



# Wisconsin Briefs

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Reference  
Bureau

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## THE STORY OF WISCONSIN IN CAPSULE FORM WISCONSIN SYMBOLS

State nickname	BADGER STATE
State flag	STATE COAT OF ARMS ON BLUE BACKGROUND
State motto	FORWARD
State song	ON, WISCONSIN!
State animal	BADGER
State wildlife animal	WHITE-TAILED DEER
State domestic animal	DAIRY COW
State bird	ROBIN
State fish	MUSKELLUNGE
State insect	HONEY BEE
State flower	WOOD VIOLET
State tree	SUGAR MAPLE
State mineral	GALENA
State rock	RED GRANITE

### CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor	Lee Sherman Dreyfus	4yrs.*	Republican	\$65,801
Lieutenant Governor	Russell A. Olson	4yrs.*	Republican	36,151
Secretary of State	Vel R. Phillips	4yrs.*	Democrat	32,608
State Treasurer	Charles P. Smith	4yrs.*	Democrat	32,608
Attorney General	Bronson C. La Follette	4yrs.*	Democrat	50,780
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Barbara Thompson	4yrs.**	Nonpartisan	45,840

\*Term expires January 3, 1983.

\*\*Term expires July 4, 1981.

### STATE GOVERNMENT

State Capitol: Madison

The state and federal constitutions serve as Wisconsin's legal foundation. The Wisconsin Constitution is nearly 132 years old, having been ratified on March 13, 1848 (Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848). The Constitution enumerates the liberties of the people through a "Declaration of Rights", creates the elected state offices, establishes the framework of the three branches of state government (executive, legislative, and judicial), provides for a system of local government, and includes provisions for state finance and an educational system.

The Wisconsin electorate has ratified 112 amendments to the State Constitution, out of 155 proposed amendments. The 1979-1980 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK contains the current text.

**Executive Branch.** The administrative structure of the executive branch is comprised of the Office of the Governor; the Offices of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer; 16 administrative departments (including 2 headed by constitutional officers, the Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction); 19 independent agencies; and 3 state authorities. Many agencies and departments have attached councils and committees which perform specific tasks or serve as advisory bodies. Principal functions of the executive branch include commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general executive functions.

The executive authority and responsibility is vested in the governor. Among the powers available to the governor are the power to appoint the heads of various state agencies and members of commissions, boards, councils, and special committees; to grant official pardons and executive clemency; to deliver state-of-the-state messages and a budget message and bill to the legislature; and to veto an entire bill or, in the case of appropriation measures, parts of a bill.

*Legislative Branch.* The Wisconsin Legislature is a bicameral institution consisting of a 33-member Senate and a 99-member Assembly. All of the legislators are elected from single-member districts, the senators for 4-year terms and the representatives to the Assembly for 2-year terms. Sixteen senators are elected in those years a presidential election occurs, 17 are elected in the years a gubernatorial election occurs.

In each biennium beginning with the odd-numbered years, the Legislature meets annually in January for an unlimited session, structured into a session schedule of floor periods and committee work periods. The Senate and Assembly elect their own officers from among the membership. The presiding officer of the Senate is the "president"; that of the Assembly the "speaker".

During the 1977 session (including 3 special sessions), 2,061 bills were introduced and 451 laws enacted, 185 Senate and Assembly joint resolutions were offered and 49 joint resolutions adopted.

Members of the 1979 Legislature, except holdover senators, receive an annual salary of \$19,767 (plus per diem and interim office expense allowances). The state legislature is assisted by several legislative agencies featuring reference and research services, bill drafting, statute and administrative code revision, fiscal analysis and state auditing services.

*Judicial Branch.* The state judicial system consists of a 7-member Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals consisting of 12 judges (3 judges for each of 4 districts), 69 circuit courts totaling 190 judgeships (with 32 of the circuits containing several branches), and over 200 municipal courts. All justices are elected on a nonpartisan basis in the April election.

Supreme Court justices are elected for 10-year terms. The Supreme Court is the final authority regarding the State Constitution and the highest court for any case begun in other state courts, except for federal questions which permit an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Several judicial service agencies support the court.

The Court of Appeals was established effective August 1, 1978. Judges serve 6-year terms. The court is organized into 3-judge panels when hearing cases, except for certain matters which may be handled by one judge.

The circuit court is commonly referred to as the trial court of general jurisdiction. The court has original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, unless otherwise specified. With the exception of three combined districts, every county comprises a circuit.

Wisconsin cities, towns, and villages are authorized to create municipal courts. A municipal judge is elected for a 2- to 4-year period, as specified by the individual municipality. The courts have jurisdiction concerning violations of local ordinances where only legal relief is desired.

## WISCONSIN LEADERSHIP

Wisconsin takes great pride in its historical role as a leader in enacting forward-looking political, educational, and economic reforms. Among the innovative programs the Badger State either initiated or served as an early advocate of are: the direct primary election law, unemployment and worker's compensation, comprehensive civil service legislation, woman's suffrage amendment, an income tax, regulation of public utilities and railroads, minimum wage laws, a statewide building code, abolition of the death penalty, university correspondence and extension teaching, an educational radio network, development of vocational, technical and adult education, training for rural teachers, a numbering system for highways, and consumer credit legislation.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local units of government in Wisconsin consist of 72 counties, which encompass 187 cities, 392 villages, and 1,269 towns. In addition, the state has 427 school districts, 481 special districts (such as metropolitan sewerage districts and lake rehabilitation districts), and 16 vocational, technical, and adult education districts.

Marathon County is the largest in area (with 1,584 square miles), while Ozaukee County is the smallest (with 225 square miles). Milwaukee County is the most populous (about 953,000 people) and Menominee County is the least populous (about 3,140).

The governing body for each county is an elected board of supervisors. In most counties, the board chairperson serves as the central coordinating figure. However, some counties also have a county executive or county administrator. Milwaukee County must elect a county executive, while the remaining counties may appoint a county administrator or elect an executive.

The offices of surveyor and coroner have been abolished in Milwaukee County and replaced by an appointed registered land surveyor and medical examiner. The remaining Wisconsin counties may appoint a land surveyor and medical examiner or elect a surveyor and coroner. Other elected officials include the county clerk, treasurer, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds, district attorney, and sheriff.

City government may be organized in one of three forms: mayor-council, council-manager, or commission. Only 11 cities operate under the city manager system, and no city functions with the commission form of government. Other city offices include the clerk, attorney, treasurer, engineer, chief of police, and board of education.

In Wisconsin villages, governmental authority is held by the village board of trustees and the president. There are 8 villages operating under the manager form of government. No village is now operating under a commission. A three-member town board serves as the governing body for Wisconsin's towns, with the exception of the town of Menominee, which has seven members comprising both the county and town boards. Other village and town officers include the clerk, treasurer, and assessor.

### EDUCATION

Wisconsin offers its citizens an extensive and varied educational system. Educational opportunities are provided through public and private elementary and secondary schools, a state vocational, technical and adult education system, private colleges and universities, and the University of Wisconsin System.

In 1978-79, Wisconsin's 427 public school districts served over 886,400 students, while the private elementary and secondary schools served 166,614 students.

The University of Wisconsin System consists of 13 campuses, 14 two-year centers, and a statewide extension. Serving over 147,600 students, the UW-System ranks as the fourth largest higher education system in the country. The university extension served 199,924 students in 1977-78.

Wisconsin established the first system of vocational and adult education in the United States in 1911. The system is comprised of 16 vocational, technical and adult education districts, serving nearly 400,000 students.

In addition, the state has 32 private institutions of higher education, with over 31,000 students enrolled. There are 2 universities, 20 liberal arts colleges, 1 junior college, 5 technical and professional schools, and 3 theological seminaries.

Wisconsin is the 16th most populous state and ranks 16th in the nation in total expenditures for education.

### STATE INSTITUTIONS

Wisconsin's correctional facilities, operated by the state Department of Health and Social Services, consist of: 3 maximum security penitentiaries; 2 medium security penitentiaries; 1 minimum security institution; the Wisconsin Treatment Institution at Waupun (to be called the Dodge Correctional Institution effective January 1, 1981); the Wisconsin Correctional Camp System (comprising several camps); and 2 juvenile correctional institutions.

The Department of Health and Social Services also manages 6 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded.

The state also operates a school at Janesville which offers special training for the visually handicapped and blind, and a school for the hard of hearing and deaf at Delavan. At King (in Waupaca county) the state maintains the Wisconsin Veterans Home.

### MANUFACTURING

The principal employment in Wisconsin is manufacturing, which provides 28% of total employment, 36.7% of all earnings, and exports that are valued at over 2 billion dollars. Over 500,000 persons are employed in manufacturing occupations. Nonelectrical machinery is the major industrial group, with 23% of all persons employed in manufacturing.

The total number of manufacturing establishments is over 8,600. The state ranks 11th among the states in value added by manufacturing, and 12th in the nation in manufactured exports. In 42 of the state's 72 counties, manufacturing is the primary source of earnings.

The durable goods sector produces heavy machinery, electrical equipment, castings and forgings, and motor vehicles. This sector is supported by such industries as machine shops, tool and die makers, metal finishing, and vocational technical education services.

Wisconsin's natural resources (particularly forest, farmland, and water resources) have led to the development and growth of lumber, paper, food processing, and tourist industries.

The southeastern part of the state is noted for its large percentage of manufacturing employment, specifically in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Racine, and Kenosha Counties. The paper, food processing, and machinery industries comprise another manufacturing employment concentration in Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Manitowoc Counties.

Among the well-known goods produced by Wisconsin manufacturers are automobiles, beer, farm tractors, paper, overalls, rubber tires, snowmobiles, boats and outboard motors, earth moving machines, and yo-yos.

### AGRICULTURE

Over the past 45 years, Wisconsin farms have become larger and more productive, although the number of farms in the state has steadily declined. As of January 1, 1979, there were 95,000 farms in the state with a total acreage of approximately 18.7 million and an average size of 196.8 acres.

Cash receipts from farm products marketed in 1978 totaled \$3.7 billion, up 18% from 1977. Livestock and related products income amounted to \$3.0 billion in 1978, up 18% from the previous year, while income from crops totaled \$690 million, an increase of 16%. Wisconsin ranked 8th nationally in farm income for 1978. Nearly 60% of the state's agricultural income comes from dairying.

Wisconsin — America's Dairyland — ranks first nationally in the number of milk cows, milk production, and butter production. The state is first in the country in the output of American, Muenster, Brick, Italian, and Blue cheese, and second in Swiss cheese. Wisconsin accounted for nearly 38% of all cheese produced in 1978.

The state also ranks first in bulk condensed milk (whole sweetened, skim sweetened, and skim unsweetened), buttermilk, dry whey, and lactose. In crop production, the state ranks first in snap beans for processing, all hay, and beets for canning.

Other crops for which the state is a leading producer are: corn for silage, cranberries, green peas for processing, sweet corn for processing, tart cherries, maple syrup, and lima beans for processing. For 1978, Wisconsin produced 42% of the nation's beets, 34% of the cranberries, and 26% of the snap beans.

### RECREATION AND SPORTS

Wisconsin is a recreational wonderland year-round, offering a wide variety of summer and winter activities. With over 14,900 lakes and 2,400 trout streams, the state serves as a magnet for men and women who enjoy the sports of fishing, boating, and water-skiing. The most sought after fish are trout, bass, perch and muskellunge. Snowmobiling, skiing, and ice-fishing are popular winter activities.

Hunting is another sport which dominates the recreational scene for Wisconsinites and residents of nearby states. Pheasant, ruffed grouse, deer and bear are the most popular game.

Wisconsin has 55 state parks, 8 state forests and 8 state trails. The trail system is enjoyed by bicyclists and hikers of all ages, with more usable miles under development each year. The many lakes, woods, trails, and parks also afford the individual an opportunity to view the natural beauty of Wisconsin through the changing seasons. Devil's Lake, Peninsula, and Governor Dodge are the most popular state parks, while the Elroy-Sparta Trail is consistently one of the most frequently used.

The number of visitors to state parks grows each year, with over 8,000,000 persons camping in or otherwise enjoying the various parks in 1977.

Wisconsin has also benefited from a rich tradition of athletic teams, led by the Green Bay Packers in football, the Milwaukee Brewers in baseball, and the Milwaukee Bucks in basketball. The major collegiate teams are those of the University of Wisconsin-Madison (a member of the Big Ten Conference) and Marquette University's basketball Warriors.

Women's sports have been developing rapidly in recent years on the high school, college and professional levels. The Milwaukee Does team is a member of the women's professional basketball league.

### GEOGRAPHY

Wisconsin is 26th in area among the 50 states. The total land area of the state is 56,154 square miles, which includes 1,439 square miles of inland water. In addition, the state boundaries include 10,062 square miles of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

The state is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Lake Michigan and Michigan's Upper Peninsula, on the south by Illinois, on the west by Minnesota and Iowa (the Mississippi River forms most of this boundary). The state's greatest distances are 320 miles (north-south) and 295 (east-west).

The four highest elevations in the state are Tim's Hill in Price County (1,953 ft.), Pearson Hill in Price County (1,950 ft.), Rib Mountain in Marathon County (1,941 ft.), and Sugarbush Hill in Forest County (1,939 ft.).

The largest lake in Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago (137,708 acres), located in Winnebago, Calumet, and Fond du Lac Counties. The second largest is Lake Pepin (27,813 acres), situated along the boundary of the Mississippi River. Major rivers of Wisconsin include the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Fox, Rock, Chippewa, Black, and Flambeau.

Average rainfall in the state is nearly 36 inches. The growing season varies from about 75 days in the north-central region to about 175 days in the southern areas near Lake Michigan. The average annual temperature varies from 41° in the north to 47° in the south.

Wisconsin's largest mineral deposits are located in three counties. The Forest County sulfide deposit is estimated at 80 million tons, consisting mainly of zinc, copper, lead, and silver. The copper deposits in Rusk County and Oneida County are not being developed at this time.

The final phase of glaciation, the "Wisconsin Stage", is estimated to have swept the state 50,000 to 70,000 years ago. The glaciers, which retreated approximately 10,000 years ago, left behind a blanket of glacial drift. Only the southwestern portion of the state escaped the immense sheets of ice.

Significant geographic features include the 100 foot gorge of the Wisconsin River called the "The Dells", the caves at Blue Mounds, the sandstone cliffs along the Mississippi River, and Rib Mountain at Wausau.

Wisconsin abounds in such common glacial features as drumlins, eskers, till plains, marshes, and moraines. The "Kettle Moraine" area in the southeastern part of the state is a prominent reminder of the glacial presence.

### HISTORY

Prior to the arrival of the first European white settlers, Wisconsin was inhabited by diverse Indian tribes.

The first known European to visit what is now Wisconsin was the Frenchman, Jean Nicolet, in 1634. French influence in the area actually dates from this period, and was highlighted by the 1673 exploration and discoveries of Joliet and Marquette. In 1763, with the conclusion of the French and Indian Wars, authority over the Wisconsin area was officially ceded to the British. By virtue of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, the British ceded authority over the territory including Wisconsin to the new United States of America.

Before entering the Union in 1848, as the 30th state, Wisconsin functioned under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787; the laws of the Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan Territories, of which it was successively a part; and, in 1836, the Wisconsin Territory. On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin officially became a state.

The history of the state is marked by the emergence and subsequent fall of wheat farming, the dominance of dairy farming, the lumber era, and the concentration of industry in the eastern and southeastern parts of Wisconsin.

Politically, Wisconsin is known as the home of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., leader of the nation's Progressive movement, and as the birthplace of the Republican Party (at Ripon). Wisconsin has also consistently enjoyed a reputation for honest, efficient government.

Well-known historic sites in Wisconsin include Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien, Stonefield at Cassville, Pendarvis at Mineral Point, Old World Wisconsin at Eagle, Old Wade House at Green Bush, Madeline Island at La Pointe, Circus World Museum at Baraboo, and the first State Capitol at Belmont.

### WISCONSIN'S POPULATION

1970 census population: 4,417,821; an increase of 466,044, or 11.8%, over 1960. According to the 1970 census, Wisconsin ranks 16th among the states in population; estimates demonstrate a marked increase in the state's population since that date.

1979 estimated population: 4,688,278; an increase of 270,457, or 6.12%, since 1970.

Based on the 1979 estimates, with the 1970 figures provided for comparison, the state's 20 largest cities are:

	1979	1970
Milwaukee	613,190	717,372
Madison	173,051	171,809
Racine	92,946	95,162
Green Bay	89,918	87,809
Kenosha	80,775	78,805
West Allis	65,703	71,649
Appleton	62,170	56,377
Wauwatosa	53,813	58,676
Waukesha	52,770	39,695
Janesville	51,500	46,426
Oshkosh	50,231	53,082
Eau Claire	49,582	43,662
La Crosse	49,403	50,286
Sheboygan	48,436	48,484
Fond du Lac	36,204	35,515
Brookfield	36,061	31,761
Beloit	34,711	35,729
New Berlin	33,913	26,910
Wausau	33,342	32,806
Manitowoc	32,940	33,430

Most populous county: Milwaukee, 953,127 (1979 est.); 1,054,249 (1970 census).

Least populous county: Menominee, 3,140 (1979 est.); 2,607 (1970 census).

The 1970 census determined that 66% of the people lived in urban areas, 34% in rural areas. In 1960, 63.8% of the people resided in urban areas. The growth of urban Wisconsin has been steady since statehood.

The racial breakdown of the state's population for 1970 was 96.4% white, 2.9% Black, .4% Indian, .3% other (Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and all others).

1978 estimates indicate that Milwaukee County has the largest black population, 106,000. Racine, with 10,572, Rock and Dane with over 3,000, rank next. The Indian population is estimated at 15,254. Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations; the Menominee Reservation has the largest population, 2,977. Other reservations include the Chippewa, Oneida, Potawatomi, Winnebago, and Mahican/Munsee Indian tribes.

### WISCONSIN'S PEOPLE

The people of Wisconsin are a mixture of several different nationalities. While Indians were once the only persons living in Wisconsin, they today account for about 15,000 of the over 4.6 million residents of the state.

Blacks make up the largest minority population, an estimated 130,000 in 1979. The large majority of Blacks reside in the immediate Milwaukee area.

The French were the first white persons to explore the Wisconsin territory. The English and Welsh traveled to the area in the 1820's and 1830's, followed by the extensive immigration from all over Europe. In the last half of the nineteenth century, people from Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Holland, Italy, Russia and other countries arrived in Wisconsin. Today, persons with German, Norwegian, and Polish ancestors are the most numerous.

### FAMOUS CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN

EDWARD P. ALLIS (1824-1889), industrialist — developed rolling steel mill.

\*ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS (1884-1960), explorer — found first dinosaur egg in the Gobi Desert.

STEPHEN M. BABCOCK (1843-1931), chemist — devised butterfat content test.

JOHN BASCOM (1827-1911), educator — president, University of Wisconsin 1874-1887.

JEROME I. CASE (1819-1891), manufacturer — developed agricultural implements.

JOHN R. COMMONS (1862-1945), economist — drafted Wisconsin civil service law.

LEO T. CROWLEY (1889-1972), banker — chairman of FDIC from 1934 to 1945.

PATRICK CUDAHY (1849-1919), meat packer — founder of a meat packing company.

OLE EVINRUDE (1877-1934), inventor — designed the outboard motor.

EDNA FERBER (1885-1968), author — received 1925 Pulitzer Prize for *So Big*.

MICHAEL FRANK (1804-1894), writer and educator — father of the Wisconsin public school system.

\*ZONA GALE (1874-1938), author — received 1921 Pulitzer Prize for *Miss Lulu Bett*.

\*HAMLIN GARLAND (1860-1940), author — received 1922 Pulitzer Prize for *A Daughter of the Middle Border*.

CORDELIA HARVEY (1824-1895), humanitarian — was instrumental in establishing military hospitals in the north during the Civil War.

WILLIAM DEMPSTER HOARD (1836-1918), farmer and Governor — aided cheese industry by introducing the subearth vault for curing; introduced French version of the silo.

HARRY HOUDINI (1874-1926), magician — world renowned escape artist.

SAMUEL C. JOHNSON (1833-1919), industrialist — founded wax products firm.

\*WALTER J. KOHLER, SR. (1875-1940), industrialist — founded plumbing equipment company.

\*ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, SR. (1855-1925), political leader — reformer as Governor and U.S. Senator.

CARL LAEMMLE (1867-1939), business executive — major figure in the growth of the motion picture industry; built Universal City studios, near Hollywood.

EARL L. "CURLY" LAMBEAU (1898-1965), professional football coach -founder and coach of the Green Bay Packers; instrumental in establishing the National Football League.

ALDO LEOPOLD (1887-1948), professor and author — University of Wisconsin professor and prominent ecologist.

VINCE LOMBARDI (1913-1970), professional football coach — coach of the Green Bay Packers 1959-1968.

\*ALFRED LUNT (1893-1977), actor — appeared in live theater, motion pictures, and television; awarded the Presidential Medal of Honor.

\*FREDERIC MARCH (1897-1975), actor — won the Academy Award for *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Best Years of Our Lives*.

\*HELEN F. MEARS (1876-1916), sculptress — the Willard statue in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol was one of her works.

CHARLES MCCARTHY (1872-1916), first chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

- WILLIAM "BILLY" MITCHELL (1879-1936), Brig. Gen., U.S. Army — fervent advocate of a strong air force.
- JOHN MUIR (1838-1914), naturalist — promoted the national parks system.
- \*ALBERT OCHSNER (1858-1925), surgeon — pioneer in radium cancer treatment.
- \*OSCAR RENNEBOHM (1889-1968), pharmacist — served as Governor of Wisconsin 1947-1951.
- ALBERT RINGLING (1852-1916), circus promoter — merged Ringling Brothers with Barnum and Bailey Circus to become the "Greatest Show On Earth" (two of the seven Ringling brothers were born in Wisconsin).
- JEREMIAH RUSK (1830-1893), politician — first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.
- CARL SCHURZ (1829-1906), political activist — served as a soldier, politician, Secretary of the Interior, ambassador to Spain, newspaperman, and writer.
- MARGARETHE SCHURZ (1833-1876), educator — opened the first U.S. kindergarten.
- \*ARTHUR SHATTUCK (1881-1951), pianist — nationally acclaimed, played in major concert halls across Europe and with the New York Philharmonic.
- C. LATHAM SHOLES (1819-1890), inventor and journalist — made first practical typewriter.
- \*HARRY STEENBOCK (1886-1967), biochemist — produced vitamin D by irradiation of food with ultraviolet light.
- \*SPENCER TRACY (1900-1967), actor — won the Academy Award for *Boys Town* and *Captains Courageous*.
- FREDERICK J. TURNER (1861-1932), historian — noted theories regarding the American frontier.
- \*CHARLES VAN HISE (1857-1929), educator — president of the University of Wisconsin 1903-1918.
- \*THORSTEIN VEBLEN (1857-1929), economist — wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.
- WILLIAM VILAS (1840-1908), politician — served as Postmaster General of the United States; father of the Rural Free Delivery system (R.F.D.).
- CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN (1818-1882), businessman and Governor — had flour, rail, and lumber business interests.
- FRANCES WILLARD (1839-1898), social reformer — organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
- \*FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT (1867-1959), architect — internationally known innovative designer.

- SHIRLEY ABRAHAMSON (1933- ), Wisconsin Supreme Court justice — first woman ever appointed to the court.
- MELVIN LAIRD (1922- ), political leader — served as U.S. Congressman and Secretary of Defense.
- \*WLADZIU VALENTINO LIBERACE, "Liberace", (1919- ), musician — pianist-singer, known for his showmanlike versions of classics and contemporary songs.
- \*PATRICK J. LUCEY (1918- ), politician — served as Governor of Wisconsin from 1971 to 1977; U.S. Ambassador to Mexico 1977-1979.
- \*ORSON WELLES (1915- ), actor and director — has performed on stage, radio, and television and in motion pictures; directed and starred in the highly acclaimed movie *Citizen Kane*.
- \*Born in Wisconsin.

#### OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK is recommended for all persons interested in further, more detailed, information on Wisconsin. This source is readily available to residents of the state in school and public libraries. In addition, copies of the Blue Book may be ordered from Document Sales and Distribution, 202 South Thornton Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53702 (\$1 per copy).

The Blue Book contains brief biographies of elected state officers, the state's congressional delegation, and Supreme Court justices; legislative and congressional district maps; profiles of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government; an organization chart and description of the various agencies and departments of state government; as well as a variety of statistical data about the state (such as population trends, election figures, school enrollment, farm income, and employment).

Each edition of the Blue Book includes a feature article. Recent examples include: "Local Government in Wisconsin" (1979-1980); "Wisconsin Writers" (1977); "Equal Representation" (1970); and "Wisconsin's Former Governors 1848-1959" (1960).

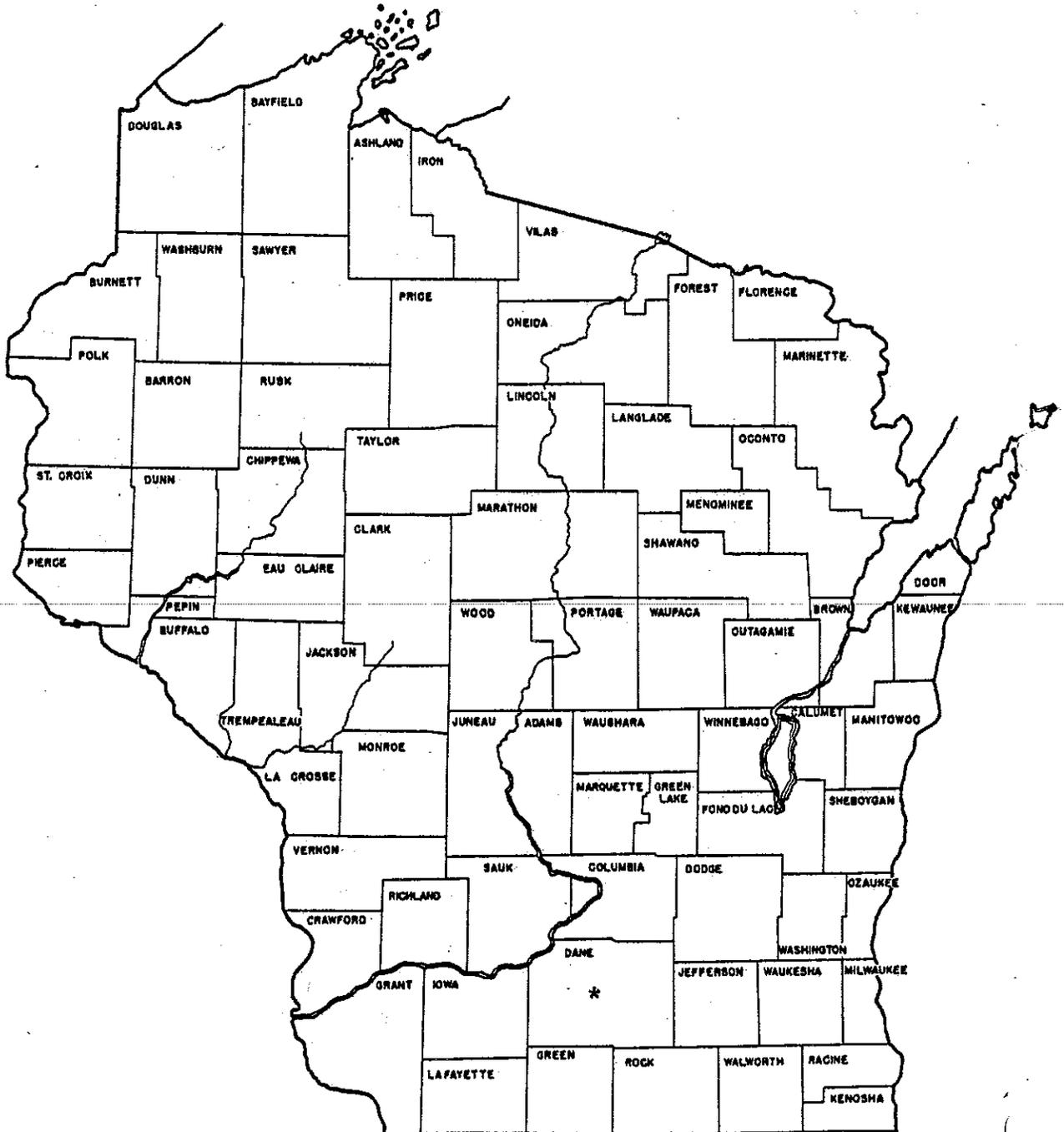
All state agencies in the executive branch issue general biennial reports relating to their functions and activities, and many publish special bulletins on specific subjects. Some departments will provide lists of their publications upon request.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is an outstanding source of information about state and local matters. Other sources of historical and statistical information include: THE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN; Volume I, *From Exploration to Statehood* by Alice E. Smith; Volume II, *The Civil War Era* by Richard N. Current; WISCONSIN: A HISTORY by Robert C. Nesbit; THE WISCONSIN STORY by

H. Russell Austin; WISCONSIN STATISTICAL ABSTRACT (Sept. 1979) and OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1979 by the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Students are encouraged to utilize reference books, encyclopedias, and yearbooks, found in school and public libraries. Newspapers and magazines will also prove a valuable resource for material on Wisconsin.

### W I S C O N S I N



\*Madison, Capital