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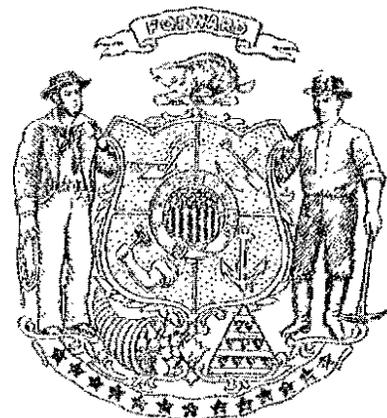
The State of Wisconsin

THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU  
CAN HELP YOU

Legislative Reference Bureau  
State Capitol  
Madison, Wis. 53702

Informational Bulletin 66-8  
November 1966

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## THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU CAN HELP YOU

### INTRODUCTION

#### Organization of the Bureau

Located in the legislative branch. Operates under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Chief: H. Rupert Theobald. The chief is head of the entire bureau.

Deputy: Patricia V. Robbins. The deputy is in charge of the Reference and Research Section, comprising the research and library staffs.

Staff Counsel: Michael R. Vaughan. The staff counsel is head bill draftsman and supervises the legal services of the Drafting Section.

Chief Clerk: Mrs. Betty Farr. The chief clerk is in charge of the Administrative Section, comprising typists, proofreaders and clerks.

#### Where You Can Find Us

Room 201 North, 2nd Floor, North Wing, in the State Capitol. Under the Capitol's continental numbering plan there is a ground floor, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors.

When you enter the Legislative Reference Bureau, you will find that our various offices line our corridor.

Chief's Office - At the end of the hallway.

Room 211 North - BILL DRAFTING. First door on the left as you enter our outer door. Bill draftsmen are located here. Go to them to have a bill drafted.

Room 215 North - PICK UP BILLS HERE. After being drafted, a bill is made ready for introduction. Pick up ready proposals here.

Room 221 North - REFERENCE AND RESEARCH. At the end of our corridor. This is our Reference Room, containing reference materials, study tables, and housing our research staff. Go to the counter for assistance from our research analysts. Our 4 floors of library stacks are entered from this room.

#### How to Reach Us by Telephone

CALL 266-3561. If you are calling from inside the Capitol or state office buildings, dial 6-3561.

When your call is answered, ask for bill drafting, reference or for an individual.

#### Our Office Hours

7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., including the noon hour. WHEN THE LEGISLATURE IS IN SESSION, we are open until both houses adjourn each day.

THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU CAN HELP YOU\*

## OUR SERVICES

Everyone Can Study Here

The Legislative Reference Bureau was established primarily to give unbiased expert research and bill drafting assistance to the legislature. Although it is a legislative service agency located in the legislative branch of the state government, the statutes direct it also to serve state departments, students of government, and citizens generally. As a result, we provide a great variety of information on all aspects of state and local government to everyone who needs such assistance. Facilities of the Legislative Reference Bureau are available to all and on a factual, nonpartisan basis.

Service in Many Fields

The Legislative Reference Bureau is a research organization. Our services include responding to questions on government and legislation presented by telephone, letter and personal inquiry, preparing informational reports, publishing the Wisconsin Blue Book and the Wisconsin Book, and bill drafting.

To aid us in our reference, research and bill drafting functions, we maintain a collection of largely ephemeral materials on subjects pertaining to state, local, and the federal governments. This collection occupies 4 floors of library stacks and is an invaluable tool for our researchers, bill draftsmen and patrons.

Staff Ready to Help You

To carry out our assigned tasks we have a staff of 19 persons, all employed under the state civil service law. Headed by our chief, we are divided into 3 sections: the reference and research staff (comprised primarily of research analysts and librarians), the bill drafting staff (our attorneys), and the administrative staff, which provides the housekeeping services for the other 2 groups. During legislative sessions we add supplementary bill draftsmen, typists and proofreaders.

## RESEARCH SERVICES

Reference and Spot Research

The Legislative Reference Bureau regularly locates, compiles and digests information on pending and past legislation and government generally. Although we are a legislative service agency whose primary responsibility and time must go to servicing legislative requests, we give limited assistance to and make our library facilities freely available to other state agencies and citizens generally. Questions come by letter, personal contact and telephone. Three thousand inquiries are received annually through the latter means alone. Every request is given individual attention and if there is an answer to be found, it is provided. When the resources of the bureau prove inadequate, we make use of the facilities available through government agencies and local libraries.

To aid in providing efficient and thorough answers to the problems presented, the staff makes a continual search for material to add to the library collection. This entails ordering relevant materials from published checklists pertaining to the field of government, and marking 10 daily newspapers and approximately 300 periodicals monthly. Twelve thousand items are clipped, mounted and cataloged, according to a detailed subject matter breakdown, each year.

\*Prepared by Mrs. Alice M. Schmidt, Research Associate, revised 1966 by Patricia V. Robbins, Deputy Chief.

The accompanying chart shows the steps taken by the Legislative Reference Bureau on filling a request for information.

### Informational Reports

Part of the work of the reference bureau involves preparation of informational reports on the problems of government, with special reference to Wisconsin. Some are prepared on our own initiative; others are done at the request of individual legislators, the Legislative Council, legislative interim committees, or administrative departments. We produce 5 different types of topical reports for distribution free of charge:

1. Research Reports - the result of major studies of problems pertinent to Wisconsin state government which normally require the collection of substantial amounts of basic and secondary materials.
2. Informational Bulletins - comprehensive but shorter reports, normally dependent upon the research of others or entailing limited research in more specific areas than Research Reports.
3. Wisconsin Briefs - relatively short, concise summations of material from other sources on specific subjects of high immediate interest.
4. Wisconsin Facts - single sheet reports, largely statistical, which apply specifically to Wisconsin.
5. Comparative Facts - single sheet reports, also largely statistical, which provide data on all or some of the other states as well as Wisconsin.

Generally, only one copy of any report can be provided any requester. When the supply of free copies is exhausted, loan copies are available.

### Legislative Newsletter

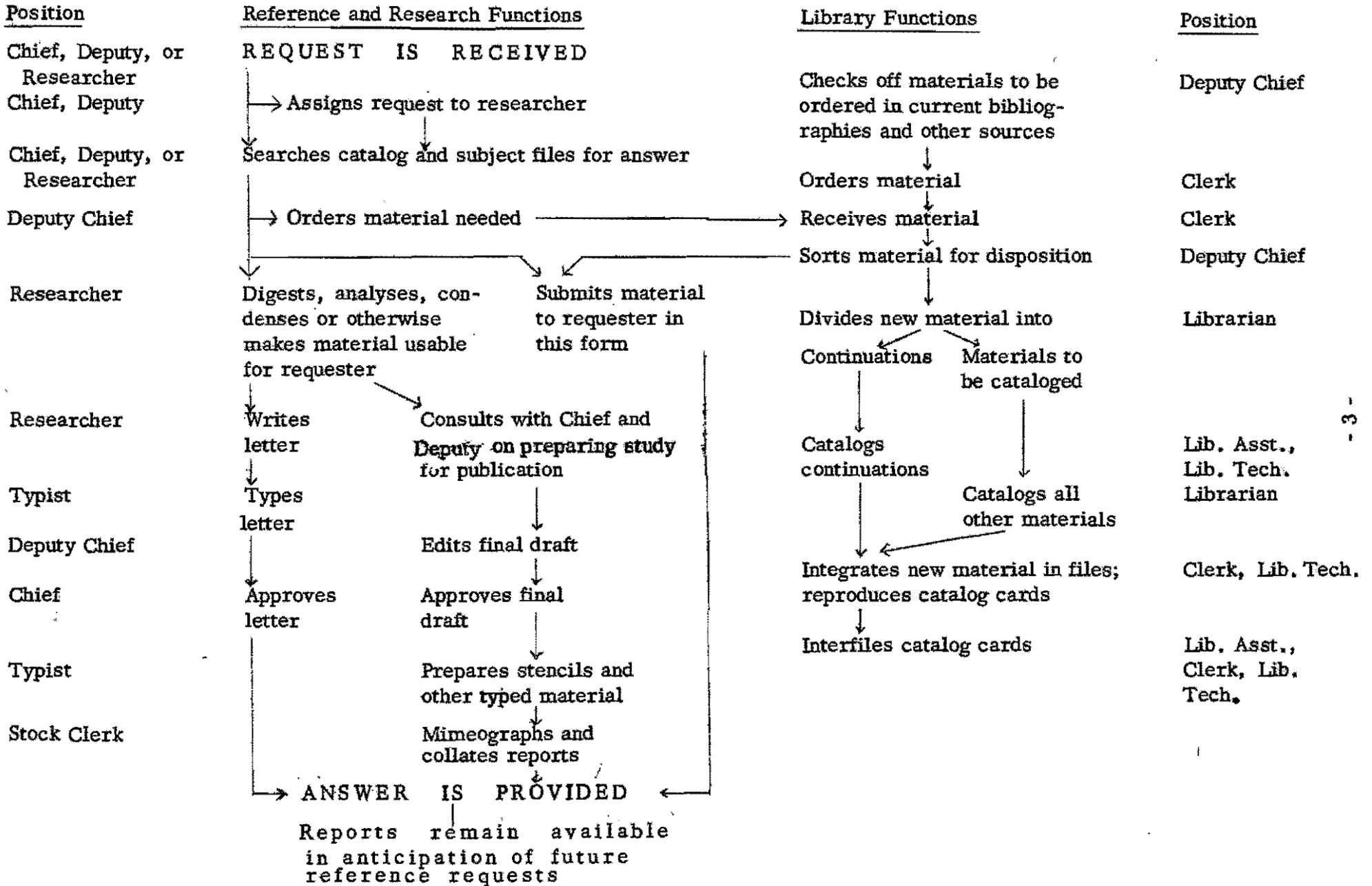
The Legislative Reference Bureau also prepares a Legislative Newsletter, at monthly intervals during the interim between legislative sessions. The Newsletter is a special service for current members and members-elect of the Wisconsin Legislature. It contains brief reports on items of current interest to legislators and includes notices concerning the latest materials prepared by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau. The Newsletter is not available for general distribution, but copies are given to all Capitol correspondents of the news media.

### Library Collections

Circulating collection. The circulating library collection we maintain is invaluable to the services we render. Since currency is a basic consideration, it contains a preponderance of ephemeral materials, augmented by substantial basic reference works and a small number of books. Official reports of administrative agencies of Wisconsin and other states, studies on social, economic and governmental problems, and legislative records are kept. Particular emphasis of the material is on state and local government but a broad range of subjects in the social sciences which have a direct bearing upon the operation of state and local government are also included. Areas of particular strength are: legislative procedure, labor, elections, banking, insurance, government finance, budgeting and taxation, civil service, counties, municipalities, state administrative organization, public welfare institutions, public assistance, probation, mental health, education, public roads, agriculture, public health, conservation and industrial development.

Our library collection is cataloged by subject matter and by author.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU



Reference collection. The reference collection includes bound volumes of Wisconsin Statutes, session laws, legislative journals and indexes, Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports, Attorney Generals' Opinions - all since the beginning of statehood - and all the bills introduced in the Legislature since 1897. In addition, it contains U.S. Census publications, bound volumes of the Congressional Record and a small number of other common reference works, such as the Book of the States, Statistical Abstract of the United States, World Almanac, encyclopedias and the Congressional Directory.

State document collection (noncirculating). The state document collection consists of one copy of all publications issued by Wisconsin state government agencies, received by the Legislative Reference Bureau in compliance with Section 35.85 (11m) of the Wisconsin Statutes. The collection is filed on the shelves according to the issuing agency. Within each group the material is organized so that all reports of one type will be together, such as all biennial reports, all series reports, etc. The separate card catalog for the state document collection is likewise set up by issuing agency, and the publications are filed alphabetically by title under that author. Current Wisconsin state publications may thus be found in 2 different places in the library: on the regular shelves by subject matter (and available for loan), or in the state document collection (and available for reference purposes only). Infrequently used publications, or rare publications, are kept only in the latter group.

Office copier. Not all of the materials which we have available may be checked out. For example, patrons may use files of clippings only in the library. We lend drafting records only to certain state officers. Reference works and copies of state documents cannot circulate. To alleviate some of the inconvenience you experience due to these necessarily restrictive policies, we rent an office copying machine. This will produce 8-1/2 by 11-inch copies from any original: anything written, typed, printed, stamped or drawn, even if contained in a bound book, can be copied quickly and easily. A limited amount of material from our collection can be reproduced for you when necessary.

### Wisconsin Blue Book

Another of our functions is preparing the Wisconsin Blue Book for publication biennially in even-numbered years. This entails establishing the format of the volume within statutory restrictions and securing co-operation from a variety of state agencies in providing data. We compile such data as is not otherwise available and edit all materials. The result is the most detailed almanac in existence on subjects concerning Wisconsin, designed primarily as part of the state's effort to keep the electorate informed.

It contains articles describing the organization and responsibilities of the legislative, judicial and executive departments and all state agencies and provides biographies and pictures of elected officials, Supreme Court justices, legislators and Wisconsin members of the U.S. Congress. Over 100 pages of basic statistical information on such items as population, school enrollment, industry, agriculture, elections, local governments and public finance are included. The Wisconsin Constitution is included in each edition, as is a feature article on a subject of general interest.

Beginning in 1967 we are authorized by Section 35.24 (1) (b) of the statutes to prepare and issue a supplementary publication called the Wisconsin Book. It will be issued in April of odd-numbered years.

We play no part in distribution of the Blue Book and the Wisconsin Book. This is done by Document Sales, State Office Building, Madison. The price is \$1 for the Blue Book and 25¢ for the Wisconsin Book. Copies are sent without charge to all public and private schools in Wisconsin as well as to public libraries and government officials. Private citizens may sometimes secure a copy through the Assemblyman or state Senator from their district.

## **BILL DRAFTING SERVICES**

Section 13.92 (1) (b) of the Wisconsin Statutes charges the Legislative Reference Bureau with the responsibility of preparing legislative proposals. Nonpartisan, fact-finding, confidential service is stipulated, and we exert constant effort to fulfill this mandate.

### How to Request a Bill Draft

We draft bills for legislators (members and members-elect), legislative committees, the Legislative Council, independent interim committees, standing committees, state agencies and certain state-wide governmental organizations such as the League of Municipalities, County Boards Association, Towns Association and Public Employes Association.

We provide this service for others, including lobbyists, only at the specific request of a legislator or standing committee, preferably in writing (a letter, note, or just the mark "OK" and a member's signature on a tentative draft is acceptable). It is not always easy to secure written approval though, and so substitution of verbal permission by a legislator to a bill draftsman is also agreeable. The authorization, whether verbal or in writing, should relate to the specific proposal if at all possible. This insures that legislators have full knowledge of all proposals initiated under their names and thus avoids misunderstandings between the requester, the legislator involved, and the Legislative Reference Bureau. It also demonstrates that at least one legislator is receptive to the bill, and eliminates the waste of manpower involved in drafting proposals which have the support of no one. The rendering of such permission by a legislator does not obligate him to introduce the measure.

When the legislator who authorized the draft decides that he does not want to introduce it, the person who wanted the draft must try to "shift" to another legislator if his bill is to be introduced. After the 51st day of the session, only the individual listed as the requester on the 51st day can introduce the bill.

When a measure is to be shifted, it is the requester's responsibility to inform the legislator giving the original permission that the measure is no longer under his name and to secure authorization from a second legislator willing to introduce the proposal. The rules on obtaining permission for drafting requests are also applicable here.

### When to Request a Bill Draft

Submit your bill drafting requests early in the legislative session. The 51st calendar day of the session is the last day on which we can accept requests for proposals which individual legislators may, as a matter of right, introduce at any time during the session. Those requested after the 51st day may be introduced only by unanimous consent under suspension of the rules, or through one of 4 committees: the Joint Finance Committee, Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws, Senate Committee on Legislative Procedure or the Assembly Committee on Rules.

### The Drafting Process

We receive bill drafting requests in Room 211 North. When submitting requests, patrons are encouraged to provide as much pertinent information as possible. The explanation of what is desired should be detailed and complete. A clear-cut statement on what the proposal is intended to do is also important. It is the task of the Legislative Reference Bureau to put ideas into proper form. This raw material must be furnished by the requester. If a tentative draft prepared in advance is submitted, the name of the writer should accompany it unless there is a compelling reason for not disclosing the source. If a request is urgent you should indicate so, and we will make an effort to speed the drafting. This should be done sparingly for if many requests are labeled "urgent" the net effect is that all are delayed.

You should also request any extra copies of the bill you will need at this time. If no instructions are given, only one copy will be reproduced; this copy goes to the legislator who authorized the draft.

After receiving and recording a request we conduct the study necessary for a successful end product. Then the draft is prepared and checked to insure that it is correct in form and technique. All Wisconsin bills must be adapted to existing statutes. If a statute exists on the subject, new legislation must amend or repeal existing laws; if no legislation exists, the new legislation must create a new section which fits into the existing statutes. Following the initial draft you may suggest revisions. When the bill is in satisfactory order we prepare the documents necessary for introduction to the Legislature. We handle over 6,000 drafting requests in this manner during a legislative session.

The accompanying chart presents the sequence of this process in detail.

### Bill Analyses

Beginning with the 1967 session, all bills introduced (and all important resolutions) carry a brief analysis prepared by the bureau. Written by the same draftsman who drafts the bill, the analysis explains the proposal in plain English. The analysis is submitted to the requester at the same time the bill draft is submitted; this gives him a double check to see that the draft actually accomplishes what he had intended. The analysis is written by the Legislative Reference Bureau for the information of all 133 members of the Legislature and for the information of everyone else who is interested in a proposal. Thus, the analysis must be factual and impartial - it is not the purpose of the analysis to advocate the passage of the proposal.

### Fiscal Notes

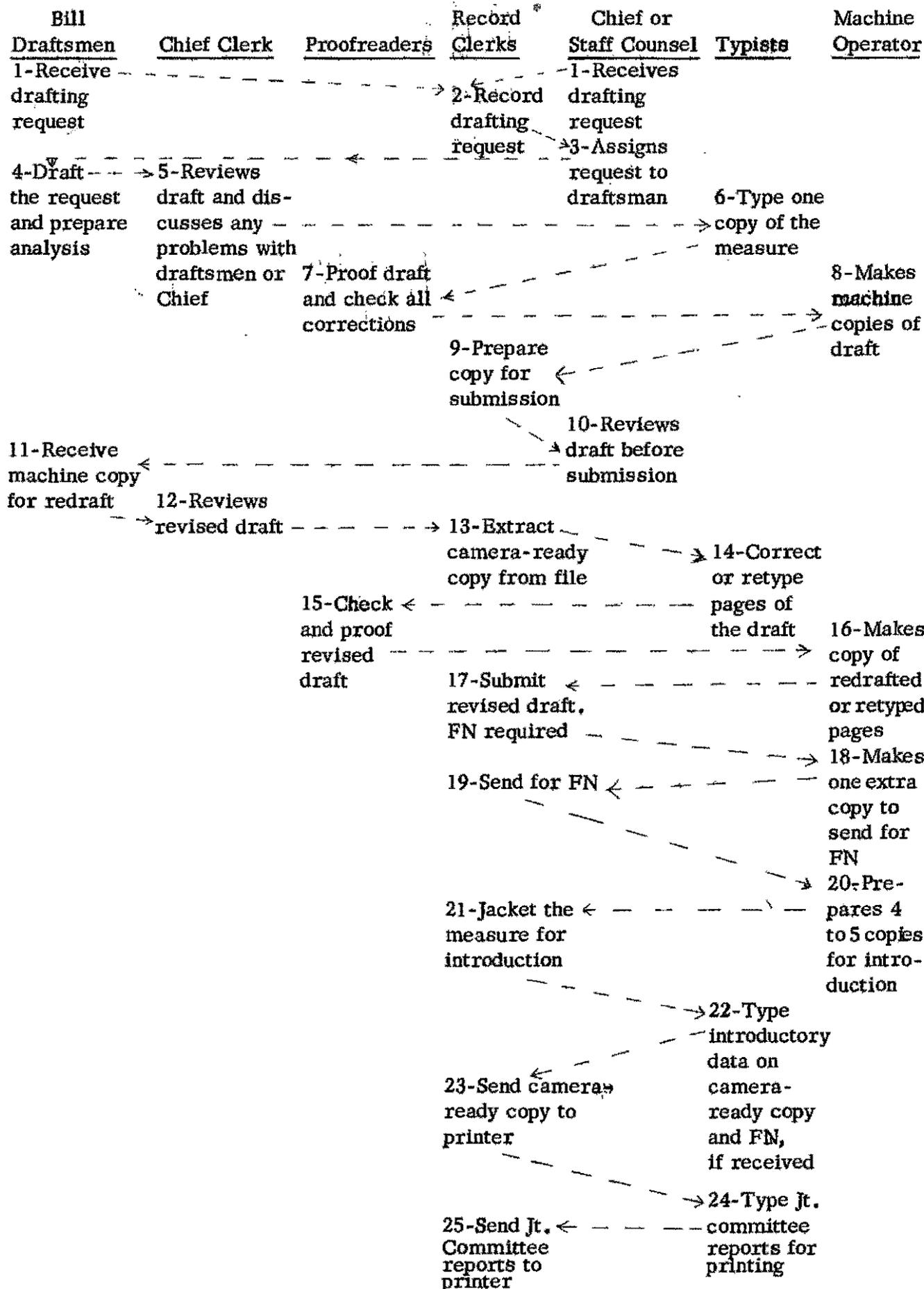
Every legislative proposal increasing or decreasing the revenues or fiscal liability of the state must carry a note setting forth its fiscal effect. This should usually be affixed to the proposal before it is introduced. Therefore, after the draft is approved we must make a tentative decision on whether a fiscal note is required. If the answer is "yes," the bill is sent through the Department of Administration to the agency collecting the money or receiving the appropriation in the area concerned. That agency determines what the revenues or costs will be. This statement is returned, and when approved by the requester is printed at the end of the bill.

If you do not agree with the note, you can (1) drop the whole idea, (2) cause the proposal to be redrafted to change the fiscal effect, (3) go to the department which prepared the note and attempt to convince them a mistake was made, keeping in mind that the department had no prior information on the identity of the requester.

### Drafting Records

Throughout the preparation of a bill we keep careful records of each step in the process. The file for each proposal is confidential until it has been introduced, unless the requesting legislator personally or in writing releases the information. After this they are open to public inspection. We maintain a complete set of these records since 1927. They vary in completeness, but may contain correspondence suggesting the purposes of a proposal, notes on the nature of the request made, copies of prior bills which were used as models for the final version, records of the sponsoring individual or group and clues as to who was interested in the legislation or what objective was sought in proposing the measure. Although they are not loaned, you may view these records in the reference room; or, if necessary, summaries of the significant facts will be prepared by our staff.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU  
Bill Drafting Function



## HOW YOU MAY HELP US

### Service to Attorneys

In addition to making our bill drafting records available for perusal, the Legislative Reference Bureau also renders other services to attorneys. Through the facilities available here you can trace the history of a bill through the legislative processes. We can furnish the names of persons appearing and registering for and against a bill in public hearings since 1953. Other valuable information concerning a bill comes from newspaper clipping files which often contain articles with considerable coverage of debate and testimony presented on the floor of the Legislature or at public hearings. Legislative reports are also available.

An understanding of the function of the Legislative Reference Bureau will eliminate inappropriate requests from lawyers and make our services more effective. For example, WE CANNOT INTERPRET THE LAW or engage in extensive legal research for a private purpose. It would be very helpful if, when you submit a request as an attorney, you supply the complete section number and year of enactment of the statute (if one is concerned), as well as the subject matter. Please locate and cite the specific session law containing the action which is relevant. A brief statement of the question for which you desire an answer is also very helpful.

We can supply a limited number of photostatic copies of material contained in drafting records. However, we cannot loan out the original drafting records. We cannot supply information from records prior to 1927; they do not exist.

### Voting Records of Legislators

Due to limitations of time and staff, we cannot supply the voting record of all members on a variety of proposals or the voting record of a particular member on all measures. We cannot fill requests for voting records on "all important measures," "all measures relating to schools," and similar broad requests which require that we exercise judgment in selecting measures.

### Requests from Students

During the school year we receive hundreds of letters and cards from children in every part of the nation requesting information about the state. In a governmental system founded on popular control which in turn is based on public understanding, dissemination of such information is essential.

You can help the Legislative Reference Bureau improve this flow of information. Please do not burden us with questions when the answers could be found in any encyclopedia or general reference work. The Wisconsin Blue Book, contained in every school or public library in Wisconsin, presents comprehensive material on Wisconsin government. A search through this publication frequently makes an inquiry to the Legislative Reference Bureau unnecessary. The Blue Book is also helpful when little or no information on the subject being investigated can be found, for it contains a description of the types of activities for which each governmental agency is responsible. By a quick check you can find the precise agency to which an inquiry should be directed.

### Requests from Entire Classes

We do not have sufficient quantities of any publication to permit wholesale distribution. Although materials are supplied to you free of charge, their preparation and dissemination are, of course, paid for by the public. Therefore a request by a single student or committee on behalf of an entire class is far more warmly welcomed if it indicates that the material will become a part of the file of the school for use by future classes as well. If you

comply with this suggestion every request can receive a greater amount of time and effort. The result will be a more thoroughly researched, better quality response.

## HISTORY

In 1901 the Legislature added section 373f to the Statutes of 1898 authorizing the Free Library Commission to "maintain 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 the same, a working library, as complete as may be, of the several public documents of this and other states; and to purchase for said library standard works of use and references." Prior to this date the needs which it filled were attended to by the Historical Library and the State Law Library, both then located in the Capitol. With the departure of the Historical Library to another location and the change of the State Library from a general library into a library specifically designed to fill the needs of the Supreme Court, a void was recognized in the area of a collection of working materials for those directly involved in the legislative process.

This statute represented the first organized effort to provide a state Legislature with trained help. Although New York had started a Legislative Reference Library as a section of the state library in 1890, Wisconsin extended the concept of service to the Legislature by collecting and making immediately available every sort of material. This concept has proved successful. Since its organization the Legislative Reference Library - now the Legislative Reference Bureau - has consistently increased in size and scope of activities. As a pioneer, it has served as the primary model for the establishment of similar agencies in other states.

Two years after the agency's inception our duties became more extensive. Chapter 238 of the Laws of 1903 stated that a reference room was to be maintained by the Free Library Commission. An appropriation for bill drafting was added in 1907 (Ch. 508), although this had actually been numbered among our activities from the beginning. At the same time the Legislature specifically instructed us to index session laws, statutes, private and special laws, bills, documents, and journals from the beginning of the history of the state. Collecting, summarizing and indexing "information of a legislative nature relating to legislation of foreign countries, of states of this country, the federal government and municipalities" was added by Ch. 772 in 1913. This bill also provided for making "such investigation into statute law, (and) legislative and governmental institutions as will aid the legislature to perform its duties in the most efficient and economical manner."

Editing the Wisconsin Blue Book was added by Ch. 194 of the Laws of 1929. According to its terms, we were given the duty of preparing this publication biennially. It was to contain "lists of senators and assemblymen and ... statistical and other information ... but so selected and condensed as will limit the number of pages to 900 or less." Insofar as possible, it was to be made useful for civics classes in schools.

Another function was added by Ch. 621 of the Laws of 1965, which instructed the bureau to issue the Wisconsin Book in odd-numbered years as a supplement to the Wisconsin Blue Book.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission was the governing body of the Legislative Reference Library until August 1, 1963. This was an unpaid part-time board composed of 5 members; 3 ex officio members - the president of the University of Wisconsin, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of the State Historical Society - and 2 citizens appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms. Its principal functions in relation to the reference library were the selection of its chief, an annual review of its work, and the approval of its budgets.

On July 6, 1963, Chapter 149 of the Laws of 1963 was published. This transferred the Legislative Reference Library to the legislative branch of the government as the Legislative Reference Bureau. It was put under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, which now acts as the policy-making board of the reference bureau. In this role, the committee determines the types as well as the quantity and quality of the services to be provided within existing statutory limitations. It also selects the chief of the bureau under the classified service, considers and approves the budget and adopts such rules and bylaws as are required for the proper operation of the bureau. In order to accomplish this, it meets not less than once every 4 months.

#### CHIEF OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The present chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau became acting chief in 1963 upon the death of M. G. Toepel and was appointed chief in 1964.

##### H. Rupert Theobald

Born in Berlin, Germany on March 12, 1930, the bureau's fifth chief was a student in Wisconsin during 1950-51 and became a U.S. citizen in 1955. Attending colleges and universities in Germany, he was a graduate student at West Berlin Freie Universitat with concurrent majors in journalism and political science-law and had achieved "candidate of philosophy" standing and begun preparation of his doctoral dissertation before coming to Wisconsin. He won a scholarship to the University of Wisconsin as a journalism trainee-special student in 1950-51 and obtained his M.A. degree in political science in 1960. He completed the preliminary examinations for the Ph.D degree in 1962. In Germany he worked as an interpreter and free-lance reporter; in the United States he held various jobs before becoming a research associate of the Legislative Reference Bureau in 1957. He became coordinator of reference and research in 1960 and chief on January 16, 1964.

He was appointed to the Commission on Interstate Co-operation by Governor Reynolds and reappointed by Governor Knowles. During the 1965-67 interim he has served as a member of the Statutory Reorganization Committee, which studied functional reorganization of the executive and legislative branches of Wisconsin state government, and of the Data Processing Committee of the Legislative Council. He is also serving on the Research Liaison Committee of the National Legislative Conference.

#### FORMER CHIEFS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Aside from the present chief, only 4 men have held this position since the organization of the reference bureau. All were exceptionally able men, who left records reflecting a dedication to public service and a mastery of the legislative process.

##### Marinus G. Toepel, 1905-1963

The Legislative Reference Bureau's fourth chief was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, on November 11, 1905. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1927 and an M.A. in political science in 1936. After teaching high school for a short time he went on to jobs as Research Assistant at the University of Texas, and Field Investigator and Senior Rating Board Examiner for the Civil Service Commission. Several years were spent in the U.S. Army where he served in military intelligence. He then became Educational Coordinator for the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance. Following this, in 1946 he held the position of Expeditor for the University of Wisconsin Extension Center and was the first director of the Green Bay Extension Center. During the years 1947 to 1949 he served as Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Education Commission. He directed the Extension

Division's Bureau of Government until he was appointed Chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau in June of 1950. He remained at this post until his death on July 12, 1963.

Howard Ohm, 1891-1949

Born on September 9, 1891, at Spalding, Michigan, Howard Ohm came to Wisconsin at an early age and attended elementary and high schools in Milwaukee. In 1908 he entered the University of Wisconsin and 5 years later received a law degree. He then practiced law in the firm of Riley and Ohm, specializing in legislative research, bill drafting and law revision. During this period he was retained as counsel for a number of legislative interim committees and did legal work for the Board of Public Affairs. He served as an examiner for the Workmen's Compensation Division of the Industrial Commission from 1927 to 1931, before being appointed head of the Legislative Reference Bureau in 1933. In his capacity as chief he served under 10 Governors and supervised the drafting for 9 regular and several special legislative sessions. He was also the first president of the Legislative Service Conference and helped found and organize the Madison Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration. He died on October 5, 1949, at his home in Madison.

Edwin E. Witte, 1887-1960

The successor of Charles McCarthy was born on a farm near Watertown, Wisconsin, on January 4, 1887. He grew up there and in 1905 entered the University of Wisconsin where he majored in history and secured a Ph.D. in Economics. After spending several years as a secretary to Congressman John M. Nelson, he became Chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Service in 1922. Eleven years later he became executive director and research synthesizer for the President's Committee on Economic Security. While working in this capacity he authored the federal Social Security Act of 1934-35. He was also instrumental in drafting the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction act. In succeeding years he served as a member of the President's Committee on Administrative Management, the War Labor Board, the Advisory Council for Employment Security, and the Commission on Labor Relations in Atomic Energy Installation. He published a book in 1932 entitled "The Government in Labor Disputes," and was selected as president of the Industrial Relations Research Association in 1948, the first labor economist to hold this office. In 1955 he was elected to the post of president of the American Economic Association. From 1936 to 1941 and again from 1946 to 1957 he served as chairman of the Department of Economics at the University of Wisconsin. He died at the age of 73 on May 20, 1960, in Madison, Wisconsin.

Charles McCarthy, 1873-1921

The first chief of the reference bureau was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, of Irish immigrant parents on June 29, 1873. After attending the local public elementary and high schools he entered Brown University as a special student, achieving distinction in football as an All-American. Putting this prowess to practical use, he served 2 seasons as football coach at the University of Georgia before proceeding to the University of Wisconsin, where he received a Ph.D. in political science. His thesis dealt with the Anti-Masonic Party and was awarded the Justin Winsor Prize by a Committee of the American Historical Association. He was then appointed to fill the position of "document clerk" under the Free Library Commission at a salary of \$83.33 a month. An advocate of the Progressive movement, he authored "The Wisconsin Idea" in 1912. He served the federal government as the first director of the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations and later as a personal aide to Herbert Hoover in the Food Administration. An early exponent of farmers' co-operatives for purchasing and marketing, he also influenced the system of state regulation of railroads and public utilities, urged municipal budget reform, the commission type of city government, and widening the state's educational opportunities through the University Extension program. He died in Prescott, Arizona on March 25, 1921.