state treasurer. In 1903 an independent banking department was created, headed by the commissioner of banking, an appointee of the governor. This organization was replaced in 1933 by a three-member banking commission, whose members are appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, for initial terms of two, four, and six years, and thereafter for six years.

A banking review board was attached to the department in the special session of 1931-32, to advise the commissioner and to serve as a board of appeal from his decisions in designated matters affecting the continued operation of banks. In 1933, the appellate powers of the board were extended to include any action or decision of the commissioner from any interested party who might seek a review, and this power was continued in the new act creating the banking commission. The banking review board is composed of practical bankers, appointed for five-year terms by the governor, with the approval of the senate. They receive \$15 per day for services and are expected to devote part time only to their duties.

Regulation of Banks

The banking department has been greatly expanded in the last two years, under legislation enacted in the special session of 1931-32 and in 1933. Prior to the depression the principal duties of the department in relation to banks were to pass upon applications for new charters, to receive reports and compile statistics, to make examinations of banks periodically to determine their solvency, and, in the rare cases when banks failed, to liquidate their assets. These duties remain, but others have been added which relate to helping banks out of their difficulties and protecting the depositors in so doing.

One phase of this new work has been associated with stabilization and readjustment agreements, which on August 1, 1933 were in force in 144 state banks, with about 25 more in the process of being stabilized. Under these agreements old and new deposits are segregated and all assets at the time they are concluded are liquidated for the benefit of the old depositors. This enables the community to retain a bank which is often very greatly needed, safeguards the new deposits, and gives the old depositors the maximum possible return. The banking department has lent active assistance to the conclusion of such agreements, and in all cases where they have been entered into it has examined all of the bank's assets, to determine the percentage of waiver necessary to give all old depositors an equal share in the old

assets. After this is done, the department keeps the stabilized banks under closest supervision throughout the life of the agreement and enforces the statutory double liability on stockholders who do not voluntarily pay the one hundred per cent assessment on their stock which the law requires whenever a bank goes under a stabilization plan.

Often other methods have been used to get banks out of their difficulties, either apart from or in connection with stabilization agreements. In numerous instances banks have been consolidated or taken over by stronger banks and in many other cases additional capital has been put into them. In all these steps the banking department has usually been the originator and has assumed much of the burden in actually carrying out the proposals for improving the local banking situation.

Banks not in a condition warranting efforts to save them have been liquidated. Liquidation is a direct responsibility of the banking department. Banks which are insolvent are placed in the hands of the commission, either through the voluntary action of their directors or through an order of the commission. When this occurs the commission usually designates a special deputy to take charge of the assets and to convert them into cash as rapidly as possible. Such special deputies must make reports to the circuit court of the county wherein the bank is located, but practically all of the actual work of liquidation is done by them, under the supervision of the liquidation division of the banking commission.

Additional work was thrown upon the department by the state and national bank holiday in March. To provide a medium of exchange while the banks were closed the banking department was by law authorized to manufacture and distribute scrip at cost to the banks, which was to be redeemed by them at par whenever the banking review board should determine that the emergency requiring its use had ended. Relatively few banks took advantage of this law, but considerable quantities of scrip were issued and are still outstanding. Another and more important statute passed at this time provided that state banks might be reopened after the holiday only when and as prescribed by the banking department, after careful examination of all their assets. This necessitated a check of all banks as thorough as that previously made only of banks which had concluded stabilization agreements with their depositors. Pending such all-embracing examinations, many banks were permitted to reopen only on a restricted basis.

In consequence of the depression there has been a considerable shrinkage both in the number of banks and their total deposits and footings. On June 30, 1933, there were, however, still 591 state banks, 4 mutual savings banks, and 12 trust companies with total combined footings of nearly \$360,000,000. While conditions had greatly improved, 148 banks were on August 1, 1933, being liquidated; 144 were operating under stabilization agreements, and 133 were still being conducted on a restricted basis.

Building and Loan Associations

Among other financial institutions supervised by the banking commission the building and loan associations are the most important. On December 31, 1932, there were 184 such associations, with footings totaling \$260,000,000 and nearly 300,000 members. Most of these are in industrial communities and during the depression period have had to face problems similar to those of the banks. Unemployment rendered it impossible for many of their members to pay dues or installments of principal and interest falling due, while many others sought to withdraw their paid up or matured stock. For the relief of the associations and the protection of members who loyally stood by them, legislation similar to that enacted in relation to banks was passed, limiting withdrawals, providing for the stabilization and voluntary liquidation of the building and loan associations and authorizing them to take advantage of federal acts passed to refinance home owners.

For years there has been a building and loan division in the banking department. In the depression period the duties of this division have increased as have those of divisions of the department concerned with banks. The creation of a three-member banking commission has made it possible to put on the commission itself a building and loan man, who will doubtless devote most of his time to this field. Another 1933 law has added a building and loan advisory committee to the department, with functions in relation to building and loan associations similar to those of the banking review board. This committee consists of seven practical building and loan association executives, appointed by the governor, subject to approval by the senate for terms (after the initial terms) of four years.

Small Loan and Discount Companies

Since passage of the first small loans law in 1927 the banking department has had supervision of small loan companies. This includes the issuance of licenses to these companies, periodic inspections, and the receipt and analysis of reports on their operations. The 1927 small loans law was repealed in 1933, but under the new law the banking department has the same duties as previously, plus the duty of determining a reasonable rate of interest on all classes of small loans.

Similarly, the banking department licenses and supervises the discount companies, which discount notes given for automobile and other installment purchases. On December 31, 1932 there were in Wisconsin 30 discount companies with \$4,300,000 total assets and liabilities and 84 small loan companies with total footings of \$12,200,000.

Credit Unions

A different kind of institution for loans to people of small means are credit unions. These are essentially cooperative banks, generally small institutions but operated very economically. Credit unions have

long been favorably known in Massachusetts and other eastern states, but did not spread to Wisconsin until quite recently. The 1931 legislature made it the duty of the banking department to assist in the organization of credit unions and to give them every possible aid in solving their problems. In compliance with this act the banking department has employed a credit union organizer, and the number of these institutions has grown apace. On December 31, 1932 there were 131 credit unions with combined footings of nearly \$900,000.

Other Financial Institutions

Other financial institutions supervised by the banking commission are investment associations, foreign exchange brokers, and land mortgage associations.

BUDGET BUREAU

Director of the Budget: JAMES B. BORDEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October, 1932: 9.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$23,738.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$22,500 per year.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed) supplied only to members of the legislature and state departments).

The bureau of the budget was established in 1929, as successor to the board of public affairs, which was created in 1911. Its duties all relate to the budget system of the state. Its executive is the director of the budget, who is a direct subordinate of the governor, being appointed by him for an indefinite term, and being removable at pleasure except during legislative sessions, when he may be removed only for cause.

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 the budget but presents the recommendations of the governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows, in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the three fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year, the department's requests for the next two years, and the appropriations recommended by the governor.

With the budget the governor also presents the executive budget bill, which incorporates his recommendations on appropriations for the next biennium. This bill, like the budget, is prepared by the budget director under instructions from the governor. After introduction, the executive budget bill is referred to the joint committee

on finance, which conducts hearings thereon and then 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.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the director of the budget. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the budget director may not approve until he is satisfied that they are lawful and may be made without exhausting, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department.

All departments are required to follow accounting systems prescribed by the director of the budget. The budget bureau biennially goes over all disbursements of all departments to allocate them to the proper fiscal year. It makes detailed annual audits of the accounts of the state treasurer and the expenditures of the University, the normal schools, the board of control, and the state fair.

The director of the budget is the financial aide and advisor of the governor. He also is virtually the secretary of the joint committee on finance and of the emergency board. At present he is also the secretary of the executive council. His duties, however, are of an expert, rather than a policy-determining, character. He advises and assists both the governor and the legislature in financial matters, but they and not the budget director are responsible for the policies which are adopted.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Members: THEODORE DAMMANN; ROBERT K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

Employes: None.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: None.

Appropriations 1933-35: None.

This is an *ex-officio* board whose sole purpose is to officially canvass the primary and election returns for officers elected in districts which are larger than a single county. The members are the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the attorney general. The actual tabulation of the returns is made by the office force of the secretary of state. The board's duties are confined to formally declaring and publishing the results and the issuance of certificates of election.

CHICAGO CENTENNIAL OF PROGRESS COMMITTEE*Members:*

Representing the State Senate: CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, *chairman of the committee*; HARRY W. BOLENS; E. F. BRUNETTE; J. H. CARROLL.

Representing the Assembly: WALTER G. CALDWELL, *treasurer of the committee*; JEROME FOX; CARLTON W. MAUTHE; E. G. SMITH; CORNELIUS T. YOUNG.

Appointed by the Governor: MRS. GRANT HAAS, *secretary of the committee*; JOHN L. BARCHARD; GUSTAVE DICK; PAUL HEMMY; GEORGE NELSON; WILLIAM D. THOMPSON.

This temporary committee has charge of Wisconsin's exhibit at the Chicago Centennial of Progress. It was originally created in the regular session of 1931 and then consisted of two state senators, three assemblymen, and three citizens appointed by the governor. In this original act the functions of the committee were limited to making recommendations to the legislature regarding Wisconsin's participation in the Chicago World's Fair, but in the special session of 1931-32, it was given charge of Wisconsin's exhibit. In the session of 1933 the committee was reorganized and two senators, two assemblymen, and three appointees of the governor were added to its membership. In the original act creating the committee, \$2,500 was



Indian Medicine Man, John King, and Squaw, near Lac Court Oreilles.

appropriated for its work, but a considerable part of this appropriation lapsed with the close of the session. Subsequently the emergency board allotted \$9,000 for reservation of space at the World's Fair and the legislature of 1933 appropriated \$35,000 for Wisconsin's exhibit.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: JAMES CORCORAN; ROBERT B. GOODMAN; L. M. HOBBS; RALPH M. IMMELL; T. J. KERNER; NELSON LE CLAIRE.

Director of Conservation: PAUL D. KELLETER.

Deputy Director: MATT PATTERSON.

Superintendent of Forests and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Superintendent of Fisheries: B. C. WEBSTER.

Superintendent of Game: WILLIAM F. GRIMMER.

Superintendent of Law Enforcement: H. W. MACKENZIE.

Superintendent of Cooperative Forestry: F. G. WILSON.

Superintendent of Public Relations: D. H. KIPP.

Chairman of Research Bureau: DR. M. L. JONES.

State Geographic Board: PAUL D. KELLETER, *executive secretary*;
E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 301 permanent employes; 393 occasional employes (nearly all of the latter employed for short periods in the construction of fire lanes under the emergency relief act of 1932).

Expenditures, 1931-32: General administration, \$33,842; Forestry, \$611,453; State parks, \$36,856; Warden's division, \$166,781; Fisheries division, \$141,618; Game farm, \$62,840; Bounties and predatory animal control, \$37,348; All other purposes, \$3,108. Total from conservation fund, \$491,748; Total from general fund, \$602,098; Total for all conservation activities, \$1,093,846.

Receipts, 1931-32: Non-resident fishing licenses, \$155,810; Hunting licenses, \$157,366; Federal aid for forestry, \$51,393; All other receipts, \$193,284.

Appropriations, 1933-35: All moneys in the conservation and reforestation funds, plus a sum sufficient for bounties from the general fund. The moneys in the conservation and reforestation funds are derived from licenses and other receipts, a one-twentieth mill tax on all taxable property for forestry purposes, and federal aid of about \$50,000 per year for forest fire prevention.

Publications: Biennial report; Fish and game laws; Forest crop law; Forest fire protection laws; State parks (illustrated booklet); Warden's manual; Forest trees of Wisconsin; and numerous other publications on conservation subjects.

The conservation commission was established in 1915 by consolidating five departments: the fisheries commission, established in 1874; the fish and game warden, created in 1897; the board of forestry, created in 1905; the state park board, established in 1907; and the conservation commission, in 1908. The conservation commission, in turn, was reorganized in 1923 and again in 1927. The purpose of the conservation commission is, in the words of the statute "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 is composed of six members who are appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, for six-year terms. The commission's functions are policy-determining and the members devote only part time to their duties. They receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual expenses. The administrative head of the department is the director of conservation, who is elected by the commission for an indeterminate term.

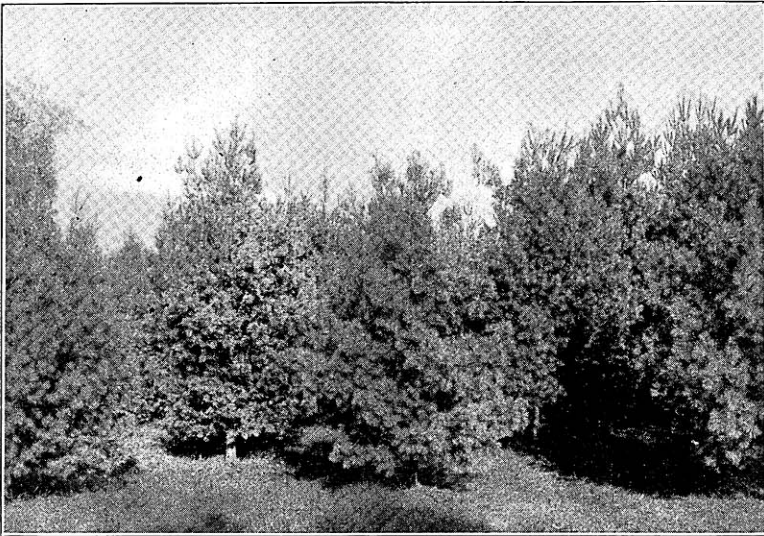
The commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations, inaugurate such studies and surveys, and establish such services as may be necessary to carry out the conservation law. Specifically, the commission is to enforce the fish and game laws, to designate game and fish refuges, to propagate game and fish for restocking the lands and waters of the state, to establish and maintain a fire fighting system to protect forests, to regulate the use of fire in the woods, to conduct research and disseminate information on conservation matters, and to acquire lands or waters by gift, purchase, lease, or condemnation for state forests, state parks, public hunting or fishing areas, fish hatcheries or game farms, or forest nurseries or experimental stations. A 1933 act has also made it the duty of the commission to establish such open and close seasons for the several species of fish and game (except deer, and fish in outlying or boundary waters) and such bag limits, size limits, rest days, and conditions governing the taking of fish and game as will conserve the fish and game supply and insure to the people of Wisconsin continued opportunities for good fishing, hunting, and trapping. Orders issued pursuant to this grant of power may be made either on a statewide basis, or for particular counties, localities, or bodies of water. In all cases, however, they must be preceded by public hearings, which may be initiated either by the commission on its own motion or through petitions of interested citizens.

Forests

The state activities in forestry include the establishment and maintenance of state forests, reforestation on state-owned lands, the production of forest nursery stock, the encouragement of forestry by private parties and by counties through financial assistance, and the prevention of forest fires. Systematic state activities in this field were begun thirty years ago, but received a great set-back in the

"Forestry Case" in 1915, in which the Supreme Court held that under the constitution as it then stood the state could not engage in forestry. In 1924 the constitution was amended to permit the state to expend money for this purpose, and in 1926 it was further amended to permit forest lands to be taxed on a different basis from other property. Since then activities in this field have grown apace, until they now rank among the major state functions.

Wisconsin now has four state forests: the Northern State Forest, of more than 100,000 acres in Vilas county; the American Legion Forest, of 17,000 acres in Oneida county; the Brulé River Forest, of nearly 4,000 acres in Douglas county; and the Flambeau River



A Wisconsin Reforestation Project.

Forest, of 3,000 acres in Sawyer county. Besides these, areas for future purchase for state forests have been designated in the Thunder Mountain district in Oconto county, the Kettle Moraine region in Sheboygan county, and in Central County district, in Wood, Jackson and Juneau counties.

Reforestation on state-owned lands has been practiced to some extent ever since 1911, but not until 1930 did the plantings in any year exceed 1,000 acres. In 1932, approximately 10,000 acres were reforested, as compared with 8,644 acres in all prior years combined. In 1933, it is expected that a still larger area will be planted, as the federal government has undertaken to render assistance in the work of reforestation, as a measure to relieve unemployment. The stock planted is mainly grown at the state forest nursery at Trout Lake,

which also supplies schools and private parties with planting stock at cost.

Forest fire prevention and fire fighting are among the major activities of the conservation commission. The commission has established eleven forest protection districts in northern and central Wisconsin, grouped in four areas, and embracing a total of 13,600,000 acres. In each of these districts the state maintains forest rangers and look-out towers which are interconnected by telephone. It also has on call emergency wardens and closely watches all signs of fire, particularly during dry seasons. Outside of forest fire protection districts, the town chairmen are the fire wardens, but are subject to direction of the conservation commission. When forest fires break out, adequate numbers of people are employed to keep them in check and paid from state and county funds. For starting brush or land clearing fires in certain seasons of the year, special permits are required from a fire warden. As a further measure for forest fire prevention, the state in 1932 built hundreds of miles of fire lanes, out of an appropriation of \$500,000 made available by the emergency relief act of that year for this purpose and that of providing employment for many destitute and unemployed persons.

Besides preventing and fighting forest fires, the state directly encourages forestry by counties and private parties through giving them financial assistance under the forest crop law. This was an act of the 1927 legislature, which has been improved upon in each session since. Under the provisions of this law either counties or private owners desiring to practice forestry on their lands may enter them under this law if the conservation commission finds that the lands are suitable for this purpose and that the applicants are acting in good faith. Entering lands under the forest crop law in effect means making a contract with the state to devote these lands to scientific forestry and to share the proceeds with the state, in return for special treatment in the matter of taxation. Such lands are exempted from the general property tax; instead the owners pay an annual tax of only ten cents per acre (counties nothing), to which the state adds another ten cents, as a contribution to the towns wherein these lands are located. To recover its advances, the state is to receive ten per cent of the net stumpage value when the timber is cut. Up to June 1, 1933, a total of 1,163,131 acres had been entered under the forest crop law, two-thirds of this total by counties.

State Parks

The first state park was established in 1878, but this park was discontinued in 1897. At the present time there are 14 state parks, the oldest of which dates from 1900. The name, location, area, date of establishment, method of acquisition, and manner of reaching these fourteen state parks are shown in the table "Wisconsin State Parks" included in this article. All state parks are open without charge to visitors, but small charges are made for camp sites, rental of cottages, and other facilities.

Fish

The conservation commission issues fishing licenses to nonresidents and commercial fishermen and, under a 1933 act, rod and reel licenses to residents for fishing with such equipment in inland waters. It also enforces the laws governing the taking of fish, and is intrusted with the task of restocking the streams and lakes.

The first state hatchery was established in Madison in 1875. At present such hatcheries are maintained at Bayfield, Bohner's Lake (Racine county), Brulé, Delafield, Eagle River, Eau Claire, Haugen (Barron county), Hayward (two hatcheries), Hebron (Jefferson county), La Crosse, Lakewood (Oconto county), Langlade, Osceola, St. Croix Falls, Sheboygan, Sparta, Spider Lake (Vilas county), Spooner, Sturgeon Bay, Wild Rose, Westfield, and Woodruff. Over 425,000,000 trout, pike, and other fish were produced at these hatcheries in 1932 and planted in lakes and streams of the state. In addition, cooperative hatcheries are operated in conjunction with counties and cities, these municipalities furnishing the building and equipment, and the state trained personnel to supervise their operation. To further aid in maintaining an abundant fish supply the conservation commission has several hundred fish refuges in waters of the state, in which fishing is prohibited permanently or for specified periods, either because they are natural spawning grounds or have recently been stocked with fish.

Game

Much more recently than with fish, the state has given attention to the production and replacement of game. It now has state game farms in the Peninsula State Park in Door county and at Moon Lake in Fond du Lac county. Here pheasants, partridges, wild turkeys, and waterfowl are raised, to be released in various parts of the state. In the state also are many private game and fur farms, which are licensed and supervised by the conservation commission. Extensive research has been carried on by the commission to determine the needs of all species of game. Under a 1931 law, hunters are required to make annual reports of all game taken, and, for the first time, something like complete information was secured in 1932, as to what game there really is in Wisconsin.

Law Enforcement

Fish and game are the property of all the people of the state. To protect this valuable property, numerous restrictions have been imposed upon hunting and fishing, and upon the conservation commission falls the responsibility for enforcing these restrictions. This duty is discharged through the conservation wardens, who until 1915 were known as "game wardens." These wardens are civil service employes, devoting full time to their duties. Each warden has an

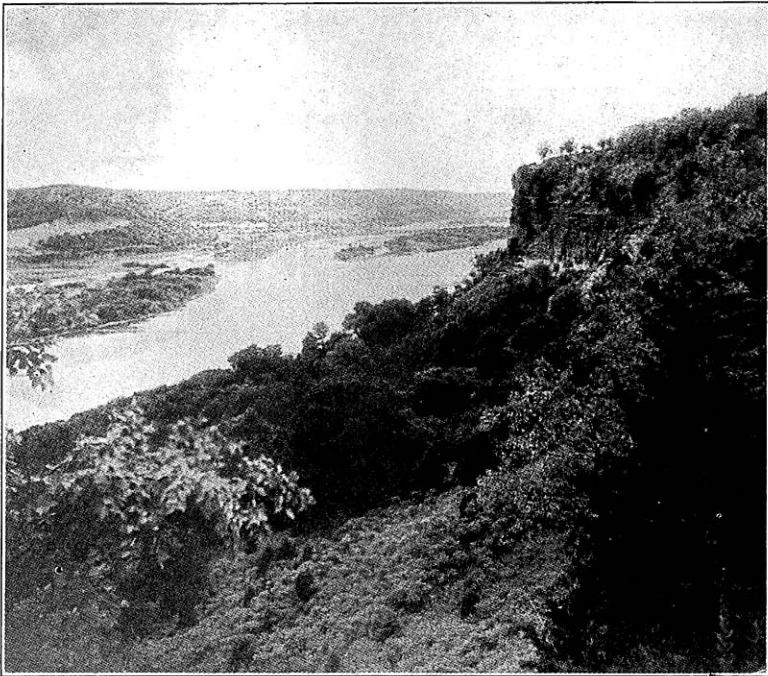
WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

Name of Park	Location	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Estab.	How Reached	
					Highway	Railroad
Interstate	St. Croix Falls (Polk county)	580	Purchase	1900	35, 8, 87	Soo
Peninsula	Fish Creek (Door county)	3,400	Purchase	1910	17	G. B. & W.
Devil's Lake	Baraboo (Sauk county)	1,400	Purchase	1911	12, 113, 159	C. & N. W.
Cushing Memorial	Delafield (Waukesha county)	8	Gift	1915	18	C. M. St. P. & P.
Nelson Dewey	Wyalusing (Grant county)	1,650	Purchase	1917	35, 60, 18	Burlington
Perrot	Trempealeau (Trempealeau county)	910	Gift	1918	167	C. & N. W. Burlington
Pattison	Brule (Douglas county)	660	Gift	1920	35	Soo
Tower Hill	Spring Green (Iowa county)	60	Gift	1922	11	C. M. St. P. & P.
First Capitol	Belmont (Lafayette county)	2	Gift	1924	118, 80	C. & N. W.
Rib Mountain	Wausau (Marathon county)	160	Gift	1927	51, 29	C. & N. W. C. M. St. P. & P.
Potawatomi	Fish Creek (Door county)	1,100	Purchase	1928	17, 78	G. B. & W.
Terry Andrae	Sheboygan (Sheboygan county)	112	Gift	1928	141	C. & N. W.
Copper Falls	Mellen (Ashland county)	520	Purchase	1929	13, 77	Soo
Merrick	Fountain City (Buffalo county)	1,000	Gift	1932	35	C. & N. W.

assigned district and is responsible for the enforcement of the fish and game laws within this area.

State Geographic Board

Attached to the conservation commission is an interdepartmental committee known as the "state geographic board." This board was established at the request of the federal government and exists to determine officially the correct names and spelling of lakes, streams, and other geographic features in this state, to name unnamed features, and, as far as possible, avoid duplication. The names and spellings which this board decides upon are thereafter to be used in all maps and public records. The board consists of the conservation director, the state geologist, and the state chief engineer, with the conservation director as the executive secretary. It has no separate appropriation or employes. It was first organized in the statutes in 1931, but was actually established some years earlier, with a somewhat different composition.



Eagle Cliff or Second Peak, Perrot State Park.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Members: JOHN J. HANNAN, *President*; GEORGE B. HARRIS; MRS. KATHERINE SULLIVAN.

Secretary: Allan W. Bayley.

Director, Juvenile Department: Elizabeth Yerxa.

Chief Probation Officer: L. F. Murphy.

Supervisor of Farms: G. M. Householder.

Chief Accountant: H. B. Evans.

Psychiatrist: Dr. F. C. Richmond.

Superintendents of Institutions:

State Hospital for the Insane: Dr. M. K. Green, Mendota.

Northern Hospital for the Insane: Dr. Peter Bell, Winnebago.

Central State Hospital for the Insane: Dr. W. A. Deerhake, Waupun.

Wisconsin Memorial Hospital: Dr. H. C. Werner, Mendota.

Northern Colony and Training School: Dr. A. L. Beier, Chippewa Falls.

Southern Colony and Training School: Dr. C. C. Atherton, Union Grove.

State Sanitorium: Dr. R. D. Thompson, Wales.

Lake Tomahawk State Camp: F. A. Reich, Tomahawk Lake.

State Prison: Oscar Lee (Warden), Waupun.

State Reformatory: E. H. Eklund (Warden), De Pere.

Prison for Women: Mrs. Anna M. Anderson, Taycheedah.

Industrial Home for Women: Mrs. Anna M. Anderson, Taycheedah.

Industrial School for Girls: Mrs. Elizabeth B. Prescott, Milwaukee.

Industrial School for Boys: H. E. Philip, Waukesha.

State Public School: C. D. Lehman, Sparta.

School for the Deaf: T. Emery Bray, Delavan.

School for the Blind: L. F. Murphy (Acting Superintendent), Janesville.

Workshop for the Blind: E. F. Costigan (Assistant Superintendent), Milwaukee.

Office: State Capitol. Institutions at places indicated.

Total Personnel, October, 1932: 63 permanent and 4 occasional employees in the central office of the board of control and 1700 permanent and 65 occasional employees in state institutions.

Expenditures and Receipts, fiscal year, 1931-32:

Board of Control and Institutions	Expenditures		Receipts
	Operation & Maintenance	Capital	
Board of Control.....	\$203,658	\$ 4,996	\$ 5,522
State Hospital.....	307,068	10,874	24,550
Northern Hospital.....	286,769	8,916	9,943
Central State Hospital.....	153,544	8,753	3,903
Memorial Hospital.....	245,175	45,587	307,355
Northern Colony & Training School.....	322,825	31,341	2,611
Southern Colony & Training School.....	173,836	27,062	9,152
State Sanatorium.....	214,860	3,479	11,746
Lake Tomahawk State Camp.....	48,710	5,838	2,692
State Prison.....	462,524	51,547	129,681
State Reformatory.....	263,807	30,366	19,884
Industrial Home for Women.....	59,179	121,783	1,645
Industrial School for Boys.....	189,382	11,320	14,149
Industrial School for Girls.....	118,132	276,413	6,586
State Public School.....	230,781	49,003	649
School for Deaf.....	138,038	5,518	1,173
School for Blind.....	145,112	6,580	2,073
Workshop for Blind.....	66,566	1,006	41,882
Binder Twine Plant.....	334,598	10,328	556,367
Prison Industries.....	172,050	67,149	170,321
Reformatory Industries.....	72,711	19,816	83,565
Total Board of Control and Institutions.....	\$4,209,325	\$ 797,675	\$ 1,405,449

State Charitable Aids 1931-32: Blind and Deaf Pensions, \$50,000; Aid to dependent children, \$30,000; Old age Pensions, \$75,000; County Tuberculosis Sanatoria, \$500,764; Chronic Insane, \$1,107,713. Total charitable aids, \$1,773,477.
Total Expenditures \$6,780,467.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): General administration, \$229,000; Investigation of the financial conditions of persons committed as public charges to state and county, \$5,000; Operation of institutions, \$2,185,000; Maintenance of institutions, \$217,000; Miscellaneous capital at institutions, \$88,000; Prevention of procreation, \$2,500; Insurance and coal, sum sufficient; Compensation of innocent prisoners, sum sufficient; Probationers' fund, \$2,000 on July 1, 1933. Total specific and sum sufficient (estimated) appropriations, fiscal year, 1933-34, \$3,035,425; fiscal year, 1934-35, \$3,039,425.

Revolving appropriations of all receipts from the binder twine plant and other prison industries (of which the board of control is authorized to use \$25,000 to cooperate with other states in the protection and coordination of prison industries and the market for prison products), farm and livestock sales and premiums, sales of articles made by blind artisans, absconding probationers' earnings, occupational therapy, witness fees of prisoners, and the income of the benevolent fund of the industrial school for girls.

State aids for charitable purposes paid to counties on certification of the state board of control: Aid to dependent children, \$230,000 in 1933-34, and \$30,000 in 1934-35; Old age assistance, \$75,000 per year; County tuberculosis sanatoria, \$550,000 per year; Aid to blind and deaf, \$50,000 per year; Aid for chronic insane, sum sufficient (estimated at \$990,000 in 1933-34, and \$1,000,000 in 1934-35).

Publications: Biennial Reports of Board of Control; biennial reports and rules and regulations of most of the state institutions; Old Age Assistance in Wisconsin (annual report); Inmate Population of State Institutions (monthly mimeographed sheet); reprints of all laws administered by board.

The state board of control is composed of three members, one of whom must be a woman, appointed for six-year terms by the governor, with confirmation by the senate. It is given by law the management of the charitable, curative, correctional, reformatory, and penal institutions of the state. In addition, it has supervisory power over county tuberculosis sanatoria, county asylums for the insane, county and city jails, county and city homes for the poor, and child-caring and placement agencies of the state. The board sits as a commission in lunacy in the cases of inmates of state or county institutions and as a parole board for the state prison, the Milwaukee House of Correction, and the reformatory and correctional institutions. It has supervision of all persons on parole from criminal institutions and of all adults on probation under sentence from any court. It is the guardian of neglected and dependent children committed to the State Public School and supervises the state and county aid to all such children. It maintains a juvenile department for the administration of the child protection statutes. It administers the law providing for the sterilization of defectives. It supervises and audits the state and county aid to the blind and the aged and is the auditor of state and county payments for the care of the tubercular, the insane, and the feeble-minded.

On May 31, 1933 there were in the state institutions under the control of the state board of control a total of 8,758 inmates, plus 3,612 persons on parole from these institutions. Of this number 2,189 were in the four state hospitals for the insane, 2,160 in the two institutions for the mentally deficient, 2,602 in the three state penal institutions, 255 in the two tubercular hospitals, and 1,552 in the six state training schools. On the same date, the board had direct supervision of 1,804 persons under sentence of probation from courts. Plus this it had general supervision over 38 county hospitals for the insane, with 9,185 inmates; 19 county tuberculosis sanatoria, with 1,663 inmates; the Milwaukee House of Correction, with 1,059 inmates; and 1,419 persons on parole from county institutions.

The number of inmates of the state institutions exceeds the population of all but about twenty-five cities of the state. All of these inmates are housed, clothed, and fed at state expense, and provided care and treatment. A considerable part of the cost, however, is defrayed from receipts realized from work done by the inmates, although no institution is self-supporting. Nearly ten thousand acres of land are farmed in connection with these institutions, almost entirely by inmate labor. Most of the produce, however, is used in the institutions and the primary purpose of these farms is to build up and restore the inmates employed thereon.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS—INMATES AND EMPLOYES

Institution	Location	Inmates May 31, 1933	Rated Capacity	Inmates on Parole May 31, 1933	Employes Oct. 1932
State Hospital for Insane	Mendota	869	790	557	166
Northern Hospital for Insane	Winnebago	864	727	525	164
Central State Hospital for Insane	Waupun	375	204		79
Memorial Hospital	Mendota	81	300	213	157
Northern Colony & Training School	Chippewa Falls	1,477	1,216	325	198
Southern Colony & Training School	Union Grove	683	458	126	110
State Sanatorium	Wales	214	224		124
Lake Tomahawk State Camp	Lake Tomahawk	41	40		27
State Prison	Waupun	1,800	1,076	209	143
State Reformatory	De Pere	693	671	308	94
Industrial Home for Women	Taycheedah	109	67	25	28
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha	406	420	481	87
Industrial School for Girls	Milwaukee	218	200	257	53
State Public School	Sparta	522	381	586	143
School for the Deaf	Delavan	217	220		87
School for the Blind	Janesville	162	140		98
Workshop for the Blind	Milwaukee	27			5
Total—State Institutions		8,758	7,134	3,612	1,765

Institutions for the Insane

The state maintains four hospitals for the insane from which patients are discharged as cured, paroled to relatives, or transferred to county asylums for the insane as incurable. Persons are committed to insane institutions upon an order of a court of record following a request for examination by three citizens and a court hearing or a trial by jury if the patient demands it, which includes the testimony of a physician competent to diagnose mental diseases. Any person confined for insanity may have on his own petition or that of a guardian or friend a retrial or reexamination for insanity. Any person believing himself to be suffering from a mental disorder may, by presenting a certificate signed by two physicians, be admitted at the discretion of the superintendent to any public hospital for the insane. These patients receive the same treatment as others, but are allowed to leave upon five days' notice if in the discretion of the superintendent they are in fit condition.

The two general state hospitals for the insane are the State Hospital for the Insane, at Mendota, in operation since 1860, and the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Winnebago (near Oshkosh), which was opened in 1872. The former serves the western and southern parts of the state, the latter the northern and eastern parts, with the exception of Milwaukee county which has its hospital for the acute insane. Both hospitals are intended only for acute cases of

mental and nervous disorders and drug addiction, patients whose cases prove incurable being transferred to the county asylums.

The Central State Hospital at Waupun is a place for commitment of the criminal insane. This institution was established by the 1911 legislature and opened in 1914. To it are committed persons who commit crimes while insane, persons who become insane while serving prison sentences, persons adjudged insane who previously had been convicted of a felony, and insane persons who are dangerous to themselves or others.

The Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, located on grounds adjoining those of the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota was erected in 1921 as an institution for the treatment of ex-service men suffering from nervous and mental diseases. This hospital is of the cottage type and was built entirely from state funds. The costs of operation have been largely paid from federal funds. Under the federal Economy Act of 1933 the majority of the patients have been removed to other hospitals and all support from federal funds withdrawn.

The chronic insane are treated not in state institutions but in county asylums. Counties which do not have asylums of their own make use of the asylums of neighboring counties, paying their share of the costs of operation. For every patient in a county asylum the state contributes \$4.20 per week and the county of residence a like amount. Such charges against other counties are certified to the state board of control, collected as a state tax, and paid over in full to the counties entitled thereto.

Institutions for the Mentally Deficient

The state has two institutions for the mentally deficient: the Northern Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls and the Southern Colony and Training School at Union Grove, opened, respectively, in 1897 and 1919. The former is, aside from the state prison, the largest institution under the management of the board of control. Both institutions provide custodial care for the approximately thirty percent of their inmates who are uneducable and provide training for those who are educable. Academic training is given all children who can profit therefrom and industrial and vocational training to both children and adults. Inmates who have received training are paroled when parole is believed safe, but are kept under supervision. Both institutions are overcrowded and have long waiting lists.

Under a law enacted in 1913, the state board may cause any inmate of an institution for the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, or criminals to be sterilized, if this is deemed to be in the best interests of society and without danger to the individual. In practice this law has been applied principally to feeble-minded inmates before release on parole, and then only when the parents or guardians have given their full consent to the operation.

Tuberculosis Hospitals

The State Sanatorium is located on a 200-acre tract near Wales in Waukesha county. This institution was opened in 1907 and serves as an institution for observation or treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. A positive diagnosis of tuberculosis is not necessary for admission, as the purpose of the institution is prevention as well as cure. Anyone who has resided in the state for at least one year can be admitted. Those who can afford to do so must pay all or a part of the cost of their treatment. Indigents who have a legal residence in some county and who are unable to pay for their maintenance are admitted free on an order of the county judge. Those who have resided in the state the required length of time but do not have a legal residence in any county are admitted on application to the board of control, and, if indigents, the state pays the entire cost.

The Lake Tomahawk State Camp was established in 1915 for persons threatened with or convalescing from tuberculosis. Here convalescents, who are gathered from the county and state tuberculosis sanatoria, do graded labor under medical supervision and gradually regain their strength before returning to normal life.

Besides supporting these two state institutions, the state pays a large part of the costs of operation of the nineteen county tuberculosis sanatoria, with more than six times as many inmates. The state's contribution is nominally seven dollars per week, but this is subject to pro-rating if the state's total appropriation of \$550,000 is not sufficient to pay the claims of the counties in full.

Penal Institutions

The state maintains three penal institutions: the State Prison at Waupun, the Reformatory located near DePere, and the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah, established respectively, in 1851, 1897, and 1921. To these are sent offenders sentenced for one year or more, except residents of Milwaukee county, who are confined in the House of Correction. Those sentenced for less than one year are confined in the county jails. The State Prison is the institution to which are sentenced male offenders over thirty years of age, younger persons who commit very serious crimes, and repeaters, plus whom there are some prisoners transferred from the Reformatory for bad conduct. To the Reformatory are sentenced male first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty except persons guilty of first or second degree murder. The Industrial Home for Women is an institution for young women paralleling the State Reformatory for young men. In 1933, a prison department was opened on the same grounds and under the same management, under the name of the Wisconsin Prison for Women, to which have been transferred the comparatively

small number of older women confined heretofore in the State Prison at Waupun.

All sentences to state penal institutions, except for the most serious crimes, are indeterminate, the court fixing both a minimum and a maximum: for example, from two to five years. After expiration of the minimum sentence, prisoners whose conduct has been good are eligible to be paroled, but no parole is granted until employment has been found. While on parole, the prisoners continue to be closely supervised and are liable to be returned to prison for any breach of the conditions of their parole. Prisoners are finally released only on completion of their sentences, deducting credit allowed by statute for good behavior, or after a pardon granted by the governor.

Large farms are operated in connection with all three of the state penal institutions. At the State Prison also are manufactured binder twine, automobile license plates and highway markers, novelty brushes, hosiery, shoes and some other articles. A considerable number of prisoners have been employed in the last two years in land clearing and farming operations in Oneida county, in forestry camps at various places in northern Wisconsin, and in the erection of the buildings of the Industrial School for Girls at Oregon. In the State Reformatory, suits, overalls, and shirts are manufactured for use in state and county institutions and there is quite a large auto trade school. In connection with this institution the state operates a leased stone quarry at Amberg. The total sales from all prison industries exceed \$850,000 per year, and these considerably reduce the net cost of the penal institutions.

Children's Institutions

The state maintains three types of institutions for children. The industrial schools for boys and girls are for delinquent children; the State Public School, for orphaned and neglected children; the schools for the deaf and blind, for handicapped children.

Commitments are made to the industrial schools only up to the age of eighteen, but these institutions retain jurisdiction of delinquent children committed to them until they are twenty-one. Most of the children are paroled long before reaching this age, usually in eighteen months to two years. Children placed on parole are visited frequently by parole officers and in all cases the home conditions are carefully checked before the children are placed. In the schools themselves both academic and vocational training is given. The Industrial School for Boys was originally the "House of Refuge" and dates back to 1860. The Industrial School for Girls started as a private institution in 1875 and did not pass under the state's control until 1915. The Industrial School for Boys is located on a spacious farm at Waukesha, the Industrial School for Girls in a restricted area in Milwaukee. A new location for this school has been acquired at Oregon and necessary buildings are in process of construction.

The State Public School, at Sparta, was established in 1886 for the care and education of the dependent and neglected children, including babies and crippled children. Children under sixteen are admitted when found by any county or juvenile court to be dependent or neglected. Crippled children are admitted up to age twenty-one, and are sent, as rapidly as space will permit, to the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children at Madison for treatment. When cured or pronounced incapable of further help, the children are returned either to their parents or to Sparta. At Sparta there is a complete graded school, from kindergarten through the eighth grade. Advanced students are educated at state expense in the Sparta high school. Children suitable for adoption are placed in private homes, which are carefully investigated and visited by agents of the board. Many of these children are subsequently adopted by the families with whom they are placed.

The School for the Deaf is located at Delavan and was organized in 1852. It is intended for children between six and twenty and gives them training in reading lips and speaking in sign language, as well as in ordinary academic and vocational subjects. It is conducted in every respect as a free public school, but boards and houses most of the children in attendance. The School for the Blind is a similar institution, located at Janesville, and conducted as a state institution ever since 1850. Its course of study parallels that of other public schools, but includes, in addition, instruction in reading Braille type for the blind. Graduates from the high school course are admitted to the University of Wisconsin without examination. A summer course is offered for adults who became blind after reaching school age.

Assistance to Adult Blind

Since 1903 the state has conducted in Milwaukee the Workshop for the Blind. This is an institution in which adult blind people engage in the manufacture of reed and willow products and receive the entire proceeds from the sale of such articles. Since 1924 the state board of control has also maintained a Field Agency for the Blind through which it assists adult blind persons in finding means of earning a living. Under state law every county must pay a pension to all blind or blind and deaf persons who do not have independent means of livelihood. The state is supposed to pay one-third of these blind pensions, but its annual appropriation of \$50,000 falls short of enabling it to pay its full share.

Preventive Activities of the Board of Control

In recent years increasing attention has been given to the prevention of crime and dependency and a considerable number of activities having this objective have been added to the duties of the board of control. Among the most important are those performed by the

juvenile department, the probation department, and the state psychiatrist.

The juvenile department performs the functions vested in the state board of control by the children's code of 1929. These include the investigation of applications for adoption at the request of the county judges, the licensing and supervision of child welfare agencies, the inspection and issuance of permits to foster homes in which children may be placed for care, the safeguarding of the interests of illegitimate children, and assistance in the organization of county children's boards.

The state psychiatrist makes an examination of every person committed to a state penal or correctional institution to determine appropriate treatment. Persons committed to the wrong institution are transferred to the proper one.

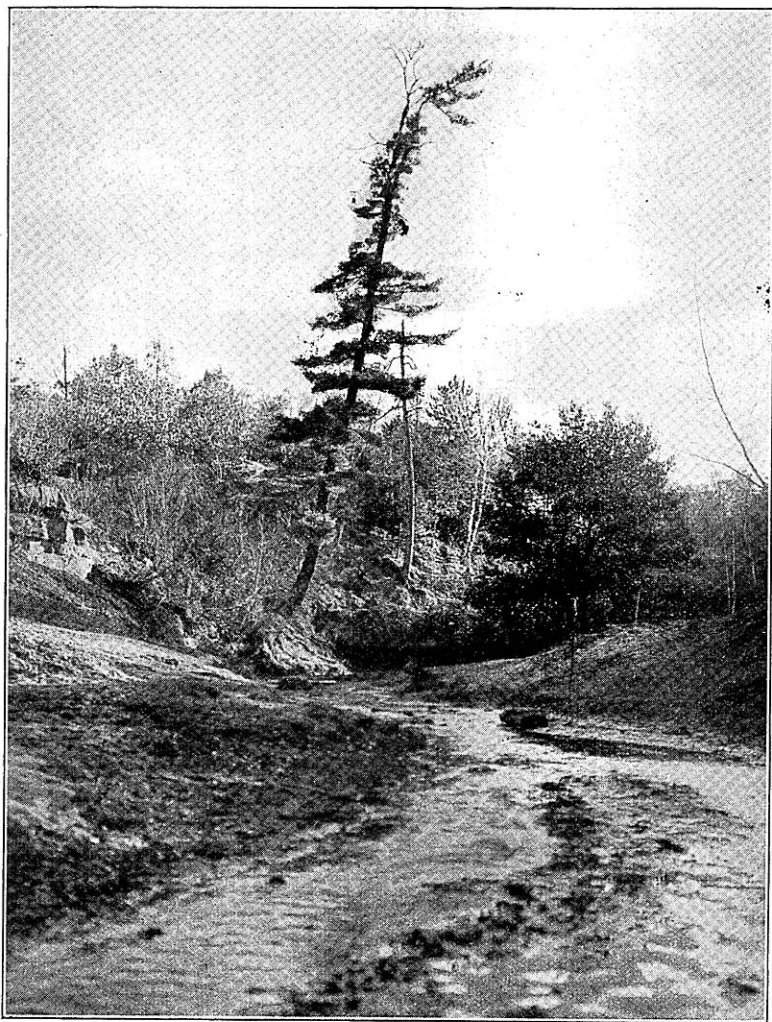
The probation department supervises adults who at the court's discretion are placed on probation upon conviction of a felony for the first time. Persons placed on probation by the municipal court of Milwaukee county are supervised by the probation department of that court. In the rest of the state probationers may be placed under the supervision of some suitable person of the locality or of the state board of control. About one-third of all probationers are direct charges of the state board. Supervision includes finding employment for the probationers, control of their earnings, and checking upon their work and conduct. Frequent reports are required from all probationers and every effort is made to help them with their problems. Violations of the conditions of the probation are followed by arrests of the probationers, a new arrangement in court, and, frequently, by cancellation of the probation and commitment to prison to serve the original sentence. Seventy per cent of all probationers, however, successfully complete their period of probation and the net cost of supervision per inmate is but one-eighth as much as that of institutional care in prisons.

County Institutions and State Charitable Aids

The supervision of county and local charitable and penal institutions takes the form of periodical visits by inspectors of the state board of control, monthly reports, and uniform accounts. The state board also serves as the central clearing house for inter-county charges.

All state charitable aids are appropriated to the state board and disbursed upon its certification. These cover approximately one-half of the cost of maintenance of patients in county tuberculosis sanatoria and county asylums for the insane, somewhat less than one-third of the cost of old age and blind pensions, and a small part of the cost of the aid paid by counties to dependent children. Counties file their claims for these aids with the state board of control, which audits them, and, when the state appropriation is not sufficient to pay the claims in full, pro-rates the available amount on a percentage basis

among the claimants. On the reverse side, each county is required to pay a part of the maintenance costs of patients in the state insane asylums and tuberculosis hospitals who have a legal settlement in such county. These are the so-called "state charges", which are collected virtually as taxes and popularly often so regarded. Some collections are also made from patients or relatives who can afford to pay for their care, but by far the larger part of the cost of all institutions comes from general state funds.



The Lonesome Pine.
(Chippewa Valley)

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Commissioners: C. A. HALBERT, *Secretary*; WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE;
HERMAN L. EKERN.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Emploees: None.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$5,753.

Appropriation, 1933-35: \$4,500 per year.

The deep waterways commission is a temporary commission which was created in 1919 to cooperate with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Practically the entire appropriation is expended through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, of which Wisconsin is one of the member states. The secretary is the state engineer.

BOARD OF DEPOSITS

Members: ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN; THEODORE DAMMANN; ROBERT
K. HENRY; JAMES E. FINNEGAN.

Assistant Secretary: GERALD C. MALONEY.

Personnel, October, 1932: 8.

Office: State Capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$7,048.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Sum sufficient from the state depository fund.

This board, consisting of the governor, state treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general, designates the banks in which the state funds are deposited and administers the state depository fund. This fund was created in 1925 to insure state funds on deposit in banks. In the special session of 1931-32, this fund was expanded to include, besides the state's own funds, those of all political subdivisions of the state. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly premiums to the depository fund, based on their average deposits in banks, at a rate fixed by the board of deposits, which is now two per cent per year. In return, the depository fund is to reimburse them if losses result through the failure of banks.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: GOVERNOR ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN, *chairman*; SENATOR OTTO MUELLER; ASSEMBLYMAN JOSEPH C. HAMATA.

Office: Executive department, state capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$1,225.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General emergency appropriation, \$200,000 per year, out of which are paid the expenses of the board and the balance is available for allotment to supplement insufficient appropriations to other departments; emergency committees set up by the governor under the national recovery acts, \$40,000 in 1933-34; legislative interim committees, sum sufficient but not to exceed \$1,000 for each committee.

The emergency board consists of the governor and the chairmen of the senate and assembly committees on finance. It was organized in 1915 and reorganized as now constituted in 1929. Thus far, the board has had no employes, but the legislature of 1933 expressly authorized it to employ help, if necessary, in the discharge of its duties. Meetings are held upon call of the governor, at least once each quarter. The governor is *ex officio* the chairman of the board and conducts all of its correspondence. The legislative members are reimbursed their actual expenses and in addition receive ten dollars per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the governor.

The primary function of the emergency board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. To this end, an appropriation of \$200,000 per year is 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. On the other side of the picture, the emergency board, under legislation enacted in the special session of 1931-32 and again in the session of 1933, is authorized to reduce state appropriations when necessary to keep the state expenditures within its receipts. Any appropriation may be thus reduced, but by not more than twenty-five per cent.

The emergency board has the additional function of passing upon proposed increases in state salaries, no department being permitted to increase any salary without its approval. Some appropriations also are made conditional upon release by this board, and in 1933 the appropriations for legislative interim committees and committees set up by the governor under the national recovery acts were made to this board to be allotted as it sees fit. There has been a distinct tendency toward vesting additional and increased powers in the emergency board during periods when the legislature is not in session.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

State Chief Engineer: C. A. HALBERT.

State Architect: ARTHUR PEABODY.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: FRED DUGDALE.

Chief Power Plant Engineer: J. C. WHITE.

Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October, 1932: 152 permanent, 9 occasional employes. Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Operation, \$250,337; Maintenance, \$60,113; Capital, \$13,347.

Appropriations, 1931-33: Operation, \$227,000 per year; Maintenance, \$48,000 per year. Revolving appropriations for engineering services rendered to other departments and for repair of machinery at state power plant.

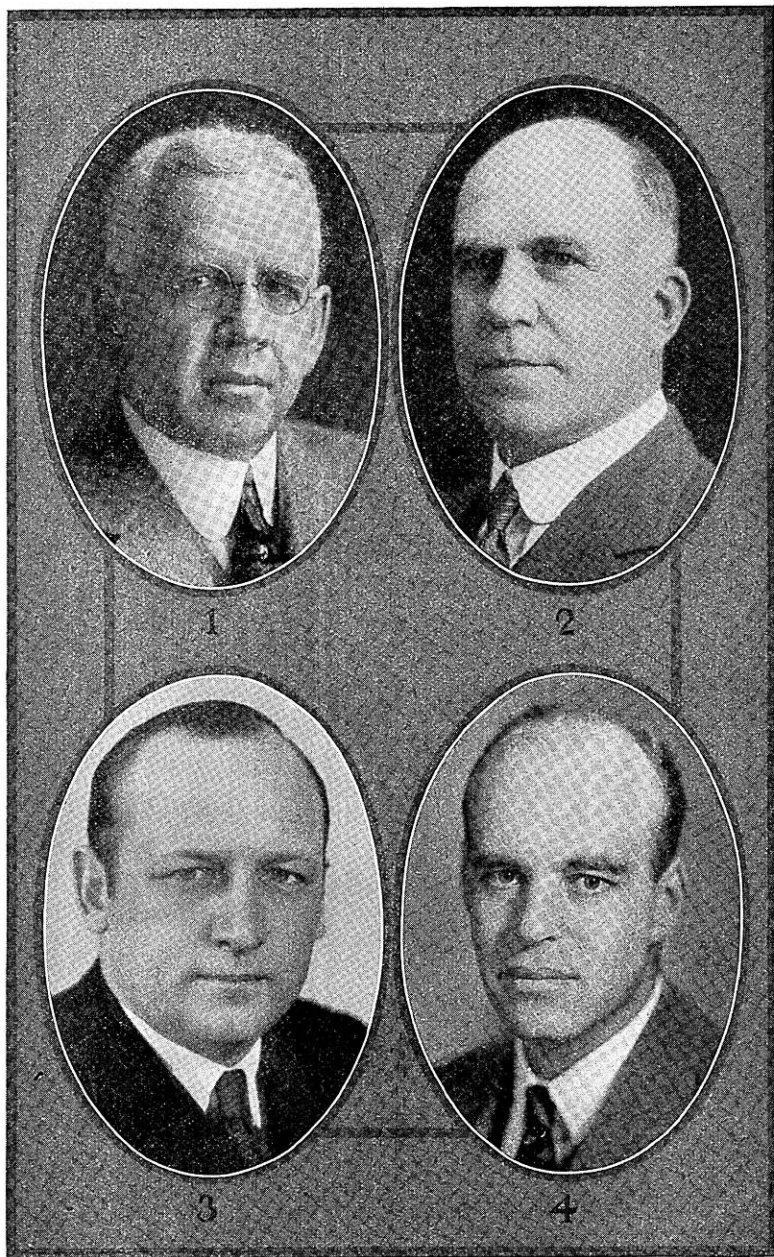
Publications: Quarterly Progress Reports (mimeographed).

The state engineering department was organized in 1915. Its name was changed to the bureau of engineering and its duties somewhat modified in 1929. Its executive officer is the state chief engineer, who is appointed by the governor for an indeterminate term, having civil service status.

The bureau of engineering has direct charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction work done for the state. It prepares the plans, draws the specifications, and supervises the work done under contracts.

The state chief engineer, under the statutes, also has general supervision of all engineering work carried on by any state department other than the highway commission. These engineers are all under the direct control of the departments which pay their salaries, but the state chief engineer is consulted in their appointment and receives quarterly reports on the engineering work done in each department. He also has authority to make arrangements for interchange of engineering services between departments and temporary transfers of employes.

The bureau of engineering directly operates the capitol power plant and has supervision over all other state power plants. In connection with the capitol power plant it conducts a machine shop for the rebuilding and repair of machinery at state institutions, at the cost of the departments using this machinery. It draws the specifications on which all coal used by state departments is purchased and tests this coal upon delivery to determine the heating value and other qualities which determine the price to be paid therefor. All coal is purchased by the state on a heating unit basis, with premiums to the sellers for superior quality and deductions where the specifications are not complied with.



(1) George C. Sellery, Dean of the College of Letters and Science; (2) Fred H. Clausen, President of the Board of Regents of the University; (3) Chris L. Christensen, Dean of the College of Agriculture; (4) Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the College of Law.

The bureau of engineering also has charge of the equipment, operation, and maintenance of the capitol, the state office building, and the executive residence and the grounds on which they are located. This includes janitor service, elevator service, policing, and similar duties, as well as the supplying of all permanent equipment.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Members: Appointed by the Governor: LEO T. CROWLEY, chairman.
Representing the Assembly: F. E. BACHHUBER; WARREN D. LEARY; C. T. YOUNG.
Representing the Senate: E. F. BRUNETTE; WILLIAM H. EDWARDS; O. S. LOOMIS.

Office: Executive department, state capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$3,608.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$7,500 per year.

The executive council was established in 1931, and its membership reduced from fifteen to twelve in 1933. It consists of two senators and two assemblymen selected pursuant to the rules of the respective houses, and six citizens who are appointed by the governor without confirmation, for terms coinciding with his term of office. The members receive no compensation, but are reimbursed their expenses.

The executive council is to advise the governor in any matter on which he may seek its advice. It is authorized to investigate any department of the state government and specifically directed to study the possibilities for consolidations and other measures for increasing efficiency and promoting economies in the state service, and may initiate studies of any governmental problems existing or arising within the state and affecting the state government. The council may create any subcommittees that it deems necessary and may include on the membership of such subcommittees persons not members of the council.

The Wisconsin executive council is the first body of the kind created anywhere in the United States, but is quite similar to the legislative council provided for in the model state constitution promulgated by the National Municipal League.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Chairman*; ANITA K. KOENEN;
JAMES D. MILLAR; JOHN CALLAHAN; GLENN FRANK.

Secretary: CLARENCE B. LESTER.

Legislative Reference Library: EDWIN E. WITTE, *Chief*.

Library School: MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Principal*.

Traveling Library and Study Club: JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *Chief*.

Book Selection: MARY K. REELY, *Chief*.

Office: Secretary's Office and Legislative Reference Library, State Capitol; Library School, Madison Free Library; Traveling Library, State Office Building.

Personnel, Oct., 1932: 36 permanent and 5 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Legislative Reference Library, \$26,953; other departments, \$65,668. Receipts, \$5,074.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration (including traveling library), \$30,000 per year; books, \$6,000 per year; library school, \$12,000 per year; Legislative Reference Library, \$25,000 in 1933-34 and \$38,000 in 1934-35.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical; subscription price \$1 per year); Library School catalogue; Book Lists (occasional).

The five-member board of the free library commission includes three *ex officio* members (the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University, and the superintendent of the state historical society) and two members appointed by the governor, without confirmation, for terms of five years. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a secretary. The members receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual expenses incurred in attending meetings.

The commission was organized in 1895. The traveling library work and a summer library school were started the same year; the legislative reference library in 1901, and the library school in 1905.

It is the duty of this commission to assist in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public libraries throughout the state. It advises in such matters as selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, the selection of books. This assistance is given through correspondence and through visits to libraries by the secretary and members of the staff of the library school. The commission publishes a monthly bulletin dealing with subjects of interest to librarians, containing notes on current library practices and a list of current books recommended for library purchase.

Library School

The library school is by statute a school of the University of Wisconsin, but is conducted by the free library commission. The members of the faculty have university rank and students receive university credits.

The school offers a one-year professional course for public library work. This course covers all the main branches of library work and includes two months of practical apprenticeship in the libraries of the state, under the supervision of experienced librarians and the faculty of the school.

Besides this professional library course, summer school courses for public librarians and teacher-librarians are offered. There is also a two-hour course throughout the year for teacher-librarians, in cooperation with the school of education.

Traveling Library

The traveling library service is maintained for communities which have no local library service and for those whose libraries are inadequate to meet the demands of their communities. Individuals or groups of people may make requests for single books or for sets or selections of books on particular subjects. Selected libraries are sent out for the use of women's clubs, boy scouts, rural schools, and many other groups. Persons living in communities without libraries may make direct request for the services of the traveling library, but where a local library exists transfers are made from the traveling library to the local libraries, which distribute the books.

Legislative Reference Library

The legislative reference library is a research and bill drafting service rather than a library, although it has a collection of material on questions of current legislative interest. Its work is principally with the legislature and state departments, but private citizens may secure information from it on public questions.

The best known function of the legislative reference library is to draft the bills, resolutions, and amendments introduced in the legislature. This has led some people to call this service the "bill factory", but in fact it is more like an old-fashioned custom order shop—bills being drafted pursuant to written instructions and being submitted in advance to the members for correction. The legislative reference library never drafts a bill without a specific request, and does not advocate legislation. Members are not required to have their bills drafted by this service, but for many years all of them have done so.

The research or reference service consists of furnishing information on legislative and related subjects in response to specific inquiries; e. g., how other states handle their delinquent taxes; argu-

ments for and against the county issuance of automobile licenses; the number and different kinds of state inspectors; and many similar questions. Many of these inquiries involve extensive research on part of the staff of the legislative reference library. All requests are treated as confidential, and information given out is presented in digested, understandable form, over the library's signature. Unlike bill drafting, much of the reference work is done between legislative sessions, particularly for interim committees of the legislature, the governor, and state departments.

The legislative reference library also edits the biennial state *Blue Book*, and assists in the drafting of messages, committee reports, proclamations, and departmental orders.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: W. R. McCABE, *chairman*; C. J. McRAE, *vice chairman*; CHARLES W. PEACOCK, *secretary*.

Office: Superior.

Personnel, October, 1932: 47 permanent employes plus the three commissioners.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$117,886. Receipts: \$79,367.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: Receipts, with provision that balances in excess of \$60,000 at the end of any fiscal year revert to the general fund.

Publications: No regular publications.

The grain and warehouse commission was organized January 1, 1908, and functions in the city of Superior. It is composed of three members appointed by the governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported wholly from its receipts.

Its principal duties are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; at the request of the shippers, to inspect grain shipped to Superior; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and to make analyses at its protein laboratory, on request, of all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The purpose of this service is to insure a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain and thereby to develop the grain trade of Superior. More grain passes through the port of Duluth-Superior than any other place on the continent.

GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

Board of Managers: GEORGE L. THOMAS, *president*; E. B. HEIM-STREET, *secretary*; WILLIAM HELD, *vice president*; MRS. M. L. LUCHSINGER; M. O. ROCKWELL; GEORGE R. HOWITT; O. C. CLAUS; JOSEPH DEUSTER; GENERAL RALPH IMMELL; COL. GILBERT E. SEAMAN; LT. COL. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Administrative Officer in Charge of Home: Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMELL.

Commandant: COL. WILLIAM A. HOLDEN.

Adjutant: MAJOR JOHN G. SALSMAN.

Chief Surgeon: DR. E. HAFEMEISTER.

Quartermaster: MAJOR WALDO G. HANSEN.

Location of Home, and Address of Commandant: Waupaca.

Office of Adjutant General: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October 1932: 35 full-time and 56 part-time employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Operation, \$229,437; maintenance, \$19,970; capital, \$33,690; total \$283,097.

Receipts, fiscal year 1931-32: \$55,284.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): Operation, \$170,000, plus receipts other than from the federal government; maintenance, \$20,000; miscellaneous capital, \$10,000; coal and insurance, sum sufficient; canteen, revolving appropriation of receipts.

Publication: Annual report of adjutant general for Grand Army home for veterans.

The Grand Army home for veterans at Waupaca, called originally the Wisconsin home for veterans, was established after the Civil War for soldiers of that war who needed a home. Since that time it has been extended to receive veterans of others wars of the United States, and certain of their dependents. Applications for entrance are passed upon in the following order: veterans of the Civil War, their brothers, wives, and widows, and Civil War nurses; veterans of the Spanish-American war, Phillipine insurrection, and China relief expedition, and their mothers, wives, and widows; the veterans and their mothers, wives, and widows of the World War.

The board of managers of the veterans home is composed of eight members: the adjutant general, the chief surgeon, the chief quartermaster, the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and four persons, members of the G. A. R. or the Women's relief corps, appointed by the governor for terms of six years. The executive officer of the home is the adjutant general, who has legal responsibility for its management. He appoints the commandant, who has immediate charge of the home.

In the fiscal year 1931-32, 139 men and 273 women were registered at the home for veterans, among whom were the Civil War widows.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Members: DR. GUSTAVE WINDESHEIM, *president*; DR. JOSEPH DEAN, *vice-president*; DR. C. A. HARPER, *secretary*; DR. H. A. AINSWORTH; DR. STEVEN CAHANA; DR. W. D. STOVALL; DR. MINA B. GLASIER; DR. J. J. SEELMAN.

State Health Officer: DR. C. A. HARPER.

Assistant State Health Officer: DR. G. W. HENIKA.

Deputy State Health Officers: *First District,* DR. W. J. MILLER, *Madison*; *Second District,* DR. GEORGE E. HOYT, *Milwaukee*; *Third District,* V. A. GUDEx, *Oshkosh*; *Fourth District,* DR. F. P. DALY, *Eau Claire*; *Fifth District,* DR. R. L. FRISBIE, *Rhineland*.

Bureau of Vital Statistics: L. W. HUTCHCROFT, *chief statistician*.

Bureau of Communicable Diseases: DR. H. M. GUILFORD, *director*.

Bureau of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing: DR. CHARLOTTE J. CALVERT, *director*; CORNELIA VAN KOOY, *director public health nursing*.

Bureau of Education: JOHN CULNAN, *director*.

Bureau of Nursing Education: ADDA ELDRIDGE, *director*.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering: L. F. WARRICK, *state sanitary engineer*.

Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering: FRANK R. KING, *plumbing and domestic sanitary engineer*.

State Laboratories: DR. W. D. STOVALL, *director*.

Hotel and Restaurant Division: WALTER G. MASE, *director*.

Barber and Beauty Parlor Divisions: CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor*.

Subordinate Boards

Barbers Examining Board: FRANK E. ZUEHLKE; WILLIAM L. SMITH; J. W. HACKER.

Beauty Parlor Examining Board: ANTONIA THIE; BELLE PICKARD; MARGARET DOHERTY.

Embalmers' Examining Board: ALVIN T. HANSON; J. R. McLAIN; CARL F. NOWACK.

Nursing Education, Committee on: DR. JOSEPH LETTENBERGER; DR. OSCAR LOTZ; FAITH COLLINS; MRS. AGNES DUFFIN; REV. HERMAN FRITSCHEL; OLIVE GRAHAM; SISTER M. FLORINA NIELAND; CORNELIA VAN KOOY; DR. C. A. HARPER; ADDA ELDRIDGE.

Nurses' Examiners, Board of: SISTER M. DIGNA DESCH; MRS. AGNES REID DUFFIN; MRS. JEANETTE PUGH JOHNSON; GRACE KNIGHT.

Plumbers' Examining Board: FRANK J. SMITH; A. J. MATTHIAS; FRANK R. KING.

Public Health Nurses Committee on Certification: DR. C. A. HARPER, ERNA KOWALKE; STELLA STILLSON.

Water Pollution, Committee on: DR. C. A. HARPER, *Executive Secretary*; C. A. HALBERT; L. M. HOBBS; ADOLPH KANNEBERG; L. F. WARRICK.

Office: State Capitol. Deputy state health officers have offices in the cities given above following their names. The state laboratories are located at the University of Wisconsin, and the branch and cooperative laboratories in Rhinelander, Kenosha, Green Bay, Superior, Beloit, Oshkosh, Wausau, and Sheboygan.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 98 permanent and 19 occasional employees.

Expenditures, 1931-32: \$300,973. Receipts, \$116,700.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (for each year): General administration, \$135,000; embalmers, \$5,000; hotels and restaurants, \$27,000; barbers, \$15,000; plumbers, \$16,000; beauty parlors, \$15,000; child welfare and public health nursing, \$43,350; registration of nurses, \$16,000; enforcement of medical practices acts, \$2,500.

Publications: Biennial reports; Health bulletin (quarterly); Proceedings of the biennial conference of health officers; Reprints of laws enforced by board and its various codes; Health manuals and special studies.

The state board of health has had a continuous existence since 1876, but many of its duties are of much more recent origin, practically every legislature having added to them. It consists of seven members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for seven-year terms. These members elect the state health officer, who is the secretary and executive officer of the board, which is itself a policy-determining and order-making body, rather than an administrative agency.

The duties and powers of the board of health vary widely. It enforces all health laws of the state and has extensive order-making powers. These include the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of a considerable number of permanent codes in effect throughout the state. In addition, special regulations are made to meet emergencies and orders are issued for the abatement of nuisances.

The state board of health and the state health officer are supplemented by the local boards of health and local health officers in all towns, villages, and cities, most of whom are laymen and devote only part time to this work. Through the five deputy state health officers, the state board keeps in constant touch with these local boards and officers and assists them with their problems.

A major concern of the state board of health, the deputy health officers, and the local health officers is the prevention and control of communicable diseases. For this work the state board has organized a bureau of communicable diseases, which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. This bureau receives and analyzes weekly reports from the local health officers giving the

number of new cases of all reportable diseases. When any disease becomes alarming in a particular locality, the state board investigates the situation and cooperates with the local authorities in establishing control. Among communicable diseases, special attention is given to venereal diseases. Physicians and hospitals must report all cases of such diseases and attempts are made to follow them up to insure treatment.

For the more extensive control of these and other diseases, a state laboratory and branch and cooperative laboratories are maintained. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the university, and is in charge of a member of the university faculty. At this laboratory chemical and bacteriological examinations are made to determine the presence of various communicable diseases; also of water to test its fitness for drinking purposes. These tests are made free of charge at the request of any physician or public health officer. A branch laboratory is maintained at Rhinelander and cooperative laboratories, whose cost is shared by the municipalities, in six other cities of the state. These laboratories assist physicians in diagnosing communicable diseases and in numerous other respects.

At the hygienic laboratory, the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia is given to persons who have been bitten by animals suspected of suffering from rabies. This laboratory manufactures anti-typhoid vaccine and pertussis vaccine and distributes them to physicians. The board of health also distributes silver nitrate, which physicians and midwives attending births are required to put into the eyes of all new born babies to prevent blindness.

A specialized service is that carried on by the bureau of child welfare in the field of maternity and infancy care. This has taken many different forms: monthly letters to expectant mothers, literature upon the care of the mother and the child, a child welfare special truck and exhibit, and stimulation of and cooperation with local maternity and infant health centers established in many places in the state, where expectant mothers and children under six are examined free of charge.

A related field is that of public health nursing. The state board of health keeps in close touch with all public health nurses, including not only the county, city, and school nurses, but those employed by social agencies. A state law requires such public health nurses to be certified by the board of health, which discharges this duty through a committee on the certification of public health nurses.

The board of health is likewise concerned with the qualifications of general nurses. Under the existing statute no license is required to engage in the nursing profession, but no nurse may hold herself out as a registered nurse unless she has been registered by the board of health. Through a board of examiners the board conducts examinations of applicants for registration. Through another committee and a salaried director of nursing education, it prescribes standards for all training schools for nurses and inspects and generally supervises all such schools within the state.

The state board of health, through its bureau of vital statistics, receives, classifies and preserves all records of births, deaths, causes of death, marriages, and divorces. Persons born in Wisconsin wishing to obtain certified copies of birth certificates can procure them by applying to the board of health and paying a small fee.

Another line of work of the board of health is that of sanitary engineering. This bureau is concerned with the purity of water supplies, safe and adequate sewage and garbage disposal, and the disposal of industrial wastes. It must approve all waterworks plants, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and swimming pools.

A related line of work is plumbing and domestic sanitary engineering. The board of health has adopted and enforces a state plumbing code, which prescribes minimum standards for all plumbing and drainage installations in the state, and rules and regulations governing industrial camp sanitation, private water supplies and waste disposal, public comfort stations, and (with the industrial commission) rules governing general sanitation for places of employment. It has adopted and enforces a state plumbing code, which prescribes minimum standards applicable throughout the state for all plumbing and drainage installations. Where there are no local inspectors, such installations are inspected by representatives of the board of health. The board licenses plumbers and registers plumber apprentices in all places having a population above three thousand. Such licenses are issued after examinations conducted by a special examining board named by the board of health.

Similar licensing laws apply to embalmers, barbers, and cosmeticians. All of these have special examining boards composed of licensed practitioners in these professions, who are named by the state board of health. All are subject to inspection by field agents of the board, which has adopted and enforces rules and regulations intended to insure the sanitary operation of these establishments rendering personal service. Hotels, restaurants, and lunch stands are likewise licensed by and subject to inspection and regulation of the state board of health. So are maternity hospitals.

An interdepartmental committee on water pollution is attached to the board of health. This committee, which was created in 1927, is composed of representatives of all state departments which are in any manner interested in the problem of stream pollution, but the state health officer is the executive officer of the committee and has charge of all of its administrative work. Its principal activity has been to conduct research into methods of preventing the pollution of streams by wastes from pulp and paper mills, without shutting down these factories.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, *chairman*; THOMAS J. PATTISON, *secretary*; FRED RUSSELL, *vice chairman*.

Central Office Staff: JOHN T. DONAGHEY, *state highway engineer*; M. W. TORKELSON, *regional planning engineer*; A. L. HAMBRECHT, *construction engineer*; WILLIAM HOENIG, *maintenance engineer*; C. H. KIRCH, *bridge engineer*; C. R. STOKES, *materials engineer*; H. D. BLAKE, *grade crossing engineer*; FRANK CNARE, *engineer of plans and surveys*; W. D. BLAIR, *chief accountant*.

Division Engineers with Offices:

Division No. 1, J. C. Jones, State Office Building, Madison;

Division No. 2, Joseph A. Stransky, 513 Commerce Building, Milwaukee;

Division No. 3, D. F. Culbertson, Nicolet Bldg., Green Bay;

Division No. 4, W. J. Haselton, Citizen's National Bank Bldg., Wisconsin Rapids;

Division No. 5, T. M. Reynolds, Batavian National Bank Bldg., La Crosse;

Division No. 6, W. F. Baumgartner, 213 S. Barstow St., Eau Claire;

Division No. 7, S. A. Koszarek, Court House, Rhinelander;

Division No. 8, G. I. Germond, 1517 Tower Ave., Superior;

Division No. 9, T. W. Reilly, Herald Bldg., Lancaster.

State Regional Planning Committee: A. R. McDonald; R. G. Knutson; T. J. Pattison; Charles A. Halbert; Paul D. Kelleter; Dr. C. A. Harper, M. W. Torkelson, *executive secretary*.

Offices. General Office: State Office Building; Division offices: in places given above as the addresses of the division engineers. Total Personnel, Oct. 1932: 480 permanent and 273 occasional employes.

Expenditures, 1931-32: Total expenditures for highway activities (including construction, maintenance, and allotments to counties and municipalities), \$39,430,909. Of this amount a total of \$1,441,519 was expended for administration, supervision, and engineering service (of which amount the major part appears again in the totals for construction and maintenance); \$20,004,431 for construction; \$5,139,963 for maintenance, including snow removal and marking; and \$13,834,604 for aids to counties and other municipalities.

Receipts, 1931-32: Federal aid, \$4,763,449; county and local funds, \$4,139,086; payments by utilities for their share of highway improvements, \$66,224; other receipts, \$116,530—Total \$9,085,290.

Appropriations, 1933-35: All receipts from motor vehicle license fees, drivers' license fees, and the gasoline tax above the cost of collection, plus all federal aids paid to this state, are appropriated

to the highway commission for highway purposes and allotted in the following order, the amounts specified being the allotments for each of the two years of the biennium: Gasoline tax retained for general state purposes, \$1,000,000; Administration, highway commission, \$100,000; Privilege highway tax, distributed to municipalities, equal to the amounts which they, respectively, received from the property tax on motor vehicles for the year 1930, ca. \$3,536,000; State aid for county trunk highways, \$3,000,000; Allotment to counties for construction on the state trunk highway system, \$8,000,000; Special bridges, \$250,000; Roads to charitable and penal institutions, \$5,000; State park and forest roads, \$75,000; Locating and testing road materials, \$10,000; Aid to cities, villages, and towns for local roads and streets (specified amounts per mile), ca. \$4,065,000; Maintenance of the state trunk highway system and connecting streets, improvement of state trunk highway system, and allotments to counties where the allotments from the \$8,000,000 fund above are not sufficient to pay installments falling due on bonds issued by counties for improvement of the state trunk highway system—balance of available funds.

Publications: Biennial Reports.

The highway commission is, in the number of employes and in total expenditures, the largest state department. It was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It now consists of three commissioners appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation, for six-year terms, who devote full time to their duties.

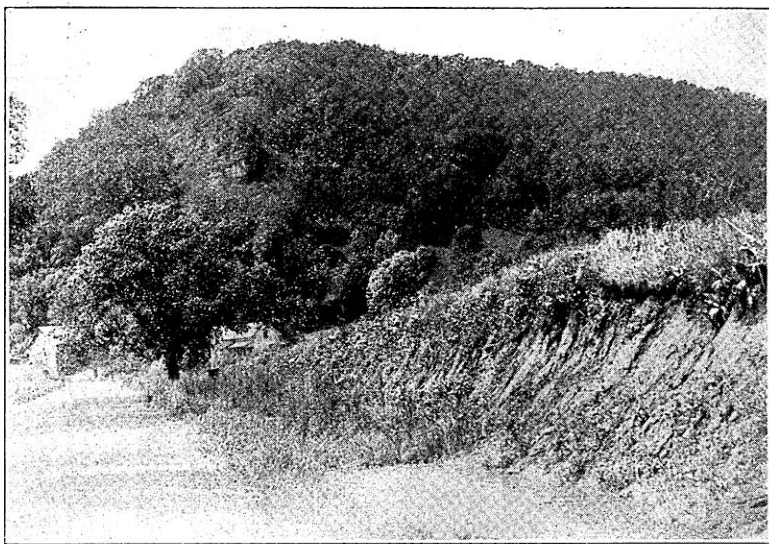
The highway commission, as the name implies, has jurisdiction over all state highway activities. These activities were described very fully in the article on "Wisconsin Highways", by M. W. Torkelson, in the Wisconsin *Blue Book* for 1931, pages 9-29, to which interested readers are referred. Only minor changes have been made in the highway laws and their administration since, so that this article remains the best available brief account of Wisconsin's highway legislation.

The highway commission has direct charge of all federal highway construction in this state. In conjunction with the United States bureau of public roads, it selects the specific location of all federal aid projects, prepares the plans and specifications, lets the contracts, supervises the construction, and pays the bills. All state and county aid construction on the state trunk highway system is, similarly, under the control of the state highway commission, but with the difference that the actual execution of the work is vested in the county highway committees. The construction of roads to state parks and charitable and penal institutions is a direct responsibility of the state commission, acting in cooperation with the conservation commission and the board of control, respectively. The state highway commission also has control over all large bridges built with state or county funds, preparing the plans and specifications,

letting the contracts, and inspecting the construction. The highway commission has direct control over the maintenance of all state trunk highways, including snow removal. The county highway forces are utilized to do the actual work of maintenance, but this is under state supervision and the entire costs are borne by the state.

Another important duty is the allotment of the state highway funds. All moneys collected from motor vehicle registration fees and the gasoline tax (above the cost of collection), plus all federal highway aids, are devoted exclusively to highway improvement and maintenance. The allotments from this so-called highway fund (which as a matter of law is not a separate fund at all, but a part of the general fund) are controlled by statute, as described in the article by Mr. Torkelson. The particular projects on which construction work is to be done, however, are largely within the determination of the highway commission. It is responsible for the development of a coordinated construction program and its completion, harmonizing local demands with state needs.

Other duties of the highway commission include the collection of statistics of serious automobile accidents and roadside beautification. Under a 1931 act a state regional planning committee has been attached to the commission, to develop plans for river valley zoning. This committee consists of the state chief engineer, the state health officer, the director of conservation, one member each of the highway, industrial and public service commissions, and the state director of regional planning (an employe of the highway commission), who is the executive officer.



Highway Eleven Near Richland Center.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: VOYTA WRABETZ, *Chairman*; HARRY MCLOGAN,
PETER A. NAPIECINSKI.

Secretary: A. J. ALTMAYER.

Assistant Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Safety and Sanitation Division: R. MCA. KEOWN, *Engineer*; C. D. SATTERFIELD, *Assistant to the Engineer*; W. C. MUEHLSTEIN, *Building Engineer*; M. A. EDGAR, *Chief Boiler Inspector*; J. E. FLORIN, *Superintendent of Fire Prevention*; JOHN E. WISE, *Electrical Engineer*; A. H. FINDEISEN, *Mine Inspector*.

Workmen's Compensation Department: H. A. NELSON, *Director*.

Woman and Child Labor Department: TAYLOR FRYE, *Assistant to the Commission*; MAUD SWETT, Milwaukee, *Field Director*.

Apprenticeship Department: W. J. SIMON, *Supervisor of Apprenticeship*.

Statistical Department: ORRIN A. FRIED, *Chief Statistician*.

Employment Department: R. G. KNUTSON, *Director*; HARRY LIPPART, *Assistant Director*, 904 N. Edison St., Milwaukee.

Unemployment Relief: FLORENCE PETERSON, *Supervisor*.

Unemployment Reserves: F. H. CLAUSEN and PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *Consultants*.

Offices: General office: State Office Building: Milwaukee office, 744 N. Fourth St.; Employment offices, as listed in section on Employment and Unemployment in article below.

Personnel, Oct. 1932: 132 permanent and 6 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$351,624. Receipts, \$10,508.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$295,000; Establishment of voluntary systems of unemployment reserves, \$18,000 on July 1, 1933; Fire prevention inspections where neglected by local departments, sum sufficient taken from fire department dues payable to the municipalities served by these departments; Wage collection, costs and attorneys' fees recovered.

Principal Publications: Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Report (annual); Annotated Labor Laws (1930); Unemployment Relief, 1932-33; reprints of the laws administered by commission; safety codes (on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders); Wisconsin Labor Statistics (periodical); Wisconsin Labor Market (monthly).

The industrial commission is the labor department of the state. The first labor law was passed in 1867 and new laws on this subject have been enacted in every session since that date. A special department to enforce the labor laws of the state, the bureau of labor statistics, was created in 1887. In 1911, when the workmen's compensation law was enacted, this was replaced by the industrial commission. This

commission consists of three commissioners appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, for six-year terms.

Safety and Sanitation

The largest division of the industrial commission is the safety and sanitation department, on which is expended one-third of the commission's total appropriation. The commission enforces all of the laws pertaining to the physical safety of work places and public buildings, such as factories, stores, schools, theaters, churches, and hotels. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety requirements. They merely provide that all employers and all owners of public buildings shall provide places which are safe to employes and frequenters. It is then made the duty of the industrial commission to determine what is safe. In the discharge of this duty the industrial commission has adopted approximately 1,300 separate regulations. All of these regulations were drafted by advisory committees composed of representatives of employers and employes and the public. To enforce these regulations the commission has eleven district deputies who make systematic inspections of all the principal places of employment. In addition, there are a number of engineers who deal with special problems.

Workmen's Compensation

The industrial commission administers the workmen's compensation act, whose purpose it is to guarantee necessary medical treatment to injured employes, and enough compensation to keep them and their dependents from becoming public charges. During the year ended June 30, 1932, 21,771 industrial accidents were reported. In approximately eighty-five per cent of these cases settlements were made without a formal order of the commission. Complete reports, however, were furnished in all these cases in order to make certain that injured employes received the full amount due them. In fifteen per cent of the cases, which involved more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission determined the rights of the parties by formal order. Such orders are entered after hearings held at some place within the state in or near the place where the accident occurred or where the injured person resides. These hearings are conducted by one of the five examiners of the commission or by a single commissioner, but all decisions are made by the commission as a body.

Woman and Child Labor

Children under fourteen years of age may not be employed at any work during the school term except farm work or casual work around the home. During school vacations children over twelve years of age may be employed at certain specified occupations. Employers are required to secure permits for the employment of children under seven-

teen years of age in any occupation except agriculture or casual work around the home. In Milwaukee these permits are issued directly by the commission; elsewhere in the state they are issued by unpaid deputies, 190 in number, who are generally public officials, such as county judges, superintendents of schools, and directors of vocational schools. There were 2,207 child labor permits issued in Milwaukee and 4,608 in the rest of the state during the year 1931.

The industrial commission also enforces the laws limiting the hours of labor of minor and women employes and the minimum wage law for minors and the oppressive wage law for adult women. Children under sixteen may not be employed except in domestic service or farm labor for more than eight hours per day or forty-eight per week, or before 7 A. M. or after 6 P. M. Women employes in factories, stores, and restaurants are restricted to a maximum nine-hour day and fifty-hour week, and those in hotels to a ten-hour day and a fifty-five-hour week. Experienced employes, whether women or minors, may not be paid less than 22½ cents per hour in cities of 5,000 or more and 20 cents per hour in smaller places. Another Wisconsin law, also enforced by the industrial commission but applicable to men as well as women employes, provides for one day of rest in each seven days for employes of factories and stores.

Employment and Unemployment

The industrial commission maintains public employment offices, as follows:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>
Green Bay -----	223 Cherry St. -----	Robert M. Baldwin
La Crosse -----	326 State St. -----	R. F. H. Schultz
Madison -----	111 West Main St. -----	John Brahany
Milwaukee -----	511-a West Wells St.-----	H. Dippart
Oshkosh -----	18-20 Otter St. -----	Murt Malone
Racine -----	119 Third St. -----	R. D. Scoon
Sheboygan -----	City Hall -----	Martha Miller
Superior -----	1712 Winter St. -----	R. J. Harmon
Wausau -----	407 First St. -----	F. J. Smrcina

All these offices are conducted under a cooperative arrangement with city (or city and county combined) in which they are located, whereby the industrial commission pays the salaries of employes and the local community pays all other expenses. There is no charge made for the services rendered by these employment offices, which, in normal times, find jobs for more than 100,000 persons per year. During the year ended June 30, 1932, in spite of the depression, jobs were found for 39,097 persons.

The industrial commission also has supervision over the distribution to the county and local governments of state and federal funds appropriated for unemployment relief. Under the emergency relief

act passed in the special session of 1931-32, above \$5,000,000 was distributed from state funds for this purpose, largely on a basis definitely prescribed in this statute. In addition, above \$12,000,000 was advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and allotted by the commission to the several county and local units in accordance with their needs and actual expenditures. In April, 1933, 85,000 families were receiving public relief in this state, plus 14,000 unattached persons.

The legislature in the special session of 1931-32 also passed and placed under the jurisdiction of the industrial commission the first unemployment compensation law enacted by any American state. The compulsory provisions of this law are not yet effective, but it is the duty of the commission to aid employers in formulating voluntary unemployment benefit plans. To assist it in this work and to devise a method of administering this law when its compulsory provisions become effective, the commission has created an advisory committee of the employers and employes of the state, which has formulated model plans for unemployment benefits and guaranteed employment.

Apprenticeship

Wisconsin is the only state that has a supervised system of apprenticeship. This system was inaugurated in 1915, since which time approximately 3,258 apprentices have completed their training under the supervision of the industrial commission.

Wage Collection

The 1931 legislature passed a law making it the duty of the commission to assist wage earners in collecting wages due them. When workmen claim that they have not been paid wages due them the industrial commission investigates the facts and frequently calls in both parties. In the great majority of cases this procedure results in a mutually satisfactory settlement without court action, but if necessary the commission may take an assignment of the wage claim and prosecute it for the workman.

Statistics

Through its statistical department the commission collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics of employment, industrial accidents, and child labor. On the basis of reports voluntarily made by many employers, index numbers of the volume of employment and payrolls are compiled monthly, which are the best gauge of industrial conditions obtainable from any source.

INSPECTION BUREAU

(In the Treasury Department)

State Supervisor of Inspectors: ADAM PORT.

Office: State Capitol.

Appropriation: Enforcement of motor vehicle registration and traffic laws, \$35,000 per year from the motor vehicle registration fees; oil inspection, fees received, with any unused balance reverting to the general fund at the end of each fiscal year.

The state inspection bureau is a creation of the 1933 legislature representing a consolidation of the oil inspection department, the traffic division of the highway commission, and the automobile license inspectors of the secretary of state. The statute provides that the state inspection bureau shall be within the treasury department and the appropriations for the work of the bureau are made to the state treasurer. The state supervisor of inspectors, however, is appointed by the governor, not the state treasurer, and this officer is vested with all powers and duties which the statutes prescribe shall be performed by the bureau, although he is also to perform such other duties as the state treasurer may direct. The state supervisor has a four-year term and confirmation by the senate is not required.

The largest department taken over by the new bureau is the oil inspection department, which was created in 1880. In succession to this department, the state inspection bureau has charge of the inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products and assists in the collection of the gasoline tax.

In succeeding the traffic division of the highway commission, the state inspection bureau is charged with the duty of enforcing the state traffic laws and is to assist the public service commission in enforcing the ton-mile tax law. The bureau also takes over all field inspection in connection with the enforcement of the motor vehicle registration, heretofore under the secretary of state.

There have been some fifty oil inspectors working in assigned districts, five automobile license inspectors, and not to exceed ten traffic inspectors. The new law contemplates that inspection work along all these lines shall be done by the same inspectors, but does not specify how many there shall be.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: HARRY MORTENSEN.

Deputy Commissioner: J. E. KENNEDY.

Chief Actuary: JOHN R. LANGE.

Director State Insurance and State Life Funds: FRANK P. LAWTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 26.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$81,197. Receipts, \$153,344, in addition to which the department collected \$2,146,059 insurance taxes and \$188,000 fire department dues.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$68,850 per year, plus cost of insurance company examinations; \$3,500 per year for duties formerly performed by the compensation insurance board.

Publications: Annual reports; Insurance laws.

The insurance department dates from 1870, but until 1878 the secretary of state was *ex officio* insurance commissioner. Since then the department has been headed by the commissioner of insurance, who was an elective officer until 1911 and is now appointed by the governor for a four-year term, subject to confirmation by the senate. An independent fire marshal's department was established in 1907 and in 1911 combined with the insurance department.

The insurance department administers all laws relating to all of the seventeen forms of insurance recognized by the statutes of Wisconsin. In 1932 there were 310 domestic insurance companies in Wisconsin, plus which 503 foreign companies were licensed to do business in the state. All domestic companies are chartered by the department and examined by it at least once every three years. Foreign companies are examined before being admitted to the state, and special examinations of either domestic or foreign companies may be made whenever the commissioner deems advisable. All companies are required to file annual reports, which are examined in detail to determine their financial standing. When a foreign company is found to be in unsound condition or has been guilty of a violation of any laws of this state, the commissioner can revoke its license, and in similar situation may initiate proceedings to wind up a domestic company and take over its business.

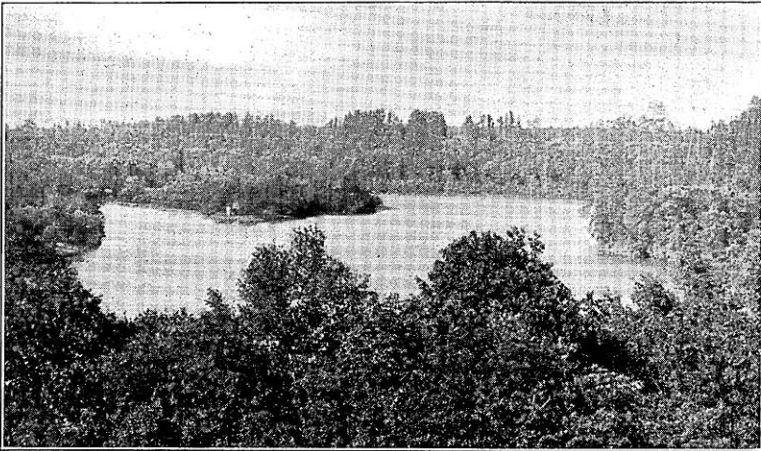
All insurance policy forms used in the state must be approved by the commissioner, and he also prescribes the methods for computing reserve liabilities. The department licenses rating bureaus and insurance agents. It collects all insurance taxes and fire department dues, totalling above \$2,500,000 per year, and distributes the fire department dues to cities, towns, and villages for the support of their fire departments. Upon complaint or on its own initiative the de-

partment may make investigations to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; it adjusts differences between policy holders and insurance companies; and may revise insurance rates, rules, and classifications, if unreasonable or discriminatory.

The commissioner of insurance manages and operates the state insurance fund established in 1903, and the state life fund established in 1911. The former is in effect a fire insurance company for the insurance of state owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which desire to insure with the fund. The net premium income of this fund is around \$200,000 per year and its total assets are above \$2,800,000, including \$1,000,000 invested in the state office building and the orthopedic hospital for children. The state life fund insures any citizen of the state, but operates without agents. Its annual premium income is now \$52,000 and its total assets \$380,000.

The commissioner of insurance is *ex-officio* state fire marshal. As fire marshal, it is his duty to collect statistics of fire losses, to investigate fires of suspicious origin, and to prosecute arson cases.

Under a 1933 law the commissioner of insurance has succeeded to all of the duties formerly assigned to the compensation insurance board. These include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks to insure the solvency of all companies operating in this field and the prevention of discrimination between employers through the checking of all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks, which the companies are required to file with the department. In the discharge of these duties, the commissioner is to consult with the industrial commission, but the legal responsibility rests entirely with him.



A Northern Wisconsin Lake.

WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL

Regents: JOHN CALLAHAN, *president*; CHARLES W. STOOPS, *secretary*; JOHN BECK.

Director: H. B. MORROW.

Location: Platteville.

Personnel, Oct. 1932: 7 faculty and 4 other employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$33,255. Receipts, \$1,761.

Appropriations, 1933-1935 (per year): Operation, \$24,000; maintenance, \$1,500; miscellaneous capital, \$900; coal, sum sufficient.

Publications: Bulletins of the Wisconsin Mining School.

The Wisconsin Mining School was established in 1907 and is an institution for training practical mining engineers and foremen, although in recent years a large percentage of the graduates have gone into highway construction, instead of mining. Two courses are offered: the regular three-year course for students who are not high school graduates and a two-year course for high school graduates. Pupils who complete the latter course can transfer to the University of Wisconsin or some other engineering school with two full years' credit or can complete the third year of the regular course and receive a diploma from the mining school. Tuition is free to residents of the state and is \$50 per semester for non-residents, plus which there are laboratory fees.

This institution is under the control of the Wisconsin Mining School Board. This consists of two persons appointed by the governor for four-year terms and the state superintendent of public instruction, *ex officio*. The head of the school is the director, selected by the board.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

Commander-in-Chief: GOVERNOR ALBERT G. SCHMEDEMAN.

Military Staff of the Commander-in-Chief: COL. LEO T. CROWLEY; COL. GEORGE F. O'CONNELL; COL. PHILIP J. ZINK; COL. JOHN V. DERNER; COL. CHARLES E. BROUGHTON; COL. JOHN CUDAHY; COL. JULIUS W. JAMIESON; COL. LOUIS D. SUMNER; COL. GUSTAVE PABST, JR.; COL. FRANK P. KRUKAR; COL. FREDERICK LENFESTY; COL. JOSEPH E. DAVIES; COL. L. B. VON SPACH; COL. HENRY C. BAKER; COL. C. JOSEPH SNYDER; MAJOR E. B. BURCZYK; MAJOR FRANK L. PROHASKA; MAJOR LOUIS DIEDEN; CAPT. JAMES H. MCGILLAN; CAPT. PAT ENGELBRETH; CAPT. ROY WESTBURY; MAJOR THEODORE G. LEWIS, *military secretary*.

Adjutant General's Department

Adjutant General: BRIG. GEN. RALPH M. IMMELL.

Assistant Adjutant General and Finance Officer: LT. COL. NICHOLAS M. SCHANTZ.

Director, Pension, Bonus, Rehabilitation, and Graves Registration Divisions: MAJOR JOHN F. MULLEN.

Quartermaster's Corps

Chief Quartermaster: LT. COL. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Surveying Officer: MAJOR ALLEN B. ELLIS.

Motor Transport Officer: CAPTAIN GEORGE N. NEHF.

Chief Clerk: CAPTAIN GEORGE M. GOVE.

Judge Advocate General's Department

Judge Advocate: LT. COL. JOHN B. SANBORN.

Medical Department

Chief Surgeon: COL. GILBERT E. SEAMAN.

Infantry Section

MAJOR JOHN F. MULLEN, MAJOR FRANK W. KUEHL, LT. COL. EDWARD J. GEHL.

Offices: Adjutant general, State Capitol; quartermaster general, Camp Douglas.

State military reservation: Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas).

Total personnel, October 1932 (adjutant general's department): 35 permanent and 56 occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$235,522. Receipts, \$4,410.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): General administration, \$195,000; maintenance of armories, \$3,000; marking veterans' graves, \$3,500; purchase of new military property and of land and improvements at Camp Williams, moneys received for lost military property and reimbursements by the federal government for expenses incurred by the state in equipping the national guard in the World War.

Publications: Biennial report; Wisconsin veterans laws; Roster of units and commissioned officers.

The Wisconsin National Guard has had a continuous existence since 1849, but its present organization dates from the national defense act of 1916. On June 30, 1932, the guard numbered 4,848 men, forming about one-half the 32nd Division and a few detached military units.

The Wisconsin National Guard is made up of volunteers distributed throughout the state in companies, battalions, and regiments. The members enlist for three years and during this time participate in weekly drills under the direction of the commanding officers. The armories or other headquarters are in some instances furnished by the state, but most of them are built or rented by the municipalities.

The months of July and August are set apart for an annual encampment at Camp Williams, the state military reservation. Each unit of the guard spends two weeks at this encampment. This time is devoted to intensive training and an annual review of the troops by the governor. Members of the guard are paid a small allowance from federal funds for time spent in drills and at the annual encampment.

Members of the guard are subject to being called into active service by the governor in the event of war, riot, or public disaster. Most frequently the guard has been called out in connection with forest fires and other disasters.

The constitution makes the governor the commander-in-chief of the national guard, with the adjutant general in charge immediately below the governor. Assisting the governor at the annual review of the guard is his personal military staff. The officers constituting this staff are appointed for the term of the governor and have no other duties than to be with the governor on occasions when he reviews the guard. The military secretary of the governor is generally also his personal secretary.

The adjutant general is to all intents and purposes the active head of the national guard, but is subject at all times to the governor's orders. He is the medium of military correspondence, audits all accounts of the guard, and is the custodian of all military records. In his office is kept the military record of each Wisconsin veteran. It is the duty of the adjutant general to assist all Wisconsin veterans and their widows who may ask for his assistance in their efforts to get pensions and disability allowances from the federal government. He has the further duty of seeing to it that the grave of every veteran is suitably marked and is required to keep a record of the place of burial of each veteran. He is also the administrative head of the Grand Army home for veterans and administers the soldiers' rehabilitation and soldiers' educational bonus laws.

The quartermaster general's department is the other permanent, full-time division of the national guard. The quartermaster general has charge of all military property belonging to the state and of the state military reservation. He purchases all supplies and distributes them as required by the guard.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Members of Personnel Board: ADOLPH J. BIBBERSTEIN, *chairman*;
JOHN CAMPBELL; JANET SYVERSON.

Director of Personnel: A. E. GAREY.

Chief Examiner: A. J. OPSTEDAL.

Secretary: ELSA A. SAWYER.

Office: State Capitol.

Personnel, October, 1932: 20 regular and 3 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$43,906.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$35,000 per year.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Civil Service Law; Specifications
and Salary Ranges for the Classified Service.

The bureau of personnel administers the Wisconsin civil service law, which was originally enacted in 1905. This original law set up a civil service commission which was a part-time body which employed a full time secretary and chief examiner. In 1929 this department was reorganized as the bureau of personnel "within the executive department". This bureau is in charge of a personnel board and a director of personnel. The personnel board is constituted of three members who are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for six-year terms. This is a part-time board, meeting on the average of twice a month. The director of personnel is the administrative head of the department and, like the members of the board, is appointed by the governor, but has an indefinite term, subject to removal by the governor with the approval of the board.

Amendments of the civil service law in 1929 and 1931 extended this act to practically all positions in the state service except appointive officers and the faculties of the state educational institutions. This law governs appointments to the state service, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and salary changes.

When a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the appointment is made by the head of the department, but he is confined in his selection to the three persons who stand highest on the appropriate civil service list. To make up these lists, competitive examinations are conducted. For such positions as clerk and stenographer these examinations are usually given twice a year; for lines of work where there are few positions, as need for a new list arises. The examinations are conducted at Madison and at other places in the state as advertised. For highly technical positions, non-assembled examinations are given and there are a relatively small number of so-called "exempt" positions for which no examinations

are required but which are in all other respects subject to the civil service law. Eligibility to appointment after successful passage of examinations expires after one year, unless the personnel board extends the list for such additional period as it may deem advisable, not exceeding, altogether, three years. Under rules of the board, employes may be transferred from one department to another, and if they have left the service may on application be reinstated within one year.

Promotions are made upon recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations. The employing departments have full power of discharge, but must file their reasons with the bureau of personnel, which may not be based on political or religious grounds. Employes who claim to have been discharged for such reasons are entitled to a hearing before the personnel board with an appeal from its decision to the courts.

All positions in the civil service of the state have been classified and salary ranges established for each classification. These fix entrance and maximum salaries which the departments may not exceed, but there is no restriction on their paying less than these salaries. The salary ranges for all civil service positions must, under the statutes, be submitted by the director of personnel to the joint committee on finance of the legislature at the opening of each regular session and may be modified by that committee as it deems advisable. Thereafter, for a two-year period changes in salary ranges can be made only with the approval of the governor, the emergency board, and the budget director; and all salary increases, even if within the salary ranges, must be approved by the emergency board.

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: A. J. DEMPSEY; W. C. GAULT; FRANK KAISER.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 2 part-time employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1933: \$4,012.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$4,000 per year.

Publications: None.

This commission has charge of the levees at Portage which have been built by the state to prevent the Wisconsin River from overflowing its banks and flooding the Fox River valley during the high water of spring. The levees were built in 1903 and have since several times been rebuilt. The annual appropriation is for the maintenance of these levees.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: THEODORE KRONSHAGE, *chairman*; A. R. McDONALD;
FRED S. HUNT.

Secretary: WILLIAM M. DINNEEN.

Public Utility Regulation

Rates and Research Division: E. W. MOREHOUSE, *chief*.

Accounts and Finance: J. H. BICKLEY, *chief accountant*.

Engineering Department: A. V. GUILLOU, *chief public utility engineer*.

Transportation Regulation

Railroad Rates and Research Division: W. F. EHMANN, *chief*.

Transportation Engineering: L. P. ATWOOD, *chief*.

Auto Transportation Division: R. H. TRAINOR, *chief*.

Securities Division ————— (Vacancy), *director*.

Offices: General Office, State Capitol; Securities Division, State Office Bldg.; Auto Transportation Division, Tenney Bldg., Madison; Milwaukee office, Bartlett Bldg.

Personnel, Oct. 1932: 165 permanent, 10 occasional employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$484,026. Receipts, \$187,692.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General appropriation, \$120,000 per year, plus amounts charged to public utilities for expenses of regulation and in connection with the issuance of securities, and a contingent appropriation of \$100,000 per year which is available only as released by the emergency board; also, receipts from auto transportation and motor vehicle hauling company permits, to be used for the administration of the auto transportation laws and the collection of the ton-mile tax.

The public service commission, organized in 1931, consists of three commissioners, appointed by the governor for six years, subject to confirmation by the senate, with terms arranged so that one term expires in February of each odd-numbered year. This commission is the successor of the railroad commission, organized in 1905, which in turn succeeded the office of railroad commissioner, established in 1874.

The office of the railroad commissioner was established during the Granger agitation for railroad rate regulation and originally had extensive rate-making powers. Within a few years these extensive powers were taken away, but the office was continued. In 1905, the railroad commission was vested on its creation with the power to fix railroad rates. In 1907, in the original public utility law, the regulation of public utilities was added to the duties of the department, and in a short time became its major function. In 1915 the present water power law was passed and the commission given jurisdiction over its administration. In 1919, the regulation of securities

was added, and in 1927 the regulation of auto transportation companies. In 1931 the public utilities law was extensively revised and the powers of the commission in relation to utilities greatly extended, and in the same year motor vehicle hauling companies were brought under its jurisdiction and the commission was charged with the duty of collecting the ton-mile tax. This brief recital of the growth of the functions of the department take account only of major new activities, minor changes having been made in each session of the legislature and some new duties added in practically every session.

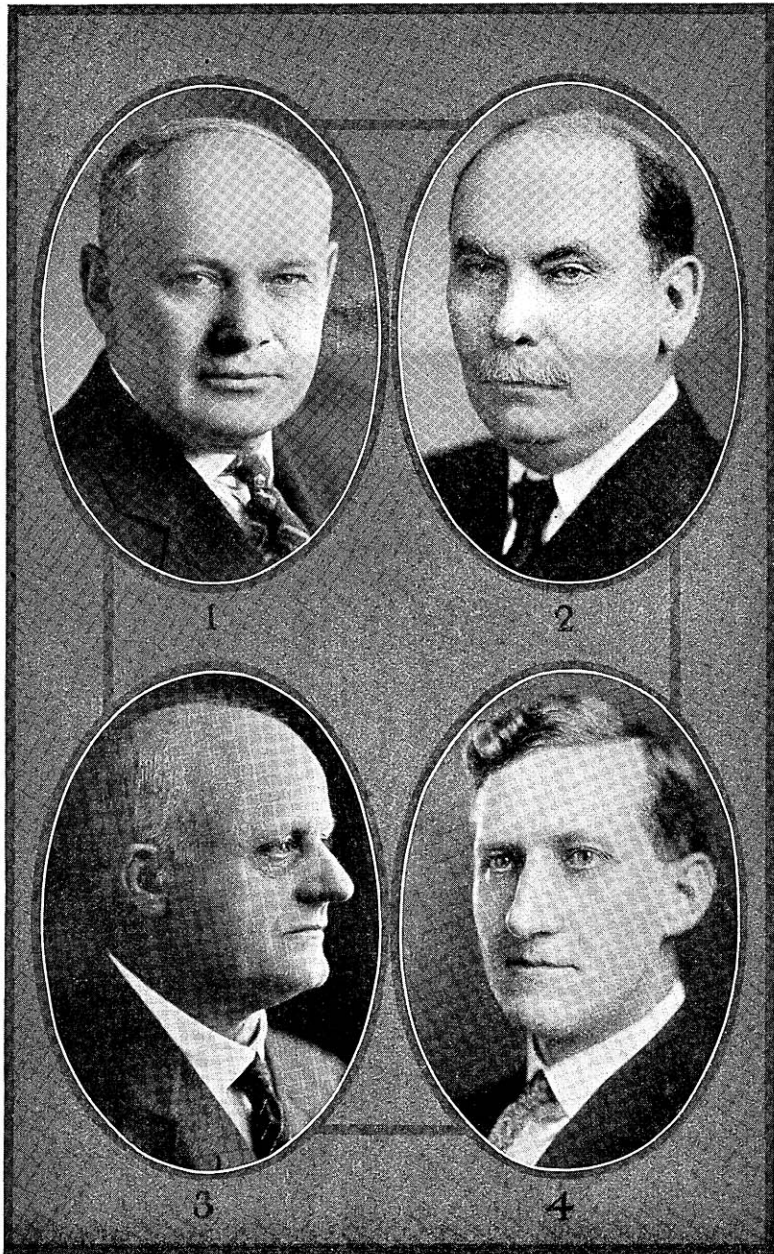
Public Utility Regulation

The public service commission regulates all utilities operating in this state, whether privately or municipally owned, including all electric light, heat, and power companies, gas companies, water companies, telephone companies, street and interurban railways, and toll bridges. A total of 1,302 utilities were in operation in this state at the close of 1931 and their gross operating revenues in that year amounted to nearly \$120,000,000.

Before any public utility may be established, consolidated, sold, or abandoned, permission must be secured from the commission, which must likewise approve all security issues on any Wisconsin utility property. Under the existing statutes, most of the public utilities of Wisconsin have indeterminate permits, which protect them against competing plants unless the public service commission finds that public necessity requires such competition. However, at any time a municipality within which such a utility operates so desires, it may take over the plant, at a fair value to be determined by the commission.

The public service commission has complete jurisdiction over the rates charged by the utilities. Every rate must be filed with the commission and its approval is necessary for all changes. Either upon complaint or its own motion, it may investigate the reasonableness of any established rate and if it finds such rate to be unreasonable may fix a new rate. In connection with its control over rates, the commission audits the accounts of the utilities, values their property, conducts public hearings, renders formal decisions, and makes informal adjustments. It has prescribed uniform accounting systems for all of the utilities, and requires annual reports from all utilities and special reports in connection with pending rate and other cases.

The 1931 revision of the public utility law gave the public service commission control over the relations between out-of-state holding companies and operating companies in this state. It was also given increased powers with reference to depreciation, dividend payments, security issues, and still other matters. More adequate financial support was made available to the commission through the provision allowing assessment of the costs of regulation to the utilities; and this law was further strengthened in 1933 by requiring the utilities



(1) Voyta Wrabetz, Chairman of the Industrial Commission; (2) Edward J. Dempsey, President of the Board of Normal School Regents; (3) Eugene E. Brossard, Revisor of Statutes; (4) Paul D. Kelleter, Director of Conservation.

to pay such assessments before they may contest them in court and by increasing the maximum of such assessments.

The public service commission also has control over the service rendered by the utilities. This includes check of the pressure, purity, and heating value of gas, voltage conditions, metering practices, street car and telephone service, and, in recent years, the matter of radio interference. Under the statutes, it is charged with responsibility for the public safety in connection with the operation of utilities. In discharge of this duty, the commission has adopted, jointly with the industrial commission, a state electrical code, which it enforces upon all public utilities. It has issued many other orders governing service matters and safe operation, and makes field inspections for the enforcement of these orders.

Another field of activity is the administration of the water power law. No dam may be erected in any navigable water of this state without a permit from the public service commission. Before any such permit may be issued, the commission must determine the value of the water power, as the statute provides that the property may, after thirty years, be taken over by the public at this original value plus the actual investment in the dam. Dams after being built are subject to inspection by the commission and their operation is under its control.

The commission, on petition, establishes the water level of lakes. It maintains gauging stations on all the larger streams of the state and keeps complete records of stream flow. Its consent is necessary to the removal of marl from lake bottoms, for which a royalty is payable to the state.

Railroads

The Transportation Act of 1920 and decisions of the United States Supreme Court construing this act have deprived the commission of some of the power it formerly exercised over railroad rates and in other matters affecting railroads. Except in purely intrastate cases, (including switching, demurrage, storage, and similar charges), its functions with reference to railroad rates are now largely to represent the interests of Wisconsin and its shippers in cases pending before the interstate commerce commission and in some of these cases to assist that commission in taking testimony. It still, however, has extensive jurisdiction over matters of railroad safety and service, although here also the state requirements must yield when federal regulations are promulgated. The commission collects statistics of railroad accidents and has jurisdiction over the protection afforded at railroad grade crossings.

Auto Transportation Companies and Motor Vehicle Hauling Companies

Common carriers and contract carriers engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers by motor vehicle outside the limits of

incorporated cities and villages must have an annual permit from the public service commission. Both classes of motor vehicle carriers engaged in trucking also must pay a special tax known as the ton-mile tax, which is collected by the commission. All rates, routes, rules, and regulations of common carrier auto transportation companies are filed with the commission and subject to its control, in much the same manner as are the rates and service of railroads.

Securities Division

Through its securities division, the public service commission administers the law regulating the sale of securities in this state, known as the "securities" or the "blue sky" law. Under a 1933 revision of this statute, the commission avoids putting its stamp of approval on any security, but before securities other than those issued by governmental units may be sold in this state, complete information relating thereto must be filed with the commission. The commission is vested with broad powers to stop the sale of fraudulent or worthless securities and misrepresentations in advertisements or otherwise. It issues permits to brokers in securities and may revoke these for cause. A filing fee is charged for all securities registered with the commission, which makes this division entirely self-supporting.

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Printing Supervisor: E. F. GIBBS.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 23 permanent employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32 (from specific appropriations): \$43,787. Receipts (from sale of publications): \$15,931.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$35,000 per year, plus revolving appropriations for supplies, printing, binding, etc., furnished state departments; sum sufficient appropriations for the publication of the Blue Book and for the printing and distribution of the Statutes and Reports furnished to the courts of the state, and \$600 for printing the proceedings of veterans' organizations.

Publications: None.

The bureau of purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. It was organized in 1929, as successor to the superintendent of public property and the printing board. It is described in the statutes as "a bureau within the executive department" and its administrative head is the director of purchases, who is appointed by the governor and is removable only for cause.

All state departments and institutions must obtain all materials, supplies, stationery, furniture, equipment and other permanent personal property, and miscellaneous capital, as well as contractual services and other expenses of a contractual nature, through the director of purchases. This officer, however, may delegate the right to make certain purchases to the several departments, and allows considerable local purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the University to largely handle its own purchases. Departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, but all purchases are made by the director of purchases and the costs are paid in the first instance from his revolving appropriation and then charged back to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from road machinery, coal and cement, to lead pencils, paper, and pins. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the director of purchases. When the value of the products to be purchased exceeds three thousand dollars, they must be purchased upon competitive bids, with the lowest responsible bidder getting the contract.

The bureau of purchases also has charge of all state printing. Departments desiring printing make requisitions therefor to the bureau of purchases, which alone deals with printers. The state's printing work is divided into various classes and let every two years (in the fall of the even numbered years) upon bids to the lowest bidder. The costs of printing are in all cases charged back to the department for which the work is done.

Another function of the bureau of purchases is the distribution of public printing. The bureau distributes documents to public officials, who under the law receive them free, and sells Statutes, Session Laws, Blue Books, and other publications to the general public at cost.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: E. H. GROOTEMAAT, *president*; HARRY B. HALEY, *vice president*; W. P. GUMM, *treasurer*.

Secretary: RUSSELL A. CLARK.

General Office: Capitol Annex; Milwaukee Office: 312 East Wisconsin Avenue.

Personnel, October, 1932: 14 permanent, 2 occasional employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$35,854. Receipts, \$37,711.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: Receipts.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen; Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Law (Annotated).

This board administers the real estate brokers' license law, which has for its purpose to protect the people of the state from unscrup-

ulous and incompetent real estate brokers and salesmen. Under this law all such brokers and salesmen are required to be licensed annually. Licenses are granted after written examinations and investigation of the trustworthiness of the applicant. No application is denied nor renewal of a license refused except after a hearing. Licenses granted are subject to revocation, but, again, only after a hearing. Complaints regarding practices of real estate brokers and salesmen are investigated by the board and appropriate action taken to protect the public.

There are in the neighborhood of 3,500 licensed real estate brokers and 1,400 licensed salesmen. In 1932, 19 licenses were revoked and licenses denied to 8% of all applicants, on grounds of incompetency and untrustworthiness. As a result of the hearings and investigations conducted by the board nearly \$100,000 was refunded to dissatisfied clients of real estate brokers and salesmen.

The real estate brokers' board was organized in 1919 and entirely reorganized in 1929. The annual license fees collected from real estate brokers and salesmen exceed the expenditures of the board.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1933: 5.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: General, \$14,277; Printing and distribution of Statutes, \$16,992.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$12,000 per year; Printing and distribution of Statutes, Town Laws, and Annotations, sum sufficient.

Publications: No reports.

The office of revisor of statutes, organized in 1909, is concerned mainly with the system of continuous statutory revision which Wisconsin has adopted. The principal work of the revisor is the codification and revision of statutes, which involves the clarification of the language and arrangement of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and unconstitutional sections, and the reconciliation of conflicting provisions. The work done in this connection is presented to the legislature in bills known as "revision bills", which carry full explanations of the changes made in the statutes, and which do not take effect until enacted into law in the same manner as ordinary bills.

The revisor of statutes also edits and publishes the Wisconsin Statutes. These are issued biennially and usually appear within four months after the close of the session. These statutes include all of the permanent and general laws of the state in a single volume, in-

cluding the enactments of the preceding session. They are sold by the director of purchases at \$5. Besides the Statutes the revisor every two years compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin, which reprints the statutes with which town officers must deal, and gives forms needed in the performance of their duties. The revisor also prepares the index of the session laws which are published at the close of each legislative session by the secretary of state. Finally, he prepares the Wisconsin Annotations (latest edition, 1930), which summarizes court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing the Wisconsin constitution and statutes.

The revisor of statutes is selected for an indefinite term of office by the board of trustees of the state library, which is constituted of the justices of the supreme court and the attorney general.

SOLDIERS REHABILITATION BOARD

Members of Board: DR. W. S. MIDDLETON; DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ;
DR. C. A. HARPER; O. C. CLAUS; GEORGE HOWITT; JOSEPH
DEUSTER; GENERAL RALPH IMMELL.

Executive Officer of the Board: The Adjutant General, RALPH M.
IMMELL.

Rehabilitation Division of the Adjutant General's Office: MAJOR J. F.
MULLEN, *director*.

Office: With the adjutant general in the State Capitol.

Personnel: No separate personnel. All administrative work performed by the office of the adjutant general.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: \$58,752 for administration and rehabilitation; \$37,053 for soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Sum sufficient from soldiers rehabilitation fund.

Publications: None.

The soldiers rehabilitation board is an unpaid part-time board which decides questions of policy coming up under the soldiers rehabilitation act. The carrying out of these policies is vested in the adjutant general, who is designated in the statutes the administrative officer of the board.

The soldiers rehabilitation act was passed in 1923 to provide free hospital care and medical treatment to Wisconsin veterans of the World War suffering from diseases or injuries directly or indirectly traceable to military service, who do not receive such care and treatment from the federal government. The funds for such hospitaliza-

tion and medical treatment come from the soldiers rehabilitation fund, to which were transferred the unused balance of the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus taxes on incomes and property levied in the years immediately following the World War. Hospitalization is provided whenever the board deems most advisable.

When the soldiers rehabilitation act was passed it was realized that there was still a considerable number of Wisconsin veterans who had not taken advantage of the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus acts. Therefore, the 1923 law provided that veterans entitled thereto might still get their bonus out of the rehabilitation fund. By successive acts of the legislature, the time for taking advantage of the bonus acts was extended until in 1933 the number of veterans who filed claims for soldiers educational bonus based upon attendance at some vocational school increased alarmingly. As the federal government was at the same time denying hospitalization and medical care to many veterans previously in receipt of such benefits, it was feared that the many educational bonus claims would deplete the fund. To insure hospitalization to the veterans cut off from federal aid, the legislature then terminated the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus acts on July 1, 1933. It provided, however, that veterans who have completed two years of college work might continue to draw soldiers educational bonus until they finish their course.

The soldiers rehabilitation board was originally an entirely independent department, with full responsibility for the administration of the soldiers rehabilitation, soldiers bonus, and soldiers educational bonus acts. In 1925 the present set-up was created, in which all administrative work is done by the adjutant general. The board as now constituted consists of the commanders of the Wisconsin departments of the three organizations of World War veterans (the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans), the adjutant general, the director of the psychiatric institute, the state health officer, and one member appointed by the governor for a six-year term.

STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of Trustees: The state board of vocational education.
GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT, *secretary*, State Capitol, Madison.

Officers of Administration:

BURTON EDSSEL NELSON, *president*.

CLYDE A. BOWMAN, *dean, School of Industrial Education and director of summer session*.

RUTH E. MICHAELS, *dean, School of Home Economics*.

J. ERLE GRINNELL, *director, Department of Liberal Arts*.

Location: Menomonie.

Personnel, Oct. 1932: 43 full-time and 10 part-time members of faculty; 45 permanent, 11 occasional civil service employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$317,697. *Receipts, \$100,533.*

Appropriations, 1933-35: Operation, \$165,000 per year; maintenance, \$9,470 in 1933-34, \$9,690 in 1934-35; miscellaneous capital, \$10,000 in 1933-34, \$9,000 in 1934-35; coal, sum sufficient; receipts from dormitories, dining halls, laundry, library fees, payments for materials and supplies, and sales of products made by students, appropriated as revolving appropriations.

Publications: Bulletin of Stout Institute (published quarterly). One number of this bulletin each year is the annual catalog of the institute and another, the summer session announcement.

Stout Institute is a teacher training institution specializing in home economics and industrial education. It had its beginning in 1893 when James H. Stout, a lumberman and later state senator, established classes for manual training and domestic economy in conjunction with the public schools of Menomonie. In 1903 the connection with the public school system was broken and the Stout Training School was launched as an independent educational institution. In 1908 this became the Stout Institute and in 1911, after the death of Senator Stout, was taken over by the state and placed under the management of the board of trustees of Stout Institute. Since organization of the state board of vocational education this board has served as the board of trustees of Stout Institute, and the state director of vocational education is the secretary of the board.

This institution has usually in the neighborhood of 500 students all of whom are preparing themselves as vocational school, manual training, and home economics teachers. The courses in home economics and industrial education are four-year courses, with high school education as an entrance requirement. Upon completion of these courses the students are granted bachelor of science degrees and after two years of successful teaching are eligible to life certificates to teach in Wisconsin.

Special two-year courses are offered for students who are not high school graduates. These are vocational in nature and trade experience is a prerequisite. Graduates of these courses receive vocational certificates and licenses to teach in the vocational schools.

No tuition is charged residents of the state; non-residents pay \$124 per year. Both residents and non-residents pay library, laboratory, and incidental fees. Dormitories are maintained for both men and women, but students may reside outside of the dormitories.

Stout Institute is the only institution in the entire country devoted exclusively to teacher training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. It is a nationally known institution and its graduates are widely distributed.

TAX COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM J. CONWAY, *chairman*; CHARLES D. ROSA, ALVIN M. JOHNSON.

Secretary: J. E. USHER.

Income tax division: H. B. REYER, *chief accountant income tax division*.

Inheritance tax division: NEIL CONWAY, *inheritance tax counsel*.

Public utility division: C. B. CHAPMAN, *chief accountant public utility division*.

Municipal statistics: R. S. MALLOW, *chief accountant municipal accounting division*; L. B. KRUEGER, *chief statistician*; W. H. SHOARD, *valuation engineer*.

Office: General office, State Capitol. Income tax assessors and supervisors of property tax assessments have offices in the districts which they serve. For list of these write the Tax Commission.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 234 permanent, 27 occasional employes. Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32: Total, \$548,782. Receipts, \$57,726.

Appropriations, 1933-35: General administration, \$141,972 in 1933-34, \$143,172 in 1934-35; income tax verification, \$312,781 per year; chain store tax collection, \$20,000 per year; reassessments, sum sufficient; revolving appropriation for municipal accounting.

Publications: Biennial report; Bulletins on municipal statistics (issued periodically); Reprints of tax laws; Various special reports on taxation.

The tax commission has supervision over the administration of all assessment and taxation laws of the state and directly administers some of these laws. It is also its duty to collect statistics and disseminate information on tax levies and governmental revenues and ex-

penditures. It is to advise the governor and the legislature as to needed changes in the tax laws and is to assist local officials in the discharge of their duties under tax laws they administer.

Income Tax

Of the taxes administered directly by the tax commission the most important is the income tax, which in good years has produced above \$20,000,000 of revenue. The duties of the tax commission in connection with the income tax include the assessment and determination of the tax field audits to check the accuracy of the taxpayers' returns, hearings and decisions on taxpayers' appeals from assessments, and, beginning in 1934, the collection of this tax, which is now a duty of the county treasurers. The original assessment of income taxes is based mainly upon the returns which all corporations and all individuals with taxable income are required to file annually, respectively, with the central office of the tax commission and the district assessor of incomes. Returns are filed by nearly 20,000 corporations and 300,000 individuals. Field audits are made through the examination of the taxpayers' books and records by auditors employed by the commission. When such audits disclose underpayments, additional (back) taxes are assessed, which may be done at any time within four years after the original assessment. If the audit discloses an overpayment the taxpayer is given credit therefor in the next annual assessment. Above \$20,000,000 has been assessed in back income taxes since field audits were started in 1920. Applications for the review of assessments filed by individuals are heard in the first instance by the county board of review, from which an appeal lies to the tax commission, the members of which sit as a body in hearing and determining such appeals; while in the case of corporations the appeal is made directly to the commission.

The work of the tax commission in connection with the income tax is done through the income tax division attached to the central office, the field auditors, and the assessors of incomes. The latter are employes of the tax commission concerned principally with the assessment of individual income taxes. Each assessor of incomes has an assigned district composed of one or more counties and with an office within the district.¹

Inheritance Tax

Inheritance taxes are determined by the county courts, but the tax commission has an important part in making the assessments. The county court of each county appoints a public administrator, who appears for the state and county in the probate of estates. These public administrators act under the supervision of the tax commission, which receives notice of all hearings for the determination of inheri-

¹In view of changes in the income and property tax districts being made as this book goes to press the list of assessors is omitted. Readers desiring this may obtain it from the tax commission.

tance taxes and makes investigation to determine that the full tax due is paid by every estate. The major attention is devoted to the larger estates, from which most of the inheritance tax is collected.

Railroad and Public Utility Taxes

The tax commission has direct charge of the assessment of the special property taxes levied against railroads, telegraph companies, express companies, electric light, heat, and power companies, gas companies, water companies, conservation companies, sleeping car companies, and freight line and other transportation companies. All of these companies file reports with the commission and it determines the value of their property and also the average rate at which general property is taxed throughout the state, which is the rate at which the property of railroads and public utilities is taxed. In the case of the railroads, the commission must separately determine the value of terminal property, and for gas, electric, heat, water, and conservation companies must apportion the assessed value of the property of each company to each assessment district in which located, and in counties of 40,000 to 250,000 population, also to the school districts.

Chain Store Tax

Under the 1933 act levying an occupational tax on chain stores, the duty of assessing and collecting the tax falls on the tax commission. This is a tax effective until January 1, 1935, applicable to all mercantile businesses of all kinds which have more than one place of business in the state. The tax is based upon the total income from retail operations throughout the state and is levied at progressive rates. The personal property taxes paid to local units on the merchandise inventories of chain stores are an offset against the chain store tax. Upon the tax commission falls the duty of determining the chain store tax to be paid and the amount of the offset.

General Property Tax

With regard to the general property tax, the most important of all taxes, the duty of the commission relates solely to assessments, it having no jurisdiction in the determination or limitation of the tax levies. In the assessment of the tax also the commission's duties are mainly supervisory. The actual assessment (except when there is a reassessment) is made by the local assessors, but with some guidance from the tax commission. This is extended mainly through instructions to the assessors and personal contacts with them through the supervisors of property tax assessments. Until within recent years, the supervisory work of the tax commission in relation to property tax assessments was an additional function of the assessors of incomes. In recent years the commission has in many instances divided these duties, reducing the number of income tax assessors and assigning some of them

to property tax work. In 1933 this development was expressly sanctioned by the legislature, the supervisors of property tax assessments being given a special title and put on a basis of complete equality with the assessors of incomes.¹

In addition to assisting and to some extent guiding the local assessors, the tax commission makes reassessments of the taxable property in any taxation district where at least five per cent of the property owners petition therefor and the commission after a hearing finds that there is need for a reassessment. Revaluations may also be made of the property of individual taxpayers, who believe that they have been overassessed and are unable to get satisfaction from the county board of review. All such revaluations and reassessments are made by assessors appointed by the commission, but the costs thereof are charged back to the taxing district or the property owner whose property is reassessed.

The tax commission and the supervisors of property tax assessments have important duties also in connection with county and state equalization. Through study of the actual salaries and other methods, they ascertain the extent of underassessment in each taxing district and the supervisors of property tax assessments (or the income tax assessors acting as supervisors of property tax assessments) make recommendation to the county boards for the equalization of assessments between taxing districts within the county. The county boards need not accept these recommendations, but usually do so with but little change. The tax commission makes a similar equalization between counties and fixes the true value of all taxable property in the state, which is used in the determination of the average state rate and the distribution of any state tax on property which may be levied.

Municipal Statistics and Accounting

Pursuant to the statutes, the tax commission collects, compiles, and disseminates statistics and other information relating to taxation. Counties, cities, towns, and villages are required to report their assessments, taxes, expenditures, and receipts. The data contained in these reports is compiled and published by the commission in its municipal statistics bulletins, which are the best source of information upon local governmental expenditures and tax levies in this state. Besides these, the commission has from time to time made special statistical studies of tax problems, and constantly furnishes data to the members of the legislature and other interested parties.

A final major activity of the tax commission is its work in the field of municipal accounting. It is by law required to install uniform accounting systems for counties, towns, cities, villages, and drainage districts which make requests therefor. The costs involved in this work are charged back to the units for which accounting systems are installed.

¹ See note on page 357.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Board of regents of normal schools: EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*;
W. E. ATWELL; JEROME BAKER; MRS. ANNA B. CUNNINGHAM;
JOHN CALLAHAN; ROBERT CURRAN; MRS. CHARLES H. CROWN-
HART; J. H. GRIMM; ARCHIE V. HURST; JOSEPH A. PADWAY;
A. W. ZERATSKY.

Secretary and Director: EDGAR G. DOUDNA.

Presidents of the State Teachers Colleges: See table on "State Teachers Colleges" below.

Office: Location of the state teachers colleges given in table below.
Personnel, Oct. 1932: In the office of the board, 9 permanent, 2 occasional employees; in the teachers colleges, 444 permanent and 58 occasional faculty members, and 162 permanent and 21 occasional civil service employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32:

Operation, \$1,793,232 from specific appropriations; \$108,704 from revolving appropriations.

Maintenance, \$82,922 from specific appropriations; \$6,502 from revolving appropriations.

Capital, \$235,640. Total disbursements: \$2,227,003.

Receipts, fiscal year 1931-32: Appropriated receipts (from dormitories, cafeterias, stationery stands and farm sales), \$118,428; non-appropriated receipts (tuition, fees, miscellaneous), \$262,370; interest from normal school fund, \$109,780.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): Board of normal school regents, \$19,000 plus cost of annual audit of accounts; teachers' salaries at all colleges, \$1,126,909; operation other than teachers' salaries, \$335,000; insurance and coal, sum sufficient; maintenance, \$70,000; miscellaneous capital, \$75,000; revolving appropriations: gifts, receipts of dormitories, dining halls, cafeterias, stationery stands, model farms, Milwaukee music department.

Principal publications: Biennial reports of board of regents; Bulletins and catalogues of the separate colleges.

The state teachers colleges are teacher training institutions, which furnish the majority of the elementary teachers in city schools and a considerable percentage of the rural and high school teachers. The state teachers colleges now conducted, date of establishment, and latest figures on enrollment are shown in the table following.



1



2



3



4

(1) Adam Port, Supervisor of Inspectors; (2) Janet Syverson, Member of the Board of Personnel; (3) H. J. Mortensen, Commissioner of Insurance; (4) William E. O'Brien, Chairman of the Highway Commission.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

Location	Year Established	Enrollment Second Semester 1932-33	President
Eau Claire -----	1916	640	H. A. Schofield
La Crosse -----	1909	742	George M. Snodgrass
Milwaukee -----	1885	1,419	Frank E. Baker
Oshkosh -----	1871	627	Forrest R. Polk
Platteville -----	1866	464	Asa M. Royce
River Falls -----	1875	515	J. H. Ames
Stevens Point -----	1894	705	Frank S. Hyer
Superior -----	1896	658	J. H. Hill
Whitewater -----	1868	668	C. M. Yoder

The state teachers colleges offer a great variety of courses. Conducted strictly as teacher training institutions, they naturally also attract a great many local students who desire a college education and do not intend to make teaching their life work. Costs being less than at the university, the teachers colleges have considerably increased their enrollment during the depression period.

For many years the teachers colleges were known as normal schools and offered two-year courses only. In 1925 the normal schools were authorized to grant bachelors' degrees to the graduates of their four-year courses and in 1927 their designation was officially changed to state teachers colleges.

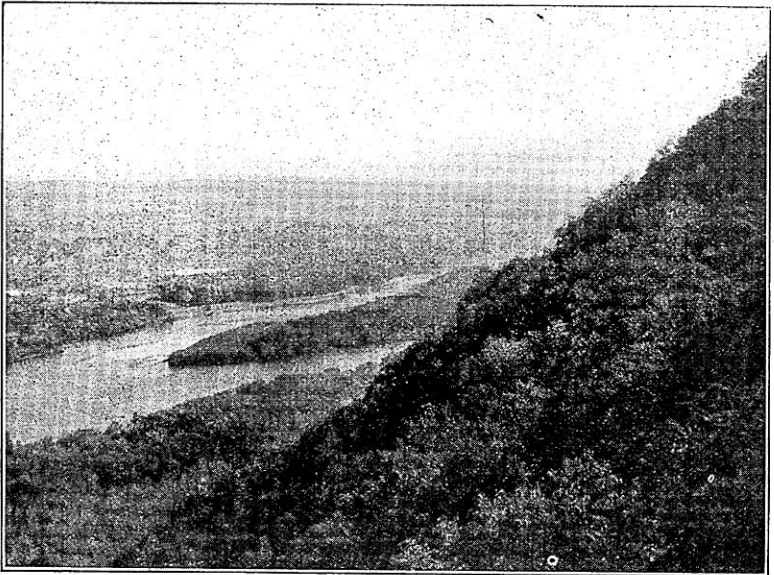
The teachers colleges now give courses ranging from one to four years. There are one and two-year courses for rural school teachers and two, three, and four-year courses for elementary, junior high school, and senior high school teachers. Plus these, each college has one or more departments for special types of teaching, not given elsewhere or in only a few of the colleges. There are special departments for teachers of agriculture at Platteville and River Falls; for teachers of art and for teachers of the deaf in Milwaukee; for teachers of exceptional children at Oshkosh; for home economics teachers at Stevens Point; for kindergarten teachers at Milwaukee and Superior; for manual arts teachers at Platteville and Oshkosh; for music teachers at Milwaukee; for physical education teachers at La Crosse; and for commercial teachers at Whitewater. All teachers colleges conduct summer sessions, in which a large percentage of the students are teachers seeking further training to qualify themselves for better positions. All colleges conduct training schools for demonstration and practice purposes. These schools all have kindergartens and the eight grades of the elementary schools. In these training schools a total of nearly 2,500 pupils are enrolled—an average of little less than thirty pupils per grade.

Graduation from high school is a prerequisite for all courses in the teachers colleges. Tuition is free to residents of the state and is \$25 per semester for non-residents, plus which there are incidental, laboratory, and library fees. Dormitories are conducted in connection with the teachers colleges at Oshkosh, Stevens Point, and Superior,

and cafeterias and stationery stands at Eau Claire, La Crosse, and Milwaukee. Farms are operated in connection with the courses for agricultural teachers at Platteville and River Falls.

The state teachers colleges are financed mainly from state appropriations, but derive considerable revenue from tuition, dormitory, and other receipts and also from the interest on the normal school fund. This is a constitutional trust fund derived from lands donated to the state under the federal swamp land grants of the eighteenth-fifties. The total of this fund is now above \$3,100,000 and considerably exceeds the endowment of the university.

The government of the teachers colleges is vested in the board of normal school regents. This is a board of ten members appointed by the governor for five-year terms and the state superintendent of public instruction *ex officio*. Generally, but not necessarily, there is one member of the board from each city or vicinity in which a teachers college is located. The board selects a secretary and director, who is virtually its executive officer. Each teachers college has a president, selected by the board of normal school regents, as are all teachers and other employes. Teachers now have permanent tenure, which means that after a probationary period they can be removed only for cause.



The Wisconsin River Seen From Bluffs Above its Mouth.

COMMITTEE ON THE TRICENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE WHITE MAN'S DISCOVERY OF WISCONSIN

Members of Committee: Not appointed by August 1, 1933.

Appropriation: \$500.

This is a temporary commission created by the 1933 legislature to make arrangements for an appropriate observance and commemoration in 1934 of the tricentenary of the landing at Green Bay of Jean Nicollet and his party, the first white men to set foot on the soil of Wisconsin. The committee is to consist of four senators and five assemblymen appointed by the presiding officers of the respective houses.

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Employe members: JOHN WIKSTRAND, PETER P. SCHOEMANN, LOUIS HOLTHUSEN.

Agricultural members: J. E. LEVERICH, EDWIN ROLL, H. W. GRISWOLD.

Employer members: E. W. SCHULTZ, HAROLD S. FALK, JESSEL S. WHYTE.

Ex officio members: JOHN CALLAHAN, VOYTA WRABETZ.

GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT, *state director of vocational education.*

C. L. GREIBER, *secretary.*

E. E. GUNN, Jr., *assistant director and supervisor of trades and industry.*

L. M. SASMAN, *supervisor of agriculture.*

ALMA MAY GANZ, *supervisor of home economics.*

W. F. FAULKES, *supervisor of rehabilitation.*

H. C. THAYER, *supervisor of teacher training.*

JENNIE M. TURNER, *assistant in teacher training.*

Office: State Office Building. Milwaukee office of the rehabilitation division in the Milwaukee Vocational School.

Total personnel, Oct. 1932: 26.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32:

General administration	\$26,684
Part time instruction in agriculture	24,865
State teacher training	17,216
Rehabilitation	49,969
State aid to vocational schools	255,000
Federal aid, vocational education	210,123
Federal aid, rehabilitation	38,758
Scholarships	19,987
All other expenditures	1,109

Receipts, 1931-32: \$244,263 (principally federal aid).
Appropriations 1933-35 (per year): General operation, \$20,000; vocational rehabilitation, \$50,000 plus federal aid; teacher training, \$14,400; state aid for vocational education, \$255,000 (distributed to local vocational schools); federal aid for vocational education, amounts received (allotted to local schools); preparation and publication of textbook material for vocational schools, revolving appropriation.
Publications: Biennial reports (in three parts: city schools, agriculture, vocational rehabilitation); Bulletins (on various phases, at irregular intervals); Courses of study (mimeographed, for teachers).

The state board of vocational education supervises all of the vocational schools of the state and all part-time education in agriculture, and has the direct administration of Wisconsin's program for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. This is a board composed of nine members appointed by the governor for six-year terms and of two *ex officio* members, the state superintendent of public instruction and a member of the industrial commission selected by the commission. Of the appointed members three must be employers of labor, three employes not having supervisory duties, and three farmers. The appointive members receive salaries of \$100 per year and all members are reimbursed their expenses incurred in attendance at meetings. The board elects the state director of vocational education, who is the executive officer of the department.

Vocational education in Wisconsin dates from 1911, when the first law for part-time education for employed minors was passed. This was the first law of the kind anywhere in the United States and preceded the enactment of federal legislation on the subject by six years. This law provided for an entirely new type of school, known as continuation (now vocational), whose establishment is compulsory in cities of 5,000 or over and optional in smaller places. Where such schools are established, employed children and also unemployed children not attending a full-time school must attend the vocational school half time until the end of the school year in which they become sixteen and for eight hours per week thereafter until the end of the school year in which they become eighteen. All required attendance is in daytime, and employers must allow time off for it.

From the outset the vocational schools were placed locally under the control of an independent board, now known as the local board of vocational education. Central supervision was originally vested in a director of industrial education in the department of public instruction, but in 1917 the present system was instituted, of an independent state board of vocational education, with a state director of vocational education as the executive officer. To avoid friction with the "regular" school system, the city superintendent is *ex officio* a member of the local board of vocational education and the other members are selected by the local school board. Similarly, the state super-

intendent of public instruction is *ex officio* a member of the state board of vocational education. Both the local and state boards are constituted on the representative principle, with both capital and labor represented, to insure the absolute neutrality of the schools in controversies between employers and employees.

While originally designed for the part-time education of employed children, the vocational schools now have a larger enrollment of persons not required by law to attend than of those whose attendance is compulsory. The daytime classes include many students attending full time and older pupils taking special courses. In evening classes a great many adults are enrolled and in many cities the total adult enrollment is larger than that of minors. Both academic and vocational instruction are given, serving the dual purpose of enabling people who have not had the opportunities of high school and college education to get equivalent instruction and of giving special vocational training desired in connection with work in which the pupils are engaged. For younger pupils the work offered is largely academic and pre-vocational except for registered apprentices, who receive academic instruction especially devised to supplement their shop training.

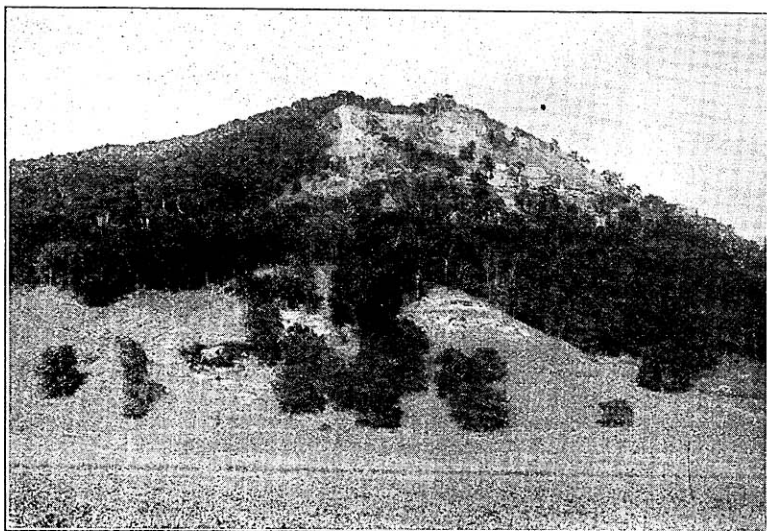
The work of the state board is to supervise all of the vocational schools. The state board has the final decision on courses of instruction and qualifications of teachers. It distributes the federal and state aids for vocational education. But the board acts rather as an advisor to the local vocational schools than as a dictator of policies. It helps to find and train competent teachers and in many instances has worked out arrangements under which special vocational instructors give classes in several towns of the same part of the state, affording pupils the advantage of a specialist as instructor, at minimum cost. The state board also has devoted much attention to the development of suitable courses and textbooks. This being a comparatively new field of education, great opportunity is afforded for ingenuity and originality and a primary function of the state board is to supply and encourage these qualities.

A special field of work is part-time instruction in agriculture. This is carried on, with federal aid, in high schools and county schools of agriculture. Supplementing such classroom instruction, actual farming operations are carried on by the pupils under the guidance of practical farmers hired as instructors. Part-time and evening classes in home economics are given in high schools on a somewhat similar basis.

A very different field of work is that of rehabilitation. This is on an individual, rather than class, basis and most persons enrolled are adults. Attention to the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped dates from the World War, when the sad plight of the wounded and injured aroused public opinion to the need for retraining and special efforts at placement. Out of this developed widespread public interest in the need for retraining many of the workers accidentally injured in industry. In 1920 the federal industrial rehabilitation act was

passed providing for aid to the states for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise. In Wisconsin some experiments in the rehabilitation of persons injured in industry were made during the war time by the industrial commission, and the legislature of 1921 very promptly accepted the federal industrial rehabilitation act and, in accordance with its terms, placed this work under the supervision of the state board of vocational education.

Originally, the rehabilitation work was concerned principally with the victims of industrial accidents. These still constitute a considerable number, but only a minority of all rehabilitation cases. Persons injured in farm, street, and home accidents constitute a much larger part of the total load than those injured in industry, and a considerable number are persons handicapped from birth or through infantile paralysis. The duty of the rehabilitation division is to get in touch with the seriously injured as soon as they are able to give thought to the future, and to arrange for the training of those who need it. This may be instruction in a school or college or special vocational training in a shop or under a private instructor. Normally the costs of providing such instruction are met locally, either from school budgets or through contributions by service clubs and similar organizations. Efforts are made to find positions for those newly trained and friendly assistance is extended to them in readjusting themselves. This work is carried on by a staff consisting of a state supervisor and six assistant supervisors, who work in districts and give individual attention to those in their charge.



Hill on Highway 53 near Galesville.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents of the University: FRED H. CLAUSEN, *president*;
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CALLAHAN; GLENN FRANK.

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Appointed by the Board of Regents: CHARLES R. CARPENTER;
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Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association: BEN A. KIEK-
HOFER; FRED H. DORNER; JUDGE EVAN A. EVANS; MRS. CARL
A. JOHNSON.

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Dean of Women: MRS. LOUISE F. TROXELL.

Secretary of the Faculty: CHARLES A. SMITH.

Registrar and Director, Bureau of Records and Guidance:
FRANK O. HOLT.

University Librarian: WALTER M. SMITH.

Commandant (Department of Military Science): MAJOR GUSTAV
J. GONSER.

Physician in Chief (Department of Student Health): DR.
WILLIAM A. MOWRY.

Chairman, Athletic Board: A. T. WEAVER.

Business Offices:

Business Manager: J. D. PHILLIPS.

Comptroller: HERBERT A. BORK.

Accountant: CLARENCE W. VAUGHN.

Dormitories and Commons: DONALD L. HALVERSON, *director*.

Buildings and Grounds: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL, *superintendent*.

University Editor: WILLIAM H. NEGLEY.

Educational Divisions

College of Letters and Science: GEORGE C. SELLERY, *dean*; H. GLICKS-
MAN, *junior dean*.

School of Commerce: CHESTER L. JONES, *director*.

School of Journalism: WILLARD G. BLEYER, *director*.

- Library School: CLARENCE B. LESTER, *director*; MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *principal*.
- School of Music: CHARLES H. MILLS, *director*.
- Course in Chemistry: J. HOWARD MATHEWS, *director*.
- Course in Humanities: FRANK C. SHARP, *director*.
- Course in Pharmacy: EDWARD KREMERS, *director*.
- College of Engineering: FREDERICK E. TURNEAURE, *dean*; A. V. MILLAR, *assistant dean*.
- Course in Chemical Engineering: OTTO L. KOWALKE, *chairman*.
- Course in Civil Engineering: L. F. VAN HAGAN, *chairman*.
- Course in Electrical Engineering: EDWARD BENNETT, *chairman*.
- Course in Mechanical Engineering: G. L. LARSON, *chairman*.
- Course in Mining and Metallurgy: R. S. MCCAFFERY, *chairman*.
- College of Agriculture: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *dean*; IRA L. BALDWIN, *assistant dean*.
- Agricultural Extension: K. L. HATCH, *associate director*.
- Farmers' Institutes: E. L. LUTHER, *superintendent*.
- Short Course: V. E. KIVLIN, *director*.
- Dairy Course: H. C. JACKSON, *director*.
- Course in Home Economics: ABBY L. MARLATT, *director*.
- Law School: LLOYD K. GARRISON, *dean*.
- Medical School: DR. CHARLES R. BARDEEN, *dean*; DR. WALTER J. MEEK, *assistant dean*.
- School of Nursing: HELEN I. DENNE, *director*.
- School of Education: C. J. ANDERSON, *dean*.
- Course in Art Education: WILLIAM H. VARNUM, *chairman*.
- Course in Physical Education for Men: GUY S. LOWMAN, *chairman*.
- Course in Physical Education for Women: BLANCHE M. TRILING, *chairman*.
- University High School: HEBER H. RYAN, *principal*.
- Graduate School: CHARLES S. SLICHTER, *dean*.
- Extension Division: CHESTER D. SNELL, *dean*; M. G. LITTLE, *assistant dean*.
- Milwaukee Extension Center: CHARLES M. PURIN, *director*.
- Field Organization: CHARLES ALLEN, *director*.
- Summer Session: SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT, *director*.

Institutions Connected With The University

- Wisconsin General Hospital: DR. R. C. BUERKI, *superintendent*; DR. ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon*.
- Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director*.
- State Laboratory of Hygiene: DR. WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director*.
- State Toxicological Laboratory: R. P. HERWICK, *state toxicologist*.
- Pharmaceutical Experiment Station: DR. EDWARD KREMERS, *director*.

Washburn Observatory: JOEL H. STEBBINS, *director*.
 Agricultural Experiment Station: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *director*;
 NOBLE CLARK, *assistant director*.
 Wisconsin Union: PORTER BUTTS, *house director*.
 Forest Products Laboratory (financed by the United States Govern-
 ment): C. B. WINSLOW, *director*.
 United States Weather Bureau: ERIC R. MILLER, *meteorologist*.

Location: With the exceptions noted below all departments of the university are located at Madison. The extension division (whose general office is at Madison) has a Milwaukee center in the University Extension Building, which is located at 619 West State Street. It has other district offices at 108 West College Avenue, Appleton, 1015 Woodland Avenue, Eau Claire, and Box 743, La Crosse. The branch agricultural experiment stations are at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and the Peninsula State Park in Door county.

Total number of persons on payrolls, October 1932: 1,186 permanent and 436 occasional (mostly part-time) administrative and faculty members exempt from civil service, and 1,387 permanent and 199 occasional civil service employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Operation, \$7,697,914; maintenance, \$211,945; capital, \$831,030; Total, \$8,740,890.

Receipts, fiscal year 1931-32: \$3,427,696.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year):

General operation, \$2,150,000 plus receipts from student fees, estimated at \$833,110.

Maintenance ----- \$140,000

Miscellaneous capital ----- \$140,000

Extension Division: Operation, \$215,000; miscellaneous capital, \$5,000; maintenance Milwaukee center, \$2,500.

Agricultural extension, county agents, and soils laboratory, \$88,100 plus receipts of the soils laboratory.

Branch Experiment Stations ----- \$40,000

Hog Cholera Serum ----- 2,000 plus receipts

Tobacco Investigation ----- 6,000

Truck crops ----- 4,000

Memorial Park Maintenance ----- 600

Research ----- 36,000

Psychiatric Institute ----- 32,000

Hygienic Laboratory ----- 32,000

State geologist ----- 7,500 plus \$10,000 transferred from highway funds for surveys of road materials.

Coal and insurance ----- Sum sufficient.

Revolving Appropriations: Receipts from laboratory, gymnasium, and military fees, lectures and entertainments, athletic games, extension lectures and entertainments; all receipts of the Wisconsin general and orthopedic hospitals; receipts from farm and dairy sales and land clearing operations; receipts of pharmaceutical laboratory, dormitories, commons, and field house; and all moneys received as federal aids.

Principal Publications: Annual report of business manager; University press bulletin (weekly newspaper release); Bulletins (occasional, including announcements of courses and publications of the bureau of business and economic research); University of Wisconsin studies in language and literature; University of Wisconsin studies (quarterly scientific); Agricultural experiment station reports (annual); Agricultural experiment station bulletins (popular research); the Wisconsin retail bulletin (monthly, \$1.00 per year to persons outside the state; free in state); Wisconsin law review (quarterly magazine; subscription rate, \$2.50 per year).

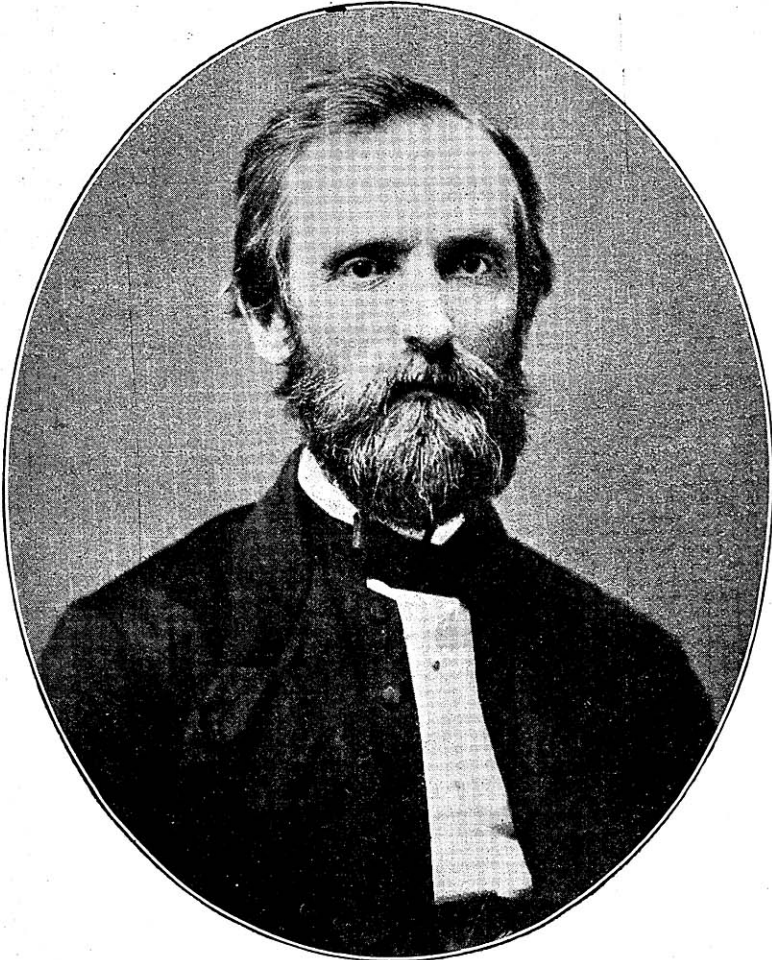
The University of Wisconsin is an institution provided for in the constitution of the state. Section 6 of Article X reads: "Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of government and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require."

In compliance with this mandate of the constitution, a university was established in the first year of statehood, 1848. Classes were started the next year and the first building (North Hall) erected in 1851. Not until 1869, however, was any appropriation made to the university from state funds, the institution subsisting up to that time entirely from the proceeds of the sale of lands donated to the state for the establishment of a university. The constitution contemplated that these lands should be a permanent endowment, but in the necessities of the early years of the university, when the legislature made no appropriations, the proceeds from the sale of university lands were used to defray current expenses. Thus, practically the entire endowment from the United States was lost. In recent years the university has received some sizable gifts, but its total endowment still stands at only a little above \$1,500,000.

Instruction on the University Campus

In its early years the university was really a small classical college of the New England type. A large part of the students were enrolled in preparatory courses and until after the close of the Civil War the entire student body was less than 200. After the war the state extended financial support and in a few years the number of students more than doubled. A college of agriculture was established in 1866, under the stimulus of the Morrill land grant act of Congress, and a

college of law in 1868. The college of engineering followed in 1889, the extension division and the medical school in 1907, and the school of education in 1930. By the school year 1891-92 the university had 1,000 students; ten years later, approximately 3,000. Thereafter the



John Bascom.
President of the University 1874-1887.

university increased steadily in enrollment and very rapidly after the World War. Attendance reached a peak of 10,000 students in the regular session of 1929-30. Depression has since decreased the enrollment, which is now between 8,000 and 8,500 in the regular year. Including the summer session and the "short" and dairy courses, the total

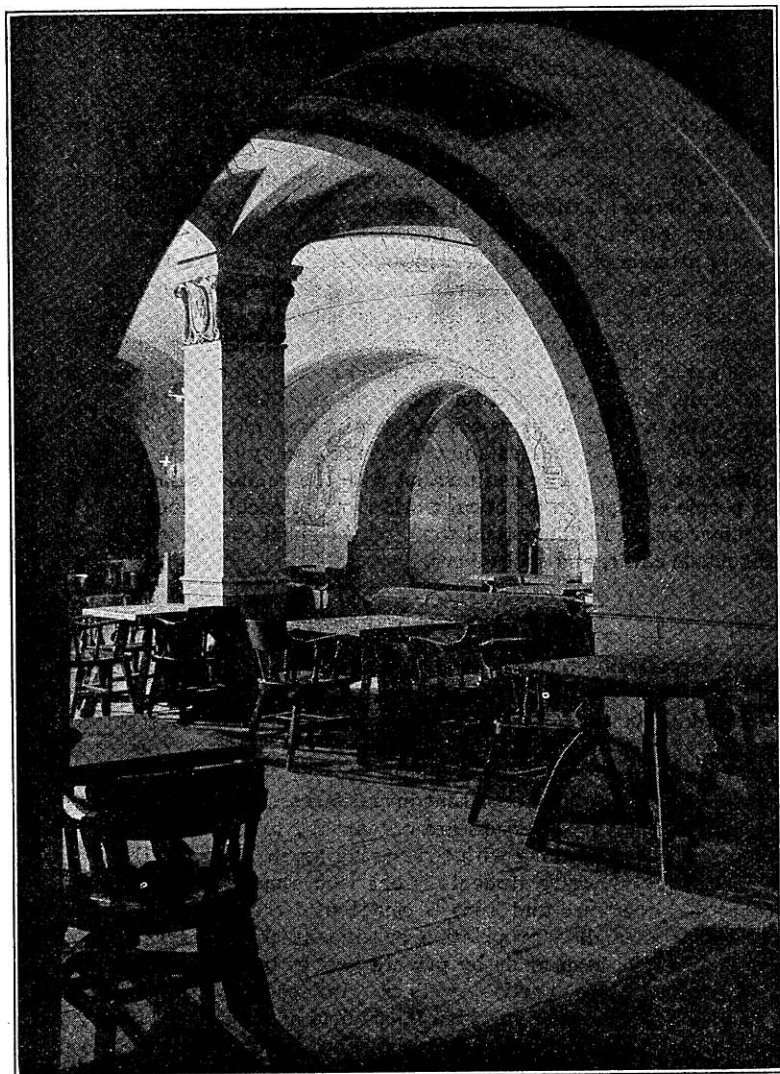
enrollment in 1931-32 was 13,242, plus which number 8,359 men and women registered for correspondence courses and 10,345 in extension classes.

For all regular courses graduation from high school is a prerequisite but adult special students are admitted to courses for which they are qualified without meeting entrance requirements. For admission to the law school completion of three years of college work is required, and two years for the medical school and the library school. Residents of the state pay no tuition fee, while non-residents must pay \$100 per semester. All students are required to pay a general fee of \$21.50 per semester, and there are also laboratory and library fees. By legislative act, not to exceed eight per cent of the non-resident students may be excused from paying tuition fees. These "legislative scholarships" are granted on the basis of scholarship and need.

The university operates two dormitories for women and two for men, but only a small part of the student body is housed in them. Dining halls are maintained in the dormitories and a variety of dining services are provided in the Memorial Union for students who do not live in the dormitories. The Memorial Union is a building which can best be described as the students' "living room", being the center for student life and activities outside of the classroom.

Instruction given on the campus of the university to resident students is organized in seven colleges: letters and science, engineering, agriculture, law, medicine, education, and the graduate school. Subordinate to these colleges are schools and courses as indicated in the roster of educational divisions given at the head of this article. Within each college are departments for the various major divisions of study. The total number of separate classes in which instruction is given exceeds one thousand. Requirements for graduation differ for each course, but in most courses four years of work is required for a degree. The library school offers a one-year course, the nursing school three and five-year courses, the law school a three-year course. In the college of agriculture there are, besides four-year courses in home economics, a long course in agriculture of four years, a middle course of two years, a short course of two winter sessions of fifteen weeks each, and a winter dairy course of two six-weeks terms and a summer dairy course of ten weeks. In some courses students are allowed wide latitude in the selection of particular subjects of study; in others these are rigidly prescribed. Appropriate degrees or certificates are given upon the completion of each course offered. Teachers' certificates entitling their holders to teach in any school of the state are granted to students completing required work in the school of education in addition to work required in the college in which they seek a degree. Graduates of the law school are admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in Wisconsin without examination.

Post graduate work is offered in most departments and in all colleges except the law school. All graduates are enrolled in the graduate school, but do their class work in the college of their special study. In 1931-32 a total of 1,384 graduate students were enrolled in the uni-



The Rathskeller, Memorial Union.

versity. Many of these do part-time teaching as scholars, fellows, or assistants, earning a part of the costs of their advanced education and affording to the university an assistant teaching corps at low cost. Both second (masters') and third (doctors') degrees are conferred. For the former at least one year and for the latter at least three years of post graduate study are required, but advanced degrees are given on attainments, as demonstrated by examinations and theses, not upon satisfactory completion of a prescribed number of courses, as are undergraduate degrees.

A summer session of the university is conducted each summer, with instruction in all colleges, but with far fewer courses than during the regular session. A majority of the students in summer sessions are not in attendance during the winter, being teachers and graduate students. The courses offered range in length from a two weeks' course in railway engineering to a ten weeks' course in the law school. The general session is six weeks, but graduate students may take a special nine weeks' course. The fees charged are alike for residents and non-residents, being computed on the basis of \$4.50 per week for undergraduates and of \$5 per week for graduate students. A considerable number of special courses and conferences, many of them of short duration, are conducted in conjunction with the summer school for groups of people engaged in practical work along particular lines, such as the summer school for industrial workers, the rural church summer school, the music clinic, and still others.

Research and Experimentation

An important function of every true university is research and the advancement of knowledge. This is a function which has long been stressed at the University of Wisconsin. As a result of research conducted at the university, the Babcock butter fat test, the submarine detector of war time, the Steenbock process of putting vitamins into foods, and many other important inventions and discoveries were given to mankind. All professors are encouraged to engage in research in their special fields along with their teaching, in the belief that the best teacher for university students is one who keeps abreast with the advance of his science and himself contributes thereto. The legislature has made a small appropriation specifically for research and a few donations have been made by private parties to the university for investigations along particular lines. In recent years, considerable financial assistance for research in the field of the natural sciences has been afforded by the Alumni Research Foundation, whose income is derived from patents assigned to it by university professors who have made commercially valuable discoveries in their research.

The greatest amount of attention to research and experimentation has been paid in the college of agriculture, one of whose definite functions is the development of improved agricultural methods. This work is done through the agricultural experiment station, whose director is the dean of the college of agriculture and whose staff are the members

of the faculty. The university conducts two good sized farms at Madison and five branch agricultural stations in different parts of the state, which serve the dual purpose of demonstration and experiment. Members of the staff of the experiment station are constantly engaged in experiments along such lines as the control of insect pests and plant diseases, the development of better seed grains and farm animals, the best use to be made of various types of soil and their improvement through fertilizers, the most economical feeds, and numerous others. In recent years much attention has been given to marketing problems and rural social life. The results of all such studies and experimentation are usually embodied in bulletins issued by the college of agriculture and widely distributed, the purpose of all of the research being to improve farming in this state and to make it more profitable and enjoyable.

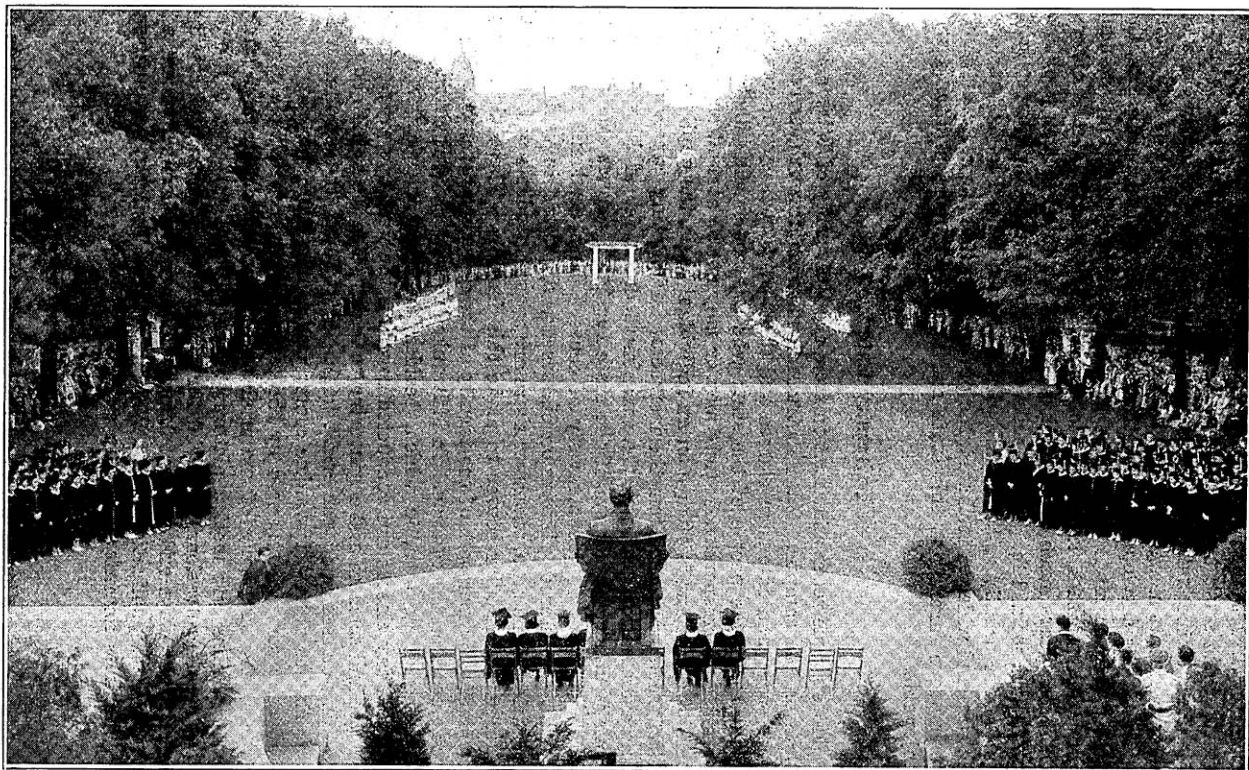
University Extension

More people receive instruction from the University of Wisconsin off than on the campus. Such instruction is given through correspondence study and extension classes and through various special services available to the people of the state who are not enrolled in the university. Correspondence study may or may not be carried on for university credit and is always on an individual basis, the pupil receiving assignments by mail from the instructor and writing papers and taking examinations through the same method. A fee of \$5 per credit hour is charged residents of the state for these courses and of \$8 to non-residents. A great variety of courses, both academic and vocational, are offered. Extension classes are organized in various communities of the state wherever there are enough students who desire to pursue a particular course to make this feasible. These classes are conducted by members of the faculty of the extension division much as are classes on the campus. In Milwaukee the extension division has a building of its own, in which, besides the usual evening extension classes, day classes are conducted covering the first two years of the letters and sciences and engineering colleges. The fee in both day and evening classes is \$5 per credit hour. In 1931-32, the enrollment in day classes at the Milwaukee center was nearly 800.

Special services rendered by the extension division include, among others, the supplying of material to high school debate and study groups, films and motion pictures on educational subjects, a special library of professional material for physicians, selection and staging of amateur plays and pageant dramas, lectures and commencement addresses, the publication of the Wisconsin Retail Bulletin, and answers to inquiries for information in many fields.

Agricultural Extension

A major function of the college of agriculture is the dissemination of practical information for the betterment of farming and rural life among the farmers and farm women of the state. This is done, not



Senior Swingout at the University.

through classes, but through publications, demonstrations, conferences, and county agents. The publications distributed are those of the agricultural experiment station, which are written in popular style and furnished free on application to residents of the state. The demonstrations are given both on the state owned farms and through the county and special agents. The principal conferences are now the so-called campus extension courses, which are really institutes conducted for a few days: the farmers' week, the women's week in home economics, and the special dairy course conducted between semesters in February; the young people's week in June; and the rural church summer school during the summer session. There also are a number of field agents who are specialists in particular fields of agricultural extension, such as farm accounting, home economics, and Four H Club work.

County agricultural agents (generally called "county agents") are demonstration agents and instructors in agricultural extension, living and working in the counties by which they are employed. Employment of such county agents is optional with the county boards and part of their salary comes from the counties. These county agents, however, are under the direction of the college of agriculture and one-half or more of their salary comes from the state. The ultimate source of these funds, however, is the federal government, which under various acts of Congress pays the major part of the cost of all agricultural extension work and a considerable part of the costs of research in agriculture.

The college of agriculture also conducts a soils laboratory at which tests are made at cost of soils submitted for analysis and advice given on treatment necessary for best results.

Hospitals

At the university are located two state hospitals: the Wisconsin general hospital, which was erected under legislation enacted in 1920, and the Wisconsin orthopedic hospital for children, established in 1929. Both hospitals and also the student clinic and infirmary, which is located in a wing of the general hospital, are under the same management and are conducted as an integral part of the university.

The student clinic and infirmary serves the students of the university and is supported by \$4.50 per semester of each student's general fee. The majority of the patients in the general hospital are public patients, who are sent to the hospital upon order of the county judge of the county in which they reside, on the recommendation of a local physician and upon proof that they are unable to pay for treatment. One-half the cost of the treatment and care of public patients is borne by the county and the other half by the state, but subject to a limitation inserted in 1933 that not more than two patients per thousand of population from any county may be treated at state expense in any year, except from counties in which there is no hospital. Persons who can pay a part of the cost of their treatment may be admitted on this

basis. The orthopedic hospital is an institution for the physical restoration of crippled children. Like the general hospital, it draws its patients from all over the state and most of them receive treatment at public expense. A large percentage of all children treated are charges of the state board of control, particularly children from the State Public School at Sparta.

Psychiatric Institute

The psychiatric institute was established in 1915 and was under the management of the board of control until 1925, when it was transferred to the university by legislative act. Its principal purpose is to investigate causes of insanity and to promote measures of relief and prevention. It conducts Wassermann and other blood tests for syphilis free of charge from samples sent in by physicians, and also makes tests of cerebro-spinal fluid and chemical blood examinations. The institute also serves the state board of control in the investigation of medical and medico-social problems arising in the administration of the state charitable and penal institutions.

State Toxicological Laboratory

The state toxicological laboratory was established in 1923 to assist district attorneys in the investigation of cases of apparent criminal poisoning, but also investigates cases of industrial poisoning, food poisoning, and other similar cases.

State Laboratory of Hygiene

The state laboratory of hygiene is a joint enterprise of the university and the state board of health. At this laboratory tests are made for communicable diseases and vaccines are prepared for the treatment of various diseases. Three-fourths of all physicians of the state made use of the services of this laboratory in the last year.

Forest Products Laboratory and United States Weather Bureau

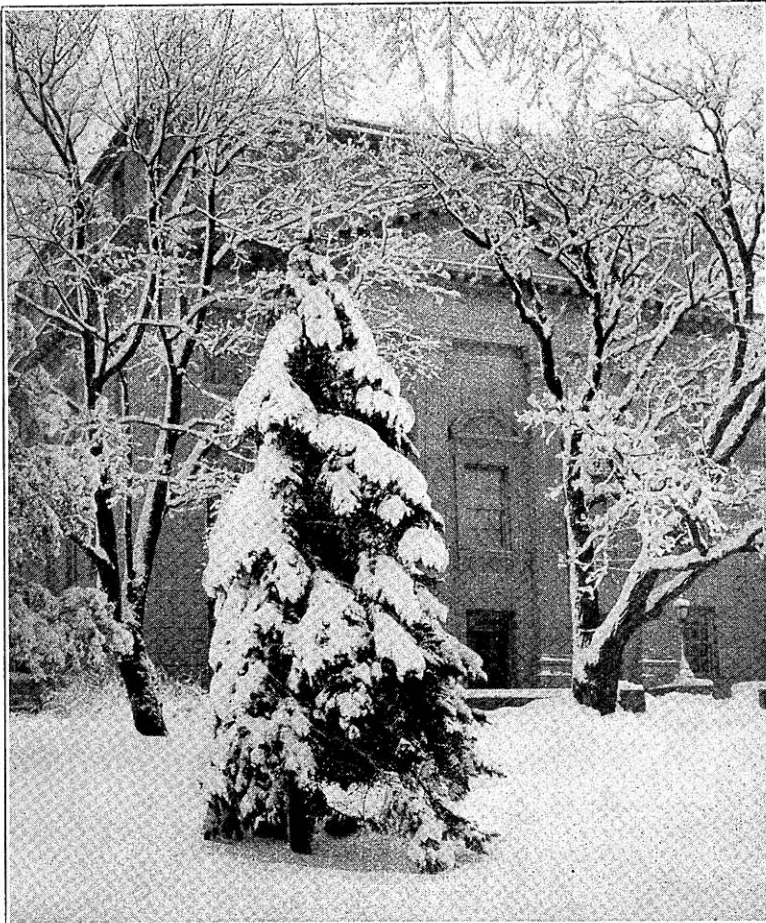
These two scientific institutions are conducted by the United States government but are located on the university campus. Courses in the special fields of these institutions, taught by members of their staffs, are offered as part of the university curriculum.

Administration

The university is under the management of the board of regents of the university. This board consists of one member from each congressional district, four members from the state at large, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the university, who has a vote only in case of a tie. Of the regents, at least two must be women, two farmers, and two manual workers. The regents re-

ceive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. Meetings are held as necessary, on the average about once in two months.

The regents select the president, the deans, and all other officers, and employ the faculty and other employees. The president is the executive head of the entire institution; the deans, of the several colleges; and the business manager, of the business offices. In 1931-32, the faculty consisted of a total of 1,522 persons, including those on leave of absence. Of this number, however, only 542 were of the rank of assistant professor or higher, and nearly one-half were employed on a part-time basis only.



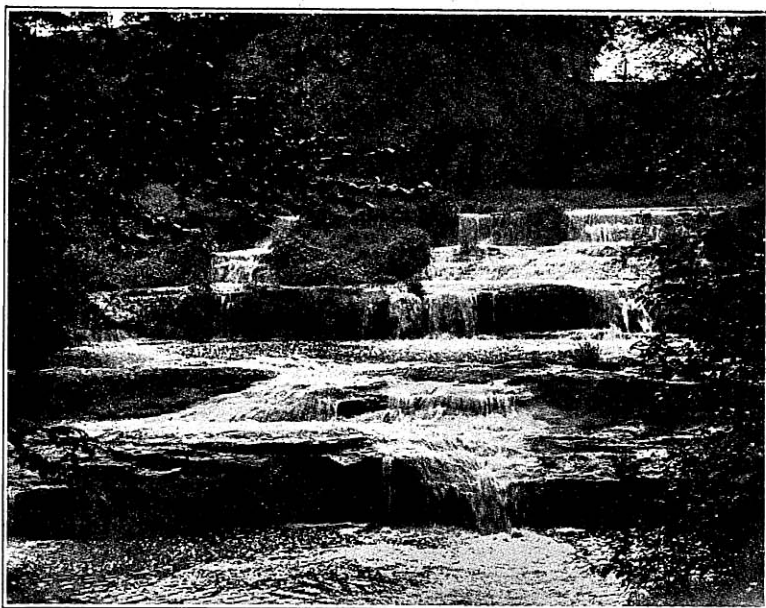
Bascom Hall.

STATE UTILITY CORPORATION

Directors: A. S. HORN; RICHARD P. MURRAY; HENRY TRAXLER; J. H. WALLIS; A. C. WOLFE.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: None.
Appropriations, 1933-35: \$1,000 per year.

This is a new department created in 1931, which has not actually functioned to date (July 1933). This department is a public corporation, organized to develop a unified public utility service in Wisconsin. It is directed to develop a state-wide plan for such a unified public utility service, to enter into cost-of-service contracts with private utilities, and, when the constitution permits, to lease or purchase utility properties for the state. The directors are appointed by the governor, with the approval of senate, for initial terms of two, four, six, eight, and ten years, and subsequent terms of ten years.



Skillet Falls.
(Near Baraboo)

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

(As of April 15, 1933)

The nine boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government, but none of them has a separate office and most of them no regular employes.

The State Bar Commissioners are another professional examining board. As this board is directly responsible to the Supreme Court, it is treated in the section of this book dealing with the Judicial Department of the state government, on page 414. Plus these ten professional examining boards which have an independent status, there are seven other such boards which are subordinate boards within state departments. Six of these are connected with the State Board of Health; namely, the examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, nurses, plumbers, and public health nurses. These are dealt with in the account of the State Board of Health on pages 326 to 329. The seventh is the Board of Veterinary Examiners, which is subordinate to the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: LLOYD L. BIRKETT, *Secretary*; ARCHIE W. KIMBALL;
CLARENCE LICHTFELDT.

Secretary's address: 68 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.
Total personnel, October, 1932: None.
Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$4,088. Receipts: \$3,764.
Appropriations, 1933-1935: Receipts only.

This board, created in 1911, conducts examinations for certified public accountants. No license is at this time required to practise public accountancy in this state, but no person may advertise himself as a certified public accountant (C. P. A.) unless he has been certified by this board after passing the required examination. Certificates are subject to revocation for cause.

REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Members of Board:

Ex Officio: ARTHUR PEABODY, *Secretary of board*; CHARLES A. HALBERT; F. E. TURNEAURE.

Representing Architects: J. J. FLAD; H. A. FOELLER; G. J. DE GELLEKE.

Representing Engineers: ROBERT C. JOHNSON; JAMES L. FENEBEE; L. F. VAN HAGAN.

Secretary's address: State Capitol, Madison.

Total personnel, October, 1932: No employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$2,880. Receipts: \$7,995.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Fees only.

Publications: Rules and Regulations; List of Registered Architects and Engineers.

This board examines and licenses architects and civil engineers and revokes licenses for cause, after a hearing. The board consists of three *ex officio* members: the state architect, the state engineer, and the dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin; and of three architects and three civil engineers who are appointed by the industrial commission from lists submitted by the state architectural and engineering societies. The term of office of these appointed members is three years, and they receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. This board was organized as the board of examiners of architects in 1917, and was broadened to include civil engineering in 1931.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

Members: PROFESSOR ROBERT N. BAUER, *Secretary*; PROFESSOR M. F. GUYER; PROFESSOR W. H. BARBER.

Secretary's address: 3414 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel: No regular employees.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$1,567. Receipts: \$2,682.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: Fees only.

Publications: None.

The board, organized in 1925, 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. This board consists of three members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC

Members: FREDERICK G. LUNDY, *Secretary*; PATRICK MURPHY; A. T. WEEK.

Secretary's address: 307 Rivoli Building, La Crosse.

Total personnel, October, 1932: One employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$2,967. Receipts: \$1,612.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Fees only.

Publications: None.

The board of examiners in chiropractic issues and revokes for cause licenses to practice chiropractic. The three members of the board are appointed for three-year terms by the governor, subject to confirmation. It was created in 1925.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. S. F. DONOVAN, *Secretary*; DR. WILLIAM HOUSMAN, SR.; DR. W. W. WICK; DR. C. J. BAUMAN.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 1 regular and 1 occasional employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$4,261. Receipts: \$5,623.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Fees only.

Publications: Annual Reports.

The above board, which was organized in 1885, is composed of five members appointed by the governor for five-year terms. They receive a *per diem* salary of \$10 for each day actually engaged in the performance of duties for the board. Their duties consist of conducting examinations for licenses to practice dentistry in Wisconsin, admitting dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and revoking licenses for cause.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Members: EARLE W. JOHNSON, *Secretary*; CHARLES F. BEHNKE; DR. WILLIAM LEISSRING; EMANUEL D. NEWMAN; DR. H. C. ROOD.

Secretary's address: Berlin.

Total personnel, October, 1932: One part time employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$1,612. Receipts: \$1,386.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Receipts only.

Publications: None.

This board was organized in 1915 to issue licenses for the practice of optometry. Five members are appointed to it by the governor for five-year terms. Members receive \$8.00 for each day spent in the performance of duties, and the secretary an annual salary of \$300.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

Members: HELEN MATHEWS, *Chairman*; C. B. LESTER, *Secretary*; MARTHA BIGGERT; PROFESSOR ROBERT R. AURNER; (One vacancy on August 1, 1933).

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, October, 1932: No employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$333. Receipts: \$35.

Appropriations, 1933-35. Fees only.

Publications: None.

The public library certification board issues certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians for public library work, based on their professional training and practical experience. Three of its five members are appointed by the governor (without confirmation) for five-year terms; another member is selected by the president of the University and the fifth, who is *ex officio* the secretary of the board, by the free library commission. Of the appointed members two must be librarians and the third a public library trustee. The members receive no salary but are entitled to reimbursement of their expenses.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. EDWARD C. MURPHY, *President*; DR. ROBERT E. FLYNN, *Secretary*; DR. A. J. GATES; DR. A. D. GALLOWAY; DR. J. E. GUY; DR. HENRY A. GRAUMLING; DR. WILBUR N. LINN; DR. T. J. SHEEHY.

Secretary's address: La Crosse.

Total personnel, October, 1932: Two regular employes.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1932: \$8,491. Receipts: \$11,815.

Appropriations, 1933-35: Fees only.

Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The board of medical examiners was instituted in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, and osteopathy, and all other methods of treating the sick. It also investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on medical practice and institutes prosecutions against violators. Its eight members are appointed by the governor for a term of four years and receive \$5 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members: H. G. RUENZEL, *Secretary*; EDWIN BOBERG; PROF. B. J. KREMERS; OSCAR RENNEBOHM; EDITH SCHMITZ.

Secretary's address: 2336 W. Vliet St., Milwaukee.

Total personnel, October, 1932: Three employes.

Expenditures: Fiscal year 1932: \$13,957. Receipts: \$14,440.

Appropriations: Fees only.

Publications: Pharmacy Law; Annual Reports.

The state board of pharmacy, organized in 1882, consists of five pharmacists. They are appointed by the governor for terms of five years, and receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists and to revoke licenses for cause, after hearings.

EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS

(Address of all committees and officers, State Capitol, Madison,
unless otherwise stated)

THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY REEMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF WISCONSIN

State Chairman: LEO T. CROWLEY, Madison.

State Women's Chairman: MRS. MARGARET FRAGSTEIN, Menomonee Falls.

Director: DR. E. A. FITZPATRICK, Milwaukee.

Executive Secretary and Administrative Assistant: C. PAT ENGELBRETH, Madison.

Advisor on Trade Policies: FRANCIS A. STATEN, Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Advisor on Labor Policies: A. J. ALTMAYER, Industrial Commission.

Members of Committee: FRANK D. CHAPMAN, Berlin, *chairman*; FRED H. CLAUSEN, HORICON; F. J. SENSENBRENNER, Neenah; GEORGE W. MEAD, Wisconsin Rapids; W. A. HOLT, Oconto; RALPH MOODY, Appleton; J. T. WILSON, Kenosha; HENRY L. NUNN, Milwaukee; J. JENSEN, Racine; E. J. MALLOY, Milwaukee; JOHN L. BARCHARD, Milwaukee; JENS JENSEN, Luck; JOSEPH P. CARNEY, Milwaukee; PETER T. SCHOEMANN, Milwaukee; MRS. MARY PECKHAM GROSS, Milwaukee; ROBERT JOHNSON, Fond du Lac; NICK M. ISABELLA, Madison; VOYTA WRABETZ, Madison.

The primary purpose of this committee is to secure acceptance by Wisconsin employers of the President's emergency reemployment agreement, promulgated late in July 1933.

WISCONSIN STATE RECOVERY BOARD

Members: JULIUS HEIL, Milwaukee; AUGUST GARVIN, Milwaukee; JOHN BURNS, La Crosse; AL SCHUBERT, La Crosse; JENS JENSEN, Racine; MILES McNALLY, New Richmond; CHRIS HOEN, Edgerton; J. M. CONWAY, Green Bay; C. F. COFFMAN, Fond du Lac.

Director: DR. E. A. FITZPATRICK, Milwaukee.

The state recovery board is the state agency appointed by the President to aid the federal government in the enforcement of industrial codes entered into under the provisions of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

STATE RECOVERY COUNCIL

This committee under an order issued by the President is to be constituted of the president of each labor, manufacturing, trade, civic, social service, or welfare organization which agrees actively to cooperate in securing acceptance and observance of the President's emergency reemployment agreement.

REGIONAL RECOVERY BOARD

Wisconsin Members: WILLIAM MAUTHE, Fond du Lac; FRANK LAUERMAN, Marinette; FRANK B. SCHUTZ, Milwaukee.

This board is an advisory group on the enforcement of industrial codes, appointed by the President, for the midwestern section of the country. Besides the Wisconsin members, there are members from other states.

WISCONSIN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Members: WALTER G. CALDWELL, Waukesha, *chairman*; WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE, Milwaukee, *vice chairman*; JOHN T. DONAGHEY, Madison, *secretary*.

This is a committee appointed by the President to advise the national public works administration on public works projects in Wisconsin to be undertaken under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

NATIONAL CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Farm Loan Division

Office Manager: MORTIMER J. FOX, Jr.

Office: 1 West Main St., Madison.

HOME LOAN ADMINISTRATION

Director: J. R. MCQUILLAN, Antigo.

Office: 1 West Main St., Madison.

FEDERAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Director: PAUL C. WINNER.

Office: State Office Building.

WISCONSIN FARM LOAN COMMITTEE

Members: LEO T. CROWLEY, Madison; H. F. IBACH, Banking Commission; J. B. BORDEN, Budget Bureau.

WISCONSIN SOIL EROSION COMMITTEE

Members: ROBERT B. GOODMAN, Conservation Commission; CHARLES L. HILL, Department of Agriculture and Markets; CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, College of Agriculture; J. B. BORDEN, Budget Bureau; WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, Highway Commission.

COMMITTEE ON DAIRY MARKETING PROBLEMS

Members: MAX LEOPOLD, Arpin, *chairman*; WILLIAM MARTIN, Darlington; H. C. HEMMINGWAY, Janesville; CHARLES DINEEN, Milwaukee; PAUL WEIS, Barnum; JENS JENSEN, Luck; FRITZ SCHULTHEIS, Prairie Farm; EARL LEVERICH, Sparta; WILLIAM HENNLICH, Dorchester; Dean CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, Madison, *advisor*.

SOCIETIES

The organizations listed below are not state departments in the usual sense of this term. Instead, they are private organizations which are aided by state funds. All are membership organizations, whose members select the officers. All, however, are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. The Historical Society is the only one of the ten organizations listed which employs a considerable personnel and which might, perhaps, be classified as a state department.

In addition to the organizations listed, the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters will receive state aid until the close of the current fiscal year (June 30, 1933), but is not listed because it will not receive state funds after this year.

The state also pays aid to county agricultural societies, poultry associations, and firemen's associations. These are local organizations, and, unlike the societies here listed, their revenues are not handled through the state treasury, the state merely paying state aid to them for specified purposes. The state aid to county agricultural societies is used to pay a part of the premiums and prizes paid at the annual county fairs which are conducted by these societies. In 1931-1932, 75 county agricultural societies (including Manitowoc county, which conducts its fair as a county institution) received state aid. For the ensuing biennium the state appropriation for this purpose is \$134,000 per year. To poultry associations aid is paid for exhibitions, the appropriation in 1933-1934 being \$2,250, after which state aid will be discontinued. To firemen's associations state aid has been paid for prizes and premiums in contests conducted by them, but no state aid will be paid after this year.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROF. R. A. MOORE, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$6,473. Receipts: \$745.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$4,000 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: Annual Reports; Annual Reports of the Alfalfa Order; Lists of Seed Grains offered for sale by members (occasional).

The Agricultural Experiment Association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The three lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) carrying on tests in various parts of the state of seeds bred at the university experiment station, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds, and (3) finding a market for the seeds thus grown. Allied to the association are several associations of growers of particular products (Alfalfa Order, Hemp Order, etc.) and also a large number of county experiment associations.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Secretary: CHARLES E. BROWN, Historical Library, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$693. Receipts: \$200.

Appropriations, 1933-35: \$750 plus receipts, in 1933-1934; no state appropriation thereafter.

Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly); Wisconsin Archeological Society Publications.

This society was organized in 1902. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and the recording of its Indian history and folk lore.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS', BUTTER MAKERS' AND DAIRYMEN'S ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: MISS LINDA C. BRUHN, Auburndale.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$465.

Appropriation, 1933-1935: \$500 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: No printed report.

This organization is, as the name implies, an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and butter makers in central Wisconsin. It has been receiving aid since 1925.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S AND CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary: HENRY ELMER, Monroe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$960.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$1,000 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: No printed reports.

This organization operates in the foreign cheese industry. It was organized in 1900, and has received state aid since 1913.

WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROF. J. L. SAMMIS, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$1,370. Receipts: \$950.

Appropriation, 1933-1935: \$600 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: Annual Proceedings.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association was organized in 1893 and has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Secretary: P. C. BURCHARD, Fort Atkinson.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$7,429. Receipts \$863.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$2,700 plus receipts in the fiscal year 1933-1934. No appropriation made up to May 15, 1933, for the fiscal year 1934-1935, but a bill to allow the same amount as in 1933-1934 is pending.

Publications: No printed report.

This association is the oldest of the organizations in the dairy field, having been organized in 1892. It has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its principal activity, besides an annual convention, is the promotion of cow-testing associations.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Superintendent: DR. JOSEPH SCHAFER, Historical Library, Madison.

Assistant Superintendent: ANNIE NUNNS.

Research Associate: DR. LOUISE KELLOGG.

Director of the Museum: CHARLES E. BROWN.

Total personnel, October, 1932: 42 permanent employes; 1 temporary employe.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932: \$95,947. Receipts: \$36,882. Appropriations, 1933-1935: Operation, \$50,000 per year; Maintenance, \$13,350 in the biennium; Capital, \$16,000 in the biennium.

Publications: The Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Check-list of Wisconsin Public Documents (monthly); Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings (annual); Wisconsin Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1853. It is a membership organization with a considerable endowment fund of its own, but in many respects, functions as a state department. Its government is vested in a board of curators, elected at the annual meeting of the society by its members. The curators elect the superintendent, who is the administrative head of the society.

The primary function of the Historical Society is to preserve and compile the history of the state. It collects manuscripts and records relating to the history of the state and makes historical studies and publishes these for distribution to its members and to exchanges. It also seeks to stimulate interest in the history of the state among its citizens, and promotes and keeps in close contact with local historical societies in many parts of the state.

The Historical Society has a library which ranks among the largest historical libraries in the entire country. This is housed in a building

owned by the society, which houses also the university library. These two libraries are distinct organizations, but being conducted in the same building, research students and others can conveniently use the facilities of both. In this building is housed also the museum of the Historical Society, which contains a large collection of historical and archeological relics of Wisconsin¹.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Secretary: H. J. RAHMLow, Washington Building, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$9,866. Receipts: \$1,704.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$4,000 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly magazine); Annual reports.

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. Its membership includes both amateur growers and professional fruit growers and florists.

WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: ARLIE MUCKS, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$31,534. Receipts: \$22,861.

Appropriations, 1933-1935: \$4,000 per year plus receipts in the fiscal year 1933-1934; thereafter none.

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory.

The Livestock Breeders Association seeks to improve the livestock of the state and to aid breeders directly in the sale of dairy cattle. It was organized in 1911, and has been state aided since 1913.

WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: PROF. J. G. MILWARD, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: \$4,018. Receipts: None.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (as reduced by the Emergency Board): \$3,000 per year, plus receipts.

Publications: No regular reports.

The Potato Growers Association has been state aided since its organization in 1913. Its purpose is the standardization of the potato crop and the development of improved varieties of potatoes.

¹For a description of the historical manuscripts belonging to the Historical Society, consult the article "Wisconsin's Historical Manuscripts", by Alice E. Smith on pages 1-17.

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department officers, 1933-34: WILLIAM HELD, Milwaukee, *department commander*; E. B. HEIMSTREET, Lake Mills, *assistant adjutant*; LOUIS HOBART, Sheboygan, *senior vice commander*; WILLIAM HOPPER, Friendship, *junior vice commander*; CHARLES HENRY, Eau Claire, *judge advocate*; HOSEA W. ROOD, Milton, *patriotic instructor*; J. C. ELLISON, Milwaukee, *inspector*; E. B. HAMBRIGHT, Milwaukee, *master of transportation*; GEORGE H. POUNDER, Fort Atkinson, *chief of staff*; W. H. CHESBROUGH, Beloit, *musterling officer*; THAD SHERRIN, Neenah, *color sergeant*; J. H. GOODMAN, Whitewater, *chaplain*; H. EICHFELD, Milwaukee, *medical director*.

Custodian of the Memorial Hall: E. B. HEIMSTREET.

Location of Memorial Hall: State Capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32: Memorial Hall, \$2,256; G. A. R. encampment, \$1,000.

Appropriations, 1933-35 (per year): Memorial Hall, \$2,260; G. A. R. encampment, \$1,000.

The Grand Army of the Republic is the national organization of the Civil War veterans. It was founded in 1866 and the Wisconsin department was organized in the same year, as the second of the state departments.

The Grand Army of the Republic has played a very large part in the history of the state and nation. No less than seven governors of Wisconsin were Civil War veterans. Now the ranks are rapidly thinning and within a few years the last Civil War veteran will have answered the last call, but the record which these men made will endure forever. Wisconsin's part in this record was a most honorable one. This state, with a population of only 800,000 in 1861, supplied 91,379 Union soldiers, plus 1,000 who served the Navy, and 10,752 Wisconsin men and women lost their lives in this great struggle.

The state has for many years given financial assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic. A suite of rooms in the state capitol has been set aside as a memorial hall and headquarters. These rooms are open to the public and house a valuable historical collection. The state pays the custodian and the entire costs of upkeep. In addition the state appropriates \$1,000 per year for the annual state encampment of the G. A. R., including publication of its proceedings and those of its auxiliary, the Women's Relief Corps.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Department officers, 1933-34: COL. NICHOLAS M. SCHANTZ, Madison, *department commander*; A. E. SCHUMACHER, Green Bay, *senior vice commander*; AUGUST W. RIESE, Milwaukee, *junior vice commander*; HANS HILSENHOFF, Madison, *department adjutant*; FRED H. WOLFE, Madison, *quartermaster*; ALBERT NOTT, Janesville, *chaplain*; CHARLES B. MONTGOMERY, Madison, *marshal*; J. J. MCDEVITT, Milwaukee, *chief of staff*; MAX W. HECK, Racine, *judge advocate*; LEWIS B. DOWNEY, Milwaukee, *inspector*; FRANK MULVANEY, Marion, *surgeon*; HENRY C. GRUNDMAN, Milwaukee, *historian*; L. A. MEININGER, Waukesha, *patriotic instructor*; LOUIS KAZILEK, Sheboygan, *musician*; W. E. CALKINS, Milwaukee, *service officer*; RICHARD P. BARLOW, Milwaukee, *recruiting officer*.

Department headquarters, 1933-34: Adjutant General's Office, state capitol.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-32 and appropriation for each year of the biennium 1933-35: \$1,000, plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual encampment and of the ladies' auxiliary.

This is an organization of veterans who served in the War with Spain in 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1901 and encampments have been held annually since. The purposes of the organization are substantially the same as those of other veterans' organizations; to inculcate patriotism, foster national defense, and aid comrades and their families when in need of assistance.

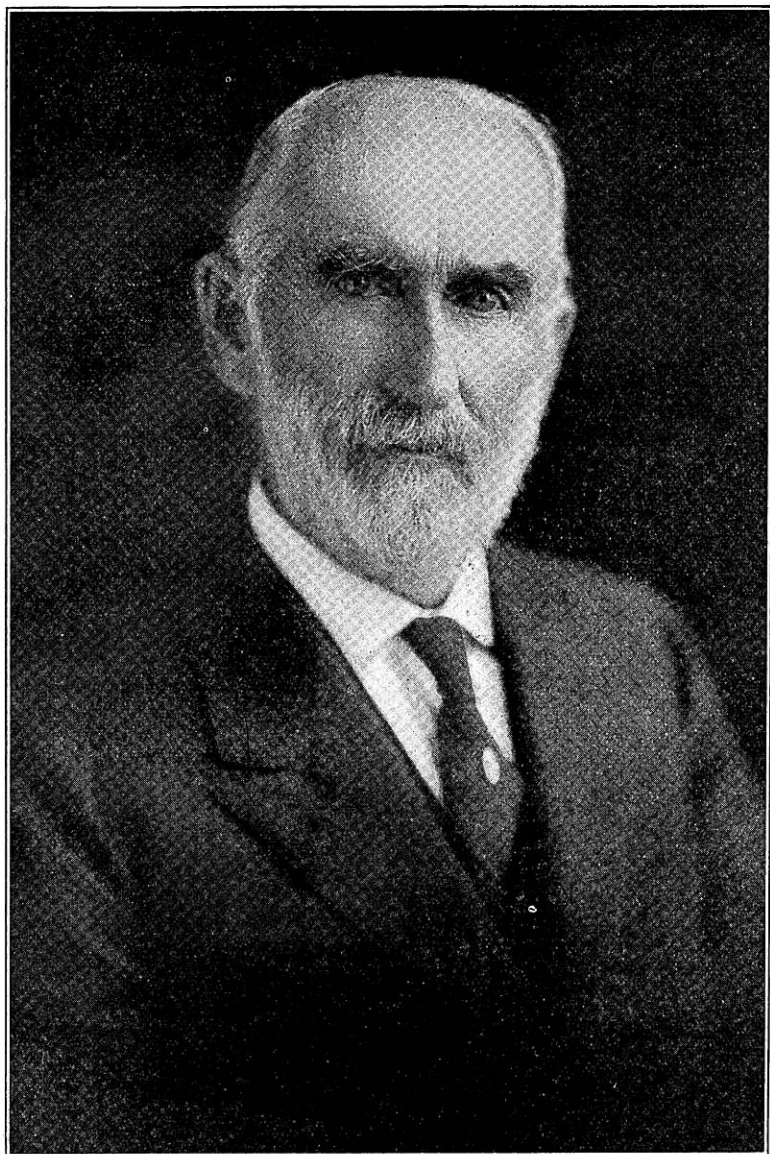
AMERICAN LEGION

Department officers, 1932-33: GEORGE R. HOWITT, Milwaukee, *department commander*; W. H. SIEMERING, Milwaukee, *vice commander*; ARTHUR M. SCHMALZ, Kaukauna, *vice commander*; JOHN FAVILLE, Jr., Waupun, *vice commander*; WALTER A. GUSTAFSON, Washburn, *vice commander*; G. H. STORDOCK, Milwaukee, *adjutant*; JAMES F. BURNS, Milwaukee, *service officer*; REV. FRANCIS BLOODGOOD, Madison, *chaplain*; DR. C. A. DAWSON, River Falls, *national executive committeeman*.

State Headquarters: 744 N. 4th Street, Milwaukee.

Expenditures, fiscal year 1931-1932 and appropriation for each year of the biennium 1933-35, \$1,000, plus \$200 for publication of the proceedings of the annual convention of the Wisconsin department of the Legion and its auxiliary.

The American Legion is the largest of the organizations of veterans of the World War, in both the nation and the state. It was organized in 1919 and has since been steadily increasing in membership and influence. All persons who served during the World War in any branch



Jesse S. Meyers (1843-1933).
(For Several Years Custodian of Memorial Hall)

of the United States army, navy, or marine corps, or in the naval, military, or air forces of any allied nation and who are now citizens of the United States are eligible to membership.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Department officers, 1933-34: O. C. CLAUS, Racine, *department commander*; RUSSELL AGNEW, Janesville, *senior vice commander*; LESTER MEYERS, Green Bay, *junior vice commander*; C. E. SKOEN, Black River Falls, *chaplain*; WILLIAM BAUCHLE, Beloit, *judge advocate*; E. J. SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, *adjutant and quartermaster*; LEON DEALY, Milwaukee, *department service officer*.

Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32 and appropriation for each year of the biennium 1933-35, \$1,000, plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual encampment and of the convention of the ladies' auxiliaries.

The Wisconsin department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized in 1922. It is an organization to which any person who served as an officer or enlisted soldier in any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition may belong. Most of its members are veterans of the World War who saw service in France, but veterans of other foreign wars of the United States are likewise eligible.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

Department officers, 1933-34. JOSEPH H. DEUSTER, Green Bay, *commander*; DR. J. A. MANIUS, Racine, *senior vice commander*; JAMES P. FOTEY, Green Bay, *treasurer*; ANTON AUGUSTINE, Milwaukee, *judge advocate*; JESSE BOWMAN, Racine, *1st district commander*; MATT MUELLER, Wausau, *2nd district commander*; ALFRED MUELLER, Sheboygan, *3rd district commander*; JOHN SMITH, Eau Claire, *4th district commander*; LAMONT I. EWALT, Green Bay, *adjutant*; CYRIL J. BALLAM, Madison, *publicity officer*; H. L. HAGEN, Chippewa Falls, *sergeant-at-arms*; THOMAS GLENNA, Eau Claire, *officer of the day*; THEODORE CORRADO, Milwaukee, *national service and rehabilitation officer*.

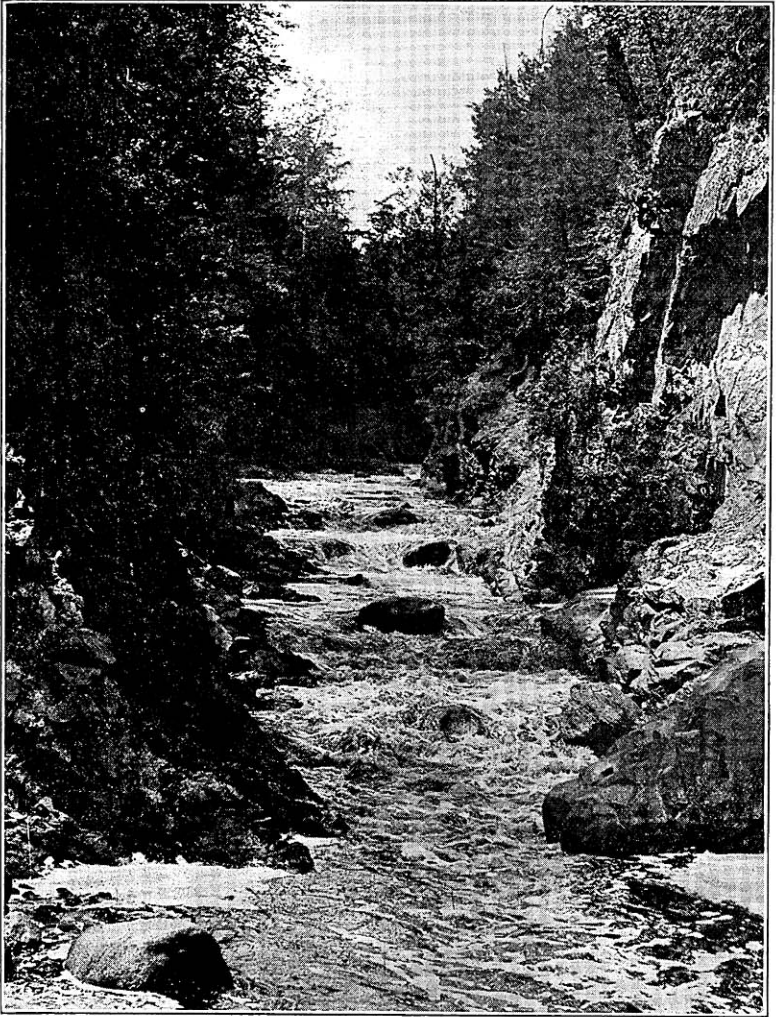
Expenditures, fiscal year, 1931-32 and appropriation for each year of the biennium 1933-35, \$1,000, plus \$200 for printing the proceedings of the annual convention and that of the ladies' auxiliary.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War was organized in 1920 and granted a federal charter in 1932. Cincinnati is the city in which the national headquarters is located. The Wisconsin Department was formed in 1921 and reorganized in 1924, when it was incorporated under state law. Any man or woman who was wounded, gassed, or injured during the World War is eligible to membership, but no one whose injuries are not directly traceable to service.

E. B. Heimstreet.
The present Custodian
of Memorial Hall.



"Old Abe."
Mascot of the Eighth Wisconsin
Regiment in the Civil War.



Gorge of the Bad River below Copper Falls.