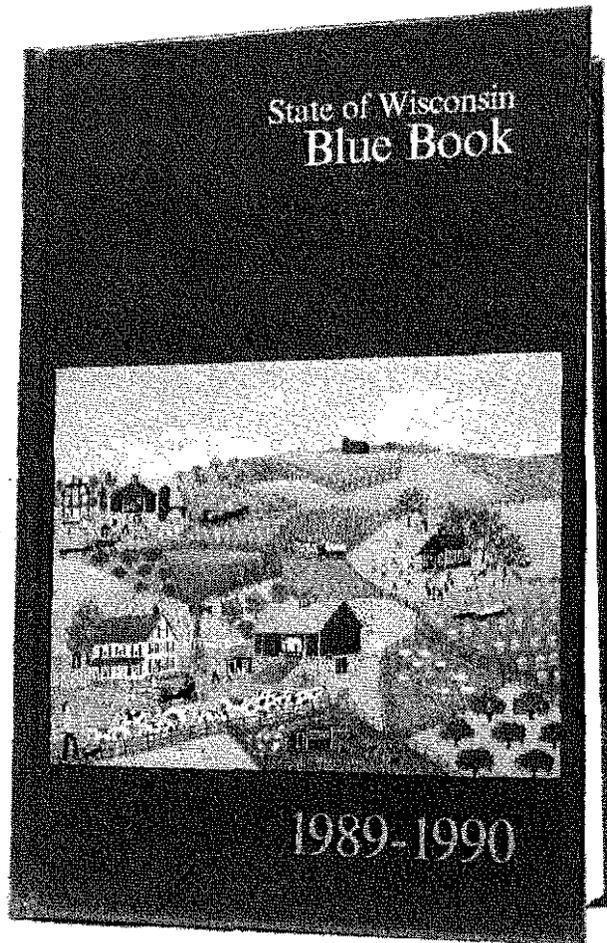


# A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1989-1990 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK



## State of Wisconsin

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Informational Bulletin 90-IB-2  
FEBRUARY 1990

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# A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1989-1990 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

## Part One

### Introduction

This 2nd edition of the Blue Book Study Guide is designed for classroom use in conjunction with the *1989-1990 Wisconsin Blue Book*.

Which major political party was born in Wisconsin? Which state agency has the most employees? Which Indian tribe in Wisconsin has the most members? How many Wisconsin lakes are larger than 50 acres? What are the local units of government in Wisconsin and what is their relationship to state government? Who are your state senator and assembly representative?

Answers to these questions are easily found in the Wisconsin Blue Book, and they represent only a small sampling of the diverse information about Wisconsin available to all who want to learn more about their state.

The Blue Book is recognized as a principal source of detailed information on Wisconsin. Within its statutory limit of 1,000 pages, it provides a detailed explanation of the operation and functions of Wisconsin state government, including a description of all state agencies. Each biennial edition contains the current text of the Wisconsin Constitution, information on the 3 branches of government, biographies and pictures of elected state officers and legislators, election results and vote totals, and a wide variety of statistical information. It also features a special article on a subject of general interest. This edition's article is entitled, "Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways". Our recent articles focused on such diverse topics as business and industry, parliamentary procedure, vocational education, and local government.

The purpose of this guide is to make readers aware that the Blue Book is an exceptional information source and learning tool. It poses a series of questions, keyed to specified sections of the 1989-1990 edition and designed to acquaint the reader with the range of information contained therein. Answering these questions will also give the reader a working knowledge of how to use this and future Blue Books. It is hoped that through this process, users will gain an understanding of how state government operates and acquire an appreciation of the many fascinating and unique features of the entire state of Wisconsin.

According to state law, one of the primary objectives of the Blue Book should be "to make the book useful for civic classes in schools". The statutes also require that each school board provide an instructional program designed to give pupils "an understanding of the basic working of all levels of government, including the duties and responsibilities of citizenship". The Blue Book can help in meeting this requirement, and we hope this brief study guide will assist in carrying out those objectives.

### History of the Wisconsin Blue Book

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, approxi-

mately 1,000 pages in length, with a 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. Biennial publication began with the 1883 edition when the legislature went to a biennial session. From 1883 to 1939, the Blue Book was issued in odd-numbered years; from 1940 to 1970, in even-numbered years; and since 1971, odd-numbered years.

In its early years, the Blue Book was primarily a manual and reference book for the use of the legislature. Later, it developed into a data and information source for the general public. 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. Beginning with the edition of 1879 and ending with that of 1911, the official name was "The Blue Book of the State of Wisconsin". Since the 1913 edition, the title has been "Wisconsin Blue Book".

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 1966, the Secretary of State was designated as its editor. Later, from 1901 to 1929, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, the Industrial Commission, and the State Printing Board 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 publishing 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". Since 1963, the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization has been the policy-making body for the bureau.

Over the past 60 years, since it assumed responsibility for production of the Blue Book, the LRB has consistently worked to improve the book's quality to help readers more easily understand Wisconsin state government. The LRB would appreciate hearing your comments about the Blue Book or this study guide, including ways to make them more useful to you.

## Part Two

### Questions About Wisconsin Government

Part Two of this study guide presents questions relating to the 1989-1990 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 more challenging questions, using detailed information from the 1989-1990 edition.

#### A. Textbook Overview

The purpose of this exercise is to acquaint the reader with the contents of the 1989-1990 Blue Book.

1. According to the title page, what government agency compiles the Blue Book?

What agency is responsible for sale and distribution?

2. Locate the "Table of Contents" in the preface section of the Blue Book. On which pages is it found? (Preface pages are designated by Roman numerals.) \_\_\_\_\_

3. The Blue Book is divided into 13 separate sections listed in capital letters in the "Table of Contents". The first is "BIOGRAPHIES". What are the other 12 sections?

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_
- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Using the "Table of Contents", find the pages which list statistical information on Wisconsin education. \_\_\_\_\_
5. On which pages is the "Alphabetical Index" found? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Using the "Alphabetical Index", find the page listing Indian reservations in Wisconsin.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Using the "Alphabetical Index", find the pages listing ZIP codes for post offices in Wisconsin.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The Blue Book has an "Addenda" section which covers last minute information received for the book. What are the pages of this Addenda?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Using the "Table of Contents", find which pages list statistical information about Wisconsin. Then check the "Alphabetical Index" to see if your answer and the listing there are the same.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Each Wisconsin Blue Book has a feature article. What is the title of the feature article in this Blue Book and on which pages is it located? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Using the "Table of Contents", find the page on which Governor Tommy G. Thompson's letter to Blue Book readers is located. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Using the "Alphabetical Index to Biographies" on page 2 find the page number for each of the following:
  - a) Supreme Court Justice Shirley Abrahamson \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) U.S. Senator Herbert H. Kohl \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) U.S. Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) State Superintendent of Public Instruction Herbert J. Grover \_\_\_\_\_
3. The members of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin are elected from \_\_\_\_\_ (number) different districts. According to the map on page 18, I live in the \_\_\_\_\_ Congressional District and the name of my U.S. Representative is \_\_\_\_\_
4. The name of the President of the Senate is \_\_\_\_\_  
The name of the Speaker of the Assembly is \_\_\_\_\_
5. Using the maps on pages 89-91, identify the following:
  - a) La Crosse County is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ Senate District.
  - b) Lincoln County is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ Assembly District.
  - c) The 74th Assembly District is located in what part of the state (north, south, east, west)? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) The City of Beloit is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ Assembly District.
6. I live in the \_\_\_\_\_ Senate District and the \_\_\_\_\_ Assembly District. The \_\_\_\_\_ Assembly District and the \_\_\_\_\_ Assembly District are the other 2 Assembly districts which make up my Senate district. (The maps on pages 92-98 show districts in larger cities.)
7. The sergeants at arms, elected by legislative members from outside their membership, maintain order in and about the chambers and supervise the messengers for their respective houses. The name of the Senate Sergeant at Arms is \_\_\_\_\_  
The name of the Assembly Sergeant at Arms is \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Questions Grouped by Blue Book Chapters**

(Questions are grouped by categories following the Blue Book format.)

**1. Biographies** (pages 1-98)

One of the most useful parts of the Blue Book is the "Biographies" section containing the pictures and biographies of elected state officials. Have you ever wondered: "Who is my legislator?" "What does my legislator look like?" "What is my legislator's background?" This section will provide the answers. In addition, it also contains maps of each congressional, senate and assembly district.

1. The name of the Governor of Wisconsin is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The 2 U.S. Senators from Wisconsin and their party affiliations are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
8. There are 6 constitutional executive officers listed in the Blue Book. Five of them are elected on a political party basis. Which one is elected on a "nonpartisan" basis (without a political party affiliation)? \_\_\_\_\_
9. The judicial branch is headed by a Supreme Court of \_\_\_\_\_ (number) justices. The judge with the most seniority (the one who has served the longest) is called the "chief justice". The name of the current Chief Justice is \_\_\_\_\_ . The Chief Justice became a member of the court in \_\_\_\_\_ (year). Was this justice initially appointed by the governor or elected? \_\_\_\_\_

10. In the case of Wisconsin, there are currently \_\_\_\_\_ (number) U.S. Senator(s) and \_\_\_\_\_ member(s) of the U.S. House of Representatives who have had prior state legislative experience.

## 2. Feature Article (pages 99-298)

Each edition of the Blue Book contains a special in-depth article on a topic of current interest. Recent feature articles include "Wisconsin Business and Industry", "Capitals and Capitols in Early Wisconsin", "Education for Employment", "Local Government in Wisconsin", and "The Indians of Wisconsin".

In addition to the fill-in-the-blank type questions listed below, we have prepared a map exercise in the Activity Section of Part Three, which asks the reader to indicate on blank maps a number of the places discussed in the feature article.

- The title of the feature article in the 1989-1990 Blue Book is \_\_\_\_\_ and its author is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Wisconsin is blessed with great water resources. According to the author, there are \_\_\_\_\_ miles of streams in Wisconsin and \_\_\_\_\_ miles of Great Lakes shoreline.
- Waterways have played a major part in the historical development of Wisconsin. Name 4 ways in which waterways have significantly promoted that development. (Hint: Check the subtitles in Part One of the article.)
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Using the map on pages 102-103, describe in what part (e.g. southeast) of the state the major portions of the following rivers are located:
  - Brule \_\_\_\_\_
  - Fox \_\_\_\_\_
  - Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_
  - St. Croix \_\_\_\_\_
- Using the 3 maps in the article, name the key rivers which flow near the following places:
  - Neenah-Menasha \_\_\_\_\_
  - Muscoda \_\_\_\_\_
  - Perrot State Park \_\_\_\_\_
  - Governor Knowles State Forest \_\_\_\_\_
  - Lake Winnebago \_\_\_\_\_
  - Portage \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (2 rivers)
  - Wyalusing State Park \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (2 rivers)
  - Hudson \_\_\_\_\_

- The name of the individual whose fur trading empire had a tremendous impact in Wisconsin during the late 1700s and early 1800s is \_\_\_\_\_. The name of the fur company which he founded was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you were traveling on the Fox River from Green Bay to Neenah, you would be headed in a \_\_\_\_\_ direction. Four cities with interesting historical sites, through which you would pass while making this trip are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Commercial fishing flourished on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but a devastating blow struck in the 1930s when a parasitic fish called the \_\_\_\_\_ made its way from the Atlantic Ocean into the Great Lakes and almost killed off the fishing industry.
- The 2 European countries that were early users of Wisconsin's waterways for transportation and economic purposes were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- As Wisconsin became more urbanized and industrialized, the waterways received heavy use and faced increased pollution. Two major pollutants are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- At the conclusion of this section, there is a listing of special feature articles in prior Blue Books (1958 to 1987). Identify the Blue Book year for the following topics:
  - Wisconsin Writers \_\_\_\_\_
  - Wisconsin's Former Governors \_\_\_\_\_
  - Protecting Wisconsin's Environment \_\_\_\_\_
  - Wisconsin Business and Industry \_\_\_\_\_
- For a listing of special articles found in Blue Books from 1919 to 1933 and 1935 to 1962 you would look at the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ editions of the Wisconsin Blue Book.

## 3. Wisconsin Constitution (pages 299-328)

The Wisconsin Constitution section contains the current text of the Wisconsin Constitution, as well as the votes cast on all constitutional amendments and statewide referenda questions that have been submitted to the electorate since adoption of the constitution in 1848. The Wisconsin Constitution (like the U.S. Constitution and other state constitutions) is a document outlining the structure, principles, and purposes of our government, and it also sets forth the basic rights of Wisconsin citizens.

The following questions are intended to acquaint you with this important document.

1. The "Table of Contents" for the Wisconsin Constitution on pages 300-301 indicates that there are \_\_\_\_\_ (number) articles in the constitution.
2. Articles IV, V and VII describe the 3 branches of government. These are the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
3. According to the summary on page 326, the procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is different from that for enacting a bill. To amend the Wisconsin Constitution, it is necessary for \_\_\_\_\_ (number) consecutive Wisconsin Legislatures to adopt an identical amendment in the processes known as "\_\_\_\_\_ consideration" and "\_\_\_\_\_ consideration". A majority of the electors voting at a subsequent election must ratify (approve) the amendment. Article \_\_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution establishes this amendment process.
4. 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. The Wisconsin Legislature adopted \_\_\_\_\_ acts or joint resolutions to submit these changes to the electorate. (NOTE: It is not necessary to count all the amendments. The answer is already "boxed up" for you.)
5. Identify the following provisions by listing the article and section number:
  - a) Establishes the right of municipalities to determine their local affairs (often called "home rule") \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Makes an individual ineligible to hold public office if convicted of an infamous crime \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Sets impeachment procedures for removing public officials from office \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Describes procedure for electing state senators \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Authorizes the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) Guarantees freedom of worship \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Requires that the number of members of the Assembly shall never be less than 54 nor more than 100 \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Allows public school students to be released from classes during regular school hours for purposes of receiving religious (sectarian) instruction \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Authorizes the governor to fill vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, and other elected county officers by appointment \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Gives the governor the power to grant pardons and reprieves to convicted prisoners \_\_\_\_\_
6. Article III provides that every United States citizen age \_\_\_\_\_ or older who is a \_\_\_\_\_ of an elections district in this state is \_\_\_\_\_ elector of that district.
7. At the end of this Blue Book section, there are 2 tables. One lists all \_\_\_\_\_ amendments, and the other lists all statewide \_\_\_\_\_ elections.
8. According to the first table, in November 1854 the Wisconsin electorate turned down proposed constitutional amendments providing for 2-year terms for assemblymen, 4-year terms for senators and biennial legislative sessions. Since the constitution currently specifies this structure, the electorate must have subsequently given its approval. At the November election in \_\_\_\_\_ (year) the electorate voted \_\_\_\_\_ for and \_\_\_\_\_ against to make the constitutional change.
9. The Wisconsin voters recently authorized the creation of a state lottery and permitted pari-mutuel on-track betting in the state. The vote authorizing the state lottery was \_\_\_\_\_ for and \_\_\_\_\_ against. The vote allowing pari-mutuel on-track betting was \_\_\_\_\_ for and \_\_\_\_\_ against.
10. Some referendum questions do not amend the constitution. Instead, they allow the legislature to refer a policy question to the voters to see how they feel about the matter. For example, the legislature submitted a referendum question to the voters on the subject of Daylight Saving Time in Wisconsin. This vote took place at the April \_\_\_\_\_ (year) election and the vote was \_\_\_\_\_ for and \_\_\_\_\_ against.

#### 4. Framework of Wisconsin Government

(pages 329-340)

One of the most important parts of the Blue Book is this section on the framework of state government. To be an informed citizen, it is essential that you have an understanding of the types of state and local government units that exist, how they interact with each other, and whom to contact in those governments when the need arises. This guide and the information contained in the Blue Book are designed to save you time and effort when dealing with your local or state government.

Each Wisconsin citizen actually lives within at least 6 distinct units of government. They are: 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.

1. One of the new additions to the Blue Book is a map of the state agencies in Madison. For example, if you had to come to Madison to pick up your lottery winnings at the State Lottery Board, you would find that their address is \_\_\_\_\_ and the map location number is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Using the map, you will note that the Legislative Reference Bureau, which compiles the Blue Book and this guide, has moved from the Capitol Building to another location. The new address is \_\_\_\_\_ and the effective date was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The state government organization chart on pages 332 and 333 will help you answer the following questions. (Note that a "department" means the principal administrative agency in the executive branch. This definition does not include independent agencies which are state agencies that have either quasi-judicial functions or corporate powers.)
  - a) The executive branch is headed by the \_\_\_\_\_, the legislative branch is headed by the \_\_\_\_\_, and the judicial branch is headed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) Looking at the chart you can immediately determine that the branch of government with the most subunits is the \_\_\_\_\_ branch.
  - c) On the chart you will find a number of administrative departments. Some are headed by a constitutional officer, such as the department of \_\_\_\_\_; others are headed by

a single secretary, such as the department of \_\_\_\_\_; and still others by a part-time board, such as the department of \_\_\_\_\_.

- d) In addition to the administrative departments, there are also agencies indicated with a circle. These are called \_\_\_\_\_ agencies. One such agency, headed by a full-time commission, is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - e) The Attorney General heads the Department of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - f) The one-of-a-kind state entity pictured on the chart is the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. One of the local governmental units in Wisconsin is the county. Wisconsin has \_\_\_\_\_ (number) counties, each headed by a board of \_\_\_\_\_. The number of counties that have elected county executives is \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. Two additional governmental units are cities and villages. There are currently \_\_\_\_\_ cities and \_\_\_\_\_ villages in Wisconsin. Minimum population for incorporation of an isolated village is \_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (number) classes of city in Wisconsin. The only "first class" city in Wisconsin at the present time is \_\_\_\_\_.
  6. Metropolitan sewerage districts and inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ districts. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are 366 such districts in Wisconsin.

#### 5. Legislative Branch (pages 341-410)

The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government consists of a bicameral (2-house) legislature, composed of a 33-member state senate, a 99-member state assembly, plus the staff employed by each house, the legislative committees, and the service agencies which support the legislature.

1. Each house of the legislature chooses its presiding officer. The individual selected is a member of the majority political party. In the Senate, the presiding officer is the \_\_\_\_\_. In the Assembly, it is the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The United States government is required to count all its population every 10 years. (It will do this in 1990.) After each census, both congressional and legislative districts are redrawn to reflect population changes. The U.S. Constitution

requires that the districts be as equal as possible. The allocation of a given number of seats among an established number of districts is called apportionment (or reapportionment). The drawing of district boundaries to reflect apportionment is called redistricting. On pages 365 and 366 you will find a table listing the 1980 population of legislative districts. Use the information presented to fill in the blanks.

- a) Population of the average assembly district \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Population of the average senate district \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Population of your own assembly district \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Population of your own senate district \_\_\_\_\_
3. Proposed legislation is usually sent to standing committees for public hearings. (A "standing" committee serves for the entire legislative session and usually handles specific legislative subjects.) In the 1989 Legislature, there are \_\_\_\_\_ (number) standing committees in the Senate and \_\_\_\_\_ standing committees in the Assembly. In addition, there are \_\_\_\_\_ joint standing committees created by statute, composed of members from both houses.
4. In addition to the staff hired to assist individual legislators or committees, 5 legislative service bureaus exist to provide nonpartisan research and technical assistance to the legislature. Insert the correct name in the brief description below.
- a) The \_\_\_\_\_ edits the biennial edition of the Wisconsin Statutes.
  - b) The \_\_\_\_\_ drafts all legislative proposals and provides research to the legislature.
  - c) The \_\_\_\_\_ operates through a committee system and studies various problems of government.
  - d) The \_\_\_\_\_ reviews the accounts of all state agencies, boards, and commissions at least once every 5 years.
  - e) The \_\_\_\_\_ provides budget and program analysis to the Joint Committee on Finance.

5. Whenever a new legislature convenes, many people ask: What is the makeup of the new legislature? How does it compare to the prior one? The table on page 347 provides a profile of the current legislature (as of 1/3/89), as well as the 5 preceding ones. Use it to find the following numbers:
  - a) Number of women serving in the 1989 Legislature \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Average age of a state senator in the 1989 Legislature \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Number of senators in the 1989 Legislature who have had previous legislative experience \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Session that had the least number of Republican senators \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Total number of attorneys in the 1989 Legislature \_\_\_\_\_
6. Political parties play an important role in the legislature. In each house, legislators organize according to their parties. Each party has a floor leader, called the "majority leader" or "minority leader", and an assistant floor leader called the "assistant majority leader" and "assistant minority leader". The role of these leaders is to encourage the membership 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. With the exception of holdover senators, members of the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature receive an annual salary of \_\_\_\_\_. Holdover senators (i.e. senators continuing their 4-year terms who are not newly elected to the 1989 Legislature) receive an annual salary of \_\_\_\_\_. Name one other form of compensation that a legislator receives. \_\_\_\_\_
8. At the beginning of each legislative biennium, the legislature adopts a work schedule for the 2-year period. Use the 1989-90 session schedule chart on page 350 to answer the following:
  - a) Number of floorperiods \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Ending date of floorperiod IV \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Final date to send bills to governor \_\_\_\_\_
9. Refer to the table on pages 355-357 to answer the following questions:

- a) How many laws were enacted during the September 1987 special session? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) What was the total number of bills introduced by the 1987 Legislature, including any special sessions held during that period? (Remember a biennial legislative session covers 2 calendar years.) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) What was the total number of bills vetoed by the governor during the 1943 Legislature? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Of the total number of bills vetoed in Question C, how many were overridden by the legislature? (Note: This is the highest number of vetoes ever overridden by a single legislature.) \_\_\_\_\_
10. To understand the legislative process, it is essential to understand how an idea is transformed into a law. On pages 359-363, you will find a brief description of how a bill becomes a law.
- a) After the proposal is drafted into bill form by the Legislative Reference Bureau, what is the first legislative step that it must undergo? \_\_\_\_\_
- 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 this.
- c) After a bill is passed by both houses of the legislature, it is \_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. the process of preparing a clean copy of the measure) by the Legislative Reference Bureau and then sent to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) If a bill is vetoed in whole or part by the governor, it is sent back to the \_\_\_\_\_. Vetoed bills or items may become law despite the objections of the governor, but a \_\_\_\_\_ vote in each house of the legislature is required to override the veto.
11. Each edition of the Blue Book since 1970 has contained a summary of significant legislation from the prior legislative session. On pages 367-378 you will find answers to the following:
- a) The act that prohibits the sale or distribution of cigarettes and tobacco products to minors \_\_\_\_\_
- b) The act that requires an employer in Wisconsin with more than 50 employes to provide family leave and medical leave to certain employes \_\_\_\_\_
- c) The subject heading in the summary under which you would find listed an act that revises the obscenity law that was invalidated in 1980. \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Executive Branch (pages 411-628)

The executive branch, one of the 3 branches of government, has the broad responsibility of carrying out the programs and policies authorized by the legislative branch. It is responsible for the day-to-day services of state government. As a result, the executive branch includes over 90 percent of all state employes. The administrative structure of the executive branch is varied. It consists of constitutional offices (e.g., Office of the Governor), numerous administrative departments, independent agencies, 3 authorities and even one nonprofit corporation. Remember to check the organization chart of Wisconsin State Government on pages 332-333 for a review of the overall framework of the executive branch.

- The following 4 questions are taken from "A Profile of the Executive Branch", found on pages 413-424.
  - According to the state constitution, the state's chief executive officer is the \_\_\_\_\_, who is elected on a part (party) basis every \_\_\_\_\_ years.
  - Identify each constitutional officer described below:
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ supervises the public schools in the state.
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ maintains many official state records.
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ takes over the duties of the governor when the governor is out of the state or leaves office before the end of the 4-year term.
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ has official responsibility for the state's funds.
    - The \_\_\_\_\_ is chief legal officer of the state.
- Most of the larger state agencies are called "departments", and they are headed either by a single official, called a "secretary", or by a part-time board.
  - Which department is headed by the only nonpartisan state constitutional officer? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Name a department, headed by a secretary, that is listed under the functional area of environmental resources. \_\_\_\_\_

3. In addition to environmental resources, there are 4 other broad functional areas in which state services are grouped. Name the 5 categories in alphabetical order as they are presented in the book. (Note that the detailed departmental descriptions under each category are also alphabetized.)

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Now that you are acquainted with the 5 functional areas of state services, identify the functional area of each of the following agencies:

- a) Office of the Commissioner of Securities  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) Department of Revenue  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Department of Military Affairs  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) Department of Transportation  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) Public Service Commission  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) Department of Regulation and Licensing  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Another category of state agencies is the independent agency. These agencies are usually given "quasi-judicial" duties. (Hint: If you do not know what quasi-judicial means, check the dictionary.) Name one such agency headed by:

- a) a single commissioner  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) a part-time board  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) a full-time commission  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. According to state law, "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired..." On pages 429-447 you will find the special committees that were recently created by Governor Tommy G. Thompson.

- a) Name the committee that was created to examine conditions in Wisconsin's nursing homes.  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Several vacancies occur annually in the appeals court system and the circuit court system. The governor may make appointments to fill these vacancies until the next election. What group would assist the governor in filling a court vacancy? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Answers to the following questions can be found on pages 449-615 in which detailed state agency descriptions are grouped by function.

a) In reference to the Department of Development:

- 1) Name of its functional area  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Name and title of department head  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Number of employes  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Total budget for 1987-89  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Tourism toll-free hot line number  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) What is the primary responsibility of the Employment Relations Commission? \_\_\_\_\_

c) Imagine you are establishing a business and are told by your attorney that your business should be set up in the form of a corporation. What agency would you contact to file papers of incorporation? \_\_\_\_\_

d) You just celebrated your 18th birthday and 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? \_\_\_\_\_

If you came to Madison in person, where would you locate this agency? \_\_\_\_\_

e) Through its Crime Victims Compensation Program, the State of Wisconsin awards more than \$1 million annually to innocent victims of crime. Identify the state department and the office within that department responsible for administering this program. \_\_\_\_\_

8. In addition to state departments and independent agencies, pages 616-628 also describe the following organizations: state authorities, a \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, regional agencies, and interstate agencies.

- a) If your county is a member of a regional planning commission, name that commission.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) The Housing and Economic Development Authority was created to alleviate the housing shortage for low- and moderate-income persons and families.
  - 1) Name of the executive director  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) Number of employes  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) According to the Blue Book, the employes of this authority are not paid from state funds. How does the authority finance its activities and pay its employes? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 7. *Judicial Branch* (pages 629 to 664)

The judicial branch is perhaps the least understood of all 3 branches of government. It consists of a court system, composed of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts, and municipal courts, as well as the judicial service agencies. In addition to containing a profile of the judicial branch, this section of the Blue Book also provides the reader with a summary of recent court decisions and a description of various courts and judicial agencies.

1. The Wisconsin Supreme Court is the final authority on cases involving Wisconsin law and the state constitution. Only federal questions may be appealed beyond this level to the U.S. Supreme Court.
  - a) The Wisconsin Supreme Court consists of one \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (number) associate justices.
  - b) The justices are elected for \_\_\_\_\_-year terms.
  - c) Since only one justice may be elected at each election, some Supreme Court vacancies are filled by appointment of the \_\_\_\_\_, sometimes for several years, until there is an open April election date on which a full-term successor can be chosen by the voters.
2. Which court receives most civil actions and criminal trials for violations of state law? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name a circuit judge and an appellate judge from your county. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Name the agency that is responsible for investigating misconduct of a judge. \_\_\_\_\_  
Who is the person in charge of this agency? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Does the agency referred to in Question 4 determine the penalty for the offending judge? ( ) \_\_\_\_\_
6. The State Bar of Wisconsin consists of all attorneys and judges who are eligible to practice law in Wisconsin courts. Name 2 functions or responsibilities of the Bar. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. On pages 635-645 there is a "Summary of Significant Decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of Wisconsin". It is interesting to note that judicial decisions, such as these, often play a major role in interpreting and clarifying contested laws.
  - a) Name the court case relating to the owners of a private shopping mall prohibiting a dance group from performing an anti-nuclear dance in the mall. \_\_\_\_\_  
What right did the dancers claim was being denied them? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) In *Wisconsin Senate v. Thompson*, the court decided what issue? \_\_\_\_\_  
What court issued this decision? \_\_\_\_\_

### 8. *Statistics* (pages 665-854)

The Blue Book provides a detailed statistical picture of the state, presenting data on a wide variety of topics. These statistics offer some surprisingly unusual and fascinating facts about Wisconsin. In addition to the few questions presented here, a number of questions in a later section will also be taken from this statistical section.

1. Name the statistical category (e.g., education) in which you would find the following data:
  - a) Name of your county sheriff. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Total population of all Indian reservations in Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) The correctional institution that houses the most inmates \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Date on which welfare mothers and UW-Madison student demonstrators, led by Father James Groppi, took over the Assembly Chamber in the State Capitol \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Largest lake in Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) The average salary of public school teachers in Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_
  - g) Total number of deer hunting licenses sold in 1987 \_\_\_\_\_
  - h) Number of votes that Governor Tommy Thompson received at the November 1986 election \_\_\_\_\_

i) The publisher and address of the publication titled *Everybody's Money*. \_\_\_\_\_

What do you know about your county?

- a) Name of county board chairperson \_\_\_\_\_
- b) County seat \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Total land and water area (in acres) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Land area in square miles \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Number of school dropouts (1987-88) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Number of banks \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Number of farms \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Total number of AFDC recipients \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Number of live births (1987) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) Population (1988 estimate) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Number of official historical markers \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Politics** (pages 855-872)

The section on politics defines what a political party is, describes the organization of the major political parties, and provides the text of the party platforms.

- 1. How many political parties are described in this section? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Who was state chairperson of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin as of June 1989? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Who was state chairperson of the Republican Party of Wisconsin as of June 1989? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. What is the word used to describe a political party that qualifies for a separate ballot under Section 5.62 (1)(b) or (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. What do you call a declaration of the principles and policies adopted by a political party? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Professor James R. Donoghue in his book, *How Wisconsin Voted*, divided Wisconsin's political history into 4 eras. What political party has undergone a resurgence during the current (4th) era? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. What is the lowest level political party official recognized by state law? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the primary function of this official? \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Elections** (pages 873-956)

How governments are organized, how they function, how they develop and administer public policy depends primarily on the people who are elected to governmental positions. This section on elections covers such topics as how candidates are selected, what types of elec-

tions are conducted in Wisconsin, what campaign finance requirements are imposed on candidates, and, finally, the names and vote totals for both successful and unsuccessful candidates. Voting totals for constitutional and referenda questions are also included.

- 1. What are the 4 types of regular elections held in Wisconsin?
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. At what elections are nonpartisan officials elected? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. If you were eligible to vote, living where you do now, would you be required to register before voting? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the reason for your answer? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. What type of primary election does not require the voter to declare a party affiliation before being able to vote? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. If a voter is on vacation on the date of an upcoming election, does the voter have any alternatives other than not voting? \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, please explain. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Earlier in the guide, you were asked to identify your state representative. What was the total vote for your state representative at the November 8, 1988, election? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. What was the name of your representative's opponent at that election? (If your representative ran unopposed, just write "none".) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. How many votes did President Bush receive in your municipality at the November 1988 election? \_\_\_\_\_ If your municipality's vote totals are given by ward, what was the vote in your ward? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Who was Supreme Court Justice Shirley Abrahamson's opponent in the April 4, 1989, spring election? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Who was the delegate from the 6th Congressional District that attended the Democratic Party Convention in July 1988 pledged to Jesse Jackson? \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. What was the winning margin of votes (i.e. difference in vote totals) between U.S. Senator Herbert H. Kohl and Susan Engeleiter at the November 8, 1988, election? \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. What was Wisconsin's estimated voting age population at the November 8, 1988, election? \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Wisconsin State Symbols** (pages 957-962)

One of the Blue Book's most popular features with school students is this section on state symbols. Over the years, a growing number of items have received recognition in state law as state symbols. Several of them were initially suggested by Wisconsin students.

1. Name the state symbols that school students are given credit for initiating. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the most-recently adopted state symbol? \_\_\_\_\_ What is the year and number of the act that provided for this new symbol? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is Wisconsin's state motto? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the official state flower? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Wisconsin also has an official state dog.
  - a) What is the official state dog? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) What school in Wisconsin is credited for getting this dog designated as a state symbol? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) What is the name of the physician who is credited with developing and standardizing this breed of dog? \_\_\_\_\_
6. The 1989 Wisconsin Legislature is considering designating additional state symbols. Included among these are 2 different foods. Can you name these 2 potential symbols? (Note: The answers to this question are not in the Blue Book. Have you read about them in your newspaper?) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
7. What state symbol is part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag? \_\_\_\_\_
8. The official state domestic animal is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the particular breed of that animal that is to be honored in 1990 is the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What is Wisconsin's official state soil? \_\_\_\_\_
10. During legislative debate on certain measures proposing recent state symbols, the legislature has voiced conflicting views as to the actual need or usefulness of these symbols. What do you think might be supporting or opposing views? What is your opinion on this issue?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Miscellaneous Questions**

After completing parts A and B of this guide, you should be ready to answer the following questions. The answers are given somewhere in the *1989-1990 Wisconsin Blue Book*. Write your answer in the space provided.

1. The State of Wisconsin is a major employer in the state. In 1906, a total of 1,924 people worked for the state.
  - a) At the end of 1988, what was the total number of state employes? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) A part of that employe total consists of limited term employes (LTE's). Define a limited term employe. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Many residents and nonresidents visit Wisconsin state parks annually.
  - a) What was the total number of visitors at Wisconsin State parks in 1987? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) What is the largest state park in terms of acreage? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) What state park had the most visitors in 1987? \_\_\_\_\_
3. There was a legislator who served in the 1987 Wisconsin Legislature but was not listed or pictured in the 1987-1988 Blue Book. Although he is not a member of the 1989 Legislature, his photograph and biography are found in the 1989-1990 Blue Book. (Hint: Some of the special information "added" to this book is found in a separate section.) What is his name? \_\_\_\_\_ When was he elected? \_\_\_\_\_ Whom did he replace in the legislature? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What state agency would you most likely contact to receive assistance for the following concerns?
  - a) Your uncle, who is a teacher in a Wisconsin public school, is considering retiring. However, before he makes a final decision, he wants a few retirement-related questions answered. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) A neighbor tells you that she is being discriminated against at her place of employment. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) You need help in creating a new wildlife habitat area on your private land. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) You have an income tax refund coming for money that was withheld from your paycheck last summer. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) You have to take an examination to receive your first driver's license. \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) Your parents are having problems with their auto insurance company. \_\_\_\_\_
  - g) A friend, who happens to be deaf, needs special educational assistance. \_\_\_\_\_

- h) You attended the Wisconsin State Fair in West Allis last year and have several suggestions as to how to improve the displays and the overall quality of the fair. \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) You wish to persuade the governor to commute a sentence of a dear relative who is incarcerated at Waupun State Prison. \_\_\_\_\_
  - j) The teachers in your school district and the school board have reached an impasse in their contract negotiations. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name the following individuals:
- a) President of the United States \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Vice President of the United States \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Secretary of State of Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Chief Justice of Wisconsin Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) Your county sheriff \_\_\_\_\_
  - g) Your Representative in Congress \_\_\_\_\_
  - h) Your state senator \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) Your Representative to the Assembly \_\_\_\_\_
  - j) Your county clerk \_\_\_\_\_
6. The music for the state song "On Wisconsin!" was originally composed as a football song for which state? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Locate the detailed description of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and answer the following:
- a) When was the first agriculture-related department created? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) When did the department receive its current name? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Who is the executive head of the agency, and how was that person selected? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) How many separate divisions does the department have? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Which division of the department is responsible for inspecting dairy plants and grocery stores? \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) Which division of the department is responsible for regulating trade practices in the state? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) What is the total number of employees in the department? \_\_\_\_\_
  - h) What is the street address of the department? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the name of the daily newspaper in La Crosse? \_\_\_\_\_
9. In 1960, the first woman was elected to a state-wide office in Wisconsin. What was her name and to what office was she elected? \_\_\_\_\_
10. The 2 highest points in Wisconsin are located in what Wisconsin county? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What year was the first heart transplant performed in Wisconsin? \_\_\_\_\_
12. In 1978, the first Black person was elected to a constitutional office in Wisconsin. What was this individual's name? \_\_\_\_\_
13. At the April 1989 election, the electorate voted on a constitutional amendment. One of the items in the amendment was to authorize the legislature to provide property tax relief to individuals based on their income. What was the recount vote for and against this amendment?  
 For \_\_\_\_\_; Against \_\_\_\_\_  
 Did the recount vote totals increase or decrease the original margin, and did it change the outcome? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Which governor drowned during his term of office? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Which is Wisconsin's deepest lake, and what is its depth? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Although the Office of Lieutenant Governor was provided for in the 1848 Wisconsin Constitution, it was included only after considerable debate. What other officer was initially suggested to succeed the governor in place of the lieutenant governor? \_\_\_\_\_
17. Answer the following questions regarding the village of Spring Green.
- a) In which county is it located? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) What year was it incorporated as a village? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) What is the village's 1988 estimated population? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) What is the village's ZIP code? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) On which river is the village situated? \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) What is the name of the village's newspaper? \_\_\_\_\_
  - g) In which Senate and Assembly District is the village located? \_\_\_\_\_

- h) What are the names of the state senator and state representative representing those districts? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - i) What was the total Spring Green village vote for U.S. President at the November 8, 1988, election? \_\_\_\_\_
18. Who was the first white man to reach Wisconsin? \_\_\_\_\_  
When did this occur? \_\_\_\_\_
19. Your school class is coming to Madison to learn about state government. To make the trip as efficient and worthwhile as possible, knowledge of the following would be helpful:
- a) You wish to view the Wisconsin Legislature in session during 1990. What would be the best dates to plan your trip? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) You already know who your state senator and state representative are, but, in order to visit them, you need to locate their offices and telephone numbers. Where would you look in the Blue Book? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Because you are a diligent student, you realize that it would be a good idea to call your legislator prior to the trip and schedule an appointment. (Legislators are very busy individuals.) Unfortunately, you have no money to make a long distance call and you do not wish to make a collect call. Luckily, there is a way to contact your legislator toll free. What is it? \_\_\_\_\_

20. The news media is often referred to as the "fourth branch" of government. Newspaper reporters, television and radio personnel inform the citizens of our state about the activities of state government, and they serve as sentinels by observing and commenting on the actions of public officials.
- a) Name 2 newspapers with official correspondents covering the activities of the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature and give the names of their respective reporters.  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
Are these newspapers available in your hometown?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Identify one television and one radio station in your area that have official news media personnel covering the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) With which office must news media personnel register to become official correspondents?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Part Three

### Activity Section

#### A. Matching Exercise

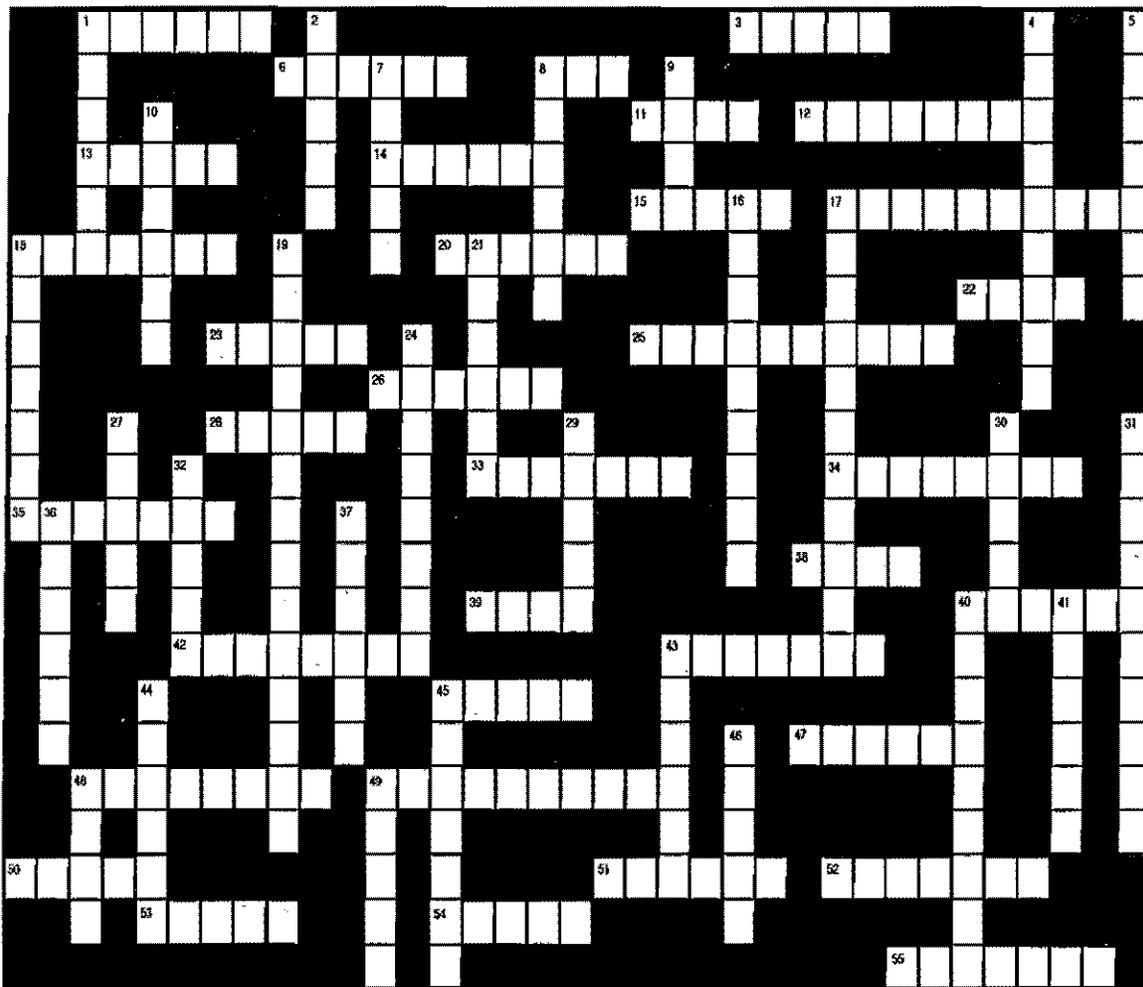
Fill in the blank in column 1 with the proper response found in column 2. Note: There are a few extra items listed in column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
_____ 1) County with largest population	a) 53,788
_____ 2) Became governor in 1959	b) Nelson Dewey
_____ 3) Official state beverage	c) Vilas
_____ 4) Assembly Majority Leader	d) Robert W. Kasten, Jr.
_____ 5) Senate Minority Leader	e) William G. Callow
_____ 6) Term for member of U.S. House of Representatives	f) 210
_____ 7) Number of circuit judges	g) Marathon
_____ 8) Number of railroad passengers (1987)	h) Jim Moody
_____ 9) Number of public school teachers (1988-89)	i) 162,567
_____ 10) President of the University of Wisconsin System	j) Winnebago
_____ 11) Supreme Court Justice	k) 130,594
_____ 12) County with fewest farms in 1987 (not counting Menominee County)	l) beer
_____ 13) State Public Defender	m) 43
_____ 14) State vote total for Governor Dukakis in November 1988	n) William Proxmire
_____ 15) Largest lake in Wisconsin	o) Milwaukee
_____ 16) Number of Democrats in 1989 Wisconsin Senate	p) La Crosse
_____ 17) State park containing home of the first governor	q) 191,437
_____ 18) Number of students in UW System (1988-89)	r) Gaylord Nelson
_____ 19) Total motor vehicle accidents in state (1987)	s) milk
_____ 20) Wisconsin member of U.S. House of Representatives	t) 1,126,794
_____ 21) Number of Republicans in 1989 Wisconsin Assembly	u) Kenneth A. Shaw
	v) 2 years
	w) Thomas A. Hauke
	x) 866,149
	y) Michael G. Ellis
	z) Thomas A. Loftus
	aa) 88,000
	bb) Nicholas L. Chirkas
	cc) Waukesha
	dd) 20
	ee) 4 years

## B. Puzzles

*Legislators Crossword 1*

Complete the Legislators Crossword Puzzle 1 by filling in the names of the legislators which correspond to their respective district numbers.



## Across

1. 46th assembly
3. 18th assembly
6. 75th assembly
8. 3rd assembly
11. 84th assembly
12. 6th assembly
13. 7th assembly
14. 53rd assembly
15. 41st assembly
17. 71st assembly
18. 9th assembly
20. 29th assembly

22. 93rd assembly
23. 76th assembly
25. 78th assembly
26. 33rd assembly
28. 14th senate
33. 28th senate
34. 30th assembly
35. 56th assembly
38. 68th assembly
39. 36th assembly
40. 10th assembly
42. 31st assembly

43. 94th assembly
45. 13th assembly
47. 62nd assembly
48. 95th assembly
49. 97th assembly
50. 86th assembly
51. 79th assembly
52. 23rd senate
53. 19th senate
54. 27th assembly
55. 12th senate

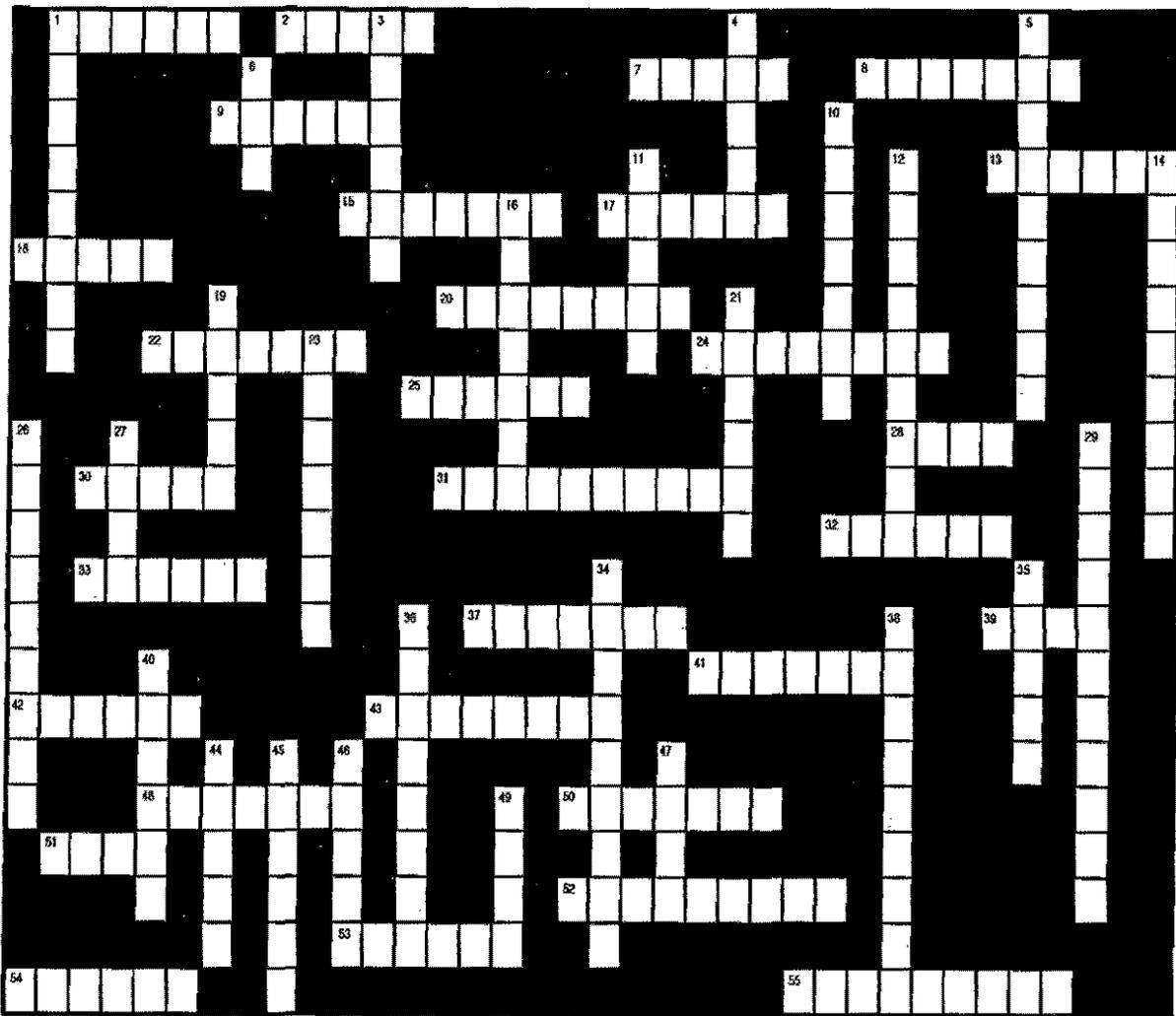
## Down

1. 59th assembly
2. 85th assembly
4. 70th assembly
5. 5th assembly
7. 83rd assembly
8. 35th assembly
9. 32nd senate
10. 58th assembly
16. 8th senate
17. 21st assembly
18. 24th assembly
19. 52nd assembly
21. 22nd senate
24. 67th assembly
27. 1st senate

29. 77th assembly
30. 40th assembly
31. 98th assembly
32. 25th senate
36. 63rd assembly
37. 13th senate
40. 12th assembly
41. 28th assembly
43. 45th assembly
44. 37th assembly
45. 50th assembly
46. 23rd assembly
48. 31st senate
49. 20th senate

*Legislators Crossword 2*

Complete the Legislators Crossword Puzzle 2 by filling in the names of the legislators which correspond to their respective district numbers.



Across

Down

- |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 32nd assembly  | 22. 39th assembly | 41. 57th assembly | 1. 17th assembly  | 26. 20th assembly |
| 2. 7th senate     | 24. 34th assembly | 42. 19th assembly | 3. 15th senate    | 27. 33rd assembly |
| 7. 17th senate    | 25. 26th senate   | 43. 9th senate    | 4. 3rd senate     | 29. 49th assembly |
| 8. 55th assembly  | 28. 88th assembly | 48. 1st assembly  | 5. 54th assembly  | 34. 10th senate   |
| 9. 6th senate     | 30. 16th assembly | 50. 14th assembly | 6. 5th senate     | 35. 48th assembly |
| 13. 61st assembly | 31. 30th senate   | 51. 8th assembly  | 10. 42nd assembly | 36. 18th senate   |
| 15. 24th senate   | 32. 66th assembly | 52. 60th assembly | 11. 73rd assembly | 38. 51st assembly |
| 17. 2nd senate    | 33. 74th assembly | 53. 21st senate   | 12. 47th assembly | 40. 4th assembly  |
| 18. 64th assembly | 37. 4th senate    | 54. 92nd assembly | 14. 72nd assembly | 44. 2nd assembly  |
| 20. 27th senate   | 39. 44th assembly | 55. 69th assembly | 16. 29th senate   | 45. 11th assembly |
|                   |                   |                   | 10. 38th assembly | 46. 11th senate   |
|                   |                   |                   | 21. 26th assembly | 47. 15th assembly |
|                   |                   |                   | 23. 43rd assembly | 49. 22nd assembly |

*Legislators Acrostic*

Place the name of the legislator who represents the district listed in the space provided. Then take the letters which fall in the 7 circles and rearrange them to spell a state symbol.

- a) 65th assembly district \_\_\_\_\_○\_\_\_\_\_
  - b) 80th assembly district ○\_\_\_\_\_
  - c) 81st assembly district \_\_\_\_\_○\_\_\_\_\_
  - d) 82nd assembly district ○\_\_\_\_\_
  - e) 90th assembly district \_\_\_\_\_○\_\_\_\_\_
  - f) 91st assembly district ○\_\_\_\_\_
  - g) 96th assembly district \_\_\_\_\_○\_\_\_\_\_
- State symbol \_\_\_\_\_

*Famous Wisconsin People Crossword*

The crossword puzzle grid consists of 68 numbered starting points for clues. The grid is filled with black squares to indicate non-letter positions. The numbers are distributed as follows:

- 1: Top row, column 1
- 2: Top row, column 5
- 3: Top row, column 6
- 4: Top row, column 10
- 5: Top row, column 11
- 6: Top row, column 12
- 7: Row 2, column 4
- 8: Row 2, column 5
- 9: Row 2, column 13
- 10: Row 3, column 2
- 11: Row 3, column 3
- 12: Row 3, column 6
- 13: Row 3, column 11
- 14: Row 4, column 3
- 15: Row 4, column 8
- 16: Row 4, column 11
- 17: Row 5, column 1
- 18: Row 5, column 4
- 19: Row 5, column 7
- 20: Row 5, column 11
- 21: Row 6, column 2
- 22: Row 6, column 3
- 23: Row 6, column 4
- 24: Row 6, column 7
- 25: Row 6, column 11
- 26: Row 6, column 13
- 27: Row 7, column 2
- 28: Row 7, column 3
- 29: Row 7, column 12
- 30: Row 8, column 3
- 31: Row 8, column 7
- 32: Row 8, column 11
- 33: Row 9, column 1
- 34: Row 9, column 2
- 35: Row 9, column 8
- 36: Row 9, column 12
- 37: Row 10, column 1
- 38: Row 10, column 2
- 39: Row 10, column 3
- 40: Row 10, column 4
- 41: Row 10, column 11
- 42: Row 11, column 2
- 43: Row 11, column 8
- 44: Row 12, column 1
- 45: Row 12, column 4
- 46: Row 12, column 5
- 47: Row 12, column 11
- 48: Row 12, column 12
- 49: Row 12, column 13
- 50: Row 12, column 14
- 51: Row 12, column 15
- 52: Row 13, column 3
- 53: Row 13, column 7
- 54: Row 13, column 11
- 55: Row 14, column 1
- 56: Row 14, column 2
- 57: Row 14, column 11
- 58: Row 15, column 7
- 59: Row 15, column 11
- 60: Row 16, column 1
- 61: Row 16, column 2
- 62: Row 16, column 3
- 63: Row 16, column 11
- 64: Row 17, column 4
- 65: Row 18, column 2
- 66: Row 18, column 11
- 67: Row 19, column 4
- 68: Row 19, column 11

## Across

1. Wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class*
2. Current supreme court justice
5. Architect
7. Academy award winner
10. Devised butterfat content test
12. Found first dinosaur egg in the Gobi Desert
13. Author who won 1925 Pulitzer Prize
14. Founded mission at La Pointe
15. Preached first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard
17. Invented the first practical typewriter
19. First ordained woman minister in the United States
20. Acted in *Boys Town*
21. First governor
22. Industrialist who developed a rolling steel mill
24. Pulitzer Prize winner
27. Developer of agricultural implements
29. Supreme court justice
30. Governor and cheese industry advocate
31. First supreme court justice from Madison
34. Historian of the American frontier
35. Governor whose brother was president of the State Senate
37. Current U.S. Senator
40. Current supreme court justice
41. Woman artist
42. Developed first outboard motor designed for mass production
43. First territorial governor
44. Actor awarded Presidential Medal of Honor
45. Circus promoter
49. Second governor
54. Sixties protest leader
56. World War II resistance leader who was executed by the Nazis in Berlin
58. Patented knotter for twine binder
60. Governor when UW and state university systems combined
62. Economist who drafted Wisconsin civil service law
63. Motion picture executive
64. Founder of meat packing company
65. Football coach

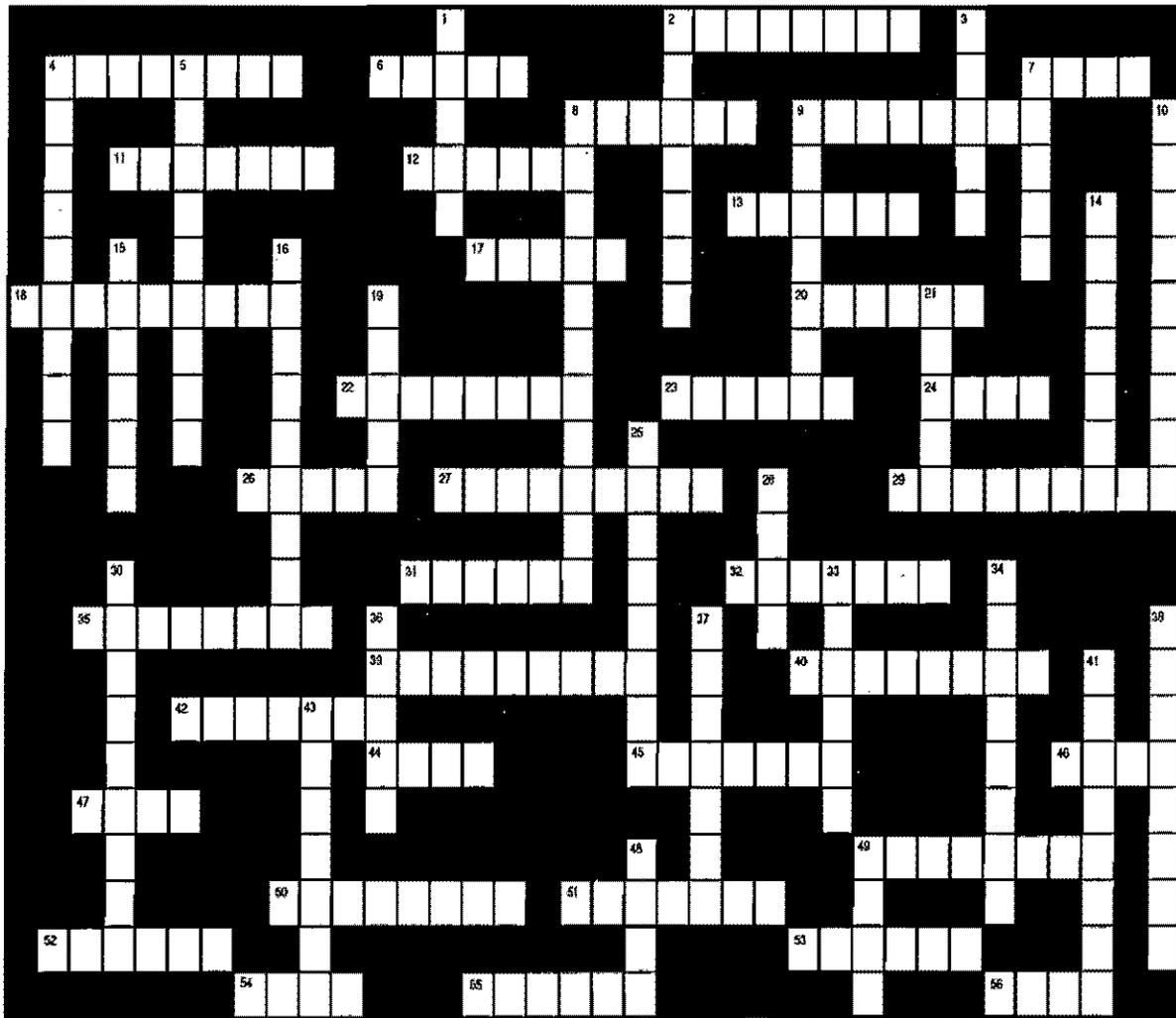
66. Governor and lumber baron
67. Author of Wisconsin stories
68. Supreme court justice from Hartford

## Down

1. Served as postmaster general
3. Most recent ex-governor
4. Former governor and U.S. Senator
6. Civil war governor who died in office
8. Started first cheese factory at Ladoga in 1864
9. Father of Wisconsin's public school system
10. Served both as Attorney General and Supreme Court Justice
11. Superintendent of Public Instruction when age of majority changed from 21 to 18
16. First woman supreme court justice
18. Pianist
19. Second Wisconsin governor born in Connecticut
23. First woman to graduate from UW law school
24. Became governor when a governor-elect died before inauguration
25. Last foreign born governor
26. Olympic gold medalist
28. Developed method of adding Vitamin D to milk
32. Magician
33. Father and son governors involved in plumbing industry
36. Governor during Wisconsin's Centennial Year
38. Head of first permanent settlement at Green Bay
39. Promoter of national parks
46. Escaped slave arrested in Racine whose case became famous in Wisconsin Supreme Court
47. Supreme court justice who probably will be next chief justice
48. First Republican governor to serve after the "4-year term" amendment
50. Founder of Green Bay Packers
51. Founder of wax products firm
52. UW president
53. Organized Woman's Christian Temperance Union
55. Director of *Citizen Kane*
57. Progressive congressman from Black River Falls
59. Two Assembly Speakers with the same last name
61. Prohibition party candidate for governor in 1908

*Counties Crossword*

Complete the Counties Crossword Puzzle by filling in the counties which correspond to the county seats listed



Across

Down

- |                   |                      |                  |                       |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 2. Chippewa Falls | 22. Portage          | 44. Janesville   | 1. Eagle River        | 21. Juneau           |
| 4. Florence       | 23. Racine           | 45. Superior     | 2. Chilton            | 25. Washburn         |
| 6. Phillips       | 24. Madison          | 46. Ladysmith    | 3. Lancaster          | 28. Baraboo          |
| 7. Balsam Lake    | 26. Monroe           | 47. Menomonie    | 4. Fond du Lac        | 30. Milwaukee        |
| 8. Medford        | 27. Oshkosh          | 49. Elkhorn      | 5. Eau Claire         | 33. Crandon          |
| 9. Antigo         | 29. Keshena          | 50. Shell Lake   | 7. Durand             | 34. Wausau           |
| 11. Waupaca       | 31. Mauston          | 51. Meenon       | 8. Whitehall          | 36. Neillsville      |
| 12. Hayward       | 32. Alma             | 52. Ellsworth    | 9. Merrill            | 37. Port Washington  |
| 13. Sparta        | 35. Richland Center  | 53. Oconto       | 10. Montello          | 38. Waukesha         |
| 17. Friendship    | 39. Darlington       | 54. Sturgeon Bay | 14. Black River Falls | 41. Wautoma          |
| 18. Appleton      | 40. Prairie du Chien | 55. Viroqua      | 15. Barron            | 43. Shawano          |
| 20. Rhinelander   | 42. Kenosha          | 56. Dodgeville   | 16. Jefferson         | 48. Hurley           |
|                   |                      |                  | 19. Green Bay         | 49. Wisconsin Rapids |

*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.

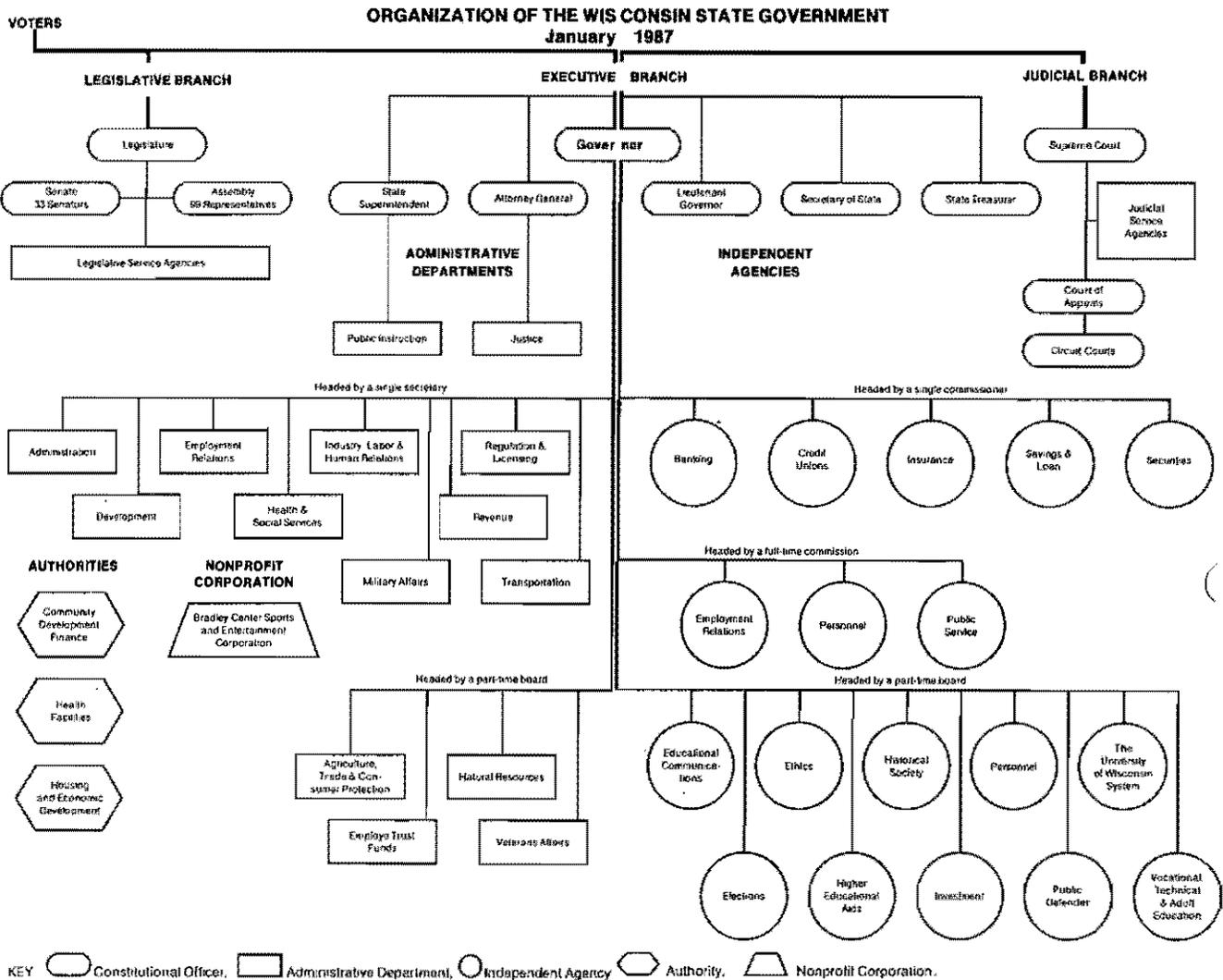
M	I	L	W	A	U	K	E	E	E	A	S	D	E	Y	D	N	A	S	D	F	G	H	S	Q	E	K	A	L	E	L	T	R	U	T	R
A	E	I	S	L	O	N	E	R	O	C	K	D	W	U	W	O	S	D	F	D	G	P	R	E	U	I	O	P	L	K	J	K	J	H	F
V	R	L	A	G	L	A	A	S	D	F	E	A	S	B	F	S	E	I	O	A	L	T	O	O	N	A	H	N	J	M	K	L	O	J	S
E	T	L	L	O	L	S	L	L	J	H	N	X	D	A	S	L	E	R	T	R	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	A	N	B	O	T	B	A	S
N	O	A	K	M	S	R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

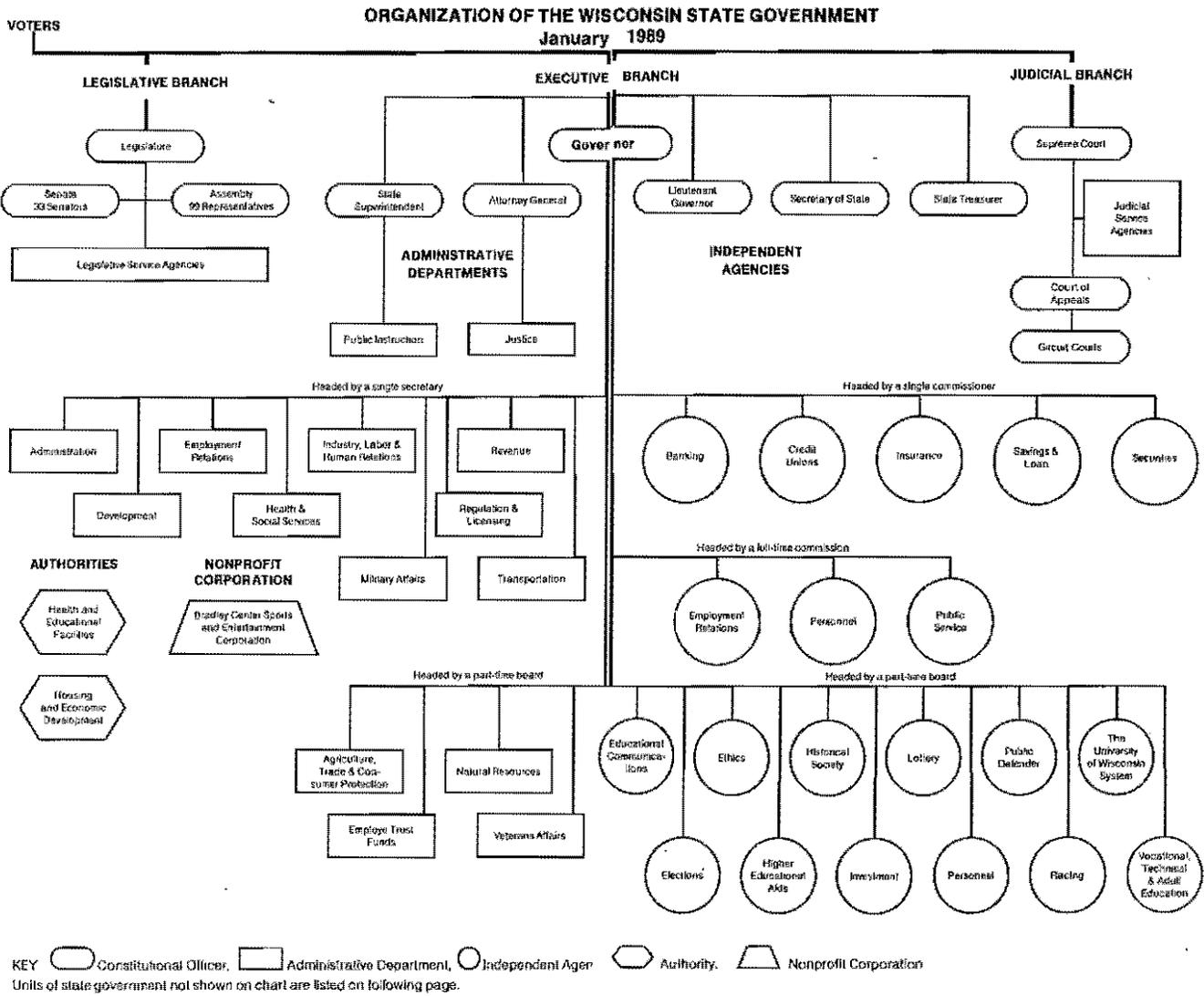
Cities			Villages	
Adams	Kiel	Sparta	Darien	Lone Rock
Algoma	Ladysmith	Superior	Dresser	Nelson
Altoona	Madison	Thorp	Fontana on Lake Geneva	Niagara
Black River Falls	Milwaukee	Tomah	Hammond	Randolph
Cedarburg	Nekoosa	Tomahawk	Kendall	Turtle Lake
Darlington	Osseo	Verona		Yuba
Green Bay	Rhineland	Viroqua		
Iron	Sheboygan	Whitehall		
Juneau				

### C. Organization Chart Comparison

Copies of the organization charts that appear in the 1987-1988 and 1989-1990 Wisconsin Blue Books are shown below. Compare the 2 and identify any changes in

the structure of Wisconsin state government that occurred between January 1987 and January 1989. Use a pen or pencil to circle any changes that you find.

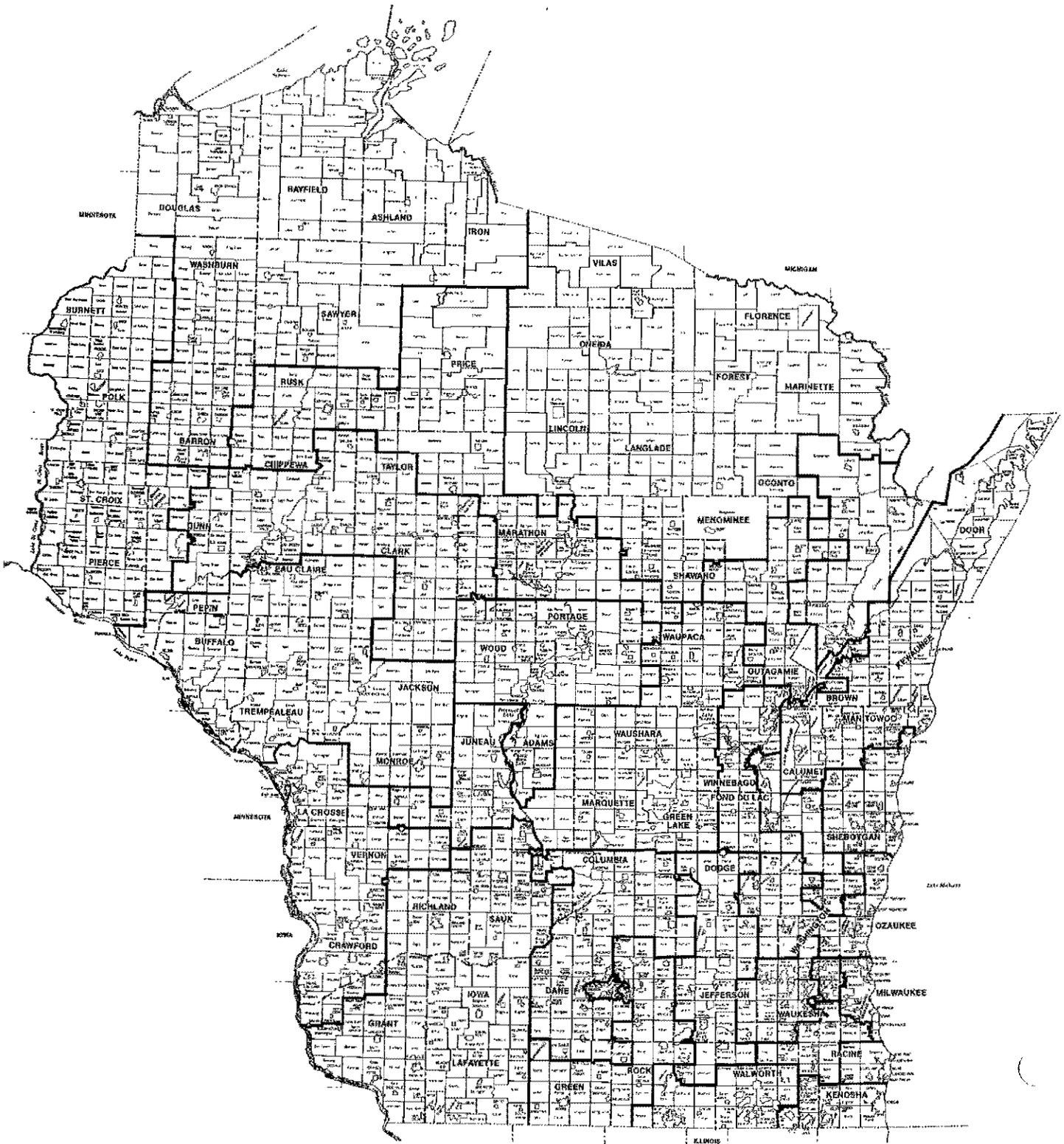




### D. State Senate District Map Exercise

On the next page you will find a senate district outline map of Wisconsin. (The districts for urban areas may not be shown due to the large number of districts in a small area. If you reside in one of these urban areas and your districts are not outlined, disregard this question and go on 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 possible and number them also. Next, draw in the assembly district boundaries within your senate district.



### E. City and County Map Exercise

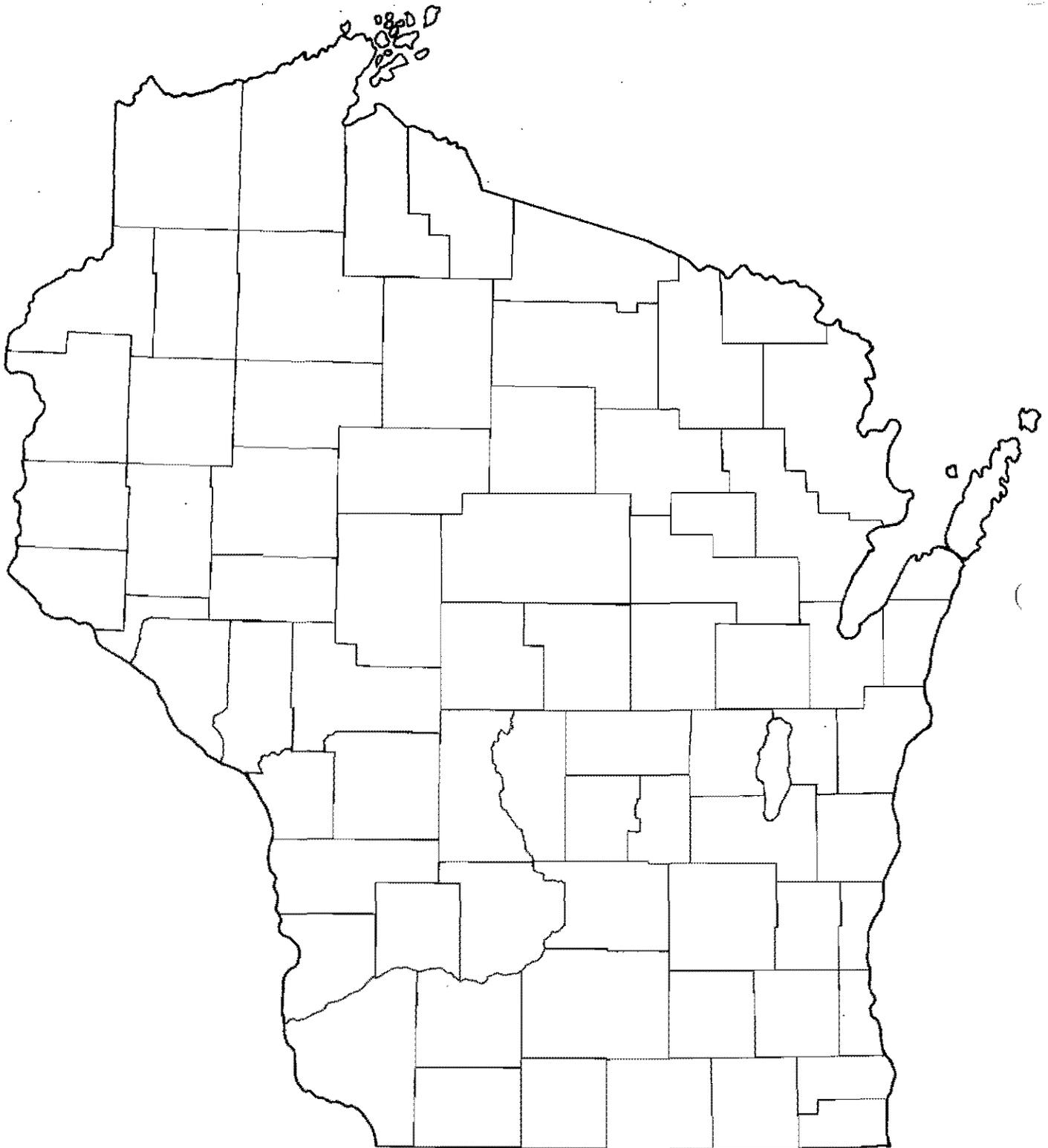
How well are you acquainted with counties in Wisconsin? Use the county outline map on the following page to answer the following questions.

1. Locate your own county on the map. Insert the name within its boundary and color it. Put a star where your county seat is located and an asterisk where your home is.
2. Locate the counties which border your county and insert their names. Shade in those counties with a different color.
3. Put a circle on the map to show 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) Rhineland
- i) Oshkosh
- j) Platteville

If you have difficulty in locating the cities on the maps found in the Blue Book, feel free to use another map in your school or home. A state highway map would be very helpful. Try your best to do it without asking help from your teacher.

5. As an extra project, write in on the map the names of Wisconsin's 4 neighboring states.



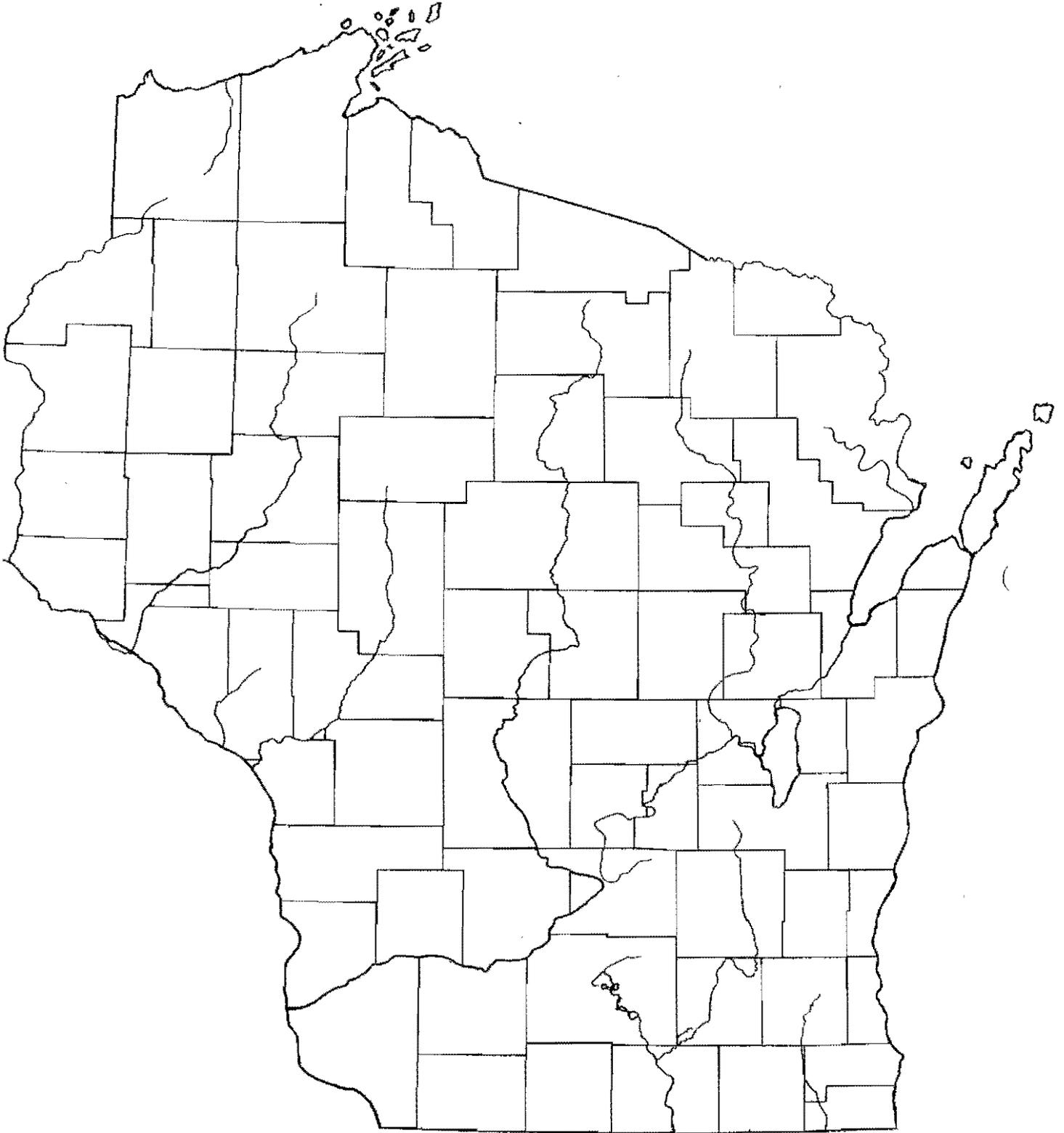
## F. Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways Map

### Exercise

Since the feature article of this Blue Book concerns Wisconsin's waterways, an exercise challenging your historical and geographical knowledge about these waterways seems appropriate. Write your responses to the following items on the outline map on the following page. (Note: If you have difficulty locating some of the following places on the maps provided in the Blue Book, you might check with your teacher, librarian, or instructional media center specialist concerning additional map sources.)

1. Indicate on the map the locations of the following rivers.
  - a) Wisconsin
  - b) Fox (There are 2.)
  - c) St. Croix
  - d) Mississippi
  - e) Wolf
  - f) Rock
  - g) Brule
  - h) Peshtigo
  - i) Chippewa
2. Indicate on the map the locations of the following bodies of water.

- a) Green Bay
  - b) Lake Superior
  - c) Lake Michigan
  - d) Lake Pepin
  - e) Lake Winnebago
  - f) Lake Butte des Morts
3. Indicate the following places on the map with the corresponding letter rather than the name.
    - a) Wyalusing State Park
    - b) City of Portage
    - c) Kinnickinnic State Park
    - d) Brule River State Forest
    - e) City of Alma
    - f) Merrimac "Free Ferry"
    - g) Oneida Indian Reservation
    - h) High Cliff State Park
    - i) Beef Slough
    - j) Hamlin Garland House
    - k) Tower Hill State Park
    - l) City of Appleton
    - m) City of Milwaukee
    - n) City of Berlin
    - o) The city where the Gideons initiated the idea of placing Bibles in hotel rooms.



## Part Four

# 1989-1990 Blue Book Study Guide Answer Key

To facilitate the use of this study guide, answers are provided in the same format as the questions. In cases where there is more than one possible correct answer, the pages on which appropriate answers may be found are provided.

Please address any comments, corrections, or suggestions on the content of this guide to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, P.O. Box 2037, Madison 53701-2037.

Many schools include a field trip to the State Capitol in their civics study unit. If you are planning such a visit, you probably will find it helpful to arrange a guided tour for your students. The Tours and Information Office, part of the Division of Buildings and Grounds in the Department of Administration, asks that schools request such tours in advance by calling (608) 266-0382.

## Answers to Part Two: Questions About Wisconsin Government

### A. Textbook Overview

1. Legislative Reference Bureau compiles the Blue Book. Department of Administration, Document Sales handles sales.
2. Pages IV to IX.
3. a) Feature Article ("Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways")
  - b) Wisconsin Constitution
  - c) Framework of Wisconsin State Government
  - d) Legislative Branch
  - e) Executive Branch
  - f) Judicial Branch
  - g) Statistical Information on Wisconsin
  - h) Wisconsin Political Parties
  - i) Elections in Wisconsin
  - j) Wisconsin State Symbols
  - k) Addenda
  - l) Alphabetical Index.
4. Pages 707-722
5. Pages 969-989.
6. Page 805.
7. Pages 810-815.
8. Pages 963-968.
9. Pages 665-854. Index also includes p. 967 from Addenda.
10. "Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways", pages 99-297.
11. Page III.
12. a) Abrahamson, page 8
  - b) Kohl, page 12
  - c) Kasten, page 11
  - d) Grover, page 6

### B. Questions Grouped by Blue Book Chapters

#### 1. *Biographies* (pages 1-98)

1. Governor Tommy G. Thompson.
2. Senator Robert W. Kasten, Republican, and Senator Herbert H. Kohl, Democrat.
3. 9 districts. (Individual answers to last 2 questions from pages 13-17.)
4. President of the Senate Fred Risser; Speaker of the Assembly Thomas A. Loftus.

5. a) 32nd Senate District.  
b) 35th Assembly District.  
c) North.  
d) 45th Assembly District.
6. (Individual answers).
7. Senate Sergeant at Arms Daniel B. Fields; Assembly Sergeant at Arms Robert G. Johnson.
8. State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
9. 7 justices; Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan; 1964; appointed.
10. 1 U.S. Senator; 7 Members of U.S. House of Representatives.

## 2. *Feature Article* (pages 99 to 298)

1. Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways; Margaret Beattie Bogue.
2. 13,580 miles of streams; 860 miles of Great Lakes shoreline.
3. a) waterpower for mills.  
b) transportation.  
c) delivery of lumber.  
d) commercial fishing.
4. a) northwest.  
b) east.  
c) southwest.  
d) northwest.
5. a) Fox River.  
b) Wisconsin River.  
c) Mississippi River.  
d) St. Croix River.  
e) Fox River.  
f) Wisconsin River and Fox River.  
g) Wisconsin River and Mississippi River.  
h) St. Croix River.
6. John Jacob Astor; American Fur Company.
7. south or southwesterly; De Pere, Kaukauna, Appleton, and Menasha.
8. sea lamprey or lamprey.
9. England and France.
10. dioxins or PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls).
11. a) 1977.  
b) 1960.  
c) 1973.  
d) 1987-1988.
12. 1954 and 1964 editions.

## 3. *Wisconsin Constitution* (pages 299-328)

1. 14.
2. legislative; executive; judiciary (or judicial).
3. 2; first; second; Article XII, Section 1.
4. 125; 167; 110; 143.
5. a) Article XI, Section 3.  
b) Article XIII, Section 3.  
c) Article VII, Section 1.  
d) Article IV, Section 5.  
e) Article I, Section 24.  
f) Article I, Section 18.  
g) Article IV, Section 2.  
h) Article X, Section 3.

- i) Article VI, Section 4.
- j) Article V, Section 6.
- 6. 18; resident; qualified.
- 7. constitutional; referenda.
- 8. 1881; 53,532 for and 13,936 against.
- 9. Lottery — 739,181 for and 391,942 against; pari-mutuel on-track betting — 580,089 for and 529,729 against.
- 10. There were 2 such votes: a 1947 referendum which lost with 313,091 for and 379,740 against and a 1957 referendum which passed with 578,661 for and 480,656 against.

#### 4. Framework of Wisconsin Government (pages 329 to 340)

- 1. 1802 West Beltline Highway; 2.
- 2. 100 North Hamilton Street; January 1, 1990.
- 3. a) governor; legislature; supreme court.
- b) executive.
- c) Various answers. See pages 332-333.
- d) Independent; see page 333 for various answers.
- e) Justice.
- f) Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation.
- 4. 72; supervisors; 8.
- 5. 188 cities; 395 villages; 150 population; 4 classes; Milwaukee.
- 6. special.

#### 5. Legislative Branch (pages 341-410)

- 1. president; speaker.
- 2. a) 47,531.
- b) 142,592.
- c) Various answers on page 365.
- d) Various answers on page 365.
- 3. 15; 32; 8.
- 4. a) Revisor of Statutes Bureau.
- b) Legislative Reference Bureau.
- c) Legislative Council.
- d) Legislative Audit Bureau.
- e) Legislative Fiscal Bureau.
- 5. a) 35.
- b) 45.
- c) 32.
- d) 1979 (10 senators).
- e) 23.
- 6. a) Senator Joseph A. Strohl.
- b) Senator Michael G. Ellis.
- c) Representative Thomas A. Hauke.
- d) Representative David T. Prosser, Jr.
- 7. \$31,236; \$29,992; various answers about compensation on page 350.
- 8. a) 7.
- b) June 30, 1989 or budget passage.
- c) June 1, 1990.
- 9. a) 2.
- b) 1,654.
- c) 39.
- d) 20.
- 10. a) introduction.
- b) fiscal estimate.

- c) enrolled; governor.
- d) house of origin; two-thirds.
- 11. a) 336.
- b) 287.
- c) crimes.

**6. Executive Branch** (pages 411-628)

- 1. a) governor; 4 years.
- b) 1. state superintendent of public instruction.
- 2. secretary of state.
- 3. lieutenant governor.
- 4. state treasurer.
- 5. attorney general.
- 2. a) Public Instruction.
- b) Natural Resources or Transportation.
- 3. a) Commerce.
- b) Education.
- c) Environmental resources.
- d) Human relations and resources.
- e) General executive functions.
- 4. a) Commerce.
- b) General executive functions.
- c) Human relations and resources.
- d) Environmental resources.
- e) Commerce.
- f) Education.
- g) Commerce.
- 5. If students have problems locating these agencies, refer them to the organizational chart on pages 332 and 333.
- 6. a) Nursing Home Study Committee.
- b) Advisory Council on Judicial Selection.
- 7. a) 1. Commerce.
- 2. Secretary Bruno J. Mauer.
- 3. 135.
- 4. \$87,512,100.
- 5. (800) 372-2737.
- b) To further collective bargaining and promote peaceful labor relations in both the private and public sectors.
- c) Office of Secretary of State.
- d) Elections Board; 132 East Wilson Street, 3rd Floor.
- e) Department of Justice, Office of Crime Victims Services.
- 8. nonprofit corporation; temporary statutory agency.
- a) various answers from pages 621-624.
- b) 1. Richard J. Longabaugh.
- 2. 135
- 3. The authority finances its various programs through the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds and notes.

**7. Judicial Branch** (pages 629-664)

- 1. a) chief justice; 6.
- b) 10-year.
- c) governor.
- 2. circuit court.
- 3. various answers from pages 656-662.
- 4. Judicial Commission; Elena A. Cappella.

5. no.
6. various answers, page 655.
7. a) *Jacobs v. Major*; right of free speech.  
b) governor's partial veto authority; Wisconsin Supreme Court.

**8. Statistics** (pages 665-854)

1. a) Local government.  
b) Population and vital statistics.  
c) Social services.  
d) History.  
e) Geography and climate.  
f) Education.  
g) Conservation and recreation.  
h) History.  
i) News media.
2. a) page 780.  
b) page 779.  
c) page 734.  
d) page 779.  
e) page 718.  
f) page 699.  
g) page 671.  
h) page 841.  
i) page 807.  
j) page 779.  
k) pages 747-750.

**9. Politics** (pages 855-872)

1. 3.
2. Jeffrey Neubauer.
3. Donald K. Stitt (resigned effective November 10, 1989).
4. recognized.
5. party platform.
6. Democratic Party.
7. Party committeeman or committeewoman. To supply a list of nominees to be appointed as elections officials.

**10. Elections** (pages 873-956)

1. spring primary; spring election; September primary; general election.
2. spring elections.
3. 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.
4. open primary.
5. yes; absentee ballot may be obtained in advance from the appropriate municipal clerk's office.
6. pages 925-927.
7. pages 925-927.
8. pages 931-956.
9. Ralph Adam Fine.
10. Frances Woldt.
11. 98,185.
12. 3,515,000.

**11. Wisconsin State Symbols** (pages 957-962)

1. state tree; state flower; state bird; state animal; state dog; state insect.

2. state beverage (milk); 1987 Wisconsin Act 279 (incidentally, WisAct 279 went into effect on April 22, 1988).
3. "Forward".
4. wood violet.
5. a) American water spaniel.  
b) Washington Junior High School, New London.  
c) Dr. Fred J. Pfeifer.
6. state grain (corn); state muffin (cranberry muffin).
7. coat of arms.
8. dairy cow; Holstein-Friesian.
9. Antigo silt loam.
10. various responses.

### C. Miscellaneous Questions

1. 66,254; see page 417 for definition.
2. a) 8,613,742 (Text says "more than 8.5 million").  
b) Devils Lake.  
c) Devils Lake.
3. Otto C. Junkermann; elected to Assembly in a December 1987 special election; replaced James R. Chameski.
4. a) Department of Employee Trust Funds.  
b) Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Equal Rights Division.  
c) Department of Natural Resources.  
d) Department of Revenue.  
e) Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles.  
f) Office of the Commissioner of Insurance.  
g) Department of Public Instruction, Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services.  
h) State Fair Park Board.  
i) Pardon Advisory Board.  
j) Employment Relations Commission (not the Department of Employment Relations).
5. a) President George Bush.  
b) Vice President J. Danforth Quayle.  
c) Secretary of State Douglas J. La Follette.  
d) Lieutenant Governor Scott McCallum.  
e) Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan.  
f) Individual answer.  
g) Individual answer.  
h) Individual answer.  
i) Individual answer.  
j) Individual answer.
6. Minnesota.
7. a) 1885.  
b) 1977.  
c) Howard C. Richards; appointed by the governing board.  
d) 6.  
e) food division.  
f) trade and consumer protection division.  
g) 691.28.  
h) 801 West Badger Road, Madison.
8. *La Crosse Tribune*.
9. Mrs. Dena Smith; state treasurer.
10. Price.
11. 1968.
12. Vel Phillips; secretary of state.
13. 405,765 for; 406,863 against; increased the margin, same outcome.

14. Governor Louis P. Harvey.
15. Big Green Lake; 236 feet.
16. President of the Senate.
17. a) Sauk.  
b) 1869.  
c) 1,303.  
d) 53588.  
e) Wisconsin.  
f) *Home News*.  
g) 17th Senate District; 50th Assembly District.  
h) Senator Richard Kreul; Representative Dale W. Schultz.  
i) Dukakis, 306 votes; Bush, 271 votes.
18. Jean Nicolet; 1634.
19. a) January 23, 1990, to March 23, 1990.  
b) The "Biographies" section of the Blue Book has the pertinent information for every legislator.  
c) Legislative hotline (telephone numbers listed on page 341).
20. a) page 363.  
b) page 363.  
c) Senate Sergeant at Arms.

## Answers to Part Three: Activity Section

### A. Matching Exercise

1. (o)
2. (r)
3. (s)
4. (w)
5. (y)
6. (v)
7. (f)
8. (aa)
9. (a)
10. (u)
11. (e)
12. (c)
13. (bb)
14. (t)
15. (j)
16. (dd)
17. (b)
18. (i)
19. (k)
20. (h)
21. (m)

### B. Puzzles

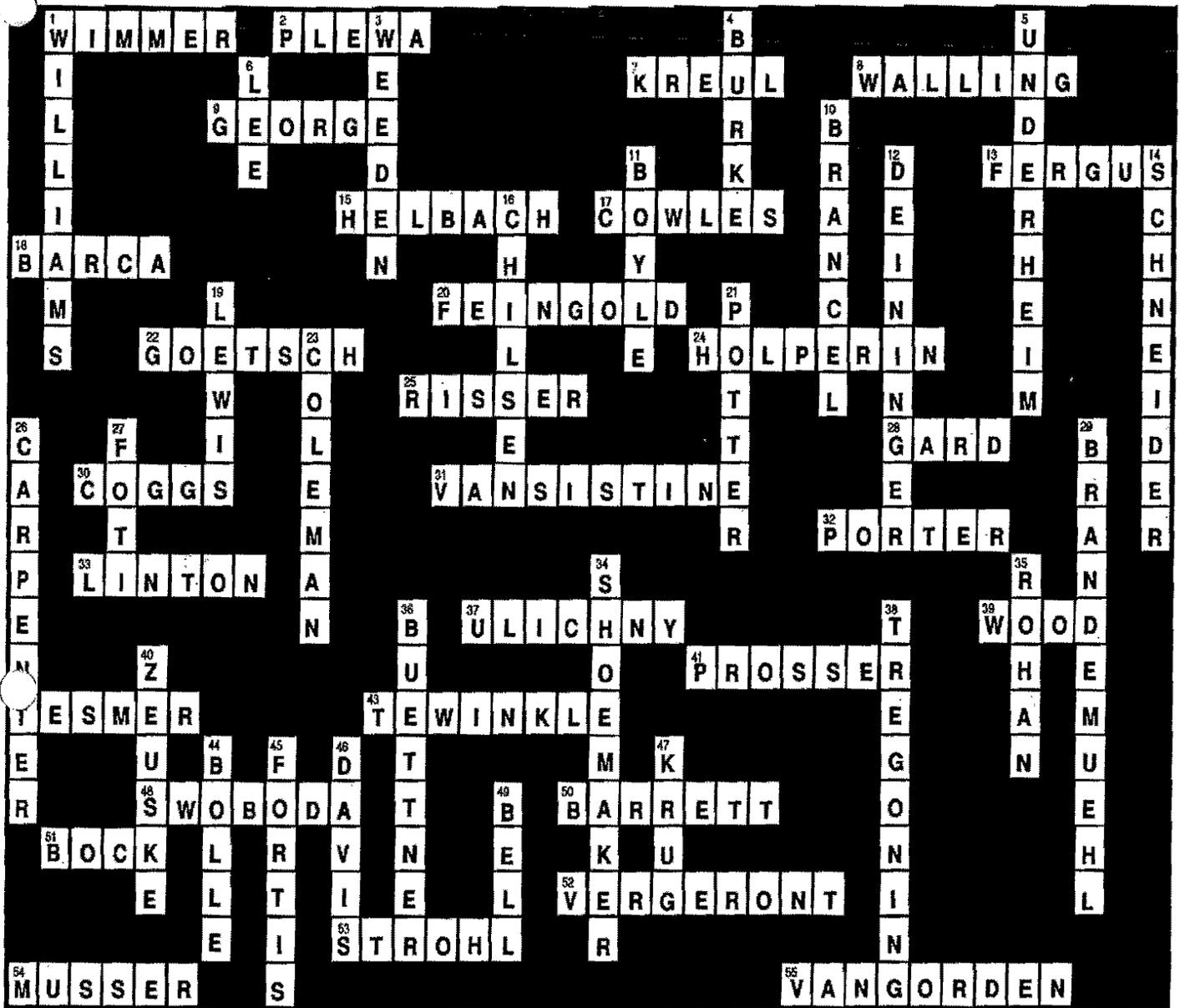
The completed diagram puzzles are found on pages 36-40.

#### Organization Chart Comparison

The 3 substantive differences between the 2 charts are the addition of the Lottery Board and Racing Board to the 1989 chart and the deletion of the Community Development Authority.

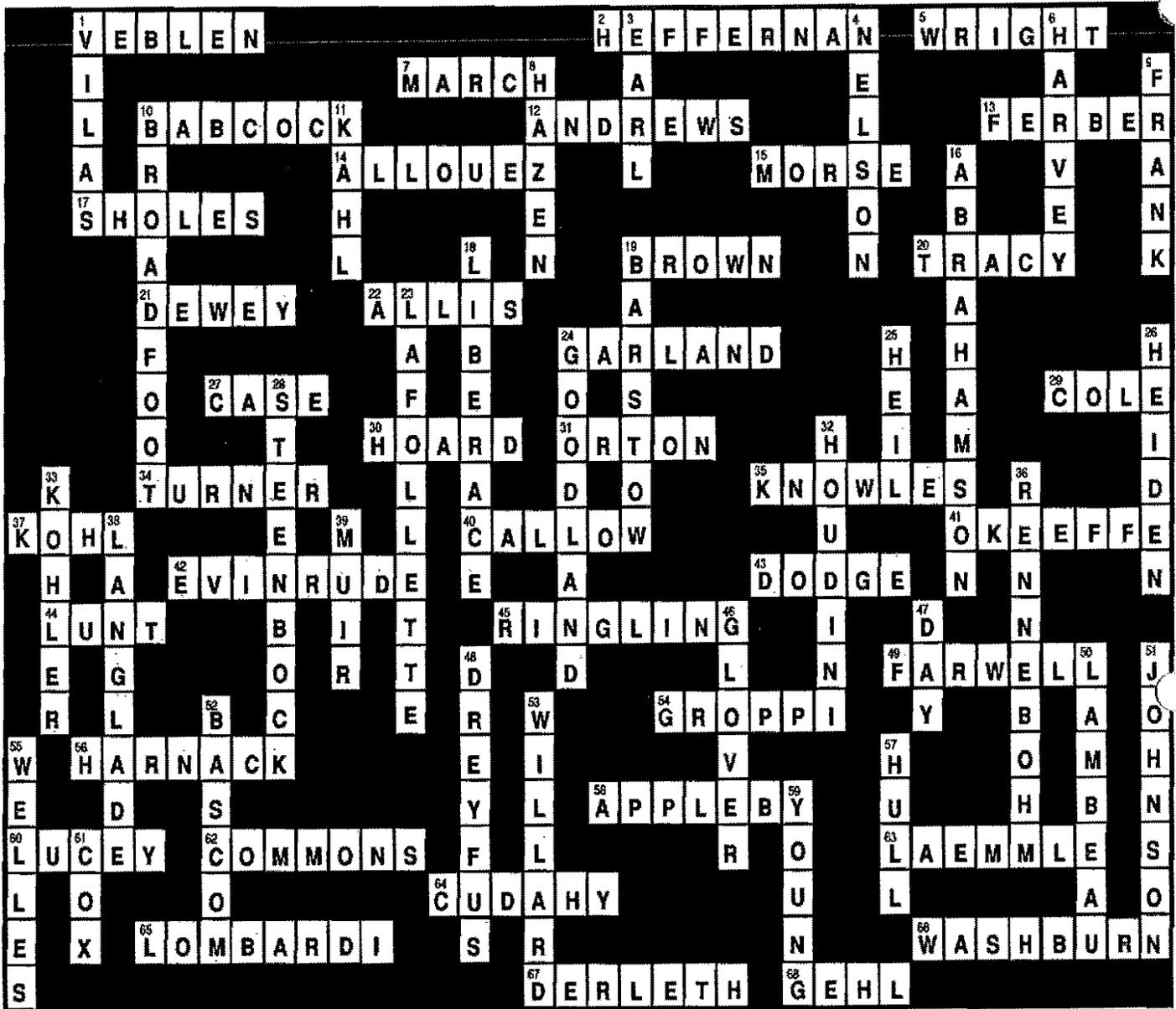


Legislators Crossword 2

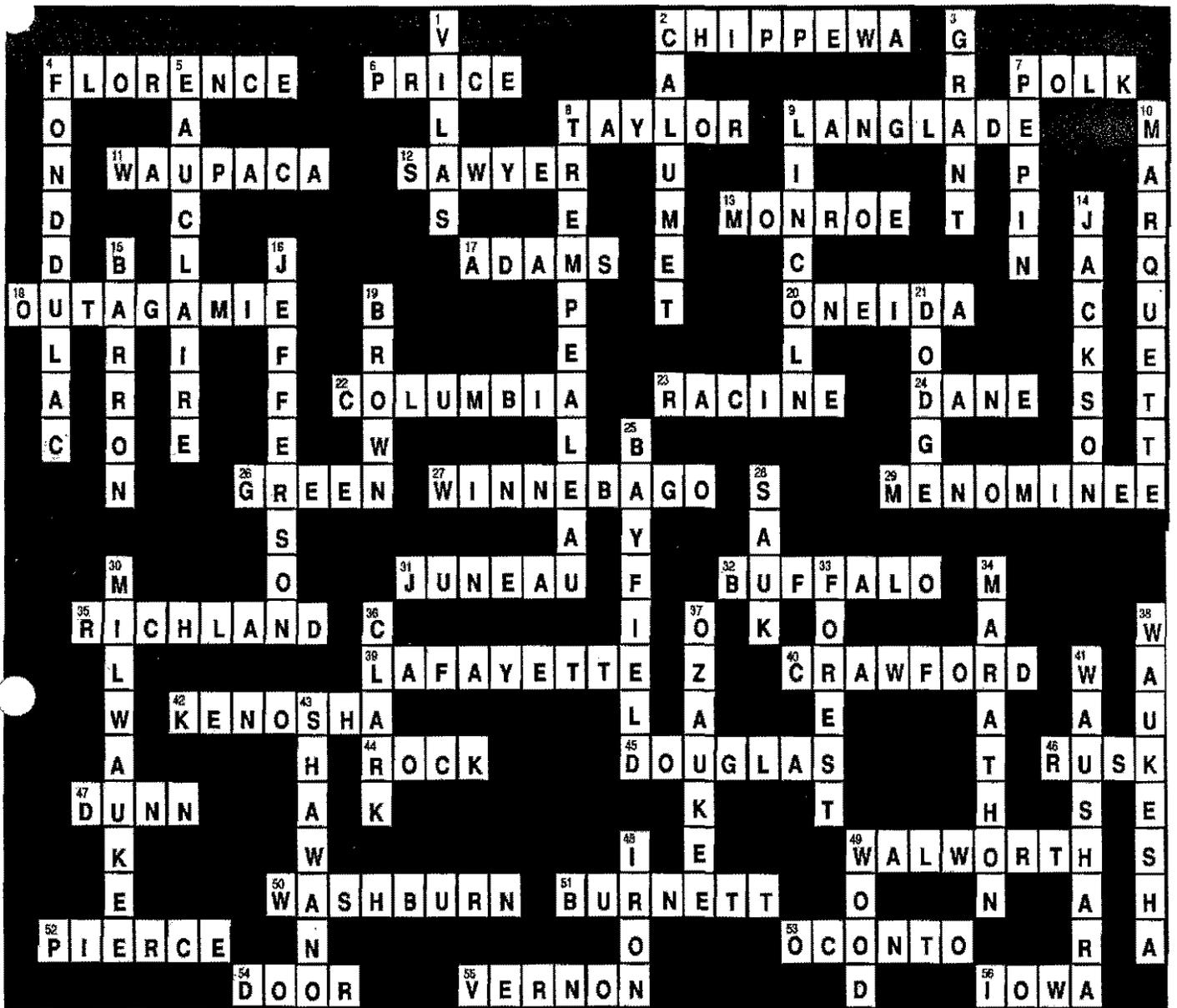


- a) 65th assembly district ANTARAMIAN
- b) 80th assembly district THOMPSON
- c) 81st assembly district TRAVIS
- d) 82nd assembly district RUTKOWSKI
- e) 90th assembly district VANDREEL
- f) 91st assembly district CRONEMUS
- g) 96th assembly district JOHNSRUD
- h) State symbol GRANITE

Famous Wisconsin People



Counties Crossword



Cities and Villages Word puzzle

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

### D. State Senate District Map Exercise

The legislative district maps of the state or of 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 to the actual composition of any senate or assembly district, we suggest that students refer to Chapter 4 of the Wisconsin Statutes, "Senate and Assembly Districts", for a description of each district. Refer to maps on pages 29 and 30.

### E. City and County Map Exercise



### F. Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways Map Exercise

