

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Senate Journal
Eighty-First Regular Session

WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1973.

10:00 A.M.

The senate met.

The senate was called to order by the president pro tempore of the senate.

Prayer was offered by Reverend Walter E. Blanchard, Pastor of Westwood Christian Church of Madison.

The senate remained standing and Senator Roseleip led the senate in the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

The roll was called and the following senators answered to their names:

Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Hollander, Johnson, Kasten, Keppler, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, LaFollette, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Risser, Roseleip, Schuele, Steinhilber, Swan, J.D., Swan, M., Theno, Thompson and Whittow -- 29.

Absent -- Senator Devitt -- 1.

Absent with leave -- Senators Kendziorski, LaFave and Murphy -- 3.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Read first time and referred:

Senate Bill 746

Relating to minimum gas mileage for certain automobiles registered in this state, granting rule-making authority and providing a penalty.

By Senators LaFollette, Dorman, M. Swan, Risser, Schuele, Flynn, Bablitch and McKenna, cosponsored by Representatives Schneider and Wahner.

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To committee on Transportation.

Senate Bill 747

Relating to bilingual-bicultural education in public schools, granting rule-making authority and making an appropriation.

By Senators Devitt, LaFollette, M. Swan, Parys, Dorman, Chilsen, Peloquin, Thompson, Lorge, McKenna, Bablitch, Flynn, Frank, Martin, Johnson and Krueger, cosponsored by Representatives Ferrall, Conta and Grover, by request of the Latin Aciton Council.

To committee on Health, Education and Welfare.

Senate Bill 748

Relating to exceptions to limitations on county and municipal tax levies.

By Senators Murphy, Kasten, Petri, Bidwell, Chilsen, Devitt, Steinhilber, Johnson and McKenna.

To committee on Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Governmental and Veterans Affairs reports and recommends:

KOCHENDORFER, ETHAN, of Fountain City, as a member of the Minnesota--Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, to succeed Roger Hartman, to serve for the term ending September 25, 1978.

Confirmation; Ayes, 3; Noes, 0.

Senate Bill 528

Relating to various changes in the retirement system.

Adoption of senate substitute amendment 3; Ayes, 3; Noes, 0.

Passage as amended; Ayes, 3; Noes, 0.

Senate Bill 727

Relating to the regulation of bingo, creating the bingo control board, providing rule-making authority, providing penalties and making an appropriation.

Passage; Ayes, 4; Noes, 0.

GORDON W. ROSELEIP
Chairman

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The committee on Judiciary and Insurance reports and recommends:

Senate Bill 557

Relating to establishment of guidelines for the management and use of investments held by eleemosynary institutions and funds.

Passage; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

Assembly Joint Resolution 55

Relating to removal by address of county and municipal court judges (2nd consideration).

Concurrence; Ayes, 4; Noes, 1.

GERALD D. LORGE
Chairman

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Senate Petition 148

A petition by 43 residents of Rock and Walworth Counties in opposition to Senate Bill 442, relating to qualifications of applicants for real estate licenses.

By Senator J. D. Swan.

Read and referred to the committee on Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking.

Senate Petition 149

A resolution by the Door County Board of Supervisors urging the legislature to strike Section 70.62 (4) from the Statutes.

By Senator Martin.

Read and referred to the committee on Governmental and Veterans Affairs.

Senate Petition 150

A resolution by the Airport Committee and endorsed by the Brown County Board of Supervisors in support of Senate Bills 414, 495, and 682.

By Senator Martin.

Read and referred to the committee on Transportation.

Senate Petition 151

A petition effected by 65 fishing and hunting licensing agencies in the State of Wisconsin concerning requested desired changes in the state statutes in that field.

By Senator J. D. Swan.

Read and referred to the committee on Natural Resources.

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State of Wisconsin
Department of State

October 2, 1973.

To the Honorable The Senate

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to transmit to you pursuant to s. 13.67 (2), a list of the registered lobbyists for the period beginning on September 25, 1973, and ending on October 2, 1973.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN
Secretary of State

Name, Address and Occupation of Lobbyist -- Name and Address of Employer -- Subject of Legislation -- Date of Employment.

William A. Kalin, Director, Route 1, Box 49, Poplar--
Wisconsin Federation of Teachers, 7230 W. Capitol Dr.
Milwaukee--Education--September 28, 1973

Bruce J. Oradei, Lobbyist, 130 Greenbriar Dr., Sun Prairie--
Wisconsin Education Association Council, 222 W. Washington
Ave., Madison--All bills--October 1, 1973

William W. Lindemann, Student, 105 S. Stoughton Rd.,
Madison--Self--Handicapped Citizens--October 1, 1973

Ed Hughes, Retired, 957 Lawrence St., Madison--Self on behalf
of Chapter -35, Disabled Veterans--October 1, 1973

MOTION UNDER JOINT RULE 26

The State of Wisconsin * * * Citation by the Legislature

Know you by these presents:

Whereas, Professor Ralph O. Nafziger, director of the U.W. -
Madison School of Journalism from 1949 to 1966, died in Madison
on September 25, 1973 at the age of 77; and

Whereas, Ralph Nafziger was an internationally known
authority on news communication and social sciences research. His
professional work included the establishing of journalism programs
in India, in the Phillipines and in West Berlin, and frequent lecture
series at Strasbourg. Serving his country during World War II, he

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became chief of the media division in the office of War Information. Even after his retirement, he remained active as a consultant and as executive secretary of the National Association for Education in Journalism; now, therefore, The Members of the Wisconsin Legislature, on the motion of Senator Risser, Assembly Speaker Anderson and Representative Miller, under Joint Rule 26, direct that this certificate be prepared as a token of the appreciation which the people of this state feel for the many and outstanding public services performed by Professor Ralph O. Nafziger, and express their condolences to Mrs. Monona Nafziger.

Read and adopted.

CALENDAR OF MAY 31

By request of Senator J. D. Swan, with unanimous consent, **Senate Bill 449** was by-passed.

Senate Bill 541

Relating to furnishing water and sewer service to private property from the Grand Army home for veterans at King.

Read a second time.

Ordered to a third reading.

By request of Senator Steinhilber, with unanimous consent, the bill was considered for final action at this time.

Senate Bill 541

Read a third time and passed.

Senator J. D. Swan asked unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which **Senate Bill 541** passed.

Senator Lorge objected.

By request of Senator Hollander, with unanimous consent, **Senate Bill 541** was ordered immediately messaged.

CALENDAR OF JUNE 5

Senate Bill 20

Relating to humane officers.

The question was: Shall the senate adhere to its position on assembly amendment 1?

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Senator Chilsen moved that the senate recede from its position on assembly amendment 1.

The motion prevailed.

CALENDAR OF JUNE 6

Senate Joint Resolution 43

Memorializing the congress to restore cutbacks in veterans benefits as a result of recent changes in the social security act.

Read and adopted.

Senate Joint Resolution 61

Memorializing congress to stop federal control over areas which are property of state concern.

Read and adopted.

Senate Bill 329

Relating to a plan for compensating persons injured in motor vehicle accidents irrespective of fault, mandatory liability coverage, granting rule-making authority and providing a penalty.

The question was: Indefinite postponement?

By request of Senator Hollander, with unanimous consent, **Senate Bill 329** was referred to the joint committee on Finance.

By request of Senator Hollander, with unanimous consent, **Senate Bill 329** was withdrawn from the joint committee on Finance and considered for action at this time.

Read a second time.

Senator Steinhilber asked unanimous consent that **Senate Bill 329** be rereferred to the joint committee on Finance.

Senator Petri objected.

Senator Risser moved reconsideration of the vote by which **Senate Joint Resolution 61** was adopted.

By request of Senator Risser, with unanimous consent, the motion for reconsideration of the vote by which **Senate Joint Resolution 61** was adopted was laid aside.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By request of Senator J. D. Swan, with unanimous consent, he was granted a leave of absence at 2:00 P.M. for the balance of the day's session.

By request of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, the senate recessed until 2:00 P.M.

10:30 P.M.

The senate proceeded in a body to the Assembly Chamber to meet in Joint Convention to receive the Governor's message.

IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

IN JOINT CONVENTION

The president pro tempore of the senate in the chair.

The committee to await upon the Governor appeared with his excellency, the Governor, who delivered his message as follows:

I come before you at the mid-point of the 1973 Wisconsin legislative session, in the hope that together--with a renewed sense of purpose and a willingness to place progress before partisanship--we can make the next month a time of record accomplishment for the people of our state. Together, we can make it work. And never was it more important that this be the case.

The history of this country has been marked by frequent conflicts between the executive and the legislative branches of government. Perhaps as a result of these conflicts, for almost two centuries, the great American contribution to the art of governing--our system of institutional checks and balances--has been attacked by students of politics as unwieldy, inefficient, and unresponsive.

In the hope of making the system more effective, reformers have continually come forward with proposals for change: in one generation, seeking to strengthen the hand of the executive; in the next generation, to give the Congress or the legislature more authority. The implicit view of these reformers is that, for the system to work as it should one element must dominate the other.

I do not share this perspective. A democracy without partisan conflict or competition between branches of government is not a healthy democracy. Many of the most productive periods in our

history have been marked by just such constructive competition--a competition to develop new ideas and advance innovative solutions to society's problems.

Today the need for strong, effective, and independent branches of government is more evident than ever before. Nationally, we are in the midst of a long and stormy night for American democracy. Public confidence in American institutions has rarely been lower.

However we interpret the developments which have occurred at the federal level, they place a special obligation upon us--to demonstrate to the people of this state and this country that the system not only works, but it works well; that we can compete, yet find common ground for compromise and cooperation in the public interest.

We found that common ground earlier this year, in the enactment of an historic tax relief budget. We proved that a Legislature in which each political party has a majority in one house can put through a responsible and innovative budget.

We demonstrated that in Wisconsin, good ideas are good ideas regardless of their party of origin. Who should receive the credit for the unprecedented tax reform measures that are part of the 1973-75 Wisconsin state budget--the Senate, The Assembly, the Governor's office, or the previous administration, in which many of these reforms were first proposed? Clearly, the credit, like the ideas, must be shared.

Not all of the accomplishments of the 1973-75 Wisconsin state budget are shared achievements. Some are the Legislature's alone. I did not propose a legislative study of the budget-making process. But I think that proposal has much potential. From an executive perspective, Wisconsin already has one of the most effective budgetary systems in the country. That does not mean that there is not room for improvement, however. A stronger legislative overview role--if it complements the current pattern of executive responsibility--can only benefit the citizens of this state.

Similarly, I am hopeful that the wide-ranging study of the state role in welfare reform which you authorized will help us all in our search for answers to this perplexing problem. State funding and administration of the welfare system, the establishment of a flat grant system and other administrative improvements proposed in the budget are--judging by successful examples from other states--the best possible foundation for a major reform initiative. When the results of your study are in, I am prepared to join with any or all of you behind just such an initiative, for prudent, responsible, and humane welfare reform.

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There is one element in the 1973-75 Wisconsin state budget that has probably generated more controversy than any other. That provision is, of course, the legislative pay increase. In business, when an employee seeks a major raise, he justifies it to his employer by demonstrating increased productivity. As elected officials, our employer is the people of the state of Wisconsin. The best argument that can be made for significantly improving legislative salaries in 1975 is an unparalleled record of legislative accomplishment this fall, and in next year's annual review session. I am hopeful that by your actions, you will forcefully make this argument to the citizens of Wisconsin.

Despite some major accomplishments--most notably the passage of landmark legislation for the handicapped, probate reform, county home rule, and a law reducing Wisconsin's prima facie blood alcohol intoxication level--much remains to be done. Of the ten points that made up my highway safety legislative agenda last spring, only one has been signed into law. Over 570 people have died on Wisconsin highways since that agenda was first presented. As many as two hundred of those deaths--and countless injuries--could have been prevented by timely legislative action.

Health care reform, power plant siting and energy regulation--the results in these cases may not be so graphic, but every day that action is postponed, the citizens of our state pay a price: in the cost of their medical care; in an increasing probability that they will have no say in the location of nuclear plants in Wisconsin, and no effective state assistance with the fuel oil shortages that occur this winter.

At the request of legislative leadership, I did not call a special session to deal with these urgent questions. I was assured that they would be dealt with in a timely fashion upon your return to Madison in October. I believed those assurances then, and I believe them now. I am not prepared to join those who have already begun to offer excuses and explanations as to why this short session cannot be a productive one.

On my part, I pledge to do everything in my power to make this a successful fall. It has not been necessary for me to veto a single piece of legislation this year, and I would like to maintain that record--not by avoiding action on the controversial issues, not by insisting that you pass only the legislation I favor, but by joining with legislators of both parties in the search for solutions to problems which meet the needs of *all* of the people of this state.

At the outset, I think I can be of the greatest help by making clear my priorities as chief executive, and my sense of how those priorities can be met most effectively:

Cabinet Government

It is no secret that I regard cabinet government as an administrative necessity, if the citizens of Wisconsin are to be assured of the accountability they deserve. I believe that executive appointment of all major department heads--with Senate confirmation--would make state agencies more responsive and more accountable to the Legislature as well; but I recognize that this is a viewpoint which is not universally shared.

Gubernatorial Appointments

The continuing debate over cabinet government makes all the more urgent prompt action by the Senate on the long list of executive appointees to policy-making boards and commissions awaiting confirmation. It would be unfair to the citizens of this state--and the individuals involved--if these appointments did not receive early consideration this fall. Whatever the deficiencies in existing citizens board structures, they must not be magnified by stalling and inaction in the confirmation process.

State Transportation Policies

The State of Wisconsin is at a crossroads in its transportation policies. In the next few months, fundamental decisions must be made concerning the pattern of state transportation funding, the organization of the Department of Transportation and the role of the state in mass transit. One reason that I vetoed \$20 million of the highway bonding authority included in the budget was to encourage the fullest possible examination of these questions. That examination can best take place in next year's annual budget review session. Although there will be much pressure placed upon you by the highway lobby in the next few weeks, I urge you to resist any attempt to restore highway bonding authority until this full examination has occurred.

Campaign Financing

Wisconsin now has perhaps the finest ethics law covering public employees of any state in the nation. Before the 1974 election we must complement this law with campaign financing reform which insure both the integrity of the political process and public faith in that integrity.

The Legislature deserves public praise for the initiative you have taken in this regard. The bill currently before the Assembly is a vast improvement over our present archaic--and non-functioning--

statute. Within a few weeks additional suggestions for reform will be put forward by the task force I have asked to study this crucial matter.

Budget Review

The 1973-75 Wisconsin state budget was a comprehensive document, and it is not surprising that some of the issues arising out of it are still being debated. The proper forum for that debate is next year's annual review session, when our experience with the impact of this budget will be far greater. After postponing action on major legislation for so many months because of budget deliberations, it would be a travesty if this fall's short session were preoccupied with efforts to reconsider these same questions.

The issues which I hope this session will focus on are ones with which all of you are familiar. They are questions of energy and the environment, open and effective government, highway safety, health care, consumer protection and worker welfare, judicial reform and community protection; questions which have been before you for many months. Many of these proposals originated in the Legislature. Most enjoy bipartisan support. All deserve prompt attention--and action.

Energy and the Environment

Certification of Energy Suppliers (AB 1181)

This summer and fall, people all across America have been asking: how real is the energy crisis? I fear that this winter we in Wisconsin will discover that fuel shortages are all too real. Assembly Bill 1181, calling for the certification of energy suppliers, won't save us from these shortages, but it will assure that the Public Service Commission has enough information and authority to act to minimize their impact. The time limitations on this legislation are clear--and I am pleased that there appears to be growing bipartisan support for its immediate passage.

Power Plant Siting (AB 814)

In the next few months, decisions will be made which will determine where and how electricity will be generated in this state for the next two decades. These decisions, by powerful private utilities, are likely to have little meaningful input from the individuals and communities most affected. Unsightly cooling towers, thermal pollution, the possibility of radiation leaks--these are just a few of the problems that some experts argue may follow a nuclear power plant into a community. Can we afford to allow

decisions having such immense environmental and social consequences to be made without significant public involvement? Enacting a state power plant siting law now would be a form of insurance against environmental catastrophe for our children and grandchildren. But the value of that insurance decreases every day we do not act. Our highest priority environmental concern this fall must be to make certain that the power plant siting decisions made in the near future are the right decisions, for now and for generations to come.

Recycling (AB 922)

Legislators from both political parties have worked hard to build a constituency for a major state recycling initiative. If we are not to be engulfed by our own waste in the next decade, we must start the clean-up now.

Land Use Legislation

There is no environmental question of greater long-term significance to this state than the protection and promotion of proper land use. In this regard, the legislative progress of the Land Resources Act is very disappointing. I am hopeful that concerns about specific procedural items can be ironed out in time for passage of a meaningful bill early next year.

Wetlands (AB626)

One land use bill which can and should be passed this fall is Assembly Bill 626 (as amended), which will provide for state identification and regulation of Wisconsin's fast disappearing wetland resources.

Mining Development and Reclamation (SB 39, AB 352)

Portions of northern Wisconsin have suffered for decades because of unwise development of their forest, fish, and mineral resources. The costs of this development, both environmentally and in terms of human resources, have been tragic for the entire region. Northern Wisconsin now faces a renewed interest in one of these resource subject areas--mining. Prompt passage of legislation that will help assure wise use of this non-renewable resource makes both environmental and economic good sense.

Uniform State Building Code (AB 1004, AB 1005)

There are many fine reasons for establishing uniform state building codes--but one overriding one. As much as 20% of the energy used in the heating and cooling of houses and other buildings could be saved if those buildings were designed in conformance with strict energy conservation guidelines. Enactment this fall of a uniform state building code for one and two family dwellings and manufactured dwellings would make possible the rapid implementation of such guidelines across the state.

Billboard Regulation (AB 948)

Visual pollution may be less hazardous than other forms of pollution to our health and well-being, but it is no less important symbolically. If we are incapable of controlling billboards, how can we expect to control other forms of pollution, that have far greater economic justification? The best answer to this question is to pass Assembly Bill 948 with appropriate amendments this fall.

Open and Effective Government

Merger Implementation (Assembly Bill 930)

Two years ago, not all legislators were in favor of merging Wisconsin's two great public university systems--but every legislator supported the goals which merger hoped to achieve: greater efficiency and equity in the provision of public higher education, and a better quality education for all. The issues involved in merger implementation have been complex, and have required many hours of study and debate by regents, university administrators, state officials, and legislators. I believe that the result of those deliberations, the Merger Implementation Act, effectively addresses the goals which we all hoped to achieve. Because this act provides much of the legal basis for further administrative action, it is necessary that it receive prompt and thorough attention by the legislature. Above all, this bill, which deals with the long-term structure and legal foundation of university decision-making, must not be caught in a political cross-fire growing out of current campus policies and questions.

Open Meetings (SB 44, AB 959)

The need for strengthening Wisconsin's existing open meetings statute is evident to all of us. I would hope that this recognition could now be quickly turned into law.

Universal Registration (AB 950)

The utility and basic justice of a simple statewide uniform voter registration procedure is, unfortunately, not so widely recognized. In order for Wisconsin to have such a procedure in time for the 1974 election, action must be taken soon on Assembly Bill 950.

Highway Safety

Mandatory Seat Belts (AB 366)

Last year, 56,600 people died in accidents on American highways. According to the National Safety Council, at least 14,000 of those deaths could have been prevented by the wearing of seat belts. A state study of fatal traffic accidents in Wisconsin tells a similar story: 302 people who died in 1972 would be alive today had they been wearing seat belts. The most important highway safety legislation now before you would make seat belt usage mandatory on Wisconsin highways. By next year at this time, it is probable that many states will have this law on the books, encouraged by federal financial incentives, the unassailable evidence from Australia that such a law will be effective in cutting fatalities from 20 % to 30%, and the fact that ignition systems in new cars won't work without seat belts being buckled. We can lead on this issue, or we can follow--the only difference is that every day that we wait means that more people will have died needlessly on our highways.

Emergency Medical Services (AB 538)

We do not know how many lives would have been saved on Wisconsin highways last year had we had better emergency medical services. We do know that the number would have been considerable. The Emergency Medical Services Act would remedy many existing deficiencies and inequities in the provision of emergency medical help. It has received strong bipartisan support; I am hopeful that it will soon be law.

Drunk Driving (AB 539, AB 540, AB 429)

Even after the passage of legislation lowering the prima facie blood alcohol level for evidence of intoxication to .10%, Wisconsin is among the most lenient states in the nation in its approach to drunk drivers. A mandatory two day jail sentence for a first drunk-driving conviction; broadened statutory authority to conduct pre-arrest breath screenings; and blood tests for surviving drivers involved in serious accidents--these steps are not the whole answer, but they are a far better approach than what we have now. Slogans won't stop drunk driving; but tough laws will.

Safety Protection Devices (AB 176, SB 162, SB 163)

Earlier this week, a study was released indicating that the bicycle may be America's number one source of accidental injuries. Assembly Bill 176 would require that bicycles be treated with a reflecting material. It is a simple but effective approach to a very real problem. Like the bills which have been introduced to prohibit the dismantling or disconnection of safety devices on cars, it deserves prompt passage.

Health Care

It has been almost one year since the major recommendations of the Task Force on Health Planning and Policy became publicly known. When I first read them, I had hopes that Wisconsin might become a model for the nation in its health care delivery system. Today I am less optimistic. The essential elements of an effective regulatory system -- public scrutiny of the rate setting process in health care institutions; a public-private mechanism for maintaining health care quality; a certificate of need program to control unnecessary duplication of expensive facilities and services; and change in institutional licensure requirements -- were all included in Assembly Bill 489, which called for the establishment of a state health services commission.

All of you are aware of the organized opposition this measure has drawn. I do not intend to knuckle under to that opposition. The need for health care regulation is real--and it is increasing daily.

Certificate of Need

In one area in particular, excessive and unnecessary construction of hospital and nursing home beds, the current situation in Wisconsin can only be described as one of crisis proportions. Accordingly, I have asked that a separate certificate of need bill, covering all health facilities, be introduced today. This bill, which is comparable to laws already in effect in more than half of the states, must be acted upon immediately, if we are to begin to control the health care costs of the Wisconsin consumer. It is one regulatory step which should have no trouble achieving broad-based, bipartisan support.

Insurance for the Uninsurable (Assembly Bill 485)

The concept of the state making certain that there will be insurance available for those who were previously uninsurable is one which most of us can readily accept. Like measures to aid the victims of crime, it established a principle of basic human justice which reflects well upon our society. It deserves prompt attention.

Medical Treatment for Minors (AB 486, AB 488)

The twin scourges of drug abuse and venereal disease have taken a horrible toll on the young people of this country. Wisconsin must not add to that toll by discouraging these young people from seeking medical help. Passage of Assembly Bill 486 and Assembly Bill 488 this fall would facilitate the treatment which these minors need so badly.

Health Facilities Act (Assembly Bill 541)

Program cutbacks at the federal level, and record interest rates, have combined to make it difficult, if not impossible, for much needed medical construction to occur. A measure which originated in the Legislature, the Health Facilities Act, would help alleviate this problem by creating bonding authority for non-profit medical institutions on the basis of need. This measure ought to receive your prompt consideration.

Mental Health Act (AB 484)

For the past two sessions -- in response to court decisions -- the Legislature has attempted to recodify the Wisconsin Mental Health Act, but has been unable to enact a comprehensive bill. Much effort has gone into the preparation of a new version of this act. After further legislative refinements, Assembly Bill 484 deserves to be passed this fall.

Consumer Protection and Worker Welfare

No Fault Insurance (AB 655)

Twenty-three cents out of every dollar spent on auto insurance by the American consumer goes for legal costs and claim investigations. Seventeen percent of the available resources of our judicial system are tied up in litigation of auto insurance claims. These statistics alone explain why this fall a high priority consumer measure must be no-fault auto insurance. At a time of record inflation, no-fault auto insurance promises to hold down the cost of this basic service considerably. Prompt passage of a strong no-fault bill will put the Legislature on record in favor of a measure which enjoys the strong support of the citizens of this state.

Regulation and Licensing Reorganization (AB 678)

Forty years ago, the paternalistic notion that management always knows what is best for the worker was finally put to rest. Today, the comparable notion -- that the members of a profession always knows what is best for the consumers they serve -- is under attack -- and deservedly so. Reorganization of the Department of Regulation and Licensing, and provision by law for the appointment of consumer representatives to licensing boards, would establish appropriate and necessary institutional representation for the consumer voice in state government.

Cable TV Reulation (AB 635)

Every day, we read articles and editorials in the newspapers about the immense potential of cable TV. Some day, we are told, we will be able to read a library book, shop for groceries, or attend classes, all using this wonderful tool. But some day may never come, particularly in the rural areas of Wisconsin, if we do not enact state regulatory legislation which maintains local control and insures effective public access to this tool.

Corporate Farm Legislation (AB 354)

The phrase "corporate farm" calls forth images of high productivity and great efficiency; but corporate farming can also lead to limitations on competition, food price increases and environmental degradation. One of the historic strengths of the Wisconsin economy has been the family farm. All things being equal, our farmers can hold their own with any agricultural operation in the world. Passage of legislation regulating corporate farming in Wisconsin will insure that all things are kept equal.

Unemployment and Workmen's Compensation

Three generations ago, Wisconsin led the nation in the establishment of workmen's compensation laws. In the 1930's, Wisconsin was the first with unemployment compensation. But being first forty years ago does nothing for the workingman or woman who is in need of help today, and finds that help unavailable in the one week when he can use it most; unavailable if he is a seasonal laborer who has not worked long enough to qualify for benefits; or unavailable if he is employed by a municipality or school district. In a year in which unprecedented tax relief has been granted to the corporations and businesses of this state, it does not

seem unreasonable to give a little better break to the workman -- and bring Wisconsin's unemployment and workman's compensation laws up to the standard set by a number of other progressive states.

Judicial Reform and Community Protection

Wisconsin has one of the lowest rates of violent crime in America, but this is a small consolation for the victims. Public policy cannot eradicate the blight of criminal activity from our land. But public policy can make sure that the cause of justice is well served -- both for the victims and the perpetrators of crime.

Judicial Reform (AB 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, and 903; AJR 74 and 79)

Most of us have little contact in our day-to-day lives with the court system. We get aroused and angry when we hear about street crime, but we cannot make the link between that crime and inequities and inefficiencies in the administration of our courts. Yet the fact remains that there is a link, and it is a crucial one.

If the person who comes before the courts is not assured of fairness and consistency in judicial procedures, what reason does he have for respecting the system of laws?

Implementation of the recommendations of the Citizen's Study Committee on Judicial Reform would assure that respect, and provide the citizens of Wisconsin with a model judicial system for decades to come. Because of the constitutional questions involved, it is imperative that we begin immediately what will inevitably be a long process of judicial reform. We must remember that the benefits of that process will also be with us for a long, long time.

Youthful Offenders (AB 665, SB 452)

No subject in the field of criminal justice is more controversial than prison reform. Yet there is now (and has been for a number of years) bipartisan agreement in Wisconsin about the need to separate youthful offenders from mature offenders in our correctional system. Given that general agreement, we are long past the time when we can continue squabbling over specifics. We conveyed the Adams County correctional institution to the federal government and provided funds in the budget for conversion of the Wisconsin Correctional Institution, in anticipation of the passage of this law. We must not now fail to act.

Compensation for Crime Victims (AB 872)

Crime is the one thing in our society of which the poor receive more than their share. But whoever the victim, rich or poor, black or white, crime is always discriminatory in its impact. State government can help to lessen that impact by providing compensation for needy victims of violent crime and for their families.

Policeman's Compensation (AB 648)

Beyond this, the state must provide compensation for the families of policemen, firemen, and correctional officers who have lost their lives as our representatives in the fight to preserve the peace.

The list of priorities which I have outlined today is long and ambitious. I do not ask that you uncritically turn this agenda, item by item, into state law. I do ask that you confront each of these items, that you do not leave Madison this fall -- or this winter -- until the people's business is concluded -- one way or another.

More than one thousand days have passed since this administration first came to office. In my Inaugural Address I stated:

"The foremost challenge for those of us in a free democratic government is to keep it responsive to the changing needs and varying wishes of our people. This will require the best efforts from all of us. For our part, we commit totally our time, our energies, and our resources."

All across America, citizens are expecting, and demanding, a new standard of conduct and productivity from public office-holders. This fall, we have a special obligation to the people of this state to make the system work as it has never worked before.

2:00 P.M.

The senate reconvened.

By request of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, the senate returned to the third order of business.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Read first time and referred:

Senate Bill 749

Relating to disclosure of information by fiduciary institutions and creating a penalty.

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By Senator Petri.

To committee on Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking.

The question was: Indefinite postponement of **Senate Bill 329**?

Senator Steinhilber asked unanimous consent that **Senate Bill 329** be rereferred to the joint committee on Finance.

Senator Petri objected.

Senator Steinhilber moved that **Senate Bill 329** be rereferred to the joint committee on Finance.

On advice of the capitol security force that the building should be evacuated due to a bomb threat, the chair recessed the senate until 20 minutes after the all clear had sounded.

2:10 P.M.

RECESS

2:50 P.M.

All clear sounded.

3:10 P.M.

The senate reconvened.

Senator Johnson asked unanimous consent that **Senate Bill 329** be laid aside.

Senator Murphy objected.

Senator Johnson moved that **Senate Bill 329** be laid on the table.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 22; noes, 9; absent or not voting, 2; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Bidwell, Chilsen, Dorman, Frank, Hollander, Johnson, Kasten, Keppler, Knowles, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Murphy, Parys, Risser, Roseleip, Schuele, Steinhilber, Swan, J.D., Swan, M., Thompson and Whittow -- 22.

Noes -- Senators Bablitch, Devitt, Flynn, Knutson, Krueger, LaFollette, Peloquin, Petri and Theno -- 9.

Absent or not voting -- Senators Kendziorski and LaFave -- 2.

So the motion prevailed.

By request of Senator J. D. Swan, with unanimous consent, **Senate Bill 449** was considered for action at this time.

Senate Bill 449

Relating to investment by the investment board of employe trust funds.

Read a second time.

Ordered to a third reading.

By request of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, the bill was considered for final action at this time.

Senate Bill 449

Read a third time and passed.

By request of Senator Knutson, with unanimous consent, **Senate Bill 16** was taken from the table and considered for action at this time.

The question was: Adoption of senate amendment 1 to senate substitute amendment 1?

Senate amendment 1 to senate substitute amendment 1 adopted.

The question was: Adoption of senate amendment 2 to senate substitute amendment 1?

Senator Risser moved rejection.

The motion prevailed.

The question was: Adoption of senate amendment 3 to senate substitute amendment 1?

Senate amendment 3 to senate substitute amendment 1 adopted.

Senator J. D. Swan moved indefinite postponement of **Senate Bill 16**.

Vice-president of the senate in the chair.

3:50 P.M.

Senator Murphy moved a

CALL OF THE SENATE

Which motion was supported.

The sergeant-at-arms was directed to close the doors and the clerk to call the roll.

The roll was called and the following senators answered to their names:

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Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Hollander, Johnson, Kasten, Keppler, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Risser, Roseleip, Schuele, Steinhilber, Swan, J.D., Swan, M., Theno, Thompson and Whittow -- 29.

Absent -- Senators Devitt and LaFollette -- 2.

Absent with leave -- Senators Kendziorski and LaFave -- 2.

CALENDAR OF JUNE 8

Senate Joint Resolution 59

Directing the legislative council to study the feasibility of the federal government collecting state income taxes and of simplifying the state income tax bringing it into closer conformity with the federal income tax.

Read and adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By request of Senator McKenna, with unanimous consent, Senator LaFollette was granted a leave of absence for the balance of the day's session.

By request of Senator Thompson, with unanimous consent, he was granted a leave of absence at 4:45 P.M. for the balance of the day's session.

All members now being present the question was: Indefinite postponement of **Senate Bill 16**?

By request of Senator J. D. Swan, with unanimous consent, the motion for indefinite postponement was withdrawn.

The question on which the call of the senate was put having been disposed of the call was raised.

Senator Hollander moved reconsideration of the vote by which senate amendment 2 to senate substitute amendment 1 was rejected.

Senator Hollander withdrew his motion for reconsideration.

Senate amendment 4 to senate substitute amendment 1 to **Senate Bill 16** offered by Senator Theno.

Senator McKenna moved rejection.

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The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 13; noes, 17; absent or not voting, 3; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, McKenna, Martin, Parys, Peloquin, Risser, Thompson and Whittow -- 13.

Noes -- Senators Devitt, Hollander, Johnson, Kasten, Keppler, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, Lorge, Murphy, Petri, Roseleip, Schuele, Steinhilber, Swan, J.D., Swan, M. and Theno -- 17.

Absent or not voting -- Senators Kendziorski, LaFave and LaFollette -- 3.

The motion did not prevail.

The question was: Adoption of senate amendment 4 to senate substitute amendment 1?

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 15; noes, 15; absent or not voting, 3; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Devitt, Hollander, Johnson, Kasten, Keppler, Knutson, Krueger, Murphy, Petri, Risser, Roseleip, Schuele, Steinhilber, Swan, J.D. and Theno -- 15.

Noes -- Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Knowles, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Parys, Peloquin, Swan, M., Thompson and Whittow -- 15.

Absent or not voting -- Senators Kendziorski, LaFave and LaFollette -- 3.

96; Tehno; Theno

So senate amendment 4 was not adopted.

Senator Schuele moved reconsideration of the vote by which senate amendment 4 was not adopted.

The motion did not prevail.

Senate amendment 5 to senate substitute amendment to Senate Bill 16 offered by Senator Murphy.

Senator McKenna moved rejection.

The motion prevailed.

Ordered to a third reading.

By request of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, the bill was considered for final action at this time.

Senate Bill 16

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Read a third time.

Senator J. D. Swan moved indefinite postponement.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 7; noes, 22; absent or not voting, 4; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Keppler, Knutson, Krueger, Petri, Steinhilber, Swan, J.D. and Theno -- 7.

Noes -- Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Devitt, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Hollander, Johnson, Kasten, Knowles, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Risser, Roseleip, Schuele, Swan, M. and Whittow -- 22.

Absent or not voting -- Senators Kendziorski, LaFave, LaFollette and Thompson -- 4.

The motion did not prevail.

The question was: Passage of **Senate Bill 16**.

So the bill passed.

Ordered immediately messaged.

By request of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, all actions were ordered immediately messaged.

By request of Senator Roseleip, with unanimous consent, **Senate Joint Resolution 61** was considered for action at this time.

Senate Joint Resolution 61

The question was: Reconsideration of the vote by which **Senate Joint Resolution 61** was adopted?

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 4; noes, 25; absent or not voting, 4; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Dorman, Flynn, Risser and Whittow -- 4.

Noes -- Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Devitt, Frank, Hollander, Johnson, Kasten, Keppler, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Roseleip, Schuele, Steinhilber, Swan, J.D., Swan, M. and Theno -- 25.

Absent or not voting -- Senators Kendziorski, LaFave, LaFollette and Thompson -- 4.

So the motion did not prevail.

Senator Steinhilber moved reconsideration of the vote by which **Senate Bill 249** was ordered to a third reading.

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The motion prevailed.

By request of Senator Steinhilber, with unanimous consent, **Senate Bill 249** was by passed.

By request of Senator Chilsen, with unanimous consent, the senate returned to the second order of business.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Senate Joint Resolution 80

Requesting the U. S. environmental protection agency to amend the proposed effluent limitations guidelines of feedlots category of the federal water pollution control act.

By Senator Chilsen, cosponsored by Representative O'Malley, by request of the Senate committee on Agriculture and Rural Development and the Assembly committee on Agriculture.

By request of Senator Chilsen, with unanimous consent, **Senate Joint Resolution 80** was considered for action at this time.

Read and adopted.

By request of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, all actions were ordered immediately messaged.

Upon motion of Senator Johnson the senate adjourned until 9:30 A.M. Thursday, October 4.

5:15 P.M.