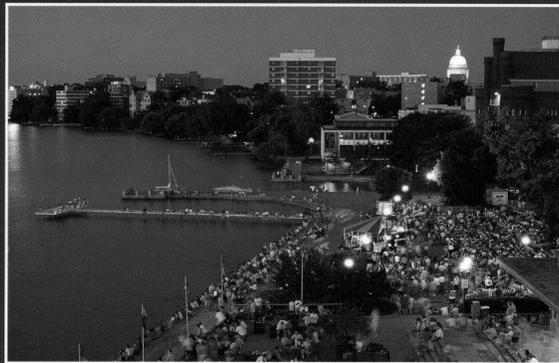


A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1995-1996 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

State of Wisconsin
Blue Book

1995-1996



State of Wisconsin
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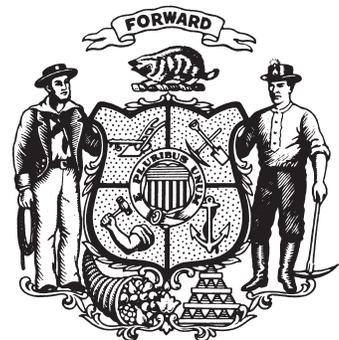


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A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1995-1996 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

PART ONE

INTRODUCTION

The fifth edition of the Blue Book Study Guide is designed for classroom use in conjunction with the *1995-1996 Wisconsin Blue Book*. It has been updated to reflect governmental changes and new data presented in the book.

When was the last time the governor's office and both houses of the legislature were controlled by the Republican Party? What are the salaries of Wisconsin's constitutional officers? What new state symbol did the 1993 Wisconsin Legislature create? What was the official 1990 population of your community, and what was it estimated to be in 1994? Who represents you in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives? Who are your representatives in the state senate and the state assembly?

Answers to these and many other questions will be found in the *1995-1996 Blue Book*, the primary source for facts about Wisconsin. This latest 992-page edition presents a detailed explanation of the operation and functions of Wisconsin state government, including a description of each state agency. It provides the current text of the Wisconsin Constitution, information on the three branches of government, biographies and pictures of elected state officers and legislators, election results and vote totals, and a wide variety of statistical information. Besides this standard information, it also includes the 1995-1996 feature article on the Wisconsin Idea.

A primary objective of the *Blue Book*, as defined by state law, is "to make the book useful for civic classes in schools". Through a series of questions, keyed to the *1995-1996 Wisconsin Blue Book*, this study guide will acquaint the student with the book's contents and its usefulness as a tool for understanding state government operations and appreciating the many reasons Wisconsinites have taken pride in their state since its creation in 1848.

The state requires that each school district give pupils an understanding of the basic functions of government and their duties as citizens. The Legislative Reference Bureau hopes that together the *Blue Book* and the study guide will assist teachers in fulfilling these responsibilities.

INTRODUCING THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

In its early years, the *Blue Book* was primarily a manual and reference book designed for legislators' use. Later it developed into a data and information source for the general public.

On January 14, 1853, the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature adopted an unnumbered resolution calling for the printing of "750 copies of the rules of this house . . . together with such

statistical matter as . . . will be useful to the assembly". From this humble beginning, the *Blue Book* has evolved into a biennial publication, approximately 1,000 pages in length, with a state-wide distribution of about 70,000 copies.

After a gap in publication between 1853 and 1859, the *Blue Book* was issued annually from 1859 to 1882 and biennially since the 1883 edition when the legislature went to biennial sessions. From 1883 to 1937, the book was issued in odd-numbered years; from 1940 to 1970, in even-numbered years; and since 1971, odd-numbered years.

Although the book has always been bound in blue, it has not always been called the "Blue Book". Up until 1878, it had various formal names incorporating the term "manual". "Blue Book" finally became part of the statutory language with the enactment of Special Session Chapter 2, Laws of 1878, and since they first appeared on the 1879 edition, the words "Blue Book" have been part of the official name, although exact titles have varied slightly over the years.

Through the years, production of the *Blue Book* has been the responsibility of different agencies. The first edition in 1853 was prepared under the direction of the speaker of the assembly. Later editions were compiled by the assembly chief clerk or the chief clerks of both houses of the legislature. When publication of the book was put on a statutory basis in Chapter 20, Laws of 1866, the secretary of state was designated as its editor. From 1901 to 1929, the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, the Industrial Commission, and the State Printing Board successively produced the book.

Since 1929, the biennial editions have been prepared by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB). The LRB is a nonpartisan service agency of the Wisconsin Legislature, responsible for bill drafting, reference, research and library services, as well as compiling the *Wisconsin Blue Book*. The bureau originated in 1901, when the legislature authorized the Free Library Commission to maintain "a working library" in the state capitol "for the use and information of the legislature, the several state departments, and such other citizens as may desire to consult with same". The LRB was called the Legislative Reference Library until 1953 when it was separated from the commission, and became a legislative service agency under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Over the years, the LRB has consistently worked to improve the book's quality in order to help readers better understand the State of Wisconsin. The LRB would appreciate hearing your comments about the *Blue Book* or this study guide, including ways to make each of them more useful.

PART TWO QUESTIONS ABOUT WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

Part Two of this study guide presents questions relating to the *1995-1996 Blue Book*. Section A provides an overview of the book to help the student use it more efficiently. Section B is a series of fill-in-the-blank questions that follow the format of the book itself, section by section. Section C is a series of questions designed to challenge the student as a researcher looking for answers to random questions.

A. TEXTBOOK OVERVIEW

The purpose of this exercise is to acquaint the reader with the contents of the *1995-1996 Blue Book*.

1. Locate the Table of Contents. On what pages is it found? (Pages are indicated by Roman numerals.) _____

2. Make a brief outline of the *1995-1996 Blue Book* for your easy reference by listing the 12 major sections and the pages where they begin. (The sections are listed in capital letters.)

SECTION NAME	PAGE
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____
f. _____	_____
g. _____	_____
h. _____	_____
i. _____	_____
j. _____	_____
k. _____	_____
l. _____	_____

3. The *1995-1996 Blue Book* is dedicated to the person who served the longest as chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau and was editor of the *Blue Book* for many years. (The Table of Contents lists the pages for the dedication.)

a. The book is dedicated to _____

b. How many years did he serve as bureau chief? _____

4. A handy tool for locating information about key elected state officials is the Alphabetical Index to Biographies (pages 3-4). Use it to find page numbers for the following officers:

- a. State Representative Leon Young _____
- b. Supreme Court Justice Jon P. Wilcox _____
- c. State Senator Margaret Farrow _____
- d. U.S. Representative David R. Obey _____

5. The Alphabetical Index at the end of the book can help you answer many questions.

Use it to find page numbers for the following:

- a. The state dance _____
- b. Famous Wisconsin citizens _____
- c. Vote for Wisconsin governors _____
- d. The ZIP codes for Wisconsin's post offices _____

B. QUESTIONS GROUPED BY BLUE BOOK SECTIONS

Biographies (pages 1-98)

One of the most useful parts of the *Blue Book* is the Biographies section containing the biographies and photos of elected state officials. Do you know the names of your state senator and state representative? Do you know the important biographical information about each? This section will provide the answers. It also contains maps of the congressional, senate and assembly districts.

- 1. The name of the State Treasurer of Wisconsin is _____.
- 2. The two U.S. Senators from Wisconsin are _____ and _____.

What are their party affiliations? _____

3. There are ____ (number) members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin. What is your Congressional District? _____ Who is your U.S. Representative? _____

4. Each legislative house elects someone who is not a legislator to serve as its chief clerk. The chief clerk performs many administrative functions for the house, including preparation of legislative records and supervision of personnel. The Assembly Chief Clerk is _____. The Senate Chief Clerk is _____.

5. Using the maps on pages 89-92, answer the following:

- a. Lafayette County is located in the _____ Senate District.
- b. Door County is located in the _____ Assembly District.
- c. The 30th Assembly District is located in what part of the state (north, south, east, west)? _____

6. What is your senate district _____ and assembly district _____. What are the other two assembly districts that make up your senate district. _____ _____

7. The sergeant at arms of each house is responsible for maintaining order in and about the chambers and supervising the messenger staff. The name of the Senate Sergeant at Arms is _____. The name of the Assembly Sergeant at Arms is _____.

8. There are six constitutional executive officers listed and pictured in the *Blue Book*. Which one of them is not elected on a political party basis? _____

9. The name of the President Pro Tempore of the Wisconsin State Senate is _____.

10. The judicial branch is headed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, composed of seven justices. Name the justice with the least seniority (shortest length of service on the court). _____ Was this person elected or appointed to the court?

11. Of the nine representatives elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin, how many are Democrats? _____ How many are Republicans? _____ Representative _____ (name) is Wisconsin's most recently elected member of Congress.

Feature Article (pages 99-194)

Each edition of the *Blue Book* contains an in-depth feature article on a topic of current interest. Recent feature articles have included: "The Legislative Process in Wisconsin", "Property Tax and Tax Relief in Wisconsin" and "Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways".

1. The feature article in the 1995-1996 *Blue Book* is composed of two sections. The main article is titled "_____"; it is written by _____.

2. The authors of the supplemental article are: _____.

3. Most Wisconsin residents define the Wisconsin Idea with the phrase "the boundaries of the University are _____". This means the University of Wisconsin is expected to serve Wisconsin citizens throughout the whole state.

4. Provide at least one example of how the state has benefited from the Wisconsin Idea.

5. Who was the author of the first and only major book about the Wisconsin Idea? (Hint: The work was done in the early 1900s and the individual was the founder and first chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.) _____

6. What position did John R. Commons hold and briefly describe how he played such an integral part in the development of the Wisconsin Idea?

7. Name an accomplishment of each of the following individuals who also played a significant part in developing the Wisconsin Idea. (The picture captions have helpful information.)

a. Steven Babcock _____

b. Robert Gard _____

c. Aldo Leopold _____

8. What is the significant difference in approach between the two articles on the Wisconsin Idea? _____

9. What did the authors of the supplemental article cite as the most important influence on the future development of the Wisconsin Idea? _____

Wisconsin Constitution (pages 195-244)

The *Blue Book* contains the text of the Wisconsin Constitution, as amended since its adoption in 1848. It also lists the votes cast on all constitutional amendments, as well as all the state-wide referendum questions that have been submitted to the electorate since statehood. The Wisconsin Constitution (like the U.S. Constitution and other state constitutions) is a document that outlines the structure, principles and purposes of our government. It also sets forth the basic rights of Wisconsin citizens. The following questions will acquaint the reader with this important document.

1. The table of contents for the Wisconsin Constitution (pages 196-197) lists the _____ (number) "articles" or major divisions in the constitution.

2. According to Article V, Section 8, if there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, the _____ becomes governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

3. Article I, Section 24, permits the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours. Find this section in the text to determine when the provision was created? _____

4. With the help of the table of contents for the constitution, identify the following provisions by listing the article and section number:

a. Establishes the procedure for electing representatives to the Wisconsin Assembly.

b. Provides for filling vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, and other elected county officials by appointment. _____

c. Protects free speech. _____

d. Sets the procedure for recalling elected officials. _____

e. Limits certain forms of gambling. _____

f. Establishes the right of municipalities to determine their local affairs (often called “home rule”). _____

g. Provides for election of supreme court justices. _____

h. Requires that crime victims shall be treated with fairness, dignity and respect for their privacy. _____

5. At the end of the Wisconsin Constitution section there are two tables. The first lists the history of all _____ amendments. The second lists all statewide _____ elections.

6. Since the adoption of the Wisconsin Constitution in 1848, the electorate has voted _____ out of _____ times to amend a total of _____ sections of the constitution. (Note: It is not necessary to count all the amendments. Check the boxed summary on page 242.)

7. According to the amendment table, the most recent constitutional referendum votes took place in _____ (month and year). The voters _____ (insert “rejected” or “approved”) all three measures.

8. In April 1993 Wisconsin voters approved an amendment restricting expanded gambling in the state. The vote was _____ for and _____ against.

9. Sometimes state voters are asked to vote on questions that do not affect the constitution. These “referendum” questions allow the legislature to test public opinion on various policies or laws. According to the statewide referenda table (pages 243-244), the most recent referendum questions were voted on by the electorate in _____ (month and year) and concerned the subject of _____.

Framework of Wisconsin Government (pages 245-256)

A citizen of Wisconsin is governed by at least six separate units of government: 1) the United States; 2) the State of Wisconsin; 3) a county; 4) a municipality (city, village or town); 5) a vocational, technical and adult education district; and 6) a school district. The Framework of Wisconsin Government section helps a reader to understand these different types of government, how they interact with each other, and how to contact public officials when the need arises.

1. A helpful feature of the *Blue Book* is the map of state offices in the Madison area (pages 246-247). For example, if you want to visit the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, you will find it is located at _____ and its location number on the map is _____.

2. Using the map, you will note that there is a listing for the headquarters of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at _____, but the State Historical Society Museum is at _____.

3. The address for the Department of Transportation is _____ and its map locator number is _____.

4. Using the state government organizational chart (pages 254-255), answer the following questions:

a. The executive branch is headed by the _____, the legislative branch is headed by the _____, and the judicial branch is headed by the _____.

b. The branch of government with the most subunits is the _____ branch.

c. What administrative department in the executive branch (indicated by a rectangle) is headed by the Attorney General, a constitutional officer? _____

d. In addition to the administrative departments, there also are agencies indicated by a circle. These are called _____ agencies. One such agency, headed by a full-time commission is the _____.

e. The adjutant general heads the Department of _____.

f. The Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, which administers the home of the Milwaukee Bucks, is identified in the chart with a triangle. That means it is a _____ corporation.

5. The basic unit of local government in Wisconsin is the town. (Other states call them "townships" but Wisconsin does not use that term.) Wisconsin has _____ (number) towns, each headed by a town _____. The usual number of town supervisors on the board is _____.

6. Cities and villages are created (or "incorporated") from territory that originally was part of a town. There currently are _____ cities and _____ villages in Wisconsin. Minimum population for incorporation as a village in a nonmetropolitan area is _____ residents. There are _____ (number) classes of cities in Wisconsin. At present, the only "city of the first class" is _____.

7. Natural resource districts and metropolitan sewerage districts are examples of _____ districts in Wisconsin. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, there were _____ (number) such districts in Wisconsin in 1992.

8. There are _____ (number) school districts in the state. Each district is headed by an elected _____.

Legislative Branch (pages 257-318)

The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government includes the bicameral (two-house) legislature, composed of the 33-member state senate and the 99-member state assembly, plus the staff employed by each house and the legislative committees and service agencies created to assist the legislature.

1. Because each house of the legislature elects its presiding officer from its membership, the person selected usually represents the majority political party. In the senate, the presiding officer is the _____. In the assembly it is the _____.

2. After each census, legislative districts are redrawn to reflect population changes through a process called "reapportionment". The U.S. Constitution requires that the districts be as equal in population as possible. Use the table on pages 266-267, listing the 1990 legislative district populations, to answer the following questions pertaining to the districts used to elect the 1993 Legislature:

- a. _____ Population of the "ideal" assembly district.
- b. _____ Population of your assembly district.
- c. _____ Population of the "ideal" senate district.
- d. _____ Population of your senate district.

3. Standing committees in each house of the legislature hold public hearings on proposed laws and recommend action on them. In the 1995 Legislature, according to the listing on pages 277-279, there are ____ (number) standing and special committees in the senate and ____ (number) standing and special committees in the assembly.

4. In addition to the personal staff in each legislator's office, five legislative service agencies provide research and technical assistance to the legislature as a whole. These agencies are nonpartisan. Identify the agency from the brief description given.

- a. The _____ edits the biennial edition of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- b. The _____ drafts all legislative proposals, provides research to the legislature and compiles the *Blue Book*.
- c. The _____, operating through a committee system, studies various problems of government and recommends appropriate legislative changes.
- d. The _____ reviews the accounts of all state agencies at least once every five years.
- e. The _____ provides budget and program analysis to the Joint Committee on Finance.

5. The table on page 270 provides a profile of the current legislature as well as the five prior ones. (Please note that the information provided refers to the date the legislature convenes in January of the odd-numbered years. Changes in membership occur throughout the biennium.)

- a. ____ Number of women serving in the 1995 Legislature.
- b. ____ Average age of a state senator in the 1995 Legislature.

- c. _____ Number of representatives newly elected to the assembly in the 1995 Legislature.
- d. _____ Of the sessions listed, the one that had the least number of Democratic senators.
- e. _____ Number of farmers in the 1995 Legislature.
- f. _____ Number of legislators in the 1995 Legislature who had served on a municipal board.

6. Political parties play an important role in the legislature. The senate and assembly organize according to their parties, so that each house has a "majority leader", a "minority leader", an "assistant majority leader", and an "assistant minority leader". The role of the leadership is to encourage members to cooperate and support the party's legislative program.

- a. Name of the Senate Majority Leader _____
- b. Name of the Senate Minority Leader _____
- c. Name of the Assembly Majority Leader _____
- d. Name of the Assembly Minority Leader _____

7. Each member of the 1995 Wisconsin Legislature receives an annual salary of _____. Name one other form or type of compensation that a legislator receives.

8. Answer the following questions concerning political compositions of the past legislatures using the table on page 276.

- a. Number of Republicans in the senate during the 1977 session. _____
- b. Number of Democrats in the assembly during the 1921 session. _____

9. To understand the legislative process, it is essential to know how an idea can be transformed into a bill and how a bill becomes a law. Pages 269-274 give a brief description of this process.

- a. What is the first step a legislative proposal undergoes before it is introduced as a bill?

- b. A _____ (2 words) puts a "price tag" on the proposal. Every measure which increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must receive one of these.
- c. After a bill is passed by both houses of the legislature, it is _____ (a verb meaning a clean copy of the measure is prepared) and sent to the _____.
- d. If a bill is vetoed by the governor, it is sent back to _____. Vetoed bills may become law despite the objections of the governor, but a _____ vote is required in each house of the legislature to override the veto.

10. Each *Blue Book* contains a summary of significant legislation that passed or failed to pass during the 1993 legislative session. Pages 307-318 provide answers to the following:

a. This act provides for the expiration of the AFDC (or welfare) program on December 31, 1998. _____

b. This act changed the name of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education to the Technical College System. _____

c. This act made numerous changes relating to juvenile gangs. _____

d. This act made changes in the law relating to child support, and paternity.

e. The subject heading in the summary that covers changes in the law relating to the use of pesticides. _____

11. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the legislative service bureaus. This committee is a permanent joint committee currently co-chaired by Senator _____ and Representative _____.

12. Locate the write-up for the Legislative Council's "Special Committee on Child Custody, Support and Visitation Laws" and briefly describe its major directive or objective.

Executive Branch (pages 319-562)

Note: 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 (the executive budget act), enacted in July 1995 after the 1995-1996 *Blue Book* went to press, made many changes in the organization of the executive branch of state government. The answers presented here were accurate at the time the 1995-1996 *Blue Book* was compiled, but the reader is cautioned that many structural changes will occur in the executive branch in the 1995-1997 biennium.

The executive branch carries out the programs and policies that have been authorized by the legislative branch. It is responsible for the day-to-day services of state government. As illustrated in the organization chart of Wisconsin state government (pages 254-255), the administrative structure of the executive branch varies. It consists of constitutional offices (e.g. the Office of the Governor), numerous administrative departments, independent agencies, three authorities and one nonprofit corporation.

1. The following questions relate to "A Profile of the Executive Branch" (pages 321-330).

a. There are _____ (number) constitutional officers, and each is elected for a _____ (number) year term.

b. According to the state constitution, the state's chief legal officer is the _____, who is elected on a partisan basis.

c. The _____ maintains various official state records.

d. The _____ may be called upon to take over the duties of the governor on a temporary or permanent basis.

e. The _____ has a number of responsibilities related to protecting and investing state moneys.

2. Most of the larger state departments are headed by either a single official or a part-time board. Name one department that is headed by a secretary. _____

3. Many large departments are divided into subunits to handle their many activities. Number these from largest (1) to smallest (4).

_____ unit

_____ bureau

_____ division

_____ section

4. Another type of state agency is the independent agency. Most of these agencies are quasi-judicial in nature. (If you do not know what quasi-judicial means, check the dictionary.) Name an independent agency headed by:

a. single commissioner _____

b. a part-time board _____

c. a full-time commission _____

5. The various state officials appointed by the governor as required by statute are listed on pages 335-353.

a. Name one member of the Ethics Board and give his or her address and the date the term expires. _____

b. What compensation do the members of the Teachers Retirement Board receive when performing their duties? _____

c. Name the individual currently serving as Secretary of the Department of Employment Relations. _____

6. According to state law, "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired. . ." Pages 357-369 list the current special committees that have been created by Governor Tommy G. Thompson.

a. Name the commission that was created to encourage businesses to hire more women and minorities to upper ranks of management. _____

Who is the contact person? _____

What is the address for the commission? _____

b. Judicial vacancies often occur in the state's court system, and the governor must make appointments to fill them until elections can be held. What group would be of assistance to the governor in this instance, and who would be the individual to contact?

c. What was the commission Governor Thompson created to study the creation of new sports stadium in metropolitan Milwaukee? _____

7. The major portion of the Executive Branch section is devoted to the individual executive agencies, which are listed in alphabetical order.

a. Find the Department of Transportation and answer the following questions:

1. What is the title and name of the department head? _____

2. Number of employees (Note: The fraction in the number means some employees work part time.) _____

3. Total budget for 1993-95 _____

4. Location _____

b. What are the primary responsibilities of the Department of Military Affairs?

c. Your older sister, who is a cosmetologist, is moving to Wisconsin and wishes to become licensed in this state. Which agency would she contact? _____

d. Imagine you are establishing a business and are told by your attorney that you should form a corporation. What agency would you contact to file papers of incorporation?

e. You decide to run for the vacant assembly seat in your area. What agency would you contact regarding the filing of nomination papers and campaign finance reports?

f. Mark D. Bugher is secretary of what department? _____

_____ What are the major responsibilities of his department?

g. The Division of Trade and Consumer Protection in the Department of _____ has broad authority to prohibit unfair trade practices.

h. The Technical College System was formerly the _____ system.

i. Who is the current president of the University of Wisconsin System? _____ Name the university campus or two-year center that is closest to your home. _____

8. Pages 546-562 list several other types of agencies — state authorities, regional agencies, interstate agencies, and a nonprofit corporation.

a. Page 553 provides a map of the regional planning commissions across the state. If your county is a member of a commission, give its name: _____

b. The Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority was created to issue bonds on behalf of nonprofit health care and educational facilities to help finance their capital costs.

1. Name of the executive director. _____

2. Number of employes. _____

3. What was the original name of this authority when it was created in 1973?

c. When and for what purpose was the Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation created? _____

Judicial Branch (pages 563 to 598)

The state’s judicial branch is complex and somewhat harder to understand because it has specialized processes and structure and citizens deal with it less often. It consists of a court system (composed of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts, and municipal courts) and judicial service agencies. This section of the *Blue Book* profiles the judicial branch, provides a summary of recent court decisions and presents a detailed description of the various courts and judicial agencies.

1. The Wisconsin Supreme Court is the final authority on cases involving the state constitution and is the highest court to which a nonfederal question or issue can be appealed.

a. The Supreme Court consists of ____ (number) justices?

b. A justice is elected to a ____ -year term.

c. The justice with the most seniority usually serves as the ____ justice and assumes extra administrative duties for the state’s court system. Who is the judge that assumed this position effective August 1, 1995? _____

d. What are the salaries of the various supreme court justices? _____

2. The chief function of the Court of Appeals is to hear cases appealed from the circuit courts which serve the counties.

a. The state is divided up into ____ (number) court of appeals districts.

b. The total authorized number of appellate court judges is _____.

c. The length of term for a judge on the Court of Appeals is ____ (number) years.

d. List the name of an appellate and circuit judge in your county.

3. Which courts handle most civil actions and criminal trials for violations of state law?

4. What are the two ways a lawyer can get to be a judge in Wisconsin?

5. Name one function of the Board of Bar Examiners. _____

6. Name the agency that is responsible for investigating allegations of judicial misconduct or permanent disability. _____

7. The State Bar of Wisconsin consists of all attorneys and judges who are eligible to practice law in Wisconsin courts. Name two functions or responsibilities of the State Bar.

8. Wisconsin cities, villages or towns are authorized by the legislature to create courts which have jurisdiction over cases involving their ordinances. These are called _____ courts. Does state law require that their judges must be lawyers? _____

9. What are the major responsibilities of the State Law Library, and where is it located?

10. Pages 569-581 provide a summary of recent significant decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

a. Name the case that dealt with the law that requires a motor vehicle operator involved in an accident to render reasonable assistance to any person injured in the accident.

b. What was the question decided by the *State vs. Fuerst* case? _____

What level of court issued this decision? _____

c. What was the Wisconsin Supreme Court case that ruled that although the employer is not required to hold an employee's previous job open while the employee is on leave, the employer must offer the returning employee a job with duties that are equivalent in significance to the previous position? _____

Statistics (pages 599-832)

The *Blue Book* provides a detailed statistical picture of important (and sometimes unusual) facts about Wisconsin. These statistics cover a wide variety of topics. The questions below will help you sample the data covered in the Statistics section.

1. List the name of the statistical subject area the following data can be found:

a. Name of your county sheriff. _____

b. Number of males in your county, according to the 1990 U.S. Census. _____

c. Number of Wisconsin employees engaged in construction in 1991. _____

d. Name of the newspaper in Spring Green. _____

e. Wisconsin's average monthly precipitation in October. _____

- f. The year that former UW-Madison chancellor Donna Shalala was named Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. _____
- g. Total number of wild turkeys harvested in Wisconsin in 1993. _____
- h. Number of motorcyclists that were not wearing a helmet when they were killed in a crash. _____
- i. Name and address of the president of the Wisconsin Allergy Society.

- 2. What do you know about your county?
 - a. The name of the register of deeds. _____
 - b. The county seat. _____
 - c. Total land area in acres. _____
 - d. Number of acres of conservation and recreation land _____
 - e. Number of school dropouts in 1993-94. _____
 - f. Number of banks. _____
 - g. Number of farms. _____
 - h. Property taxes levied in 1993. _____
 - i. Population according to the U.S. Census. _____
 - j. Number of official historical markers. _____

Politics (pages 833-868)

The section on Political Parties describes the organization of the major political parties, lists current party officials, and provides the text of the party platforms.

- 1. How does the *Blue Book* define a political party? _____
- 2. What is the word used to describe a political party that qualifies for a separate ballot under the Wisconsin Statutes? _____ How many parties currently meet this qualification in Wisconsin? _____
- 3. Who is the state chairman of the Republican Party of Wisconsin? _____
- 4. Ronald Emery is the chairperson of which political party? _____
- 5. A declaration of the principles and policies adopted by a political party is called its _____.
- 6. What is the lowest level political party official recognized by state law? _____

Elections (pages 869-954)

The Elections section covers such topics as how candidates are selected, what types of elections are conducted in Wisconsin, and what campaign finance requirements are imposed on

candidates. It concludes with the names and vote totals of candidates in recent elections. Votes on constitutional and referenda questions are also included.

1. At what age are citizens eligible to vote in Wisconsin?

2. If you were eligible to vote where you now live, would you be required to register before voting? _____

3. When are elections for nonpartisan officials held? _____
When will the 1996 presidential preference vote be held? _____

4. What two regular elections are conducted in September and November of even-numbered years only? _____

5. If a voter is scheduled to be on vacation on the date of an upcoming election, is there an alternative to not voting? _____

6. What was the total district vote for your representative to the assembly in the November 8, 1994, election? _____

7. What is the name of your representative's opponent at that election? (If your representative ran "unopposed", write that in the blank.) _____

8. There were only two candidates for governor at the November 1994 general election. How many votes did each receive in your municipality? (Use the ward vote record, pages 928-954.) _____ If your municipality's vote totals are given by ward, what was the vote in your ward for each candidate?

9. How many candidates ran in the September 13, 1994, primary for U.S. senator?

10. Who won the election for supreme court justice at the April 4, 1995, election?

11. Who was the candidate that won a September 21, 1993, special election to fill the seat vacated when State Senator Donald Stitt resigned? _____

12. On April 4, 1995, the voters defeated a constitutional amendment that would have permitted the state to operate lottery games whose proceeds were dedicated to athletic facilities. What was the vote for and against this amendment proposal in your county?

13. Who was the winning candidate in the April 5, 1994, election for supreme court?

Wisconsin State Symbols (pages 955-960)

Over the years, a growing number of state symbols have been officially recognized by state law. A number of them were initially suggested by students in Wisconsin schools.

1. What was the law that added "Wisconsin" and "1848" (the date of statehood) to the state flag? _____

2. What is Wisconsin's state motto? _____

3. Name one state symbol that school children are given credit for initiating. _____

4. a. What is the most recently adopted state symbol? _____

b. What school requested the legislator to introduce this proposal? _____

5. What is Wisconsin's official fish? _____

6. What is the official state tree? _____

7. a. What is the name of the official state insect? _____

b. What two groups requested the legislature to enact this proposal?

c. Name another insect that was suggested as a possible state insect. _____

8. What state symbol is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag?

9. The official state domestic animal is the _____ and the particular breed of that animal that is honored in 1995 is the _____.

10. During legislative debate on certain measures proposing recent state symbols, the legislature has voiced conflicting views as to the need or usefulness of these symbols. What is your opinion on this issue? _____

C. Miscellaneous Questions

After completing parts A and B of this guide, you should understand the organization of the *1995-1996 Wisconsin Blue Book* and be able to answer a variety of questions based on its contents.

1. a. What was the Indian population in Wisconsin in 1990? _____

b. How many Indians lived on reservations in 1990? _____

2. a. How many official historical markers are located in your county? _____

b. What is the subject of the historical marker closest to your community?

3. What state agency would be most likely to give assistance in the following cases?

a. A friend's family from Texas is planning to tour Wisconsin for the first time and asked for information (maps, brochures, etc.) concerning historic and scenic sites.

b. You have a complaint about poor service from a public utility (electric company, telephone company, etc.). _____

c. An elderly neighbor needs Wisconsin income tax and homestead tax credit forms.

d. A friend is trying to get information about his rights to unemployment compensation. _____

e. You want to order personalized license plates for your new automobile.

f. You are interested in adopting a greyhound racing dog that is no longer able to compete at the racetrack. _____

g. A friend, who has severely impaired vision, needs to attend a special school.

h. After attending the Wisconsin State Fair in West Allis this past year, you have several suggestions about improving the displays and the overall quality of the fair.

i. You wish to visit several historic sites including Old World Wisconsin, and you want to get a brochure on each site. _____

j. You are interested in getting information on camping sites in Wyalusing State Park for your next summer vacation. _____

k. While you were visiting your mother at the local bank where she works, you noticed that several individuals from a state agency were conducting an annual examination, and you want to know more about their work. _____

4. Name the following individuals:

a. Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources _____

b. State Geologist _____

c. First Governor of Wisconsin _____

d. Director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin _____

e. Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection _____

f. Your state senator _____

g. Your assembly representative _____

h. Your county district attorney _____

5. The music for the state song "On Wisconsin" was originally composed as a football song for which state? _____

6. Locate the detailed description of the Office of the State Public Defender and answer the following.

a. What was the legislative act that created this office? _____

b. The department has how many separate divisions? _____

c. Name the division that provides legal representation at the trial level to indigent persons who have been charged with adult felony offenses. _____

d. Who is the head of the agency and how was that person selected?

e. What was the total agency budget for 1993-95? _____

f. What is the total number of employes in the department? _____

7. What is the name of the daily newspaper in Appleton? _____

8. Wisconsin currently operates 44 state parks. Name the largest and smallest state parks and give the area of each as expressed in acres.

9. Locate the write-up of the Commission on School Violence. Who created this commission and for what specific purpose was this commission established?

10. What is the toll free number for the Wisconsin Legislative Hotline? _____

11. Give the name of the public library system that serves your county. _____

12. In 1634, a French explorer reportedly was the first European to visit Wisconsin. What was his name? _____

13. What is Wisconsin's largest lake? _____ How big is it? _____

14. What agency is responsible for the planning, construction and operation of the state's public radio and television networks? _____

15. Using different tables in the *Blue Book*, answer the following questions regarding the Village of Spring Green in Sauk County.

a. What year was it incorporated as a village? _____

b. What is the village's 1990 population? _____

c. What is the village's ZIP code? _____

d. What is the name of the village's newspaper and what day is it published?

e. In what senate district and assembly district is the village located? (See pages 89-91.)

f. What is the name of the state senator and state representative for those districts?

g. How many votes did the two candidates for governor receive at the November 8, 1994, election? (Caution: Check village – not town – figures.) _____

16. In 1994, a total of 469 drivers were killed on Wisconsin roads. Of that number, 410 were tested for alcohol concentration. How many tested positive and how many tested negative?

17. Assume your class is coming to Madison to study state government. To plan your trip, knowledge of the following would be helpful:

a. You wish to view the Wisconsin Legislature in session during the first floorperiod in 1996. Between what dates should you schedule your visit? _____

b. You want to visit your legislator at his or her office. You already know who your state senator and state representative are, but you need to locate the room number and telephone number of each. Where in the *Blue Book* would you look? _____

18. Newspaper, television and radio reporters can play an important part in democracy. They inform the citizens about government activities, and they serve as sentinels, watching the actions of all public officials.

a. Name two newspapers that have official correspondents covering the activities of the 1995 Wisconsin Legislature and list a reporter from each.

b. Identify one television and one radio station and their reporters who are covering the 1995 Wisconsin Legislature. _____

c. What office registers news media personnel as “official” correspondents? (Any member of the news media may come to the capital city at any time to report events of interest, but official correspondents are regularly assigned to Madison and are provided office space in the State Capitol.) _____

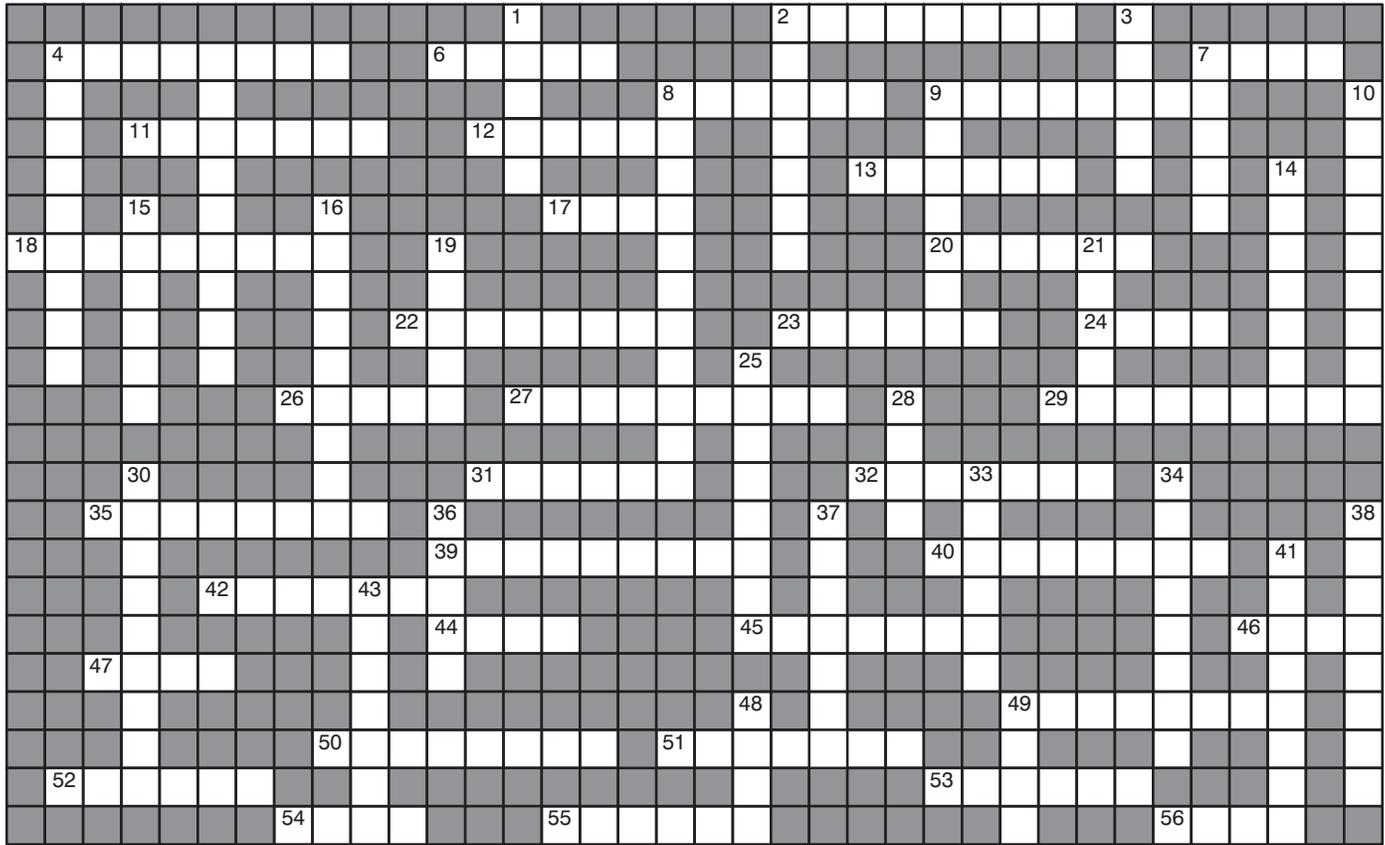
**PART THREE
ACTIVITY SECTION**

A. Matching Exercise

Fill in the blank in column 1 with the proper response found in column 2.

<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>
___ 1) City with third largest population	a) 162,567
___ 2) Elected governor in 1982	b) Rib Mountain
___ 3) Official state flower	c) 223
___ 4) Assembly Majority Leader	d) Janine P. Geske
___ 5) Senate Majority Leader	e) Michael G. Ellis
___ 6) Term of U.S. Representative to Congress	f) 48
___ 7) Number of circuit court judges	g) Dane
___ 8) Number of pheasants harvested in 1993	h) 69,760
___ 9) Number of public school student drop-outs (1993-94)	i) Thomas E. Petri
___ 10) Secretary of the Department of Regulation and Licensing	j) Peninsula
___ 11) Supreme Court justice	k) tulip
___ 12) County with second most farms in 1993	l) 52
___ 13) State cartographer	m) Menominee
___ 14) State vote total for Secretary of State Douglas La Follette in November 1994	o) Green Bay
___ 15) State park with most visitors in 1993	p) violet
___ 16) Number of Democrats in the 1995 Wisconsin Assembly	q) Anthony S. Earl
___ 17) State park located just south of the City of Wausau	r) 3,726,961
___ 18) Number of live births in Wisconsin in 1993	s) Marlene A. Cummings
___ 19) Total estimated voting age population in Wisconsin in 1994	t) two years
___ 20) Wisconsin member of the U.S. House of Representatives	u) Scott R. Jensen
	v) four years
	w) 845,742
	x) Theodore Koch
	y) 95,811
	z) 7,269

COUNTIES CROSSWORD



Across

- 2. Chippewa Falls
- 4. Florence
- 6. Phillips
- 7. Balsam Lake
- 8. Medford
- 9. Antigo
- 11. Waupaca
- 12. Hayward
- 13. Sparta
- 17. Friendship
- 18. Appleton
- 20. Rhinelander

- 22. Portage
- 23. Racine
- 24. Madison
- 26. Monroe
- 27. Oshkosh
- 29. Keshena
- 31. Mauston
- 32. Alma
- 35. Richland Center
- 39. Darlington
- 40. Prairie du Chien
- 42. Kenosha

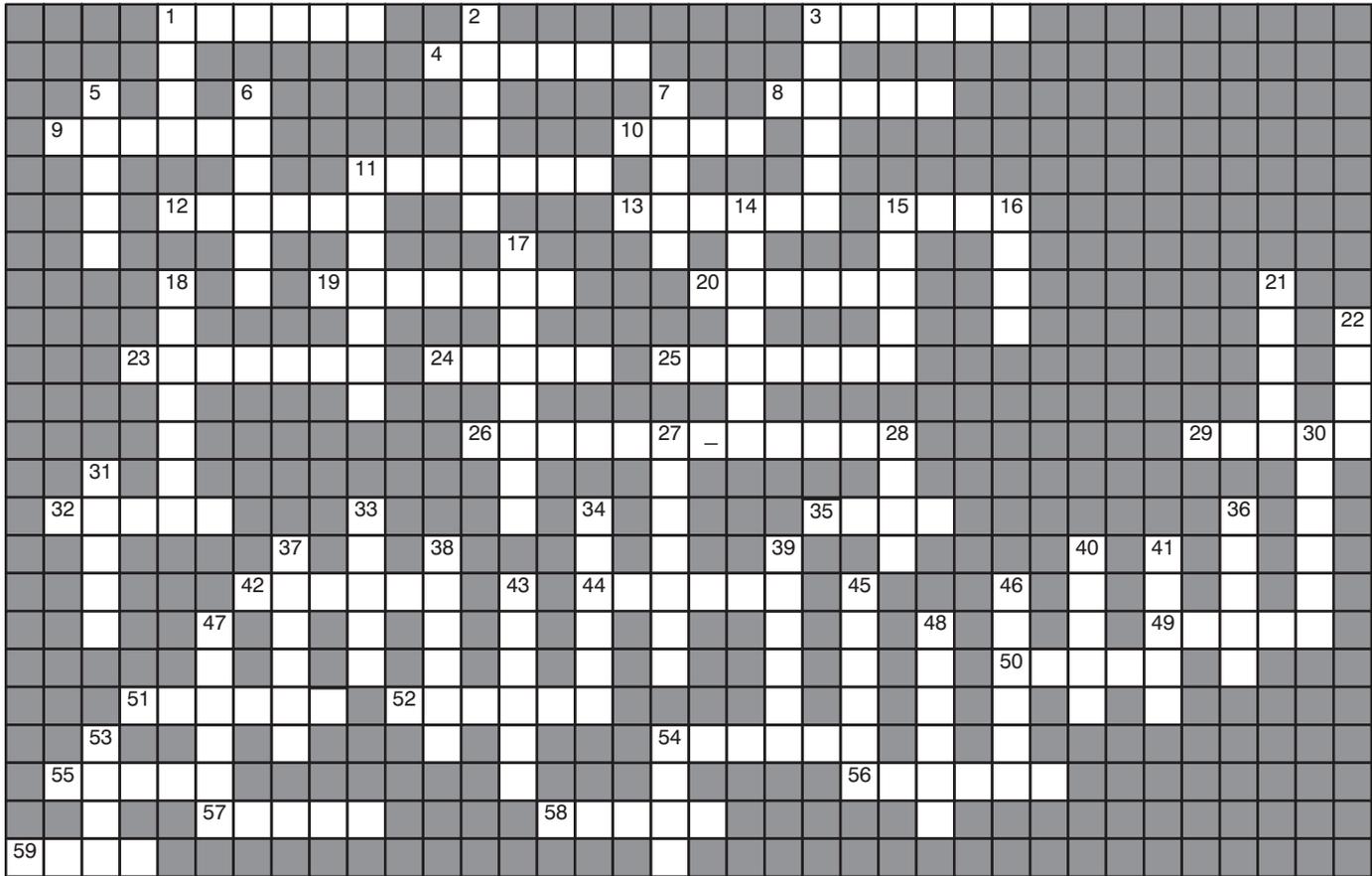
- 44. Janesville
- 45. Superior
- 46. Ladysmith
- 47. Menomonie
- 49. Elkhorn
- 50. Shell Lake
- 51. Meenon
- 52. Ellsworth
- 53. Oconto
- 54. Sturgeon Bay
- 55. Viroqua
- 56. Dodgeville

Down

- 1. Eagle River
- 2. Chilton
- 3. Lancaster
- 4. Fond du Lac
- 5. Eau Claire
- 7. Durand
- 8. Whitehall
- 9. Merrill
- 10. Montello
- 14. Black River Falls
- 15. Barron
- 16. Jefferson
- 19. Green Bay

- 21. Juneau
- 25. Washburn
- 28. Baraboo
- 30. Milwaukee
- 33. Crandon
- 34. Wausau
- 36. Neillsville
- 37. Port Washington
- 38. Waukesha
- 41. Wautoma
- 43. Shawano
- 48. Hurley
- 49. Wisconsin Rapids

LEGISLATORS CROSSWORD 1



Across

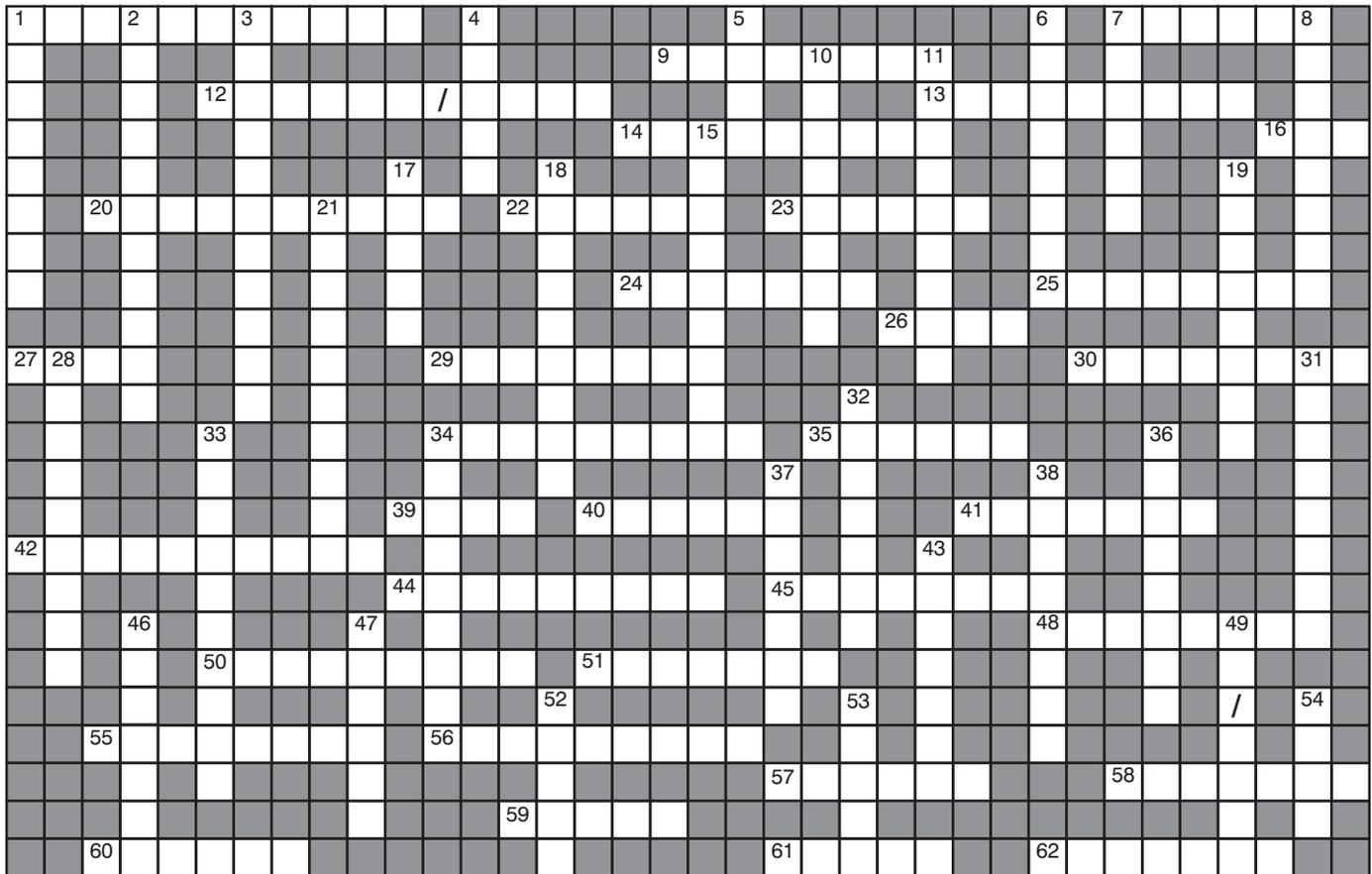
- 1. 48th Assembly
- 3. 27th Senate
- 4. 50th Assembly
- 8. 41st Assembly
- 9. 61st Assembly
- 10. 12th Assembly
- 11. 28th Assembly
- 12. 16th Senate
- 13. 29th Senate
- 15. 37th Assembly
- 19. 56th Assembly
- 20. 92nd Assembly
- 23. 68th Assembly
- 24. 1st Senate or 2nd Assembly
- 25. 39th Assembly
- 26. 11th Assembly
- 29. 7th Senate
- 32. 16th Assembly or 76th Assembly
- 35. 23rd Senate
- 42. 35th Assembly
- 44. 67th Assembly
- 49. 14th Senate
- 50. 53rd Assembly
- 51. 32nd Assembly

- 52. 2nd Senate
- 54. 12th Senate
- 55. 4th Senate
- 56. 26th Senate
- 57. 18th Assembly
- 58. 73rd Assembly
- 59. 32nd Senate
- 53. 44th Assembly

Down

- 1. 47th Assembly
- 2. 62nd Assembly
- 3. 14th Assembly
- 5. 71st Assembly
- 6. 81st Assembly
- 7. 4th Assembly
- 11. 8th Senate
- 14. 55th Assembly
- 15. 65th Assembly
- 16. 98th Assembly
- 17. 30th Assembly
- 18. 43rd Assembly
- 21. 3rd Senate
- 22. 90th Assembly
- 27. 17th Senate
- 28. 31st Senate
- 30. 15th Senate
- 31. 17th Assembly
- 33. 77th Assembly
- 34. 80th Assembly
- 36. 95th Assembly
- 37. 75th Assembly
- 38. 33rd Senate
- 39. 33rd Assembly
- 40. 60th Assembly
- 41. 88th Assembly
- 43. 13th Assembly
- 45. 9th Senate or 20th Assembly
- 46. 6th Senate
- 47. 20th Senate
- 48. 51st Assembly
- 54. 15th Assembly

LEGISLATORS CROSSWORD 2



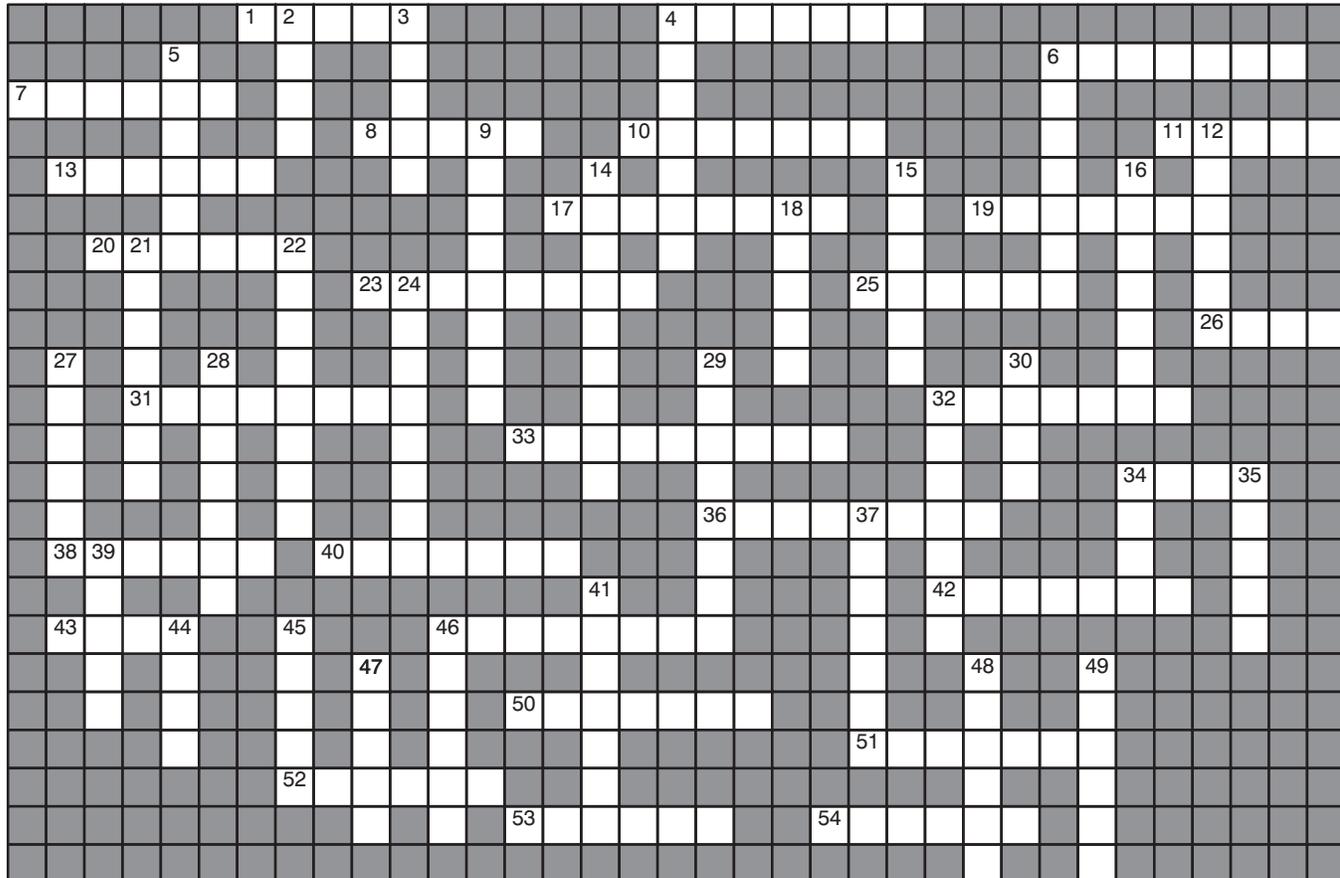
Across

- 1. 25th Assembly
- 7. 63rd Assembly
- 9. 10th Senate
- 12. 5th Assembly (2 words)
- 13. 54th Assembly
- 14. 22nd Assembly
- 16. 3rd Assembly
- 20. 24th Assembly
- 22. 84th Assembly
- 23. 22nd Senate
- 24. 64th Assembly
- 25. 11th Senate
- 26. 7th Assembly
- 27. 89th Assembly
- 29. 96th Assembly
- 30. 46th Assembly
- 34. 70th Assembly
- 35. 29th Assembly
- 39. 27th Assembly
- 40. 66th Assembly
- 41. 42nd Assembly
- 42. 5th Senate
- 44. 24th Senate
- 45. 79th Assembly
- 48. 87th Assembly
- 50. 82nd Assembly
- 51. 94th Assembly
- 55. 10th Assembly
- 56. 19th Assembly
- 57. 52nd Assembly
- 58. 36th Assembly
- 59. 25th Senate
- 60. 74th Assembly
- 61. 40th Assembly
- 62. 57th Assembly

Down

- 1. 69th Assembly
- 2. 21st Assembly
- 3. 49th Assembly
- 4. 19th Senate
- 5. 31st Assembly
- 6. 93rd Assembly
- 7. 58th Assembly
- 8. 59th Assembly
- 10. 86th Assembly
- 11. 83rd Assembly
- 15. 72nd Assembly
- 17. 99th Assembly
- 18. 9th Assembly
- 19. 26th Assembly
- 21. 30th Senate
- 28. 6th Assembly
- 31. 91st Assembly
- 32. 78th Assembly
- 33. 13th Senate
- 34. 1st Assembly
- 36. 18th Senate
- 37. 97th Assembly
- 38. 34th Assembly
- 43. 28th Senate
- 46. 8th Assembly
- 47. 45th Assembly
- 49. 23rd Assembly (2 words)
- 52. 21st Senate
- 53. 85th Assembly
- 54. 38th Assembly

FAMOUS WISCONSIN PEOPLE



Across

- 1. Pulitzer prize winning sports reporter with *New York Times*
- 4. Pulitzer prize winning physicist
- 6. Founder of the Green Bay Packers
- 7. Historian of the American frontier
- 8. First ordained woman minister in the United States
- 10. Surgeon and pioneer in radium cancer treatment
- 11. Industrialist who developed the steel rolling mill
- 13. Father and son governors involved in plumbing business
- 17. Brigadier General who was fervent advocate of a strong air force
- 19. Economist who drafted the Wisconsin's civil service law
- 20. UW-Madison president during the 1870s and 1880s
- 23. Football coach
- 25. Actor who died in 1993
- 26. First U.S. Secretary of Agriculture
- 31. Developed the first outboard motor designed for mass production
- 32. Magician

Down

- 2. Naturalist who promoted the National Parks System
- 3. Farmer and governor
- 4. Devised butterfat content test
- 5. Director of *Citizen Kane*
- 6. Multimillionaire businessman, congressman and governor
- 12. Philanthropist awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom
- 14. Poet and author of several books on poetry
- 15. Wildlife artist and painter
- 16. Founder of wax company
- 18. U.S. navy fleet admiral
- 21. Found first dinosaur egg in the Gobi Desert
- 22. Author of *The Wisconsin Idea*
- 24. Innovative painter awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom

Across

33. Biochemist who produced Vitamin D in food by irradiation with ultraviolet light
34. Suffragist
36. Circus promote
38. Political activist who served as U.S. Secretary of Interior
40. Industrial designer
42. Chairperson of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
43. Aviator who received the Congressional Medal of Honor
46. Actor awarded Presidential Medal of Honor
50. First woman physician in Wisconsin
51. Author of Wisconsin stories
52. Instrumental in establishing military hospitals in the North during the Civil War
53. Founder of meat packing company
54. Wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class*

Down

27. Developed first practical typewriter
28. Organized the Women's Christian Temperance Union
29. Pianist
30. Actor awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom
32. War hero
34. Developer of agricultural implements
35. Won Academy Award for *Boys Town*
37. Wrote Sand County Almanac
39. Soldier posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor (Note: the name preceded by the word Red.)
41. Wrote *A Daughter of the Middle Border*
44. Wrote *Miss Lulu Bett*
45. Won Academy Award for *Best Years of our Lives*
46. Received 1925 Pulitzer Prize for the novel, *So Big*
47. Sculptor
48. Wrote *Little House on the Prairie*
49. Former artist-in-residence at UW-Madison

CITIES AND VILLAGES WORD PUZZLE

Can you find the following names in the word puzzle below? A few of the names are placed either diagonally or backwards.

N	E	I	L	L	S	V	I	L	L	E	S	D	E	Y	D	N	A	N	D	F	G	H	S	Q	E	K	A	L	E	R	T	L	O	D	I
A	E	R	S	L	O	N	E	R	O	C	K	D	W	U	W	O	O	D	M	A	N	P	R	E	U	I	O	S	E	K	J	K	J	H	F
V	R	E	A	G	L	C	A	S	S	V	I	L	L	E	F	R	E	I	O	A	L	T	O	O	N	A	H	V	H	M	K	L	O	J	S
E	T	T	L	O	L	S	L	L	O	H	N	X	D	A	I	L	E	R	T	R	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	I	A	N	L	O	T	B	A	A
N	O	A	K	A	S	R	R	C	L	Q	D	U	J	B	S	E	W	I	N	T	E	R	R	T	Y	R	A	D	A	M	A	A	P	L	D
E	W	W	J	L	H	E	O	D	K	W	A	B	K	J	U	N	E	A	U	C	E	F	S	D	L	U	A	S	L	A	S	N	O	O	V
G	M	E	H	M	E	N	S	Y	J	A	L	Z	E	S	D	F	G	R	U	R	Y	T	R	L	A	I	S	F	K	S	E	I	D	O	L
E	S	T	G	A	T	S	X	S	A	R	L	F	L	L	K	J	D	M	D	E	F	B	A	E	I	R	I	A	R	P	N	U	S	K	G
K	K	I	S	O	A	E	E	M	S	A	F	S	K	O	I	L	B	W	X	F	R	F	W	E	D	R	E	L	J	T	O	S	I	E	D
A	I	H	V	H	H	R	B	I	D	E	V	X	J	W	E	E	S	D	U	F	R	G	L	K	D	O	D	G	E	V	I	L	L	E	E
L	D	W	B	K	S	D	A	T	R	A	I	C	S	A	R	W	E	L	D	A	N	E	H	K	O	E	A	S	E	R	G	H	J	I	O
W	O	R	E	G	O	N	D	S	E	I	A	T	E	L	R	T	B	A	V	I	O	L	A	U	O	W	N	I	O	T	O	M	A	H	U
A	U	V	R	H	I	N	O	L	A	N	D	E	A	X	A	E	R	O	L	J	P	A	L	R	L	E	O	P	L	E	I	O	I	U	K
T	T	R	E	K	L	N	P	N	W	O	L	N	W	E	L	E	O	A	E	F	U	B	N	S	A	R	K	I	E	L	T	G	N	O	E
E	M	A	E	A	S	D	O	E	E	P	D	R	O	P	I	B	A	S	W	D	R	O	J	U	Q	T	Q	A	A	D	D	F	G	H	W
R	U	B	D	S	D	T	N	I	N	O	A	E	A	K	A	M	N	D	M	W	M	E	I	P	W	Y	G	O	A	R	O	U	K	E	A
L	N	C	S	A	H	D	E	O	E	M	U	M	D	R	E	N	D	T	A	L	I	F	S	E	E	L	O	A	S	A	A	S	L	P	U
O	G	E	B	G	S	K	O	H	L	E	R	N	A	E	C	B	O	U	R	S	O	P	O	R	E	I	C	A	S	W	A	D	A	S	N
O	E	A	U	A	F	L	R	F	R	P	T	B	E	R	I	O	L	I	I	D	N	R	T	I	T	O	I	A	Y	Y	A	M	W	E	E
F	E	O	R	Y	S	J	B	G	A	Y	S	M	I	L	L	S	P	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	Y	P	R	N	O	A	I	S	R	H	E
A	T	A	G	M	O	A	K	F	I	E	L	D	S	D	O	E	H	H	N	P	T	H	P	R	P	A	O	S	A	H	B	C	O	T	S
S	I	L	M	A	W	R	S	L	G	V	E	R	O	N	A	T	K	L	N	P	I	T	O	A	R	T	E	R	O	M	I	N	N	E	F

Cities

- Alma
- Altoona
- Ashland
- Baraboo
- Cumberland
- Dodgeville
- Fennimore
- Hayward
- Jefferson
- Juneau
- Kewaunee
- Kiel
- Lake Geneva
- Lodi

- Marion
- Monroe
- Neillsville
- Oconto
- Reedsburg
- Stoughton
- Sun Prairie
- Superior
- Thorp
- Tomah
- Verona
- Waterloo
- Whitewater

Villages

- Biron
- Cassville
- Dane
- Eagle
- Fall River
- Gays Mills
- Iola
- Kohler
- Lone Rock
- Maple Bluff
- Norwalk
- Oakfield
- Oregon

- Potosi
- Rio
- Tony
- Viola
- Winter
- Woodman

WISCONSIN RECREATION AREAS WORD PUZZLE

Can you find the following names in the word puzzle? For information on these, and other state parks, forests, recreation areas and trails, refer to the table on state parks found in the *Blue Book*.

M	I	L	I	T	A	R	Y	R	I	D	G	E	T	R	A	I	L	R	E	M
B	E	A	B	L	U	E	M	O	U	N	D	B	O	J	I	B	W	A	I	J
I	W	R	E	S	D	O	O	W	S	U	I	C	U	L	C	I	D	L	S	C
G	E	T	R	A	I	L	B	E	N	O	T	S	W	O	L	L	E	Y	G	M
B	S	O	N	I	A	T	N	U	O	M	B	I	R	D	P	U	N	L	N	L
A	D	L	L	F	C	O	P	P	E	T	F	Z	C	N	I	N	I	I	I	Y
Y	O	D	L	L	C	K	Y	P	M	N	R	A	I	R	K	W	A	A	R	E
R	O	B	R	A	Y	K	C	O	R	O	T	Z	N	O	E	O	R	R	P	W
A	W	A	E	M	F	I	R	H	C	M	P	T	N	H	L	T	C	T	S	E
S	S	Y	D	B	O	R	N	H	O	L	W	A	J	K	A	E	M	R	Z	D
N	U	R	L	E	M	Z	E	U	K	E	L	L	O	C	K	A	E	A	I	N
O	R	G	M	A	G	A	N	P	H	B	G	A	I	U	E	G	L	D	D	O
G	A	O	A	U	C	T	L	P	P	L	A	N	F	B	D	D	T	E	A	S
E	L	V	K	R	A	G	T	F	O	O	O	R	I	I	V	O	T	C	C	L
K	G	E	I	I	R	C	N	Z	D	T	C	N	R	S	R	H	E	D	N	E
E	W	R	N	V	O	I	W	O	A	I	A	B	E	R	U	K	K	E	W	N
K	E	N	N	E	C	R	V	C	B	P	L	W	E	W	A	L	W	R	O	R
A	N	O	I	R	K	Z	E	E	Y	A	E	P	A	L	P	P	A	A	T	O
L	Z	R	C	K	I	P	I	E	R	C	A	N	R	T	O	O	I	Y	N	N
S	U	D	K	E	S	N	V	U	L	T	D	O	I	R	O	S	R	W	W	R
L	B	O	I	K	L	E	T	A	T	S	R	E	T	N	I	M	O	T	O	E
I	D	D	N	A	A	A	F	I	L	R	C	A	K	A	S	B	I	K	R	V
V	E	G	N	L	N	R	S	G	I	I	L	C	I	J	E	U	N	B	B	O
E	V	E	I	N	D	O	J	M	P	F	F	F	U	L	B	L	L	I	M	G
D	Y	G	C	H	N	M	L	I	A	R	T	E	E	P	A	N	H	A	I	L

Ahnapee Trail

Aztalan

Big Bay

Blue Mound

Bong

Browntown-Cadiz Springs

Buckhorn

Copper Falls

Devils Lake

First Capitol-Belmont Mound

Governor Dodge

Governor Nelson

Interstate

Kettle Moraine

Kinnickinnic

Lake Kegonsa

Merrick

Military Ridge Trail

Mill Bluff

Mirror Lake

Natural Bridge

Nelson Dewey

New Glarus Woods

Newport

Ojibwa

Pattison

Pecatonica Trail

Peninsula

Perrot

Pike Lake

Potawatomi

Red Cedar Trail

Rib Mountain

Roche A Cri

Rock Island

Rocky Arbor

Sugar River Trail

Wildcat Mountain

Wyalusing

Yellowstone

C. STATE SENATE DISTRICT MAP

An outline map showing most of the Wisconsin senate districts is printed below. (The districts in large urban areas may not appear individually due to the large number of districts in a small area. If you reside in an urban area and your districts are not clearly outlined, disregard this question and go to the next item.)

Locate the senate district in which you live. Write in the proper number and shade the area with any color. Identify as many of the surrounding senate districts as possible and number them. Next, draw in your assembly district boundaries within your senate district.



D. CITY AND COUNTY MAP EXERCISE

Use the county outline map on the following page to answer the following questions about cities and counties in Wisconsin.

1. Locate your own county on the map. Insert the name within its boundary and shade it in. Put a star where your county seat is located and a large dot where your home is.

2. Locate the counties that border your county and insert their names.

3. Put a circle on the map where you think the State Capitol is located. In what city is it located?

4. Indicate the following cities on the map using the corresponding letters rather than the names.

- a. Milwaukee
- b. Green Bay
- c. Janesville
- d. La Crosse
- e. Wisconsin Rapids
- f. Superior
- g. Eau Claire
- h. Rhinelander
- i. Oshkosh
- j. Platteville

If you have difficulty in locating the cities on the maps found in the *Blue Book*, use another map in your school or home. A state highway map would be very helpful.

5. On the map write the names of Wisconsin's four neighboring states.



PART FOUR**1995-1996 BLUE BOOK STUDY GUIDE ANSWER KEY****ANSWERS TO PART TWO
QUESTIONS ABOUT WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT****A. Textbook Overview**

1. Pages vi-xi
2. a. Biographies; 1
b. Feature Article; 99
c. Wisconsin Constitution; 195
d. Framework of Wisconsin State Government; 245
e. Legislative Branch; 257
f. Executive Branch; 319
g. Judicial Branch; 563
h. Statistical Information on Wisconsin; 599
i. Wisconsin Political Parties; 833
j. Elections in Wisconsin; 869
k. Wisconsin State Symbols; 955
l. Alphabetical Index; 961
3. a. Dr. H. Rupert Theobald
b. 30 years
4. a. Page 33
b. Page 10
c. Page 86
d. Page 16
5. a. Page 960
b. Pages 686-688
c. Pages 696-698
d. Pages 788-793

B. Questions Grouped by *Blue Book* Sections**Biographies (pages 1-98)**

1. Jack C. Voight
2. Senator Herbert Kohl and Senator Russell Feingold. Both are Democrats.
3. 9; individual answers
4. Assembly Chief Clerk Charles R. Sanders; Senate Chief Clerk Donald Schneider

5. a. 17th Senate District
- b. 1st Assembly District
- c. West

6. Individual answers

7. Senate Sergeant at Arms Jon H. Hochkammer; Assembly Sergeant at Arms John A.

Scocos

8. Superintendent of Public Instruction John Benson

9. Senator Brian Rude

10. Justice Ann Walsh Bradley; elected

11. 4 Democrats; 5 Republicans; Representative Mark W. Neumann

Feature Article (pages 99-194)

1. “The Wisconsin Idea: The University’s Service to the State”; Jack Stark

2. Alan Knox and Joe Corry

3. “the boundaries of the state”

4. various answers

5. Charles McCarthy

6. Pages 116-123, also picture caption on page 118

7. a. Page 136

 b. Page 154

 c. Page 152

8. Stark focuses on the 20th century evolution of the Idea; Knox and Corry forecast 21st century developments.

9. Page 183

Wisconsin Constitution (pages 195-244)

1. 14.

2. Secretary of State

3. April 1972

4. a. Article IV, Section 4

 b. Article VI, Section 4

 c. Article I, Section 3

 d. Article XIII, Section 12

 e. Article IV, Section 24

 f. Article XI, Section 3

 g. Article VII, Section 4

- h. Article I, Section 9m
- 5. constitutional; referenda
- 6. 135; 186; 119
- 7. April 1995; rejected
- 8. 623,987 for; 435,180 against
- 9. April 1993; gambling

Framework of Wisconsin Government (pages 247-258)

- 1. 30 West Mifflin Street; 13
- 2. 816 State Street; 30 N. Carroll Street
- 3. 4802 Sheboygan Avenue; 16
- 4. a. governor; legislature; supreme court
 - b. executive
 - c. The Department of Justice
 - d. independent; various answers
 - e. Military Affairs
 - f. Nonprofit
- 5. 1,265; board; 3
- 6. 189; 394; 150; 4; Milwaukee
- 7. special; 399
- 8. 427; school board

Legislative Branch (pages 259-326)

- 1. President; Speaker
- 2. a. 49,412
 - b. various answers
 - c. 148,235
 - d. various answers
- 3. 14; 36
- 4. a. Revisor of Statutes Bureau
 - b. Legislative Reference Bureau
 - c. Legislative Council
 - d. Legislative Audit Bureau
 - e. Legislative Fiscal Bureau
- 5. a. 32 (8 senators and 24 representatives)
 - b. 48

- c. 12 (Of 99 members, 87 had had previous legislative experience in the assembly.)
- d. 1993
- e. 15
- f. 32
- 6. a. Senator Michael Ellis
- b. Senator Robert Jauch
- c. Representative Scott Jensen
- d. Representative Walter Kunicki
- 7. \$38,056; various answers
- 8. a. 10
- b. 2
- 9. a. bill drafting
- b. fiscal note
- c. enrolled; governor
- d. house of origin
- e. two-thirds
- 10. a. 1993 Wisconsin Act 99
- b. 1993 Wisconsin Act 399
- c. 1993 Wisconsin Act 98
- d. 1993 Wisconsin Act 481
- e. Environment
- 11. Brian Rude; David Prosser
- 12. Pages 291-292.

Executive Branch (pages 327-570)

- 1. a. 6; 4
- b. attorney general
- c. secretary of state
- d. lieutenant governor
- e. state treasurer
- 2. Page 322
- 3. 4, 2, 1, 3
- 4. a-c. various answers (page 322)
- 5. a. various answers (page 340)
- b. \$25 per day

- c. Jon E. Litscher
- 6. a. Glass Ceiling Commission; Aleta Murra; Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Room 400X, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702
 - b. Governor's Advisory Council on Judicial Selection; Christopher Green
 - c. Governor's Milwaukee Stadium Commission
- 7. a. 1. Secretary Charles H. Thompson
 - 2. 4,052.27 employes
 - 3. \$2,931,773,100
 - 4. Hill Farms State Transportation Building; 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison
- b. Page 474
- c. Department of Regulation and Licensing
- d. Office of the Secretary of State
- e. Elections Board
- f. Department of Revenue; page 505
- g. Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
- h. Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
- i. Katharine Lyall; various answers
- 8. a. various answers
 - b. 1. Lawrence R. Nines
 - 2. 3
 - 3. Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority
 - c. 1985. The corporation owns and operates the Bradley Center as a concert and entertainment center and a sports arena for Milwaukee's professional teams and Marquette University.

Judicial Branch (pages 563-598)

- 1. a. 7
 - b. 10
 - c. chief; Chief Justice Roland B. Day
 - d. chief justice \$105,756; other justices \$97,756
- 2. a. 4
 - b. 16
 - c. 6
 - d. various answers
- 3. circuit courts

4. Elected; appointed by the governor
5. Page 595
6. Judicial Commission
7. Page 598
8. municipal; no
9. Pages 593-594
10. a. *State v. Swatek*

b. Was the defendant's right to freedom of religion denied when the judge considered his failure to attend church regularly in determining his sentence? Court of Appeals

c. *Kelley Co. , Inc. v. Marquardt*

Statistics (pages 599-832)

1. a. Local and State Government
- b. Population and Vital Statistics
- c. Employment and Income
- d. News Media
- e. Geography and Climate
- f. History
- g. Conservation and Recreation
- h. Transportation
- i. Associations
2. a. Page 726
- b. Page 723
- c. Page 672
- d. Page 640
- e. Page 648
- f. Page 631
- g. Page 606
- h. Page 812
- i. Page 723 or 781
- j. Pages 689-692

Politics (pages 833-868)

1. Page 834
2. Recognized; 5
3. David Opitz

4. Libertarian Party of Wisconsin
5. Party platform
6. Party committeewoman or committeeman

Elections (pages 869-954)

1. 18
2. Voter registration is required for every municipality with a population of more than 5,000 and may be adopted by local ordinance for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less.
3. In February (spring primary) and April (spring election) of any year (except in 1996 when the spring election, which includes the presidential preference vote, will be held in March).
4. The elections for partisan offices are the primary election (held in September) and the general election (held in November).
5. Absentee ballots may be obtained in advance from the appropriate municipal clerk's office.
6. Pages 921-923
7. Pages 921-923
8. Pages 928-954
9. 7
10. Justice Ann W. Bradley
11. Representative Mary Panzer (page 900)
12. Page 885
13. Justice Janine P. Geske

Wisconsin State Symbols (pages 955-996)

1. Chapter 286, Laws of 1979
2. "Forward"
3. Various answers
4. a. State Dance – the polka
b. Lindbergh Elementary School, Madison
5. Muskellunge
6. Sugar Maple
7. a. Honey Bee
b. Holy Family School of Marinette and the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association
c. Monarch butterfly, dragon fly, ladybug, or mosquito

- 8. Coat of arms
- 9. Dairy cow; Ayrshire
- 10. Various opinions

C. Miscellaneous Questions

- 1. a. 38,986
 - b. 10,036
- 2. a. Various answers
 - b. Various answers
- 3. a. Division of Tourism Development in the Department of Development
 - b. Public Service Commission
 - c. Department of Revenue
 - d. Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
 - e. Department of Transportation
 - f. Wisconsin Gaming Commission
 - g. Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services in the Department of Public Instruction
 - h. State Fair Park Board
 - i. State Historical Society of Wisconsin
 - j. Bureau of Parks and Recreation in the Department of Natural Resources
 - k. Office of Commissioner of Banking
- 4. a. George Meyer
 - b. James Robertson
 - c. Nelson Dewey
 - d. Nicholas Muller III
 - e. Alan Tracy
 - f. Individual answer
 - g. Individual answer
 - h. Page 727
- 5. Minnesota
- 6. a. Chapter 479, Laws of 1965
 - b. 3
 - c. Trial Division
 - d. Nicholas L. Chiarkas; appointed by the Public Defender Board
 - e. \$116,271,600

- f. 519.10
7. *The Post Crescent*
8. Devil's Lake, 8,863 acres; Heritage Hill, 50 acres
9. Page 368
10. (800) 362-9472
11. Page 659; various answers
12. Jean Nicolet
13. Lake Winnebago; 137,708 acres
14. Educational Communications Board
15. a. 1869
- b. 1,283
- c. 53588
- d. *Home News*; published on Thursday
- e. 17th Senate District; 51st Assembly District
- f. Senator Dale W. Schultz; Representative Stephen J. Freese
- g. Chvala – 175; Thompson – 276
16. 182 tested positive and 228 tested negative
17. a. January 9, 1996 to February 1, 1996
- b. The "Biographies" section of the *Blue Book* has the pertinent information for every legislator.
18. a. Page 265
- b. Page 266
- c. Wisconsin Senate and Assembly Sergeants at Arms

ANSWERS TO PART THREE: ACTIVITY SECTION

A. Matching Exercise

1. (o)
2. (q)
3. (p)
4. (u)
5. (e)
6. (t)
7. (c)
8. (y)
9. (z)

- 10. (s)
- 11. (d)
- 12. (g)
- 13. (x)
- 14. (w)
- 15. (j)
- 16. (f)
- 17. (b)
- 18. (h)
- 19. (r)
- 20. (i)

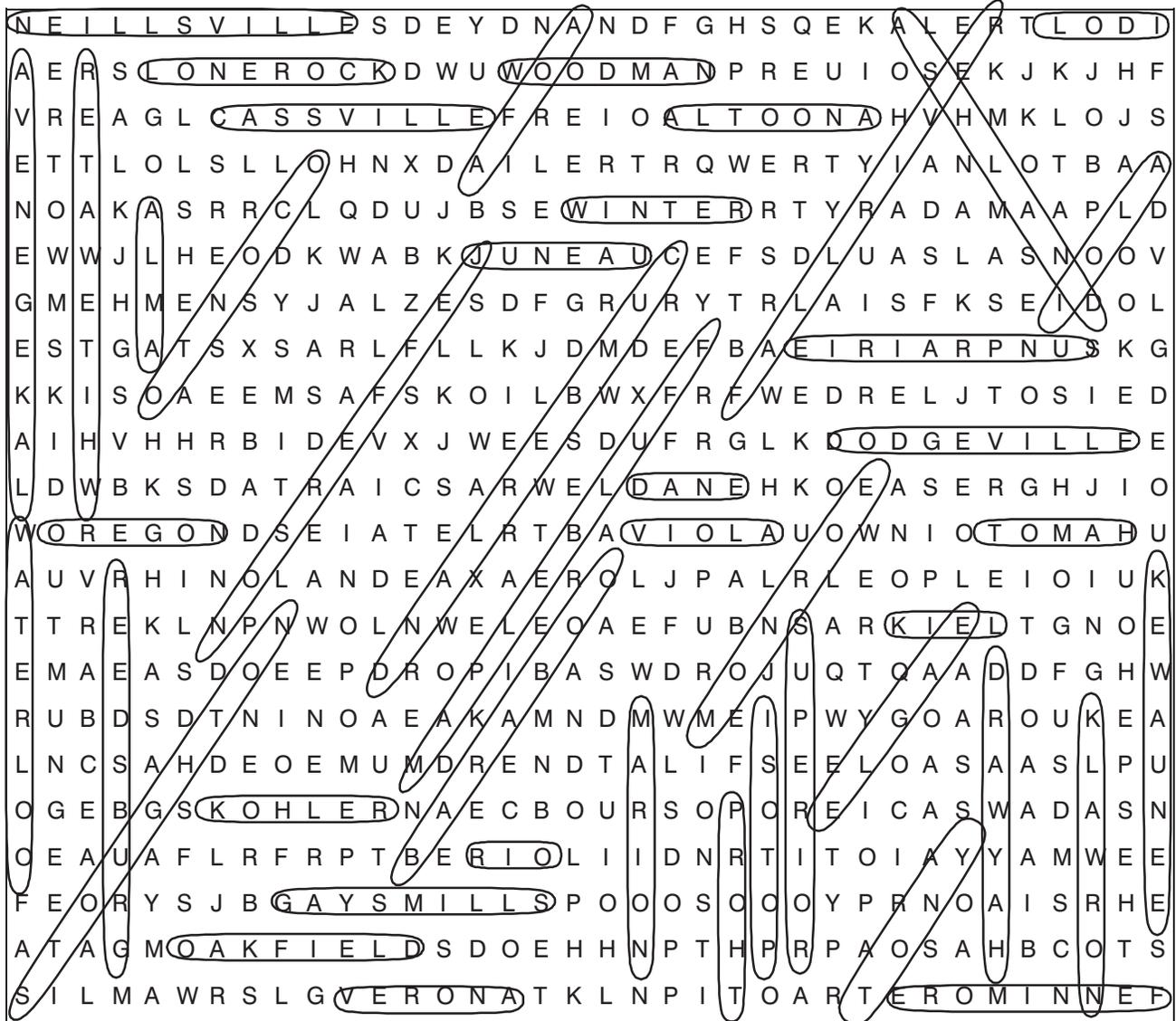
B. Puzzles

The completed diagram puzzles are found on pages ___ to ___.

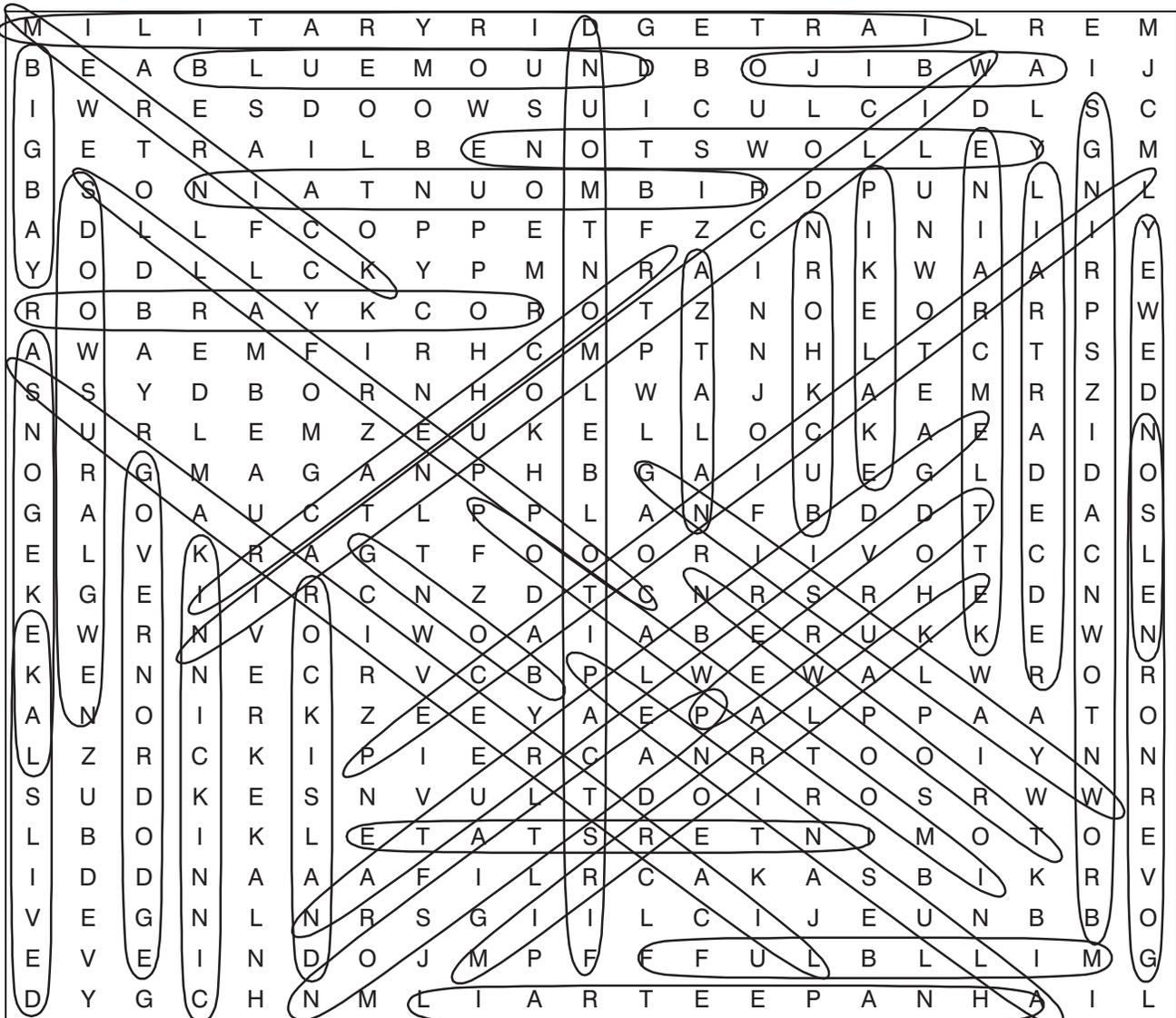
C. STATE SENATE DISTRICT MAP EXERCISE

The legislative district maps of the state or parts thereof are found on pages 89-91 of the *Blue Book*. Individual senate and assembly district maps are found in the biography section. If questions arise as the actual composition of any senate or assembly district, students can refer to Chapter 4 of the Wisconsin Statutes, "Senate and Assembly Districts", for the official description of each district.

D. CITY AND COUNTY MAP EXERCISE



CITIES AND VILLAGES WORD PUZZLE



WISCONSIN RECREATION AREAS WORD PUZZLE

Selected Legislative Reference Bureau Publications

Research Bulletins

- RB-88-1 Childbearing by Contract: Issues in Surrogate Parenting. March 1988
RB-90-1 Summary of the 1989-90 Wisconsin Legislative Session 1989 Wisconsin Acts 1 to 368. June 1990
RB-91-1 Chippewa Off-Reservation Treaty Rights: Origins and Issues. December 1991
RB-92-1 Summary of the 1991-92 Wisconsin Legislative Session, 1991 Wisconsin Acts 1 to 323. July 1992
RB-94-1 A Health Insurance Primer. January 1994
RB-94-2 The Evolution of Legalized Gambling in Wisconsin. March 1994
RB-94-3 Summary of the 1993-94 Wisconsin Legislative Session, 1993 Wisconsin Acts 1 to 478. May 1994

Informational Bulletins

- IB-87-1 The Homeless: A Primer. January 1987
IB-87-2 The 65 MPH Speed Limit. May 1987
IB-87-3 The Partial Veto in Wisconsin -- An Update. October 1987, Revised August 1988
IB-88-1 Drugs in the Workplace: A Discussion of Issues. February 1988, Revised May 1988
IB-88-3 A Thumbnail History of Wisconsin Veterans' Legislation. August 1988
IB-88-6 Electronically Monitored Home Confinement: A New Alternative to Imprisonment. December 1988
IB-89-2 The Ground Rules of A Special Session. October 1989
IB-90-3 "Let the People Decide" -- Initiative and Referendum in Wisconsin and Other States. April 1990, Revised September 1991
IB-90-4 Financing State Mandates. November 1990
IB-92-1 Wisconsin's Role in Electing the President. September 1992.
IB-94-1 Use of Midlevel Practitioners for Primary Care. September 1994
IB-94-2 An Overview of AFDC in Wisconsin. September 1994
IB-94-3 The Gun Control Debate -- An Update. October 1994
IB-94-4 Ask the LRB. December 1994
IB-95-1 Capital Punishment in Wisconsin and the Nation. April 1995
IB-95-2 Right to Die Issues. April 1995
IB-95-3 School Choice in Wisconsin. May 1995
IB-95-4 A Study Guide to the 1995-1996 *Wisconsin Blue Book*. September 1995

Wisconsin Briefs

- Brief 90-6 An Introduction to Legislative History Research in Wisconsin. June 1990
Brief 92-3 Compensation of Wisconsin Legislators, 1836 through 1991 Legislative Sessions. March 1992
Brief 92-4 A Summary of the Parental and Family Responsibility Initiative. May 1992
Brief 92-6 Legislative Turnover in the 1963-1991 Sessions of the Wisconsin Legislature. May 1992
Brief 92-7 Senate and Assembly Districts Promulgated for the 1992 Elections by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. June 1992

Brief 92-14 Status of Term Limitations as of November 1992. November 1992
Brief 93-3 "Mace" and Tear Gas Weapons. February 1993
Brief 94-1 Current Status of Synthetic BST. February 1994
Brief 94-2 Motorcycle Safety. February 1994
Brief 94-4 Executive Vetoes of Bills Passed by the 1993 Wisconsin Legislature, January 26, 1993 - March 25, 1994. May 1994
Brief 94-5 Telecommunications Regulation and the Information Superhighway. May 1994
Brief 94-6 Candidates: Primary Election, September 13, 1994. August 4, 1994
Brief 94-8 Candidates: General Election, November 8, 1994. September 16, 1994
Brief 94-9 The Regulation of the Sale and Use of Tobacco in Wisconsin. October 1994
Brief 94-10 1995-1996 Wisconsin State Officers. November 1994
Brief 94-11 Brief Biographies 1995 Wisconsin Officers. December 23, 1994
Brief 94-12 Constitutional Amendments Given "First Consideration" Approval by the 1993 Wisconsin Legislature. December 1994
Brief 95-1 Profile of the 1995 Wisconsin Legislature As of January 3, 1995. January 1995
Brief 95-2 Wisconsin Women Legislators -- An Historical List. January 1995
Brief 95-3 The Minimum Drinking Age in Wisconsin. January 1995
Brief 95-4 Executive Budget Bills Enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature, 1931-1994. February 1995
Brief 95-5 Torts and Damages: The Civil Justice Reform Issue. February 1995
Brief 95-6 Constitutional Amendments to be Considered by the Wisconsin Voters April 4, 1995. March 1995
Brief 95-7 Executive Partial Veto of 1995 Assembly Bill 150: Executive Budget Bill Passed by the 1995 Wisconsin Legislature (1995 Wisconsin Act 27). August 1995
Brief 95-8 State Agencies, Boards, Councils, and Commissions Created, Abolished or Altered by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 (The Executive Budget). August 1995

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